**Protection, management, and restoration of marine and coastal zones**

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
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| NBSAP National Action 1.3: Develop a Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) for Lebanese territorial waters based on scientific assessments and participatory approaches | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management of marine resources and enhancing community resilience, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved are related, as the Marine Spatial Plan can support the adaptation measures for fisheries, leading to clear, measurable benefits in resource efficiency and community livelihoods. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.3: Develop a Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) for Lebanese territorial waters based on scientific assessments and participatory approaches | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on the sustainable management and conservation of Lebanon's marine and terrestrial ecosystems, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed are related, as the NBSAP target specifically pertains to marine spatial planning within the broader context of Lebanon's biodiversity management outlined in the NDC target, suggesting that aligning these efforts could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.3: Develop a Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) for Lebanese territorial waters based on scientific assessments and participatory approaches | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on the sustainable management of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing marine spatial planning and the NDC target addressing vulnerability assessments in marine ecosystems. Since both targets involve marine ecosystems and aim to enhance management and adaptation strategies, aligning them could lead to resource efficiency and improved outcomes for marine conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.3: Develop a Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) for Lebanese territorial waters based on scientific assessments and participatory approaches | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and restoration of marine and coastal ecosystems, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets overlap, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation, leading to measurable benefits in ecological integrity and service delivery. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.3: Develop a Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) for Lebanese territorial waters based on scientific assessments and participatory approaches | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management of marine resources and biodiversity, indicating a meaningful connection. The ecosystems involved are related, as the marine spatial plan can enhance the management of fisheries and aquaculture, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.3: Develop a Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) for Lebanese territorial waters based on scientific assessments and participatory approaches | NDC Key Action 5.6: Update the draft Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Lebanon | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management of marine and coastal ecosystems in Lebanon, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems are related, as marine spatial planning can enhance the management of coastal zones, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecological health. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.3: Develop a Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) for Lebanese territorial waters based on scientific assessments and participatory approaches | NDC Key Action 5.7: Climate-proof fishing ports and develop marine aquaculture to address future climate challenges and improve fishers’ livelihood, strengthening food security. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management of marine resources and improving livelihoods, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved are related, as the Marine Spatial Plan can enhance the resilience of fishing ports and aquaculture, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and community well-being. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.4: Identify marine areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside of protected areas. | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on marine ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and ecological integrity, while the NDC target aims to enhance resilience for coastal communities dependent on these ecosystems. Aligning these targets could lead to improved conservation strategies that support both biodiversity and the livelihoods of marine-dependent communities, creating measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.4: Identify marine areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside of protected areas. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets focus on the conservation and sustainable management of marine ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing high biodiversity areas and the NDC target addressing broader biodiversity management in Lebanon. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in conservation strategies, leading to improved outcomes for both marine and terrestrial ecosystems. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.4: Identify marine areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside of protected areas. | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on assessing and enhancing the understanding of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and ecological integrity, while the NDC target addresses vulnerability to climate change. Both targets involve marine ecosystems, and aligning them could lead to improved conservation strategies that address both biodiversity and climate adaptation, creating measurable benefits in resource efficiency and policy coherence. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.4: Identify marine areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside of protected areas. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecological integrity and protect biodiversity, with the NBSAP target focusing on marine ecosystems and the NDC target addressing both marine and terrestrial ecosystems. Aligning these targets could lead to improved conservation strategies and resource efficiency, as actions taken in marine areas can complement broader ecosystem rehabilitation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.4: Identify marine areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside of protected areas. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing marine ecosystems and the NDC target addressing broader ecosystems including fisheries, which are inherently linked to marine environments. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in conservation strategies, leading to improved outcomes for both marine biodiversity and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.4: Identify marine areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside of protected areas. | NDC Key Action 5.6: Update the draft Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Lebanon | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological health and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing marine ecosystems and the NDC target addressing coastal zones, which are inherently linked. Aligning these targets could lead to improved conservation strategies and sustainable management practices, optimizing resources and creating synergies in policy implementation. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.4: Identify marine areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside of protected areas. | NDC Key Action 5.7: Climate-proof fishing ports and develop marine aquaculture to address future climate challenges and improve fishers’ livelihood, strengthening food security. | Both targets focus on the marine ecosystem, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and ecological integrity, while the NDC target aims to enhance resilience and livelihoods in the fisheries sector. Aligning these targets could lead to improved conservation strategies that support sustainable fishing practices, ultimately benefiting both biodiversity and food security in marine environments. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the resilience and health of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity monitoring and the NDC target supporting coastal communities reliant on marine environments. By aligning these targets, resources can be optimized through shared monitoring efforts and adaptation measures that benefit both biodiversity and the livelihoods of coastal communities, leading to measurable improvements in ecosystem health and community resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity management and conservation, with the NBSAP focusing on monitoring and the NDC on sustainable management. The ecosystems addressed (high biodiversity areas and Lebanon's terrestrial and marine ecosystems) can be seen as interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and better conservation outcomes through shared monitoring and management efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing monitoring and the NDC target concentrating on vulnerability assessments. Both targets address terrestrial and marine ecosystems, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to improved resource efficiency and better-informed conservation strategies that address both biodiversity and climate resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecological integrity and improve ecosystem health, albeit through different approaches. The ecosystems targeted by both policies can be interconnected, as high biodiversity areas may also include degraded ecosystems, and aligning their monitoring and rehabilitation efforts could lead to more efficient resource use and improved conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing monitoring and the NDC target highlighting sustainable management practices. The ecosystems involved, particularly in agriculture and fisheries, can be related to high biodiversity areas, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to improved conservation outcomes through shared monitoring and management strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Key Action 5.6: Update the draft Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Lebanon | The goals of both targets focus on improving ecological health and management of specific ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity monitoring and the NDC target aiming for sustainable coastal zone management. Since coastal zones can encompass high biodiversity areas, aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in conservation and management practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Key Action 5.7: Climate-proof fishing ports and develop marine aquaculture to address future climate challenges and improve fishers’ livelihood, strengthening food security. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and improving livelihoods, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity monitoring and the NDC target addressing climate resilience in fisheries. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy marine environments contribute to biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and enhanced food security for communities dependent on fishing. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and integrity, with the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystem services and the NDC target specifically supporting coastal communities reliant on marine ecosystems. The ecosystems involved are related, as degraded terrestrial and marine environments can impact fisheries, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced livelihoods for coastal communities through integrated rehabilitation and adaptation measures. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem integrity and management, with the NBSAP focusing on rehabilitation and the NDC emphasizing sustainable management. The ecosystems addressed are related, as degraded ecosystems can impact the overall biodiversity and health of terrestrial and marine environments, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem integrity and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing rehabilitation and the NDC target concentrating on vulnerability assessments. The ecosystems addressed are related, as both include terrestrial and marine environments, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for ecosystem management and climate adaptation. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets share a common goal of safeguarding ecosystem services and enhancing ecological integrity and connectivity, indicating a meaningful connection. The ecosystems targeted are the same, and aligning their actions could lead to resource efficiency and complementary approaches, particularly through the use of nature-based solutions in rehabilitation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and biodiversity, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets can be related, as agricultural and forestry practices can impact terrestrial ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in ecosystem restoration and management. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 5.6: Update the draft Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Lebanon | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and sustainable management of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystem rehabilitation and the NDC target specifically targeting coastal zones. Since coastal zones can include degraded ecosystems, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in ecological health and resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 5.7: Climate-proof fishing ports and develop marine aquaculture to address future climate challenges and improve fishers’ livelihood, strengthening food security. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem integrity and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem services and the NDC target addressing climate resilience in fisheries. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy marine environments contribute to the overall ecological integrity of coastal areas, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes for both ecosystems and communities. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.5: Develop a master plan for the rehabilitation of different types of degraded sites that builds on existing master plans (i.e. quarry and dumpsite rehabilitation) ensuring that separate plans are clearly highlighted for terrestrial and marine degraded sites | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological health and community resilience, with the NBSAP target addressing site rehabilitation and the NDC target supporting coastal communities. The ecosystems involved are related, as the marine environments in the NDC target can benefit from the rehabilitation efforts outlined in the NBSAP target, leading to improved biodiversity and livelihoods for marine-dependent communities. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.5: Develop a master plan for the rehabilitation of different types of degraded sites that builds on existing master plans (i.e. quarry and dumpsite rehabilitation) ensuring that separate plans are clearly highlighted for terrestrial and marine degraded sites | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets focus on the sustainable management and rehabilitation of terrestrial and marine ecosystems, indicating a shared goal of enhancing ecological health and biodiversity. The alignment of their actions and target audiences can lead to resource efficiency and complementary efforts in site rehabilitation and biodiversity management, ultimately benefiting both ecological and community outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.5: Develop a master plan for the rehabilitation of different types of degraded sites that builds on existing master plans (i.e. quarry and dumpsite rehabilitation) ensuring that separate plans are clearly highlighted for terrestrial and marine degraded sites | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on improving the health of terrestrial and marine ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing rehabilitation and the NDC target addressing vulnerability assessments. By aligning these efforts, stakeholders can create comprehensive strategies that enhance ecological resilience while optimizing resources and avoiding duplication in their actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.5: Develop a master plan for the rehabilitation of different types of degraded sites that builds on existing master plans (i.e. quarry and dumpsite rehabilitation) ensuring that separate plans are clearly highlighted for terrestrial and marine degraded sites | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to rehabilitate degraded ecosystems, with a focus on enhancing ecological health and services. The ecosystems addressed are related, as both include terrestrial and marine environments, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary rehabilitation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.5: Develop a master plan for the rehabilitation of different types of degraded sites that builds on existing master plans (i.e. quarry and dumpsite rehabilitation) ensuring that separate plans are clearly highlighted for terrestrial and marine degraded sites | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological health and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing site rehabilitation and the NDC target promoting sustainable management of various sectors. The ecosystems involved, while distinct, can be interconnected, particularly in coastal areas where agriculture and aquaculture may overlap with marine environments, allowing for resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.5: Develop a master plan for the rehabilitation of different types of degraded sites that builds on existing master plans (i.e. quarry and dumpsite rehabilitation) ensuring that separate plans are clearly highlighted for terrestrial and marine degraded sites | NDC Key Action 5.6: Update the draft Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Lebanon | The NBSAP target focuses on rehabilitating degraded sites, which can include coastal areas, while the NDC target aims to enhance sustainable management of coastal zones. Both targets address ecological health and involve stakeholders in site management, suggesting that aligning their efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced ecosystem services in coastal environments. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.5: Develop a master plan for the rehabilitation of different types of degraded sites that builds on existing master plans (i.e. quarry and dumpsite rehabilitation) ensuring that separate plans are clearly highlighted for terrestrial and marine degraded sites | NDC Key Action 5.7: Climate-proof fishing ports and develop marine aquaculture to address future climate challenges and improve fishers’ livelihood, strengthening food security. | The goals of both targets focus on improving ecological health and community livelihoods, with the NBSAP target emphasizing site rehabilitation and the NDC target addressing climate resilience in fisheries. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy marine environments can benefit from rehabilitated terrestrial sites, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and improving ecological conditions, with the NBSAP target addressing biodiversity and ecosystem health, while the NDC target supports coastal communities' resilience. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as the rehabilitation of degraded areas can positively impact fisheries and marine environments, leading to measurable benefits for both biodiversity and community livelihoods. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP focusing on rehabilitation and the NDC emphasizing sustainable management. The ecosystems involved, including terrestrial and marine areas, can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing rehabilitation and the NDC target addressing vulnerability assessments, which can inform effective rehabilitation strategies. Additionally, the ecosystems involved, particularly in coastal and marine areas, can be interconnected, allowing for resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance overall ecosystem resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to restore and enhance ecosystem health, with a focus on rehabilitation using nature-based solutions. The ecosystems targeted are related, as both include degraded areas that can benefit from similar interventions, leading to measurable improvements in ecological integrity and biodiversity. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target focusing on rehabilitation of specific sites and the NDC target emphasizing sustainable management across agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry. The ecosystems involved can be interconnected, as rehabilitated sites may support agricultural and aquaculture practices, leading to improved resilience and productivity while conserving biodiversity. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Action 5.6: Update the draft Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Lebanon | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological health and resilience, with the NBSAP target addressing biodiversity restoration in various ecosystems, including coastal areas, while the NDC target specifically aims at sustainable management of coastal zones. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies, particularly in coastal ecosystems where rehabilitation and sustainable management can complement each other effectively. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Action 5.7: Climate-proof fishing ports and develop marine aquaculture to address future climate challenges and improve fishers’ livelihood, strengthening food security. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and resilience, with the NBSAP target aiming to restore biodiversity and the NDC target seeking to improve livelihoods through climate-proofing fishing ports. The ecosystems involved, particularly the marine environment and associated habitats, can be interconnected, allowing for resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance both biodiversity and food security. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the resilience and conservation of marine and coastal ecosystems, which are interconnected. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and support for local communities, as conservation efforts can enhance the livelihoods of those dependent on marine resources, creating measurable benefits for both biodiversity and community resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to conserve and manage biodiversity within terrestrial and marine ecosystems, with a focus on equitable access and community involvement. The ecosystems addressed are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in biodiversity management efforts in Lebanon. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on the conservation and management of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and protected areas, while the NDC target addresses vulnerability assessments related to climate change impacts on those ecosystems. Since both targets involve terrestrial and marine ecosystems, aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in conservation efforts and climate adaptation strategies. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem integrity and management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation and the NDC target focusing on rehabilitation. The ecosystems addressed are related, as both include terrestrial and marine areas, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in biodiversity and ecosystem service delivery. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of conserving biodiversity while managing natural resources sustainably, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets can be seen as interrelated, as sustainable practices in agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry can enhance the conservation efforts in terrestrial and marine areas, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Key Action 5.6: Update the draft Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Lebanon | The goals of both targets focus on the sustainable management and conservation of coastal areas, with the NBSAP target encompassing a broader range of ecosystems that includes marine and coastal areas. Aligning these targets could lead to improved ecological health and resilience in coastal zones, as the actions of establishing protected areas can complement the updated Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy, creating measurable benefits in biodiversity and resource management. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Key Action 5.7: Climate-proof fishing ports and develop marine aquaculture to address future climate challenges and improve fishers’ livelihood, strengthening food security. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the health of marine ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and the NDC target addressing climate resilience in fisheries. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and improved outcomes for both biodiversity and the livelihoods of communities dependent on marine resources, as well as the shared ecosystem of marine environments. |
| NBSAP National Action 4.1: Update the biodiversity national inventory (Biodiversity Country Study) prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), based on field surveys of fauna, flora and fungi and recently completed studies, with separate sections for marine and terrestrial lists | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and supporting coastal communities, which are interconnected. The ecosystems involved (biodiversity and fisheries/marine environments) are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and resilience strategies that benefit both biodiversity and the livelihoods of coastal communities. |
| NBSAP National Action 4.1: Update the biodiversity national inventory (Biodiversity Country Study) prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), based on field surveys of fauna, flora and fungi and recently completed studies, with separate sections for marine and terrestrial lists | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the need for an updated inventory and the NDC target aiming for sustainable management of biodiversity. Both targets address terrestrial and marine ecosystems, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and data sharing, leading to a more comprehensive approach to biodiversity conservation in Lebanon. |
| NBSAP National Action 4.1: Update the biodiversity national inventory (Biodiversity Country Study) prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), based on field surveys of fauna, flora and fungi and recently completed studies, with separate sections for marine and terrestrial lists | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | Both targets focus on ecosystems (terrestrial and marine) and involve assessments that can inform biodiversity management and climate adaptation strategies. By aligning the biodiversity inventory update with vulnerability assessments, stakeholders can enhance resource efficiency and develop comprehensive strategies that address both species diversity and climate resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 4.1: Update the biodiversity national inventory (Biodiversity Country Study) prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), based on field surveys of fauna, flora and fungi and recently completed studies, with separate sections for marine and terrestrial lists | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services, with the NBSAP target aiming to update biodiversity data that can inform the NDC target's rehabilitation efforts. Additionally, both targets address marine and terrestrial ecosystems, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions in biodiversity management and ecosystem restoration. |
| NBSAP National Action 4.1: Update the biodiversity national inventory (Biodiversity Country Study) prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), based on field surveys of fauna, flora and fungi and recently completed studies, with separate sections for marine and terrestrial lists | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity, with the NBSAP focusing on updating biodiversity inventories and the NDC targeting sustainable management practices that conserve biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry can significantly impact biodiversity, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable improvements in both biodiversity conservation and food system resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 4.1: Update the biodiversity national inventory (Biodiversity Country Study) prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), based on field surveys of fauna, flora and fungi and recently completed studies, with separate sections for marine and terrestrial lists | NDC Key Action 5.6: Update the draft Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Lebanon | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecological health, with the NBSAP target aiming to update biodiversity inventories that can inform coastal management strategies. The ecosystems involved are related, as coastal zones are part of broader marine ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and data sharing, ultimately benefiting both biodiversity and coastal resilience efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.4: Monitoring of pollutants levels in ecosystems of high conservation value (coastal areas , river mouths, rivers, wetlands, water springs) to identify areas of priority action. | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and community resilience, with the NBSAP target addressing pollution management in coastal areas, which directly impacts the fisheries and marine environments highlighted in the NDC target. By aligning these targets, resources can be optimized to improve both ecosystem health and the livelihoods of coastal communities, leading to measurable benefits in pollution reduction and community adaptation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.4: Monitoring of pollutants levels in ecosystems of high conservation value (coastal areas , river mouths, rivers, wetlands, water springs) to identify areas of priority action. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem health and management, with the NBSAP focusing on pollution management in specific ecosystems and the NDC emphasizing sustainable management of biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed in both targets (coastal and marine) are interconnected, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions that benefit both pollution reduction and biodiversity conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.4: Monitoring of pollutants levels in ecosystems of high conservation value (coastal areas , river mouths, rivers, wetlands, water springs) to identify areas of priority action. | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target addressing pollution management and the NDC target focusing on climate change vulnerabilities. The ecosystems involved are related, as coastal areas and wetlands can be impacted by both pollution and climate change, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and complementary strategies for ecosystem management. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.4: Monitoring of pollutants levels in ecosystems of high conservation value (coastal areas , river mouths, rivers, wetlands, water springs) to identify areas of priority action. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and integrity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing pollution management and the NDC target focusing on ecosystem rehabilitation. The ecosystems addressed are related, as coastal areas and wetlands can be impacted by pollution and are also part of broader ecological systems that require restoration, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in ecosystem management. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.4: Monitoring of pollutants levels in ecosystems of high conservation value (coastal areas , river mouths, rivers, wetlands, water springs) to identify areas of priority action. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and sustainability, with the NBSAP target addressing pollution management in ecosystems of high conservation value, while the NDC target emphasizes sustainable management in agriculture and related sectors. The ecosystems involved, such as coastal areas and wetlands, are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.4: Monitoring of pollutants levels in ecosystems of high conservation value (coastal areas , river mouths, rivers, wetlands, water springs) to identify areas of priority action. | NDC Key Action 5.6: Update the draft Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Lebanon | Both targets focus on coastal ecosystems, with the NBSAP target addressing pollution management and the NDC target aiming for sustainable management of coastal zones. Aligning these targets could enhance ecological health and resilience in coastal areas by integrating pollution monitoring with updated management strategies, leading to measurable improvements in ecosystem health and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.4: Monitoring of pollutants levels in ecosystems of high conservation value (coastal areas , river mouths, rivers, wetlands, water springs) to identify areas of priority action. | NDC Key Action 5.7: Climate-proof fishing ports and develop marine aquaculture to address future climate challenges and improve fishers’ livelihood, strengthening food security. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and resilience, with the NBSAP target addressing pollution management in coastal areas, which can directly impact the marine environment and fisheries sector targeted by the NDC. By aligning these targets, resources can be optimized through shared monitoring efforts and pollution reduction strategies that enhance both ecosystem health and the livelihoods of fishers, leading to measurable improvements in food security and environmental quality. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.10: Identify and map sources of marine litter in coastal and marine environments and develop plans for their management | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the health and resilience of marine environments, with the NBSAP target addressing marine litter management and the NDC target supporting coastal communities' adaptation to climate change. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets operate within coastal and marine environments, and aligning them could lead to improved resource management and community resilience, ultimately benefiting both marine ecosystems and local livelihoods. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.10: Identify and map sources of marine litter in coastal and marine environments and develop plans for their management | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets focus on marine ecosystems, with the NBSAP target specifically addressing marine litter management, which is a critical aspect of preserving marine biodiversity highlighted in the NDC target. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced conservation outcomes by integrating litter management into broader biodiversity preservation efforts, benefiting both ecosystems and stakeholders involved. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.10: Identify and map sources of marine litter in coastal and marine environments and develop plans for their management | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on improving the health of marine ecosystems, with the NBSAP target addressing marine litter management and the NDC target assessing vulnerabilities to climate change. By aligning these targets, stakeholders can develop integrated strategies that enhance marine ecosystem resilience while simultaneously addressing pollution, leading to more efficient resource use and measurable environmental improvements. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.10: Identify and map sources of marine litter in coastal and marine environments and develop plans for their management | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on improving ecosystem health and management, with the NBSAP target addressing marine litter and the NDC target emphasizing ecosystem services and integrity. Both targets operate within coastal and marine environments, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to enhanced resource efficiency and improved ecological outcomes through integrated management strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.10: Identify and map sources of marine litter in coastal and marine environments and develop plans for their management | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on environmental management and conservation, with the NBSAP target addressing marine litter in coastal environments and the NDC target emphasizing sustainable management in agriculture, aquaculture, and fisheries. Given that coastal and marine ecosystems can be impacted by agricultural and aquaculture practices, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced ecosystem health, benefiting both marine environments and food systems. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.10: Identify and map sources of marine litter in coastal and marine environments and develop plans for their management | NDC Key Action 5.6: Update the draft Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Lebanon | The goals of both targets focus on improving the management of coastal and marine environments, with the NBSAP target specifically addressing marine litter and the NDC target enhancing sustainable management of coastal zones. Both targets involve similar stakeholders and aim for improved ecological health, suggesting that aligning them could lead to resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in managing coastal ecosystems. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.10: Identify and map sources of marine litter in coastal and marine environments and develop plans for their management | NDC Key Action 5.7: Climate-proof fishing ports and develop marine aquaculture to address future climate challenges and improve fishers’ livelihood, strengthening food security. | The goals of both targets focus on improving the marine environment, with the NBSAP target addressing marine litter management and the NDC target enhancing resilience in fisheries. The ecosystems are related, as cleaner coastal and marine environments can directly benefit fishers and aquaculture, leading to measurable improvements in livelihoods and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.1: Conduct comprehensive assessments of the vulnerabilities of terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NBSAP target assessing vulnerabilities in ecosystems and the NDC target implementing adaptation measures for coastal communities. The ecosystems involved are related, as fisheries and marine environments fall under the broader category of coastal and marine ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for adaptation. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.1: Conduct comprehensive assessments of the vulnerabilities of terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on the assessment and management of terrestrial and marine ecosystems, with a shared emphasis on climate adaptation and biodiversity conservation. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in addressing vulnerabilities and pressures on ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits for both Lebanese citizens and broader ecosystem management efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.1: Conduct comprehensive assessments of the vulnerabilities of terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals and actions of both targets focus on conducting vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems are related, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary strategies for adaptation, enhancing overall effectiveness in addressing climate vulnerabilities. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.1: Conduct comprehensive assessments of the vulnerabilities of terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and addressing vulnerabilities, with the NBSAP target assessing risks and adaptation needs while the NDC target aims to restore and improve ecosystem services. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as coastal and marine ecosystems can be affected by terrestrial and inland water ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for ecosystem management. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.1: Conduct comprehensive assessments of the vulnerabilities of terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and adaptation in ecosystems, with the NBSAP target addressing vulnerabilities to climate change and the NDC target emphasizing sustainable management of various sectors. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as coastal and marine ecosystems can influence agricultural and fisheries productivity, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem service enhancement. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.1: Conduct comprehensive assessments of the vulnerabilities of terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs | NDC Key Action 5.6: Update the draft Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Lebanon | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NBSAP target addressing vulnerabilities across terrestrial, coastal, and marine ecosystems, while the NDC target specifically aims to improve coastal zone management in Lebanon. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies that enhance ecological health and adaptation efforts in coastal areas, creating synergies between broader ecosystem assessments and localized management actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.1: Conduct comprehensive assessments of the vulnerabilities of terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs | NDC Key Action 5.7: Climate-proof fishing ports and develop marine aquaculture to address future climate challenges and improve fishers’ livelihood, strengthening food security. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NBSAP target addressing ecosystem vulnerabilities and the NDC target improving livelihoods through climate-proofing fishing ports. The ecosystems involved are related, as marine ecosystems are part of the broader coastal environment, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for adaptation and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, albeit in different ecosystems. The NBSAP target's emphasis on natural ecosystems can complement the NDC target's focus on fisheries and marine environments, as both are interconnected within broader coastal-marine ecosystems, allowing for resource efficiency and synergistic conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing adaptation to climate change and the NDC target focusing on sustainable management of biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed in both targets can be seen as interconnected, particularly as Lebanon's terrestrial ecosystems may include vulnerable natural ecosystems that require adaptation plans, leading to potential synergies in implementation and resource optimization. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on addressing climate change impacts on ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing adaptation plans and conservation projects, while the NDC target aims to conduct vulnerability assessments to identify risks and adaptation needs. The ecosystems involved are related, as both terrestrial and marine ecosystems can be affected by climate change, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable outcomes in biodiversity resilience and adaptation strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem resilience and integrity, with the NBSAP focusing on adaptation plans for vulnerable ecosystems and the NDC emphasizing rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems. The ecosystems targeted can be related, as degraded ecosystems may include areas that are also vulnerable, and aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity and ecosystem service restoration. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing natural ecosystems and the NDC target addressing agricultural and forestry sectors, which can be interconnected. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies that promote biodiversity conservation while improving food security and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Key Action 5.7: Climate-proof fishing ports and develop marine aquaculture to address future climate challenges and improve fishers’ livelihood, strengthening food security. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience in ecosystems affected by climate change, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and the NDC target addressing livelihoods in the fisheries sector. The marine environment, which includes ecosystems like coral reefs and mangroves, can be seen as related to broader natural ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.4: Develop relative sea level rise prediction model specific for the Lebanese coast to evaluate the effect of sea level rise on the marine coastal zone. | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience in coastal areas, with the NBSAP target addressing the impacts of sea level rise and the NDC target supporting coastal communities against multiple threats. The ecosystems involved are related, as the marine coastal zone encompasses fisheries and marine environments, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and informed decision-making that benefits both research and community resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.4: Develop relative sea level rise prediction model specific for the Lebanese coast to evaluate the effect of sea level rise on the marine coastal zone. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on the management and preservation of Lebanon's ecosystems, with the NBSAP target specifically addressing the impacts of sea level rise on the marine coastal zone, which is part of the broader marine ecosystem mentioned in the NDC target. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and decision-making for coastal management while ensuring the sustainable management of both marine and terrestrial biodiversity. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.4: Develop relative sea level rise prediction model specific for the Lebanese coast to evaluate the effect of sea level rise on the marine coastal zone. | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on assessing vulnerabilities and impacts related to climate change, with one specifically addressing sea level rise in the marine coastal zone of Lebanon and the other encompassing both terrestrial and marine ecosystems. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to comprehensive adaptation strategies that benefit both coastal and broader ecosystem management efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.4: Develop relative sea level rise prediction model specific for the Lebanese coast to evaluate the effect of sea level rise on the marine coastal zone. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and understanding environmental impacts, with the NBSAP target specifically addressing sea level rise in the marine coastal zone, which is part of the broader ecosystem mentioned in the NDC target. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and informed decision-making for coastal management, as the actions of developing a sea level rise prediction model can complement the rehabilitation plans for marine ecosystems. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.4: Develop relative sea level rise prediction model specific for the Lebanese coast to evaluate the effect of sea level rise on the marine coastal zone. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and understanding impacts on ecosystems, with the NBSAP target addressing sea level rise in the marine coastal zone, which is part of the broader coastal ecosystem relevant to the NDC target's focus on sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, and fisheries. Aligning these targets could lead to improved decision-making and resource management that benefits both coastal and agricultural ecosystems, fostering synergies in policy implementation and enhancing overall ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.4: Develop relative sea level rise prediction model specific for the Lebanese coast to evaluate the effect of sea level rise on the marine coastal zone. | NDC Key Action 5.6: Update the draft Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Lebanon | The goals of both targets focus on the sustainable management of coastal areas in Lebanon, with the NBSAP target specifically addressing the impacts of sea level rise, which is a critical aspect of coastal management. The ecosystems involved are related, as the marine coastal zone is part of the broader coastal zone, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to improved decision-making and ecological health in coastal management efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.4: Develop relative sea level rise prediction model specific for the Lebanese coast to evaluate the effect of sea level rise on the marine coastal zone. | NDC Key Action 5.7: Climate-proof fishing ports and develop marine aquaculture to address future climate challenges and improve fishers’ livelihood, strengthening food security. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience in the marine environment, with the NBSAP target addressing sea level rise impacts and the NDC target aiming to improve fishers' livelihoods. The ecosystems involved are related, as the marine coastal zone of Lebanon is integral to both coastal management and fisheries, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and informed decision-making that benefits both coastal management and fishing communities. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability within the fisheries sector, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and the NDC target addressing adaptation measures for marine-dependent livelihoods. The ecosystems involved are related, as fisheries are a component of both agricultural and marine environments, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes for both biodiversity and community resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets emphasize the sustainable management and conservation of biodiversity, with a focus on enhancing ecosystem functions and services. The ecosystems addressed, while distinct (agriculture/aquaculture/fisheries vs. terrestrial/marine), can be seen as interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in biodiversity management across sectors. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management and the NDC target addressing vulnerability assessments. The ecosystems involved (agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry in the NBSAP target and terrestrial and marine ecosystems in the NDC target) can be interconnected, particularly in coastal areas, allowing for complementary actions that enhance both biodiversity conservation and climate adaptation strategies. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management in agriculture and related sectors, while the NDC target aims at restoring and maintaining ecosystem integrity. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as sustainable agricultural practices can contribute to the health of terrestrial and coastal ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem restoration efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets share a common goal of sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry while conserving biodiversity, indicating a meaningful connection. The ecosystems are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and enhanced ecosystem services, as both targets aim to improve food security and resilience in these sectors. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 5.6: Update the draft Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Lebanon | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management of natural resources, with the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystems like agriculture and forestry, while the NDC target specifically targets coastal zones. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and ecological health, as sustainable practices in agriculture and fisheries can positively impact coastal ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 5.7: Climate-proof fishing ports and develop marine aquaculture to address future climate challenges and improve fishers’ livelihood, strengthening food security. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing food security and resilience within the fisheries sector, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (fisheries and marine environments) are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions in sustainable management and climate adaptation. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.5: Develop sustainably managed national hatcheries for aquaculture species (fresh water and marine) | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the sustainability and resilience of aquatic ecosystems and communities, with the NBSAP target aiming to sustainably manage aquaculture species and the NDC target supporting coastal communities reliant on marine resources. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as aquaculture can contribute to the resilience of fisheries, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and shared benefits for both aquaculture producers and coastal communities. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.5: Develop sustainably managed national hatcheries for aquaculture species (fresh water and marine) | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and conservation of biodiversity, with the NBSAP target specifically addressing aquaculture species within marine ecosystems, which aligns with the NDC target's broader focus on marine biodiversity. By aligning these targets, resources can be optimized, and efforts in aquaculture can contribute to the overall preservation of marine ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity management and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.5: Develop sustainably managed national hatcheries for aquaculture species (fresh water and marine) | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing aquaculture species and the NDC target addressing broader ecosystem services. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy marine environments support aquaculture, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and biodiversity outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.5: Develop sustainably managed national hatcheries for aquaculture species (fresh water and marine) | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management within the aquaculture sector, with the NBSAP target specifically addressing hatcheries and the NDC target encompassing broader agricultural and fisheries management. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and improve biodiversity management, leading to measurable benefits in food security and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.5: Develop sustainably managed national hatcheries for aquaculture species (fresh water and marine) | NDC Key Action 5.6: Update the draft Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Lebanon | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management within aquatic ecosystems, with the NBSAP target addressing aquaculture and the NDC target focusing on coastal zones. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and biodiversity management, as sustainable aquaculture practices can contribute to the ecological health of coastal areas, creating measurable benefits for both sectors. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.5: Develop sustainably managed national hatcheries for aquaculture species (fresh water and marine) | NDC Key Action 5.7: Climate-proof fishing ports and develop marine aquaculture to address future climate challenges and improve fishers’ livelihood, strengthening food security. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing aquaculture and fisheries, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable hatchery management and the NDC target addressing climate resilience in marine aquaculture. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets operate within the broader marine environment, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced livelihoods for communities dependent on these sectors. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, with the NBSAP target addressing natural hazards and ecosystem services, while the NDC target supports coastal communities against climate change threats. The ecosystems involved are related, as the natural environments targeted by the NBSAP can support fisheries and marine environments, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes for both communities and ecosystems. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and managing biodiversity, which are interconnected. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed (natural environments and Lebanon's terrestrial and marine ecosystems) can be seen as related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and resilience against natural hazards while ensuring equitable access to ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target focusing on nature-based solutions and the NDC target emphasizing vulnerability assessments. The ecosystems addressed are related, as both terrestrial and marine ecosystems can benefit from improved management practices, and aligning these targets could lead to more efficient resource use and complementary strategies for adaptation and mitigation. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem services and resilience through nature-based solutions, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems addressed are related, as both involve natural environments, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in ecosystem rehabilitation and resilience enhancement. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets aim to enhance resilience and ecosystem services, with the NBSAP focusing on natural environments and the NDC emphasizing sustainable management in agriculture and related sectors. The ecosystems involved can be interconnected, as healthy natural environments can support agricultural productivity and biodiversity, leading to measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Action 5.6: Update the draft Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Lebanon | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and ecological health, with the NBSAP target addressing broader natural hazards and ecosystem services, while the NDC target specifically targets coastal zones. The ecosystems involved are related, as coastal zones can encompass natural environments and ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and complementary strategies for both natural hazard mitigation and sustainable coastal management. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Action 5.7: Climate-proof fishing ports and develop marine aquaculture to address future climate challenges and improve fishers’ livelihood, strengthening food security. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, with the NBSAP target addressing natural hazards and ecosystem services, while the NDC target aims to improve livelihoods and food security in the context of climate challenges. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy natural environments can support marine ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary benefits for both environmental management and the fishing community. |
| NBSAP National Action 13.6: Update and adopt the integrated urban plan for coastal areas in accordance with ICZM principles and in light of the current violations | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the resilience and management of coastal areas, with the NBSAP target emphasizing integrated urban planning and the NDC target supporting coastal communities. The ecosystems are related, as coastal areas encompass fisheries and marine environments, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and community resilience through shared strategies and interventions. |
| NBSAP National Action 13.6: Update and adopt the integrated urban plan for coastal areas in accordance with ICZM principles and in light of the current violations | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing coastal areas and the NDC target addressing both terrestrial and marine biodiversity in Lebanon. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in managing coastal and marine ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and compliance with management principles. |
| NBSAP National Action 13.6: Update and adopt the integrated urban plan for coastal areas in accordance with ICZM principles and in light of the current violations | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on improving management and resilience of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing integrated urban planning in coastal areas and the NDC target addressing vulnerability assessments for both terrestrial and marine ecosystems. Given that coastal areas can encompass marine ecosystems, aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in addressing climate change impacts on coastal and marine environments. |
| NBSAP National Action 13.6: Update and adopt the integrated urban plan for coastal areas in accordance with ICZM principles and in light of the current violations | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem management and integrity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing integrated urban planning for coastal areas and the NDC target addressing broader ecosystem rehabilitation, including coastal ecosystems. Aligning these targets can lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions, as urban planning can incorporate nature-based solutions that enhance ecological integrity and connectivity in coastal areas. |
| NBSAP National Action 13.6: Update and adopt the integrated urban plan for coastal areas in accordance with ICZM principles and in light of the current violations | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing integrated coastal management and the NDC target addressing biodiversity in agriculture and fisheries. Given that coastal areas can encompass agricultural and aquaculture practices, aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and promote complementary policies that benefit both ecosystems and stakeholders involved. |
| NBSAP National Action 13.6: Update and adopt the integrated urban plan for coastal areas in accordance with ICZM principles and in light of the current violations | NDC Key Action 5.6: Update the draft Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Lebanon | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the sustainable management of coastal areas, with actions aimed at updating management strategies in line with ICZM principles. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets address coastal areas, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and better ecological outcomes through shared strategies and stakeholder engagement. |
| NBSAP National Action 13.6: Update and adopt the integrated urban plan for coastal areas in accordance with ICZM principles and in light of the current violations | NDC Key Action 5.7: Climate-proof fishing ports and develop marine aquaculture to address future climate challenges and improve fishers’ livelihood, strengthening food security. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the management of coastal and marine resources, with the NBSAP target emphasizing integrated urban planning in coastal areas and the NDC target aiming to improve the resilience of fishing ports. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and improved outcomes for both urban planners and fishers, as effective coastal management can support sustainable fisheries and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.12: Develop scenario-based standard operating procedures (SOPs) for the operation of the Joint Maritime Operation Chamber in coordination with concerned governmental bodies for marine and coastal environment management | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the management and resilience of marine and coastal environments, with the NBSAP target emphasizing operational procedures and the NDC target focusing on community adaptation measures. The ecosystems are related, as effective management of marine environments can directly support the resilience of coastal communities, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved livelihoods. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.12: Develop scenario-based standard operating procedures (SOPs) for the operation of the Joint Maritime Operation Chamber in coordination with concerned governmental bodies for marine and coastal environment management | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets focus on the management and conservation of marine ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing operational procedures for marine management and the NDC target aiming for sustainable management of biodiversity. Aligning these targets could enhance coordination among governmental bodies and stakeholders, leading to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in ecosystem preservation and management. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.12: Develop scenario-based standard operating procedures (SOPs) for the operation of the Joint Maritime Operation Chamber in coordination with concerned governmental bodies for marine and coastal environment management | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing management and resilience of marine ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing operational procedures and the NDC target addressing vulnerability assessments. Since both targets involve marine ecosystems and aim to improve management effectiveness, aligning them could lead to resource efficiency and complementary strategies that enhance overall ecosystem resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.12: Develop scenario-based standard operating procedures (SOPs) for the operation of the Joint Maritime Operation Chamber in coordination with concerned governmental bodies for marine and coastal environment management | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the management and restoration of marine and coastal ecosystems, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and coordination among stakeholders, ultimately enhancing the effectiveness of both initiatives. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.12: Develop scenario-based standard operating procedures (SOPs) for the operation of the Joint Maritime Operation Chamber in coordination with concerned governmental bodies for marine and coastal environment management | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing management practices in their respective ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing marine and coastal environments and the NDC target addressing agriculture, aquaculture, and fisheries. Given that aquaculture and fisheries are integral to coastal ecosystems, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and enhanced ecosystem services, benefiting both biodiversity conservation and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.12: Develop scenario-based standard operating procedures (SOPs) for the operation of the Joint Maritime Operation Chamber in coordination with concerned governmental bodies for marine and coastal environment management | NDC Key Action 5.6: Update the draft Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Lebanon | Both targets focus on enhancing the management of coastal environments, with the NBSAP target emphasizing operational procedures for a Joint Maritime Operation Chamber and the NDC target updating the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved coordination and resource efficiency in managing coastal zones, ultimately benefiting ecological health and resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.12: Develop scenario-based standard operating procedures (SOPs) for the operation of the Joint Maritime Operation Chamber in coordination with concerned governmental bodies for marine and coastal environment management | NDC Key Action 5.7: Climate-proof fishing ports and develop marine aquaculture to address future climate challenges and improve fishers’ livelihood, strengthening food security. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the management of marine environments, with the NBSAP target emphasizing operational procedures and the NDC target addressing climate resilience and food security for fishers. The ecosystems are related, as effective management of marine and coastal environments can directly support the resilience of fishing ports and livelihoods, creating measurable benefits through improved coordination and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.6: Develop a national biodiversity finance plan, including the following: - Study innovative sources of financing for biodiversity - Engage donors in the implementation of the plan - Engage the private sector in resource mobilization - Conduct an environmental valuation study to promote the mobilization of internal resources - Assess and develop mechanisms to facilitate access to funding to vulnerable and low-income population - Develop guidelines on how to Introduce biodiversity valuation in SEAs and EIAs to assess the economic value, potential loss and offset measures resulting from the assessed project’s impacts - Develop a national framework enabling proper evaluation of the economics of ecosystems and biodiversity (TEEB, BIOFIN) in Lebanon. This can include payments for ecosystem services, reforming environmentally harmful subsidies or introducing fiscal incentives for conservation - Conduct economic valuation studies for nature reserves and utilize the findings in decision making, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting ecotourism and sustainable practices in tourism activities - Conduct economic valuation studies for coastal zones , maritime public domain, high mountains, riparian zones classified as nature sites and at least 20% of public forests, and utilize the findings in strategic land use planning, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting sustainable management practices | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the resilience and sustainability of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and the NDC target supporting coastal communities. Both targets operate within coastal and marine ecosystems, and aligning them could lead to improved resource mobilization for biodiversity while simultaneously enhancing the livelihoods of coastal communities, creating measurable benefits through shared strategies and interventions. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.6: Develop a national biodiversity finance plan, including the following: - Study innovative sources of financing for biodiversity - Engage donors in the implementation of the plan - Engage the private sector in resource mobilization - Conduct an environmental valuation study to promote the mobilization of internal resources - Assess and develop mechanisms to facilitate access to funding to vulnerable and low-income population - Develop guidelines on how to Introduce biodiversity valuation in SEAs and EIAs to assess the economic value, potential loss and offset measures resulting from the assessed project’s impacts - Develop a national framework enabling proper evaluation of the economics of ecosystems and biodiversity (TEEB, BIOFIN) in Lebanon. This can include payments for ecosystem services, reforming environmentally harmful subsidies or introducing fiscal incentives for conservation - Conduct economic valuation studies for nature reserves and utilize the findings in decision making, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting ecotourism and sustainable practices in tourism activities - Conduct economic valuation studies for coastal zones , maritime public domain, high mountains, riparian zones classified as nature sites and at least 20% of public forests, and utilize the findings in strategic land use planning, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting sustainable management practices | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation and sustainable management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing funding and resource mobilization, while the NDC target aims for equitable access to ecosystem services. The ecosystems addressed are related, as both terrestrial and marine biodiversity are integral to Lebanon's overall biodiversity strategy, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.6: Develop a national biodiversity finance plan, including the following: - Study innovative sources of financing for biodiversity - Engage donors in the implementation of the plan - Engage the private sector in resource mobilization - Conduct an environmental valuation study to promote the mobilization of internal resources - Assess and develop mechanisms to facilitate access to funding to vulnerable and low-income population - Develop guidelines on how to Introduce biodiversity valuation in SEAs and EIAs to assess the economic value, potential loss and offset measures resulting from the assessed project’s impacts - Develop a national framework enabling proper evaluation of the economics of ecosystems and biodiversity (TEEB, BIOFIN) in Lebanon. This can include payments for ecosystem services, reforming environmentally harmful subsidies or introducing fiscal incentives for conservation - Conduct economic valuation studies for nature reserves and utilize the findings in decision making, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting ecotourism and sustainable practices in tourism activities - Conduct economic valuation studies for coastal zones , maritime public domain, high mountains, riparian zones classified as nature sites and at least 20% of public forests, and utilize the findings in strategic land use planning, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting sustainable management practices | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity finance and the NDC target addressing vulnerability assessments for ecosystems. The ecosystems involved are related, as biodiversity conservation efforts can directly support the resilience of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, leading to measurable benefits in resource mobilization and adaptation strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.6: Develop a national biodiversity finance plan, including the following: - Study innovative sources of financing for biodiversity - Engage donors in the implementation of the plan - Engage the private sector in resource mobilization - Conduct an environmental valuation study to promote the mobilization of internal resources - Assess and develop mechanisms to facilitate access to funding to vulnerable and low-income population - Develop guidelines on how to Introduce biodiversity valuation in SEAs and EIAs to assess the economic value, potential loss and offset measures resulting from the assessed project’s impacts - Develop a national framework enabling proper evaluation of the economics of ecosystems and biodiversity (TEEB, BIOFIN) in Lebanon. This can include payments for ecosystem services, reforming environmentally harmful subsidies or introducing fiscal incentives for conservation - Conduct economic valuation studies for nature reserves and utilize the findings in decision making, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting ecotourism and sustainable practices in tourism activities - Conduct economic valuation studies for coastal zones , maritime public domain, high mountains, riparian zones classified as nature sites and at least 20% of public forests, and utilize the findings in strategic land use planning, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting sustainable management practices | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and biodiversity conservation, which are interconnected. The ecosystems addressed in both targets overlap, particularly in coastal and marine areas, suggesting that aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource mobilization and more effective rehabilitation strategies, ultimately benefiting both biodiversity and community resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.6: Develop a national biodiversity finance plan, including the following: - Study innovative sources of financing for biodiversity - Engage donors in the implementation of the plan - Engage the private sector in resource mobilization - Conduct an environmental valuation study to promote the mobilization of internal resources - Assess and develop mechanisms to facilitate access to funding to vulnerable and low-income population - Develop guidelines on how to Introduce biodiversity valuation in SEAs and EIAs to assess the economic value, potential loss and offset measures resulting from the assessed project’s impacts - Develop a national framework enabling proper evaluation of the economics of ecosystems and biodiversity (TEEB, BIOFIN) in Lebanon. This can include payments for ecosystem services, reforming environmentally harmful subsidies or introducing fiscal incentives for conservation - Conduct economic valuation studies for nature reserves and utilize the findings in decision making, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting ecotourism and sustainable practices in tourism activities - Conduct economic valuation studies for coastal zones , maritime public domain, high mountains, riparian zones classified as nature sites and at least 20% of public forests, and utilize the findings in strategic land use planning, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting sustainable management practices | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity while promoting sustainable practices in their respective sectors. The ecosystems addressed in both targets are interconnected, as agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry can significantly impact biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource mobilization and enhanced ecosystem services, benefiting both biodiversity conservation and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.6: Develop a national biodiversity finance plan, including the following: - Study innovative sources of financing for biodiversity - Engage donors in the implementation of the plan - Engage the private sector in resource mobilization - Conduct an environmental valuation study to promote the mobilization of internal resources - Assess and develop mechanisms to facilitate access to funding to vulnerable and low-income population - Develop guidelines on how to Introduce biodiversity valuation in SEAs and EIAs to assess the economic value, potential loss and offset measures resulting from the assessed project’s impacts - Develop a national framework enabling proper evaluation of the economics of ecosystems and biodiversity (TEEB, BIOFIN) in Lebanon. This can include payments for ecosystem services, reforming environmentally harmful subsidies or introducing fiscal incentives for conservation - Conduct economic valuation studies for nature reserves and utilize the findings in decision making, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting ecotourism and sustainable practices in tourism activities - Conduct economic valuation studies for coastal zones , maritime public domain, high mountains, riparian zones classified as nature sites and at least 20% of public forests, and utilize the findings in strategic land use planning, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting sustainable management practices | NDC Key Action 5.6: Update the draft Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Lebanon | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the sustainable management of coastal zones and biodiversity conservation in Lebanon, indicating a meaningful connection. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits such as improved ecological health and increased funding for conservation efforts, thereby optimizing resources and creating synergies in implementation. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.6: Develop a national biodiversity finance plan, including the following: - Study innovative sources of financing for biodiversity - Engage donors in the implementation of the plan - Engage the private sector in resource mobilization - Conduct an environmental valuation study to promote the mobilization of internal resources - Assess and develop mechanisms to facilitate access to funding to vulnerable and low-income population - Develop guidelines on how to Introduce biodiversity valuation in SEAs and EIAs to assess the economic value, potential loss and offset measures resulting from the assessed project’s impacts - Develop a national framework enabling proper evaluation of the economics of ecosystems and biodiversity (TEEB, BIOFIN) in Lebanon. This can include payments for ecosystem services, reforming environmentally harmful subsidies or introducing fiscal incentives for conservation - Conduct economic valuation studies for nature reserves and utilize the findings in decision making, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting ecotourism and sustainable practices in tourism activities - Conduct economic valuation studies for coastal zones , maritime public domain, high mountains, riparian zones classified as nature sites and at least 20% of public forests, and utilize the findings in strategic land use planning, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting sustainable management practices | NDC Key Action 5.7: Climate-proof fishing ports and develop marine aquaculture to address future climate challenges and improve fishers’ livelihood, strengthening food security. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing livelihoods and sustainability within their respective ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and the NDC target addressing climate resilience in fisheries. The ecosystems are related, as the marine environment is part of broader coastal ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource mobilization for biodiversity while simultaneously enhancing the resilience of fishing communities, creating measurable benefits for both sectors. |

**Agriculture and livestock management**

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| NBSAP National Action 1.1: Establish clear criteria for identifying and mapping areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 1.1: Restore the livelihoods and productive capacity of farmers and producers, by prioritizing the rebuilding of damaged infrastructure, restoring or deploying climate-smart infrastructure (i.e. irrigation systems, water reservoirs, terraces, greenhouses, hydroponic systems, animal husbandry infrastructure, beehives, aquaculture infrastructure, etc.) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and improving livelihoods, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management practices and the NDC target aiming to restore productive capacity. The ecosystems involved, particularly agriculture, are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and infrastructure sharing, ultimately benefiting both natural resource conservation and agricultural productivity. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.1: Establish clear criteria for identifying and mapping areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable practices that enhance resilience and management of natural resources, with a shared emphasis on agriculture and ecosystems. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary policies that support both sustainable management and agricultural resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.1: Establish clear criteria for identifying and mapping areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 1.6: Conduct an in-depth analysis of key agriculture value chains and identify food security priorities in line with the National Agriculture Strategy focusing on agricultural growth, rural development, local agriculture input, sustainable food systems, and risk management. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable practices, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management across various ecosystems, including agriculture, which is directly relevant to the NDC target's focus on sustainable agricultural practices. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementing sustainable practices that benefit both biodiversity conservation and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.1: Establish clear criteria for identifying and mapping areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 1.8: Support the Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute and local nurseries by creating germplasm banks of animal breeds and plant material (climate-smart cultivars adapted to various climatic extremes, and of native tree species for their genetic pool and potential use as rootstocks) and supply nurseries with propagation material, and support seed multiplication programs | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and sustainable management practices, with the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystems while the NDC target specifically targets agricultural biodiversity. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions, particularly in promoting sustainable agricultural practices that support biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.1: Establish clear criteria for identifying and mapping areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 1.9: Undertake studies on water consumption and water needs of animal breeds, various crops and cultivars, and their variability with climate change, agriculture production systems (crop rotations, no-tillage agriculture, organic farming, mixed farming), and regions. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management practices, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable resource management and the NDC target addressing water management in agriculture. The ecosystems involved (agriculture and broader natural resource management) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and resilience to climate change, leading to measurable benefits in both biodiversity conservation and agricultural productivity. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.1: Establish clear criteria for identifying and mapping areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 1.10: Coordinate with national DRR efforts to enhance LARI’s capacity to provide efficient, agriculture-specific early-warning services for farmers and fishers, particularly for climate adversities and pest outbreaks including preventive, anticipatory, or curative measures | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainable practices in agriculture and fisheries, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management and the NDC target aiming for improved preparedness against climate adversities. The ecosystems involved are related, as sustainable management in agriculture and fisheries can directly benefit from early-warning services, leading to improved resource efficiency and biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.1: Establish clear criteria for identifying and mapping areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 1.11: Develop a suitability map for crops taking into consideration future climatic scenarios, other hazards, and future availability of water resources for irrigation | The goals of both targets focus on improving management practices within their respective ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management and the NDC target aiming for resilience in agricultural practices. The ecosystems of sustainable management (forestry, fisheries, grazing) and agricultural resource management are interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and decision-making, leading to measurable benefits in sustainability and productivity. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.1: Establish clear criteria for identifying and mapping areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management practices, with the NBSAP emphasizing broader ecosystems while the NDC specifically targets agriculture and water resource management. Aligning these targets can enhance resource efficiency and create synergies, as improved sustainable practices in agriculture can contribute to better management of forestry and grazing lands, ultimately benefiting biodiversity and resilience to climate change. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.1: Establish clear criteria for identifying and mapping areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to promote sustainable management practices and enhance ecosystem health, with a focus on forestry and fisheries. The ecosystems addressed are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and increased forest cover. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.1: Establish clear criteria for identifying and mapping areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets aim for sustainable management of overlapping ecosystems, specifically agriculture, fisheries, and forestry, while also emphasizing biodiversity conservation. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation, leading to measurable benefits in resilience, productivity, and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.2: Based on Land Use/ Land Cover, Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) databases and other sources, and in accordance with the criteria identified under NA 1.1, identify and map the extent and spatial distribution of areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 1.1: Restore the livelihoods and productive capacity of farmers and producers, by prioritizing the rebuilding of damaged infrastructure, restoring or deploying climate-smart infrastructure (i.e. irrigation systems, water reservoirs, terraces, greenhouses, hydroponic systems, animal husbandry infrastructure, beehives, aquaculture infrastructure, etc.) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainable practices and improving livelihoods, which can be interconnected through sustainable agricultural practices. The ecosystems involved, particularly agriculture, can benefit from sustainable management practices, leading to measurable improvements in resource efficiency and overall productivity for farmers and producers. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.2: Based on Land Use/ Land Cover, Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) databases and other sources, and in accordance with the criteria identified under NA 1.1, identify and map the extent and spatial distribution of areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable practices, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management across various ecosystems, including agriculture, which is directly addressed in the NDC target. By aligning these targets, there is potential for enhanced resource management and resilience in agricultural practices, leading to measurable benefits in both environmental stability and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.2: Based on Land Use/ Land Cover, Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) databases and other sources, and in accordance with the criteria identified under NA 1.1, identify and map the extent and spatial distribution of areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 1.5: Create a resilience fund to support farmers in transitioning to more sustainable farming systems | The NBSAP target focuses on sustainable management practices across various ecosystems, including agriculture, which directly relates to the NDC target's goal of supporting farmers in transitioning to sustainable farming systems. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and enhanced conservation strategies that can facilitate the transition to sustainable practices in agriculture, leading to measurable benefits for both ecosystems and farmers. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.2: Based on Land Use/ Land Cover, Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) databases and other sources, and in accordance with the criteria identified under NA 1.1, identify and map the extent and spatial distribution of areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 1.6: Conduct an in-depth analysis of key agriculture value chains and identify food security priorities in line with the National Agriculture Strategy focusing on agricultural growth, rural development, local agriculture input, sustainable food systems, and risk management. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable practices, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management across various ecosystems, including agriculture, which is directly relevant to the NDC target's focus on sustainable agricultural practices. By aligning these targets, there is potential for enhanced resource management and improved food security through shared strategies and stakeholder engagement, leading to measurable benefits in both conservation and agricultural productivity. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.2: Based on Land Use/ Land Cover, Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) databases and other sources, and in accordance with the criteria identified under NA 1.1, identify and map the extent and spatial distribution of areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 1.11: Develop a suitability map for crops taking into consideration future climatic scenarios, other hazards, and future availability of water resources for irrigation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing management practices within the agricultural sector, with the NBSAP target addressing sustainable management broadly and the NDC target specifically targeting crop suitability under climatic scenarios. The ecosystems involved are related, as sustainable agricultural practices can benefit from understanding land use and resource management, leading to improved resilience and productivity in agriculture. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.2: Based on Land Use/ Land Cover, Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) databases and other sources, and in accordance with the criteria identified under NA 1.1, identify and map the extent and spatial distribution of areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management practices, with the NBSAP target emphasizing mapping sustainable areas and the NDC target enhancing resilience through sustainable land and water management. The ecosystems involved, particularly agriculture and forestry, can be interconnected, allowing for resource efficiency and complementary strategies that enhance both conservation and agricultural productivity. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.2: Based on Land Use/ Land Cover, Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) databases and other sources, and in accordance with the criteria identified under NA 1.1, identify and map the extent and spatial distribution of areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to promote sustainable management practices within overlapping ecosystems, specifically forestry and fisheries. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to improved conservation strategies, as both focus on sustainable use and restoration of natural resources in Lebanon. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.2: Based on Land Use/ Land Cover, Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) databases and other sources, and in accordance with the criteria identified under NA 1.1, identify and map the extent and spatial distribution of areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets aim to ensure sustainable management of ecosystems related to agriculture, fisheries, and forestry, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems addressed are interrelated, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and improve conservation strategies, leading to measurable benefits in both food security and biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable practices that enhance resilience and management of biodiversity and agricultural resources. The ecosystems involved (forests, grasslands, and agriculture) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in both biodiversity conservation and agricultural resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Key Action 1.6: Conduct an in-depth analysis of key agriculture value chains and identify food security priorities in line with the National Agriculture Strategy focusing on agricultural growth, rural development, local agriculture input, sustainable food systems, and risk management. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable practices, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and the NDC target highlighting sustainable agriculture, which can enhance food security. The ecosystems involved (biodiversity resources in various habitats and agricultural systems) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and enhanced agricultural resilience, benefiting both biodiversity and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Key Action 1.8: Support the Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute and local nurseries by creating germplasm banks of animal breeds and plant material (climate-smart cultivars adapted to various climatic extremes, and of native tree species for their genetic pool and potential use as rootstocks) and supply nurseries with propagation material, and support seed multiplication programs | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable use of biodiversity resources and the NDC target supporting biodiversity through germplasm banks. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of agriculture and biodiversity management, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced resilience in agricultural systems through shared practices and knowledge. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Key Action 1.10: Coordinate with national DRR efforts to enhance LARI’s capacity to provide efficient, agriculture-specific early-warning services for farmers and fishers, particularly for climate adversities and pest outbreaks including preventive, anticipatory, or curative measures | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the sustainable management of resources, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and the NDC target addressing agricultural and fisheries resilience. The ecosystems involved (forests, grasslands, fisheries, and agriculture) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and better preparedness for climate impacts, benefiting both biodiversity and agricultural productivity. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable resource management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and the NDC target enhancing agricultural resilience. The ecosystems involved (forests, grasslands, and agriculture) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary practices that enhance both biodiversity and agricultural productivity. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to promote the sustainable use of biodiversity and natural resources, with a focus on forests and fisheries, which are interconnected ecosystems. Aligning these targets could enhance resource management efficiency and lead to measurable outcomes such as increased forest cover and improved legal compliance in biodiversity management. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets aim to ensure sustainable management of biodiversity resources, with the NBSAP focusing on legal frameworks and the NDC emphasizing resilience and productivity in food systems. The ecosystems involved are related, as agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry can be seen as components of broader biodiversity management, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and policy coherence in real-world implementation. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.2: Implement the part of the national strategy developed by MoA related to nutrient management to prevent excess loss into the environment taking into account the point and non-point sources of excess nutrients (fertilizers, lost feed in aquaculture, etc.) | NDC Adaptation Priority 1: Strengthen the agricultural sector’s resilience to enhance Lebanon’s agricultural output in a climate-smart manner to improve food security | Both targets focus on the agricultural sector, with the NBSAP target aiming to prevent nutrient loss and the NDC target seeking to enhance agricultural output sustainably. Aligning these targets could lead to improved nutrient management practices that not only reduce pollution but also enhance agricultural productivity, thereby creating measurable benefits for food security and environmental quality. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.2: Implement the part of the national strategy developed by MoA related to nutrient management to prevent excess loss into the environment taking into account the point and non-point sources of excess nutrients (fertilizers, lost feed in aquaculture, etc.) | NDC Key Action 1.1: Restore the livelihoods and productive capacity of farmers and producers, by prioritizing the rebuilding of damaged infrastructure, restoring or deploying climate-smart infrastructure (i.e. irrigation systems, water reservoirs, terraces, greenhouses, hydroponic systems, animal husbandry infrastructure, beehives, aquaculture infrastructure, etc.) | The goals of both targets focus on improving the agricultural sector, with the NBSAP target aiming to prevent nutrient loss and the NDC target seeking to restore farmers' livelihoods. The actions proposed in both targets can complement each other, as effective nutrient management can enhance the productivity of climate-smart infrastructure, leading to measurable benefits in both environmental quality and farmers' livelihoods. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.2: Implement the part of the national strategy developed by MoA related to nutrient management to prevent excess loss into the environment taking into account the point and non-point sources of excess nutrients (fertilizers, lost feed in aquaculture, etc.) | NDC Key Action 1.3: Enhance direct engagement with farmers by implementing a nationwide agriculture orientation and capacity-building program, aimed at strengthening communication channels, improving agricultural practices, and fostering sustainable farming techniques. | Both targets focus on the agricultural sector and aim to improve practices among farmers, with the NBSAP target emphasizing nutrient management and the NDC target focusing on capacity building. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits by enhancing nutrient management strategies through improved agricultural practices and communication channels, ultimately reducing nutrient pollution and fostering sustainable farming techniques. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.2: Implement the part of the national strategy developed by MoA related to nutrient management to prevent excess loss into the environment taking into account the point and non-point sources of excess nutrients (fertilizers, lost feed in aquaculture, etc.) | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | Both targets aim to improve agricultural practices and environmental quality, with the NBSAP target focusing on nutrient management and the NDC target emphasizing sustainable practices. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets address agriculture, and aligning them could lead to enhanced resource efficiency and measurable benefits in reducing nutrient pollution while strengthening agricultural resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.2: Implement the part of the national strategy developed by MoA related to nutrient management to prevent excess loss into the environment taking into account the point and non-point sources of excess nutrients (fertilizers, lost feed in aquaculture, etc.) | NDC Key Action 1.6: Conduct an in-depth analysis of key agriculture value chains and identify food security priorities in line with the National Agriculture Strategy focusing on agricultural growth, rural development, local agriculture input, sustainable food systems, and risk management. | The goals of both targets focus on improving agricultural practices and environmental quality, which are interconnected. By aligning nutrient management strategies with sustainable agricultural practices, there is potential for enhanced food security and reduced nutrient pollution, leading to measurable benefits in both environmental quality and agricultural productivity. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.2: Implement the part of the national strategy developed by MoA related to nutrient management to prevent excess loss into the environment taking into account the point and non-point sources of excess nutrients (fertilizers, lost feed in aquaculture, etc.) | NDC Key Action 1.9: Undertake studies on water consumption and water needs of animal breeds, various crops and cultivars, and their variability with climate change, agriculture production systems (crop rotations, no-tillage agriculture, organic farming, mixed farming), and regions. | The goals of both targets focus on improving agricultural practices, with the NBSAP target addressing nutrient management and the NDC target optimizing water consumption. Both targets operate within the agricultural ecosystem, and aligning them could lead to enhanced resource management and improved environmental outcomes, creating measurable benefits in agricultural productivity and environmental quality. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.2: Implement the part of the national strategy developed by MoA related to nutrient management to prevent excess loss into the environment taking into account the point and non-point sources of excess nutrients (fertilizers, lost feed in aquaculture, etc.) | NDC Key Action 1.10: Coordinate with national DRR efforts to enhance LARI’s capacity to provide efficient, agriculture-specific early-warning services for farmers and fishers, particularly for climate adversities and pest outbreaks including preventive, anticipatory, or curative measures | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural practices and improving environmental outcomes, with the NBSAP target addressing nutrient management and the NDC target emphasizing early-warning services for climate resilience. Both targets operate within the agricultural and aquaculture sectors, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and preparedness, ultimately benefiting farmers and aquaculture operators through complementary strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.2: Implement the part of the national strategy developed by MoA related to nutrient management to prevent excess loss into the environment taking into account the point and non-point sources of excess nutrients (fertilizers, lost feed in aquaculture, etc.) | NDC Key Action 1.11: Develop a suitability map for crops taking into consideration future climatic scenarios, other hazards, and future availability of water resources for irrigation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural practices, with the NBSAP target aiming to reduce nutrient pollution and the NDC target seeking to improve crop suitability under changing climatic conditions. Both targets address the agricultural sector and target similar audiences, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to improved resource management and agricultural resilience, ultimately benefiting environmental quality and productivity. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.2: Implement the part of the national strategy developed by MoA related to nutrient management to prevent excess loss into the environment taking into account the point and non-point sources of excess nutrients (fertilizers, lost feed in aquaculture, etc.) | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on improving agricultural practices and environmental quality, with the NBSAP target addressing nutrient management and the NDC target enhancing resilience and sustainable resource management. Both targets target farmers and agricultural stakeholders, and their actions can complement each other, leading to improved agricultural productivity and reduced nutrient pollution, thus creating measurable benefits in resource efficiency and environmental outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.2: Implement the part of the national strategy developed by MoA related to nutrient management to prevent excess loss into the environment taking into account the point and non-point sources of excess nutrients (fertilizers, lost feed in aquaculture, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets aim to enhance the sustainability of agricultural and aquaculture practices while addressing environmental impacts, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in nutrient management and biodiversity conservation, optimizing resources and enhancing overall ecosystem resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Adaptation Priority 1: Strengthen the agricultural sector’s resilience to enhance Lebanon’s agricultural output in a climate-smart manner to improve food security | Both targets aim to enhance food security through sustainable practices in the agricultural sector, with the NBSAP target focusing on biodiversity conservation and the NDC target emphasizing climate-smart agriculture. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits by promoting resilience and productivity in agriculture while conserving biodiversity. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 1.1: Restore the livelihoods and productive capacity of farmers and producers, by prioritizing the rebuilding of damaged infrastructure, restoring or deploying climate-smart infrastructure (i.e. irrigation systems, water reservoirs, terraces, greenhouses, hydroponic systems, animal husbandry infrastructure, beehives, aquaculture infrastructure, etc.) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing productivity and resilience in agriculture, which creates a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance both biodiversity conservation and farmers' livelihoods. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 1.3: Enhance direct engagement with farmers by implementing a nationwide agriculture orientation and capacity-building program, aimed at strengthening communication channels, improving agricultural practices, and fostering sustainable farming techniques. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural practices and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and the NDC target aiming to improve farmer engagement and capacity. Both targets operate within the agriculture ecosystem, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary strategies that enhance sustainable farming techniques while conserving biodiversity. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets emphasize sustainable practices in agriculture, with a focus on resilience and food security, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, both targets address similar ecosystems and target audiences, suggesting that aligning them could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and enhanced implementation of sustainable practices. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 1.5: Create a resilience fund to support farmers in transitioning to more sustainable farming systems | Both targets focus on sustainable practices within the agriculture sector, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and the NDC target supporting farmers' transition to sustainable systems. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies, as sustainable farming practices can contribute to biodiversity conservation, leading to measurable benefits in both food security and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 1.6: Conduct an in-depth analysis of key agriculture value chains and identify food security priorities in line with the National Agriculture Strategy focusing on agricultural growth, rural development, local agriculture input, sustainable food systems, and risk management. | Both targets focus on enhancing food security through sustainable practices in agriculture, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets address agriculture, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits such as improved resource efficiency and complementary policy implementation. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 1.8: Support the Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute and local nurseries by creating germplasm banks of animal breeds and plant material (climate-smart cultivars adapted to various climatic extremes, and of native tree species for their genetic pool and potential use as rootstocks) and supply nurseries with propagation material, and support seed multiplication programs | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience within agricultural systems, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of agriculture, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes, such as increased availability of climate-smart cultivars and better management of biodiversity. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 1.9: Undertake studies on water consumption and water needs of animal breeds, various crops and cultivars, and their variability with climate change, agriculture production systems (crop rotations, no-tillage agriculture, organic farming, mixed farming), and regions. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural productivity and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and the NDC target addressing water management in agriculture. Both ecosystems (agriculture and water management) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary practices that enhance food security and climate resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 1.10: Coordinate with national DRR efforts to enhance LARI’s capacity to provide efficient, agriculture-specific early-warning services for farmers and fishers, particularly for climate adversities and pest outbreaks including preventive, anticipatory, or curative measures | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural and fisheries productivity while addressing resilience to climate adversities, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, both targets operate within the agriculture and fisheries ecosystems, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and preparedness, ultimately benefiting both biodiversity conservation and food security. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 1.11: Develop a suitability map for crops taking into consideration future climatic scenarios, other hazards, and future availability of water resources for irrigation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural resilience and productivity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management and biodiversity conservation, while the NDC target aims to improve decision-making for crop selection under future climatic scenarios. Both targets operate within the agricultural ecosystem, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary strategies that enhance food security and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability within agricultural systems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and the NDC target addressing climate resilience. The ecosystems involved (agriculture, aquaculture, and water resource management) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and enhanced food security while promoting biodiversity. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets emphasize sustainable management of natural resources, with a focus on enhancing ecosystem health and food security. The ecosystems involved (agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared practices and resource efficiency in Lebanon's natural resource management. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets share a common goal of sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry while conserving biodiversity, indicating a meaningful connection. The ecosystems are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and enhanced ecosystem services, as both targets aim to improve food security and resilience in these sectors. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.1: Mainstream locally produced released cultivars and local native rootstocks varieties and seeds into national agricultural strategies and action plans and focus on the use of local accessions in breeding programs. | NDC Adaptation Priority 1: Strengthen the agricultural sector’s resilience to enhance Lebanon’s agricultural output in a climate-smart manner to improve food security | Both targets focus on enhancing agricultural practices, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity through local cultivars and the NDC target aiming for climate-smart agricultural output. The ecosystems are related as both operate within the agricultural sector, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resilience and productivity, benefiting food security and biodiversity simultaneously. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.1: Mainstream locally produced released cultivars and local native rootstocks varieties and seeds into national agricultural strategies and action plans and focus on the use of local accessions in breeding programs. | NDC Key Action 1.1: Restore the livelihoods and productive capacity of farmers and producers, by prioritizing the rebuilding of damaged infrastructure, restoring or deploying climate-smart infrastructure (i.e. irrigation systems, water reservoirs, terraces, greenhouses, hydroponic systems, animal husbandry infrastructure, beehives, aquaculture infrastructure, etc.) | Both targets focus on agriculture, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity through local cultivars and the NDC target aiming to restore farmers' livelihoods and productive capacity. By integrating local accessions into climate-smart infrastructure initiatives, both targets can enhance agricultural resilience and improve outcomes for farmers, creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.1: Mainstream locally produced released cultivars and local native rootstocks varieties and seeds into national agricultural strategies and action plans and focus on the use of local accessions in breeding programs. | NDC Key Action 1.3: Enhance direct engagement with farmers by implementing a nationwide agriculture orientation and capacity-building program, aimed at strengthening communication channels, improving agricultural practices, and fostering sustainable farming techniques. | Both targets focus on agriculture and aim to improve practices and resilience within the sector. The NBSAP target's emphasis on integrating local cultivars aligns with the NDC target's goal of enhancing farmer engagement and capacity-building, suggesting that collaboration could lead to improved agricultural biodiversity and practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.1: Mainstream locally produced released cultivars and local native rootstocks varieties and seeds into national agricultural strategies and action plans and focus on the use of local accessions in breeding programs. | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | Both targets focus on enhancing agricultural resilience and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing local biodiversity and the NDC target promoting sustainable practices. Their shared ecosystem of agriculture and overlapping target audiences suggest that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved outcomes for farmers and ecosystems. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.1: Mainstream locally produced released cultivars and local native rootstocks varieties and seeds into national agricultural strategies and action plans and focus on the use of local accessions in breeding programs. | NDC Key Action 1.6: Conduct an in-depth analysis of key agriculture value chains and identify food security priorities in line with the National Agriculture Strategy focusing on agricultural growth, rural development, local agriculture input, sustainable food systems, and risk management. | Both targets focus on enhancing agricultural practices and improving resilience within the agricultural ecosystem, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. By integrating locally produced cultivars and promoting sustainable agricultural practices, aligning these targets could lead to increased food security and biodiversity, creating measurable benefits for farmers and local communities. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.1: Mainstream locally produced released cultivars and local native rootstocks varieties and seeds into national agricultural strategies and action plans and focus on the use of local accessions in breeding programs. | NDC Key Action 1.8: Support the Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute and local nurseries by creating germplasm banks of animal breeds and plant material (climate-smart cultivars adapted to various climatic extremes, and of native tree species for their genetic pool and potential use as rootstocks) and supply nurseries with propagation material, and support seed multiplication programs | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and resilience in agriculture, with a focus on local cultivars and genetic diversity. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions, such as integrating local accessions into germplasm banks, thereby enhancing the overall impact on agricultural systems. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.1: Mainstream locally produced released cultivars and local native rootstocks varieties and seeds into national agricultural strategies and action plans and focus on the use of local accessions in breeding programs. | NDC Key Action 1.9: Undertake studies on water consumption and water needs of animal breeds, various crops and cultivars, and their variability with climate change, agriculture production systems (crop rotations, no-tillage agriculture, organic farming, mixed farming), and regions. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity through local cultivars and the NDC target addressing water management in relation to climate change. Both targets operate within the agriculture ecosystem, and aligning them could lead to improved agricultural practices that enhance productivity and resilience, creating measurable benefits in resource management and policy coherence. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.1: Mainstream locally produced released cultivars and local native rootstocks varieties and seeds into national agricultural strategies and action plans and focus on the use of local accessions in breeding programs. | NDC Key Action 1.10: Coordinate with national DRR efforts to enhance LARI’s capacity to provide efficient, agriculture-specific early-warning services for farmers and fishers, particularly for climate adversities and pest outbreaks including preventive, anticipatory, or curative measures | Both targets focus on the agriculture sector, with the NBSAP target enhancing biodiversity through local cultivars and the NDC target improving preparedness for climate adversities. By integrating local cultivars into early-warning systems, both targets can create synergies that enhance resilience and efficiency in agricultural practices, leading to measurable benefits for farmers. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.1: Mainstream locally produced released cultivars and local native rootstocks varieties and seeds into national agricultural strategies and action plans and focus on the use of local accessions in breeding programs. | NDC Key Action 1.11: Develop a suitability map for crops taking into consideration future climatic scenarios, other hazards, and future availability of water resources for irrigation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity through local cultivars and the NDC target addressing climate adaptability through crop suitability mapping. Both targets operate within the agricultural ecosystem and target similar audiences, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved decision-making and resource efficiency in agricultural practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.1: Mainstream locally produced released cultivars and local native rootstocks varieties and seeds into national agricultural strategies and action plans and focus on the use of local accessions in breeding programs. | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | Both targets focus on enhancing agricultural resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity through local cultivars and the NDC target promoting climate-smart practices. Their shared ecosystem of agriculture and overlapping target audiences suggest that aligning these initiatives could lead to improved resource management and increased agricultural productivity, creating measurable benefits in both biodiversity and climate resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.1: Mainstream locally produced released cultivars and local native rootstocks varieties and seeds into national agricultural strategies and action plans and focus on the use of local accessions in breeding programs. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and resilience within agricultural systems, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems involved are related, as agriculture is a common ground, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in food security and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Adaptation Priority 1: Strengthen the agricultural sector’s resilience to enhance Lebanon’s agricultural output in a climate-smart manner to improve food security | Both targets focus on enhancing agricultural practices to improve food security, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. They operate within the same ecosystem (agricultural sector) and target similar audiences, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in climate-smart agriculture. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Action 1.1: Restore the livelihoods and productive capacity of farmers and producers, by prioritizing the rebuilding of damaged infrastructure, restoring or deploying climate-smart infrastructure (i.e. irrigation systems, water reservoirs, terraces, greenhouses, hydroponic systems, animal husbandry infrastructure, beehives, aquaculture infrastructure, etc.) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural practices and improving the livelihoods of farmers, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, both targets operate within the agricultural ecosystem, and aligning them could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions, such as integrating sustainable practices with climate-smart infrastructure development. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Action 1.3: Enhance direct engagement with farmers by implementing a nationwide agriculture orientation and capacity-building program, aimed at strengthening communication channels, improving agricultural practices, and fostering sustainable farming techniques. | Both targets focus on the agricultural sector and aim to improve practices among farmers, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable agriculture and the NDC target focusing on capacity-building. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and foster complementary policies that lead to improved agricultural sustainability and practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | Both targets aim to promote sustainable agricultural practices, with the NBSAP target focusing on integrating these practices into national strategies and the NDC target emphasizing resilience and stability. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets address agriculture, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation, leading to improved sustainability and resilience in agricultural practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Action 1.5: Create a resilience fund to support farmers in transitioning to more sustainable farming systems | Both targets aim to support sustainable agriculture, with the NBSAP target focusing on integrating sustainable practices into national strategies and the NDC target emphasizing the transition to sustainable farming systems. The ecosystems are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation, leading to improved sustainability and resilience in agricultural practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Action 1.6: Conduct an in-depth analysis of key agriculture value chains and identify food security priorities in line with the National Agriculture Strategy focusing on agricultural growth, rural development, local agriculture input, sustainable food systems, and risk management. | Both targets aim to enhance food security through sustainable agricultural practices, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems they address are related, as both focus on agriculture, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies that enhance overall agricultural sustainability and resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Action 1.8: Support the Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute and local nurseries by creating germplasm banks of animal breeds and plant material (climate-smart cultivars adapted to various climatic extremes, and of native tree species for their genetic pool and potential use as rootstocks) and supply nurseries with propagation material, and support seed multiplication programs | Both targets focus on enhancing agricultural sustainability and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable agricultural practices and the NDC target supporting biodiversity through germplasm banks. The ecosystems of agriculture and biodiversity management are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced agricultural systems through shared practices and genetic diversity. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Action 1.9: Undertake studies on water consumption and water needs of animal breeds, various crops and cultivars, and their variability with climate change, agriculture production systems (crop rotations, no-tillage agriculture, organic farming, mixed farming), and regions. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural practices, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable agriculture and the NDC target addressing water management in relation to climate change. Both targets operate within the agricultural ecosystem, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and resilience in agricultural productivity through integrated water and agricultural management practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Action 1.10: Coordinate with national DRR efforts to enhance LARI’s capacity to provide efficient, agriculture-specific early-warning services for farmers and fishers, particularly for climate adversities and pest outbreaks including preventive, anticipatory, or curative measures | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural practices and supporting farmers, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable agriculture and the NDC target improving preparedness for climate adversities. The ecosystems of both targets are related, as they both operate within the agricultural sector, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and better outcomes for farmers through integrated strategies that address sustainability and climate resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Action 1.11: Develop a suitability map for crops taking into consideration future climatic scenarios, other hazards, and future availability of water resources for irrigation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural practices and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable agriculture and the NDC target addressing climate adaptability. Both targets operate within the agricultural sector, and aligning them could lead to improved decision-making and resource management, ultimately enhancing food security and agricultural productivity in a measurable way. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and resilience in agriculture, with actions that complement each other, such as promoting agroforestry and efficient irrigation systems. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets address agricultural practices and resource management, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in agricultural productivity and sustainability. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable resource management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable agriculture and the NDC target promoting sustainable use of natural resources, including forests. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable agricultural practices can enhance forest health and vice versa, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets aim to ensure sustainable management within the agricultural sector while enhancing food security and ecosystem services. The ecosystems addressed are related, as agriculture is a component of broader food systems that include aquaculture and forestry, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in sustainability practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Adaptation Priority 1: Strengthen the agricultural sector’s resilience to enhance Lebanon’s agricultural output in a climate-smart manner to improve food security | Both targets focus on enhancing agricultural practices, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and resilience, while the NDC target aims to improve food security through climate-smart agriculture. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits such as improved agricultural productivity and biodiversity, optimizing resources and creating synergies in implementation. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 1.1: Restore the livelihoods and productive capacity of farmers and producers, by prioritizing the rebuilding of damaged infrastructure, restoring or deploying climate-smart infrastructure (i.e. irrigation systems, water reservoirs, terraces, greenhouses, hydroponic systems, animal husbandry infrastructure, beehives, aquaculture infrastructure, etc.) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural practices and improving the livelihoods of farmers, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, both targets operate within the agriculture ecosystem, and aligning them could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance the overall resilience and productivity of agricultural systems. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 1.3: Enhance direct engagement with farmers by implementing a nationwide agriculture orientation and capacity-building program, aimed at strengthening communication channels, improving agricultural practices, and fostering sustainable farming techniques. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural practices, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and resilience, while the NDC target aims to strengthen farmer engagement and sustainable techniques. Both targets operate within the agricultural ecosystem and target similar stakeholders, suggesting that collaboration could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in sustainable agriculture. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | Both targets focus on enhancing agricultural resilience and sustainability, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems addressed are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions in ecosystem restoration and sustainable agricultural practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 1.5: Create a resilience fund to support farmers in transitioning to more sustainable farming systems | Both targets focus on agriculture, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and resilience, while the NDC target aims to support sustainable farming systems. By collaborating on ecosystem restoration and sustainable practices, these targets can create synergies that enhance agricultural resilience and biodiversity, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved farming outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 1.6: Conduct an in-depth analysis of key agriculture value chains and identify food security priorities in line with the National Agriculture Strategy focusing on agricultural growth, rural development, local agriculture input, sustainable food systems, and risk management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural practices and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and ecosystem restoration, while the NDC target aims at sustainable agricultural practices and food security. Both targets operate within the agriculture ecosystem and target similar audiences, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in agricultural sustainability and resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 1.8: Support the Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute and local nurseries by creating germplasm banks of animal breeds and plant material (climate-smart cultivars adapted to various climatic extremes, and of native tree species for their genetic pool and potential use as rootstocks) and supply nurseries with propagation material, and support seed multiplication programs | Both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience within the agricultural ecosystem, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem restoration and the NDC target supporting germplasm banks. Their actions can complement each other, as the establishment of germplasm banks can provide the necessary resources for the ecosystem restoration efforts, leading to improved agricultural practices and measurable outcomes in biodiversity. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 1.9: Undertake studies on water consumption and water needs of animal breeds, various crops and cultivars, and their variability with climate change, agriculture production systems (crop rotations, no-tillage agriculture, organic farming, mixed farming), and regions. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural practices and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and ecosystem restoration, while the NDC target addresses water management in agriculture. Both targets operate within the agriculture ecosystem, and aligning them could lead to improved resource management and agricultural productivity, creating measurable benefits in resilience to climate change. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 1.10: Coordinate with national DRR efforts to enhance LARI’s capacity to provide efficient, agriculture-specific early-warning services for farmers and fishers, particularly for climate adversities and pest outbreaks including preventive, anticipatory, or curative measures | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and ecosystem restoration, while the NDC target aims to improve early-warning services for climate adversities. Both targets operate within the agriculture sector and can create synergies by integrating biodiversity considerations into early-warning systems, leading to improved preparedness and reduced losses in agricultural practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 1.11: Develop a suitability map for crops taking into consideration future climatic scenarios, other hazards, and future availability of water resources for irrigation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and ecosystem restoration, while the NDC target aims at optimizing crop selection based on climatic scenarios. Their actions can complement each other, as improved biodiversity can support better crop resilience, and both targets address the agricultural ecosystem, creating potential for resource efficiency and shared outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | Both targets focus on enhancing agricultural resilience and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and ecosystem restoration, while the NDC target addresses climate resilience and resource management. The ecosystems of agriculture and water resource management are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary practices that enhance both biodiversity and climate resilience in agricultural settings. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem health and resilience, with the NBSAP target focusing on agriculture and biodiversity, while the NDC target emphasizes forest cover and sustainable resource management. The ecosystems of agriculture and forests can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity and ecosystem restoration efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and resilience within agricultural systems, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems involved (agriculture) are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in food security and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.7: Provide financial incentives or subsidies to farmers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture and conservation agriculture. | NDC Adaptation Priority 1: Strengthen the agricultural sector’s resilience to enhance Lebanon’s agricultural output in a climate-smart manner to improve food security | Both targets aim to promote sustainable agricultural practices, with the NBSAP focusing on environmentally sustainable methods and the NDC emphasizing climate-smart agriculture. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and improve food security while promoting sustainable practices among farmers. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.7: Provide financial incentives or subsidies to farmers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture and conservation agriculture. | NDC Key Action 1.1: Restore the livelihoods and productive capacity of farmers and producers, by prioritizing the rebuilding of damaged infrastructure, restoring or deploying climate-smart infrastructure (i.e. irrigation systems, water reservoirs, terraces, greenhouses, hydroponic systems, animal husbandry infrastructure, beehives, aquaculture infrastructure, etc.) | Both targets focus on the agriculture sector and aim to improve the livelihoods of farmers through sustainable practices and infrastructure development. The actions proposed in both targets can complement each other, as financial incentives for sustainable practices can enhance the effectiveness of climate-smart infrastructure, leading to measurable improvements in both environmental sustainability and productive capacity. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.7: Provide financial incentives or subsidies to farmers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture and conservation agriculture. | NDC Key Action 1.3: Enhance direct engagement with farmers by implementing a nationwide agriculture orientation and capacity-building program, aimed at strengthening communication channels, improving agricultural practices, and fostering sustainable farming techniques. | Both targets focus on farmers within the agriculture sector, with the NBSAP target promoting sustainable practices and the NDC target enhancing engagement and capacity-building. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits by combining financial incentives with improved communication and training, thereby fostering a more comprehensive approach to sustainable agriculture. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.7: Provide financial incentives or subsidies to farmers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture and conservation agriculture. | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | Both targets aim to promote sustainable agricultural practices, with the NBSAP focusing on specific interventions like financial incentives for farmers, while the NDC emphasizes resilience and broader community impacts. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation, leading to measurable benefits for farmers and the environment. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.7: Provide financial incentives or subsidies to farmers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture and conservation agriculture. | NDC Key Action 1.5: Create a resilience fund to support farmers in transitioning to more sustainable farming systems | Both targets aim to support farmers in adopting sustainable practices, with the NBSAP target focusing on financial incentives and the NDC target proposing a resilience fund. Both targets operate within the agriculture ecosystem and target the same audience, suggesting that aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and facilitate a more comprehensive approach to sustainable farming practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.7: Provide financial incentives or subsidies to farmers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture and conservation agriculture. | NDC Key Action 1.6: Conduct an in-depth analysis of key agriculture value chains and identify food security priorities in line with the National Agriculture Strategy focusing on agricultural growth, rural development, local agriculture input, sustainable food systems, and risk management. | Both targets aim to promote sustainable agricultural practices, with the NBSAP focusing on environmentally sustainable practices and the NDC emphasizing food security through sustainable agriculture. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets operate within the agriculture sector, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation, leading to measurable benefits in both sustainability and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.7: Provide financial incentives or subsidies to farmers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture and conservation agriculture. | NDC Key Action 1.8: Support the Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute and local nurseries by creating germplasm banks of animal breeds and plant material (climate-smart cultivars adapted to various climatic extremes, and of native tree species for their genetic pool and potential use as rootstocks) and supply nurseries with propagation material, and support seed multiplication programs | Both targets focus on enhancing sustainable agricultural practices, with the NBSAP target promoting environmentally sustainable practices among farmers and the NDC target supporting biodiversity through germplasm banks. The ecosystems of agriculture and biodiversity management are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to increased adoption of climate-smart practices and improved genetic diversity, resulting in measurable benefits for both farmers and agricultural resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.7: Provide financial incentives or subsidies to farmers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture and conservation agriculture. | NDC Key Action 1.9: Undertake studies on water consumption and water needs of animal breeds, various crops and cultivars, and their variability with climate change, agriculture production systems (crop rotations, no-tillage agriculture, organic farming, mixed farming), and regions. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural practices, with the NBSAP target promoting sustainable farming and the NDC target optimizing water management in agriculture. Their ecosystems are related, as both operate within the agriculture sector, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and resilience to climate change through better water management practices that support sustainable farming. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.7: Provide financial incentives or subsidies to farmers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture and conservation agriculture. | NDC Key Action 1.10: Coordinate with national DRR efforts to enhance LARI’s capacity to provide efficient, agriculture-specific early-warning services for farmers and fishers, particularly for climate adversities and pest outbreaks including preventive, anticipatory, or curative measures | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural practices and resilience among farmers, with the NBSAP target promoting sustainable practices and the NDC target improving preparedness for climate adversities. Both targets operate within the agriculture sector, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and better outcomes for farmers through integrated support systems that address both sustainability and climate resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.7: Provide financial incentives or subsidies to farmers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture and conservation agriculture. | NDC Key Action 1.11: Develop a suitability map for crops taking into consideration future climatic scenarios, other hazards, and future availability of water resources for irrigation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural practices, with the NBSAP target promoting sustainable farming and the NDC target developing a suitability map for crop selection. Both targets operate within the agricultural sector, and aligning them could lead to improved decision-making for farmers, optimizing resource use and enhancing resilience in agricultural practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.7: Provide financial incentives or subsidies to farmers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture and conservation agriculture. | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | Both targets aim to promote sustainable practices among farmers, with the NBSAP focusing on environmentally sustainable practices and the NDC emphasizing resilience to climate change and sustainable resource management. The ecosystems of agriculture and water resource management are interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in agricultural productivity and sustainability. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.7: Provide financial incentives or subsidies to farmers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture and conservation agriculture. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on promoting sustainable practices and resource management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable agriculture and the NDC target addressing sustainable use of natural resources, including forests and fisheries. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable agricultural practices can enhance forest health and resource management, leading to measurable benefits in both agricultural productivity and ecosystem restoration. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.7: Provide financial incentives or subsidies to farmers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture and conservation agriculture. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on promoting sustainable practices in agriculture and aquaculture, with the NBSAP emphasizing environmentally sustainable practices and the NDC targeting sustainable management while conserving biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in food security and ecosystem services. |

**Water management**

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
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| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem services and the NDC target addressing sustainable land and water management. The ecosystems involved, particularly in agriculture and water resource management, can benefit from improved ecological practices, creating measurable synergies that enhance both agricultural productivity and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Actions 3.2: Develop and implement integrated watershed management at the basin level, and climate-resilient stormwater management plans to address droughts, increased rainfall intensity and flooding risks. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and integrity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem services and the NDC target addressing climate resilience. The ecosystems involved, particularly degraded terrestrial and coastal ecosystems, can be interconnected, allowing for resource efficiency and complementary management strategies that enhance both ecological integrity and climate resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Actions 3.5: Develop cost-effective wastewater treatment and reuse plants to preserve surface and groundwater quality, and enhance water pollution prevention measures, prioritizing nature-based solutions in rural areas. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem integrity and quality, with the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystem services and the NDC target specifically targeting water quality. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as improved terrestrial and coastal ecosystems can positively influence water quality, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Actions 3.6: Enhance water storage capacities through expanding surface water storage and enhancing natural groundwater recharge (i.e. gabion walls, check dams, riverbeds, and flood plain vegetation zone restoration, and terracing). | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and services, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecological integrity and the NDC target aiming to improve water storage capacities, which are crucial for ecosystem function. Additionally, both targets address ecosystems related to water resources, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in ecosystem restoration and management. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Actions 3.9: Rehabilitate spring catchments and outflow systems and improve river embankments to optimize water availability from springs and stormwater. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem integrity and resource management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecological integrity and the NDC target optimizing water availability. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as improved ecological integrity in terrestrial and coastal ecosystems can enhance water management systems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets share a common goal of safeguarding ecosystem services and enhancing ecological integrity and connectivity, indicating a meaningful connection. The ecosystems targeted are the same, and aligning their actions could lead to resource efficiency and improved outcomes in ecosystem rehabilitation, particularly through the use of nature-based solutions. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and restoring ecological integrity, which are interconnected. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (degraded ecosystems and upper watersheds) can be related, as upper watersheds can influence the health of surrounding ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity and resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and biodiversity, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets overlap, particularly in the context of sustainable management practices that can lead to improved ecological integrity and resilience, suggesting that aligning these targets could optimize resources and create measurable benefits. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Action 1.1: Restore the livelihoods and productive capacity of farmers and producers, by prioritizing the rebuilding of damaged infrastructure, restoring or deploying climate-smart infrastructure (i.e. irrigation systems, water reservoirs, terraces, greenhouses, hydroponic systems, animal husbandry infrastructure, beehives, aquaculture infrastructure, etc.) | The goals of both targets focus on restoration, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and ecosystem health, while the NDC target aims to restore livelihoods through climate-smart infrastructure in agricultural areas. The ecosystems involved can be interconnected, as improved biodiversity in rehabilitated sites can enhance agricultural productivity, leading to measurable benefits for both environmental and economic outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity restoration and the NDC target aiming to improve agricultural resilience. The ecosystems involved, such as degraded lands and agricultural areas, can be interconnected, allowing for synergies in resource management and sustainable practices that benefit both biodiversity and agricultural productivity. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Actions 3.2: Develop and implement integrated watershed management at the basin level, and climate-resilient stormwater management plans to address droughts, increased rainfall intensity and flooding risks. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity restoration and the NDC target addressing climate resilience in water management. The ecosystems involved, such as degraded areas and watersheds, can be interconnected, allowing for synergies in resource management and implementation strategies that enhance both biodiversity and climate resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Actions 3.5: Develop cost-effective wastewater treatment and reuse plants to preserve surface and groundwater quality, and enhance water pollution prevention measures, prioritizing nature-based solutions in rural areas. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing environmental health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and ecosystem restoration, while the NDC target aims to improve water quality, which is essential for healthy ecosystems. The ecosystems involved, particularly in rural areas, can overlap, as improved biodiversity can positively influence water quality, creating measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Actions 3.6: Enhance water storage capacities through expanding surface water storage and enhancing natural groundwater recharge (i.e. gabion walls, check dams, riverbeds, and flood plain vegetation zone restoration, and terracing). | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity restoration and the NDC target enhancing water storage capacities, which can support biodiversity. The ecosystems involved, particularly in water resources management and restoration, can be interconnected, allowing for synergies in implementation that lead to improved ecological outcomes and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to restore and enhance ecosystem health, with a focus on rehabilitation using nature-based solutions. The ecosystems targeted are related, as both include degraded areas that can benefit from similar interventions, leading to measurable improvements in ecological integrity and biodiversity. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on restoring and enhancing ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing a broader range of ecosystems while the NDC target specifically targets upper watersheds. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits, as rehabilitation efforts in key sites could complement reforestation in upper watersheds, enhancing overall biodiversity and ecosystem resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing rehabilitation and the NDC target focusing on sustainable management. The ecosystems involved, such as aquaculture and forestry, can be interconnected with the rehabilitation efforts in degraded areas, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Key Actions 3.2: Develop and implement integrated watershed management at the basin level, and climate-resilient stormwater management plans to address droughts, increased rainfall intensity and flooding risks. | The goals of both targets focus on managing natural resources effectively, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and the NDC target addressing climate resilience in water management. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy terrestrial and coastal areas can influence watershed health, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced resilience to climate impacts. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance the management and conservation of ecosystems, with the NBSAP focusing on protected areas and the NDC emphasizing rehabilitation and restoration. The ecosystems addressed are related, as both include terrestrial, inland water, and marine areas, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity and ecosystem service delivery. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation of diverse ecosystems and the NDC target promoting ecosystem restoration. Additionally, the ecosystems involved are related, as upper watersheds can influence the health of terrestrial and coastal areas, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity and resource management. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of conserving biodiversity while managing natural resources sustainably, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (natural areas and agricultural sectors) can be interrelated, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.4: Monitoring of pollutants levels in ecosystems of high conservation value (coastal areas , river mouths, rivers, wetlands, water springs) to identify areas of priority action. | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and resilience, with the NBSAP target addressing pollution management in ecosystems and the NDC target improving sustainable land and water resource management. The ecosystems involved, particularly coastal areas and water resources, are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved water quality and agricultural productivity, creating measurable benefits for both environmental and agricultural stakeholders. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.4: Monitoring of pollutants levels in ecosystems of high conservation value (coastal areas , river mouths, rivers, wetlands, water springs) to identify areas of priority action. | NDC Key Actions 3.2: Develop and implement integrated watershed management at the basin level, and climate-resilient stormwater management plans to address droughts, increased rainfall intensity and flooding risks. | The goals of both targets focus on managing water-related ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing pollution management and the NDC target addressing climate resilience in watersheds. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as coastal areas and river systems can influence watershed health, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable improvements in ecosystem health and resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.4: Monitoring of pollutants levels in ecosystems of high conservation value (coastal areas , river mouths, rivers, wetlands, water springs) to identify areas of priority action. | NDC Key Actions 3.5: Develop cost-effective wastewater treatment and reuse plants to preserve surface and groundwater quality, and enhance water pollution prevention measures, prioritizing nature-based solutions in rural areas. | The goals of both targets focus on pollution management and water quality improvement, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (coastal areas and rural water environments) can be seen as related, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and enhanced implementation of pollution prevention measures. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.4: Monitoring of pollutants levels in ecosystems of high conservation value (coastal areas , river mouths, rivers, wetlands, water springs) to identify areas of priority action. | NDC Key Actions 3.6: Enhance water storage capacities through expanding surface water storage and enhancing natural groundwater recharge (i.e. gabion walls, check dams, riverbeds, and flood plain vegetation zone restoration, and terracing). | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target addressing pollution management and the NDC target enhancing water storage capacities, which can improve water quality. The ecosystems involved, particularly coastal areas and water resources, are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in ecosystem restoration and pollution reduction. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.4: Monitoring of pollutants levels in ecosystems of high conservation value (coastal areas , river mouths, rivers, wetlands, water springs) to identify areas of priority action. | NDC Key Actions 3.7: Set up an Integrated Hydrological Information System (IHIS) at the Ministry of Energy and water, including real-time data collection from meteorological, hydrometric, snowpack and rainfall, and groundwater monitoring stations. Ensure all monitored data is shared, digitized and integrated into the IHIS platform. | The goals of both targets focus on improving environmental management, with the NBSAP target addressing pollution in ecosystems and the NDC target enhancing water resource management through data collection. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as effective water management can directly influence pollution levels in coastal and freshwater ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in ecosystem health and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.4: Monitoring of pollutants levels in ecosystems of high conservation value (coastal areas , river mouths, rivers, wetlands, water springs) to identify areas of priority action. | NDC Key Actions 3.8: Design and implement a comprehensive water quantity and quality monitoring framework covering surface water, groundwater, and irrigation networks. This framework should include the installation of bulk flow meters, hydrometric stations, spring flow monitoring, and snowpack assessment tools, ensuring real-time data integrated into a national digital water monitoring system at the Ministry of Energy and Water. | The goals of both targets focus on monitoring and improving ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing pollution management in high conservation value ecosystems and the NDC target addressing water quality and quantity. The ecosystems involved, particularly coastal areas and water resources, are interconnected, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance data collection and resource management, leading to improved environmental outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.4: Monitoring of pollutants levels in ecosystems of high conservation value (coastal areas , river mouths, rivers, wetlands, water springs) to identify areas of priority action. | NDC Key Actions 3.9: Rehabilitate spring catchments and outflow systems and improve river embankments to optimize water availability from springs and stormwater. | The goals of both targets focus on improving ecosystem health and resource management, with the NBSAP target addressing pollution management and the NDC target optimizing water availability. The ecosystems involved are related, as coastal areas and river systems can influence water quality and availability, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in both pollution reduction and water management. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.4: Monitoring of pollutants levels in ecosystems of high conservation value (coastal areas , river mouths, rivers, wetlands, water springs) to identify areas of priority action. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem health and integrity, with the NBSAP focusing on pollution management and the NDC emphasizing rehabilitation and restoration. The ecosystems targeted are related, as coastal areas and wetlands can be impacted by pollution and also benefit from rehabilitation efforts, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in ecosystem management. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.4: Monitoring of pollutants levels in ecosystems of high conservation value (coastal areas , river mouths, rivers, wetlands, water springs) to identify areas of priority action. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and sustainability, with the NBSAP target addressing pollution management in ecosystems of high conservation value, while the NDC target emphasizes sustainable management of agriculture and fisheries. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as coastal areas and wetlands can be influenced by agricultural practices, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in both pollution reduction and biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.4: Monitoring of pollutants levels in ecosystems of high conservation value (coastal areas , river mouths, rivers, wetlands, water springs) to identify areas of priority action. | NDC Key Action 5.9: Ensure water availability is taken into consideration in the development of regional or national masterplans. | The goals of both targets focus on improving ecosystem health and resource management, with the NBSAP target addressing pollution in ecosystems and the NDC target ensuring water availability in planning. The ecosystems involved, particularly coastal areas and water resources, are interconnected, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance overall environmental management and lead to measurable benefits in sustainability and pollution reduction. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 1.1: Restore the livelihoods and productive capacity of farmers and producers, by prioritizing the rebuilding of damaged infrastructure, restoring or deploying climate-smart infrastructure (i.e. irrigation systems, water reservoirs, terraces, greenhouses, hydroponic systems, animal husbandry infrastructure, beehives, aquaculture infrastructure, etc.) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing productivity and resilience in agriculture, which creates a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance both biodiversity conservation and farmers' livelihoods. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 1.9: Undertake studies on water consumption and water needs of animal breeds, various crops and cultivars, and their variability with climate change, agriculture production systems (crop rotations, no-tillage agriculture, organic farming, mixed farming), and regions. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural productivity and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and the NDC target addressing water management in agriculture. Both ecosystems (agriculture and water management) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary practices that enhance food security and resilience to climate change. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 1.11: Develop a suitability map for crops taking into consideration future climatic scenarios, other hazards, and future availability of water resources for irrigation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural resilience and productivity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management and biodiversity conservation, while the NDC target aims to improve decision-making for crop selection under future climatic scenarios. Both targets operate within the agricultural ecosystem, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary strategies that enhance food security and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability within agricultural systems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and the NDC target addressing climate resilience. The ecosystems involved (agriculture, aquaculture, and water resource management) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and enhanced agricultural productivity, creating measurable benefits in both biodiversity conservation and climate adaptation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Actions 3.2: Develop and implement integrated watershed management at the basin level, and climate-resilient stormwater management plans to address droughts, increased rainfall intensity and flooding risks. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability, albeit in different ecosystems. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through integrated management practices that address both biodiversity conservation in production systems and climate resilience in watershed management, ultimately improving food security and water availability. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management in agriculture and related sectors, while the NDC target aims at restoring and maintaining ecosystem integrity. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as sustainable agricultural practices can contribute to the health of terrestrial and coastal ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem service delivery. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management across multiple sectors and the NDC target specifically addressing ecosystem restoration. The ecosystems involved, while distinct, can be interconnected, as sustainable agricultural practices can positively influence watershed health, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and food security. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets share a common goal of sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry while conserving biodiversity, indicating a meaningful connection. The ecosystems are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and enhanced ecosystem services, as both targets aim to improve food security and resilience in these sectors. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Action 1.1: Restore the livelihoods and productive capacity of farmers and producers, by prioritizing the rebuilding of damaged infrastructure, restoring or deploying climate-smart infrastructure (i.e. irrigation systems, water reservoirs, terraces, greenhouses, hydroponic systems, animal husbandry infrastructure, beehives, aquaculture infrastructure, etc.) | Both targets focus on enhancing agricultural practices and improving the livelihoods of farmers, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems are related, as both targets operate within the agricultural sector, and aligning them could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance sustainability and productivity in farming. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Action 1.9: Undertake studies on water consumption and water needs of animal breeds, various crops and cultivars, and their variability with climate change, agriculture production systems (crop rotations, no-tillage agriculture, organic farming, mixed farming), and regions. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural practices, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable agriculture and the NDC target addressing water management in relation to climate change. Both targets operate within the agricultural ecosystem, and aligning them could lead to improved resource management and resilience, creating measurable benefits in agricultural productivity and sustainability. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Action 1.11: Develop a suitability map for crops taking into consideration future climatic scenarios, other hazards, and future availability of water resources for irrigation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural practices and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable agriculture and the NDC target addressing climate adaptability. Both targets operate within the agricultural sector, and aligning them could lead to improved resource management and decision-making, ultimately enhancing food security and agricultural productivity in a measurable way. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability in agriculture, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable agricultural practices and the NDC target aiming to improve resilience to climate change. Both targets address the agricultural ecosystem and target similar audiences, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to improved resource management and enhanced agricultural productivity through shared practices and infrastructure. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Action 1.13: Enhance efficient use of irrigation water, including the use of renewable energy (RE) in pressurized and metered distribution, by supporting research and development in defining crop water climate demand, and adapting irrigation scheduling in pilot projects within various irrigation schemes | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural practices, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable agriculture and the NDC target aiming to improve irrigation efficiency. Both targets operate within the agricultural ecosystem, and aligning them could lead to improved resource management and measurable benefits in water usage and sustainability practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Actions 3.3: Promote safe and efficient treated water reuse, through awareness, incentives, regulations, and capacity-building, with a focus on expanding treated wastewater use for domestic, agricultural, and industrial purposes, to enhance water availability. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and resource management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable agriculture and the NDC target promoting treated water reuse, which can support agricultural practices. The ecosystems are related, as effective water management is crucial for sustainable agriculture, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and better outcomes in both sectors. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Actions 3.4: Explore and develop alternative sources for irrigation and upgrade irrigation schemes and water distribution networks by restoring concrete channels or installing pipes, ensuring fair water allocation. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural practices and resource management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable agriculture and the NDC target improving irrigation efficiency. Both targets address the agricultural sector and target similar audiences, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and better management of water and agricultural practices, ultimately enhancing food security and equitable water access. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Actions 3.5: Develop cost-effective wastewater treatment and reuse plants to preserve surface and groundwater quality, and enhance water pollution prevention measures, prioritizing nature-based solutions in rural areas. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and resource management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable agriculture and the NDC target prioritizing water quality. The ecosystems are interconnected, as sustainable agricultural practices can improve water quality through better management of agricultural runoff, creating measurable benefits in resource efficiency and environmental health. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Actions 3.6: Enhance water storage capacities through expanding surface water storage and enhancing natural groundwater recharge (i.e. gabion walls, check dams, riverbeds, and flood plain vegetation zone restoration, and terracing). | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and resource management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable agriculture and the NDC target enhancing water storage capacities, which are crucial for agricultural productivity. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as improved water management can directly benefit agricultural practices, leading to measurable outcomes in food security and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and ecological integrity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable agricultural practices and the NDC target aiming to restore ecosystem services. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable agriculture can contribute to the health of terrestrial ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced outcomes for both agricultural and ecological systems. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and enhancing food security within the agricultural sector, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared practices and policies that enhance resilience and productivity across agriculture and related sectors. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.5: Develop sustainably managed national hatcheries for aquaculture species (fresh water and marine) | NDC Key Action 1.1: Restore the livelihoods and productive capacity of farmers and producers, by prioritizing the rebuilding of damaged infrastructure, restoring or deploying climate-smart infrastructure (i.e. irrigation systems, water reservoirs, terraces, greenhouses, hydroponic systems, animal husbandry infrastructure, beehives, aquaculture infrastructure, etc.) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing productivity and sustainability within their respective sectors, with the NBSAP target emphasizing aquaculture and the NDC target addressing broader agricultural infrastructure. The ecosystems involved are related, as aquaculture can be considered a component of rural development, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and shared infrastructure that benefits both aquaculture producers and farmers. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.5: Develop sustainably managed national hatcheries for aquaculture species (fresh water and marine) | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing aquaculture species and the NDC target addressing broader ecosystem services. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy marine environments support aquaculture, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and biodiversity outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.5: Develop sustainably managed national hatcheries for aquaculture species (fresh water and marine) | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management within the aquaculture sector, with the NBSAP target specifically addressing hatcheries and the NDC target encompassing broader agricultural and fisheries management. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and improve biodiversity management, leading to measurable benefits in food security and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 1.1: Restore the livelihoods and productive capacity of farmers and producers, by prioritizing the rebuilding of damaged infrastructure, restoring or deploying climate-smart infrastructure (i.e. irrigation systems, water reservoirs, terraces, greenhouses, hydroponic systems, animal husbandry infrastructure, beehives, aquaculture infrastructure, etc.) | The goals of both targets focus on restoration and enhancement, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem functions and services, while the NDC target aims to restore livelihoods through climate-smart infrastructure in agriculture. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy ecosystems contribute to agricultural productivity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits for both farmers and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and improving ecosystem services, with the NBSAP target emphasizing broader ecosystem functions and the NDC target concentrating on agricultural resilience. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable land and water management practices can enhance the overall health of ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and complementary outcomes for both farmers and broader ecological systems. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Actions 3.2: Develop and implement integrated watershed management at the basin level, and climate-resilient stormwater management plans to address droughts, increased rainfall intensity and flooding risks. | Both targets aim to enhance resilience to environmental challenges, with the NBSAP focusing on broader ecosystem functions and the NDC specifically addressing water management within watersheds. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as effective watershed management can improve overall ecosystem health, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and disaster risk reduction. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Actions 3.5: Develop cost-effective wastewater treatment and reuse plants to preserve surface and groundwater quality, and enhance water pollution prevention measures, prioritizing nature-based solutions in rural areas. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem functions and services, with the NBSAP target focusing on broader ecosystem contributions and the NDC target specifically addressing water quality management through nature-based solutions. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as improved water quality can enhance overall ecosystem health, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and complementary policy implementation. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Actions 3.6: Enhance water storage capacities through expanding surface water storage and enhancing natural groundwater recharge (i.e. gabion walls, check dams, riverbeds, and flood plain vegetation zone restoration, and terracing). | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem functions, with the NBSAP target focusing on broader ecosystem services and the NDC target specifically addressing water resource management. By aligning these targets, there is potential for improved water storage capacities through nature-based solutions, leading to increased water availability and overall ecosystem health, thus creating measurable benefits in resource efficiency and resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets share a common goal of restoring and enhancing nature's contributions to people, with actions focused on implementing nature-based solutions. The ecosystems addressed are related, as both targets aim to improve ecosystem services, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and enhanced ecological integrity. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | Both targets aim to restore and enhance nature's contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, indicating a shared goal. The NBSAP target's broader focus on various ecosystems complements the NDC target's specific emphasis on upper watersheds, suggesting that aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity and resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize enhancing ecosystem services and resilience, with the NBSAP focusing on broader ecosystem functions and the NDC specifically addressing agricultural and aquatic sectors. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved ecosystem management, as both aim to integrate biodiversity conservation with sustainable practices. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 5.9: Ensure water availability is taken into consideration in the development of regional or national masterplans. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services, with the NBSAP target emphasizing broader ecosystem functions and the NDC target specifically addressing water resource management. By aligning these targets, there is potential for improved water availability and management within the context of broader ecosystem health, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and sustainability. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.5: Conduct training and capacity building to raise awareness and build technical skills in public institutions concerned with biodiversity conservation; e.g., MoA, MEHE, DGUP, CDR, MoEW, MoPWT, LARI, etc. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved are related, as biodiversity conservation can directly support the restoration and maintenance of ecosystem services, leading to measurable benefits through shared resources and collaborative efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.5: Conduct training and capacity building to raise awareness and build technical skills in public institutions concerned with biodiversity conservation; e.g., MoA, MEHE, DGUP, CDR, MoEW, MoPWT, LARI, etc. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing capacity building in public institutions and the NDC target aiming for sustainable management of various sectors while conserving biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed are related, as sustainable management practices in agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry can benefit from enhanced technical skills in biodiversity conservation, leading to measurable improvements in resilience and productivity. |

**Forest management, and protection**

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, ensure that at least 20% of all natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas (PAs) are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, as well as bringing biodiversity loss close to zero in areas of high biodiversity importance and ecosystems of high ecological integrity, while respecting the rights of local communities. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to promote sustainable management of natural ecosystems, with the NBSAP focusing on biodiversity outside protected areas and the NDC emphasizing sustainable resource use in forests, rangelands, and fisheries. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, ensure that at least 20% of all natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas (PAs) are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, as well as bringing biodiversity loss close to zero in areas of high biodiversity importance and ecosystems of high ecological integrity, while respecting the rights of local communities. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity conservation and the involvement of local communities, creating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems of natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas and forests/rangelands can be seen as related, allowing for potential synergies in resource management and implementation strategies that enhance both biodiversity and community benefits. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, ensure that at least 20% of all natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas (PAs) are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, as well as bringing biodiversity loss close to zero in areas of high biodiversity importance and ecosystems of high ecological integrity, while respecting the rights of local communities. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to manage and conserve biodiversity, with the NBSAP focusing on natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas and the NDC addressing terrestrial and marine ecosystems in Lebanon. The actions proposed in both targets can complement each other, as integrated spatial planning and effective management processes can enhance the sustainable management of Lebanon's ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity preservation and equitable access to ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, ensure that at least 20% of all natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas (PAs) are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, as well as bringing biodiversity loss close to zero in areas of high biodiversity importance and ecosystems of high ecological integrity, while respecting the rights of local communities. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and managing ecosystems effectively, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets can be related, as natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas may include degraded areas that require rehabilitation, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in ecosystem management. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, ensure that at least 20% of all natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas (PAs) are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, as well as bringing biodiversity loss close to zero in areas of high biodiversity importance and ecosystems of high ecological integrity, while respecting the rights of local communities. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of ecosystems, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets can be seen as interrelated, as sustainable practices in agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry can contribute to the health of natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.1: Establish clear criteria for identifying and mapping areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management practices, with the NBSAP target emphasizing broader ecosystems while the NDC target specifically addresses agriculture and water resource management. Aligning these targets can enhance resource efficiency and create synergies, as improved sustainable practices in agriculture can contribute to better management of natural resources across the ecosystems identified in the NBSAP target. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.1: Establish clear criteria for identifying and mapping areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to promote sustainable management practices and enhance ecosystem health, with a focus on forestry and fisheries. The ecosystems addressed are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and increased forest cover. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.1: Establish clear criteria for identifying and mapping areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | Both targets aim to enhance sustainable management practices, with the NBSAP focusing on specific management criteria and the NDC emphasizing alignment with broader sustainable development goals. The ecosystems involved (forestry and rangelands) are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and measurable benefits for local communities and biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.1: Establish clear criteria for identifying and mapping areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Actions 2.2: Restoration of degraded lands affected by war, through reforestation, protection, assisted regeneration and other means | The goals of both targets focus on improving land and resource management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable practices and the NDC target addressing restoration of degraded lands. The ecosystems involved, while distinct, can be interconnected, as sustainable management practices can enhance the restoration efforts in degraded lands, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.1: Establish clear criteria for identifying and mapping areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Actions 2.4: Manage pest and disease outbreaks to protect forests and forest resources. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management of forest ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing broader sustainable practices and the NDC target specifically addressing forest health. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and enhanced biodiversity outcomes, as effective pest and disease management can support the overall sustainability efforts outlined in the NBSAP target. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.1: Establish clear criteria for identifying and mapping areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Actions 2.5: Upgrade MoA capacity and equipment (i.e. vehicles, drones) and capacities as a first intervention to suppress fires, and supervise, monitor, and implement sustainable forest and rangeland management plans and sustainable harvesting of species of high economic value. | Both targets focus on sustainable management practices within ecosystems, with the NBSAP target addressing broader sustainable management across multiple areas, including forestry and agriculture, while the NDC target specifically enhances forest and rangeland management. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and effectiveness in implementing sustainable practices, as both aim to enhance management capabilities and outcomes in related ecosystems. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.1: Establish clear criteria for identifying and mapping areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Actions 2.6: Develop unified forest monitoring and reporting systems aligned with global standards, and monitor land use changes, forest and range resource assessment using geospatial analysis and field surveys. | The goals of both targets focus on improving management practices and monitoring systems for natural resources, which are interconnected. The ecosystems involved (forestry and land use) are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to better outcomes in sustainable management and biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.1: Establish clear criteria for identifying and mapping areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to enhance the sustainable management of ecosystems, with the NBSAP focusing on specific management practices and the NDC emphasizing the preservation of biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed (forestry, fisheries, and marine environments in NBSAP and terrestrial and marine ecosystems in NDC) are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and equitable access to ecosystem services, benefiting both policy implementation and community engagement. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.1: Establish clear criteria for identifying and mapping areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem management and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable practices and the NDC target aiming for ecological integrity and restoration. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as sustainable management in forestry and fisheries can support the rehabilitation of degraded marine and coastal ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.1: Establish clear criteria for identifying and mapping areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management practices across various ecosystems, while the NDC target specifically aims to restore ecosystems through reforestation. The ecosystems involved, particularly in the context of upper watersheds, can be seen as nested within broader categories that include forestry and agricultural areas, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and measurable outcomes in biodiversity conservation and resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.1: Establish clear criteria for identifying and mapping areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize sustainable management of natural resources while conserving biodiversity, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed (agriculture, fisheries, and forestry) are interrelated, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in food security and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable resource management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and the NDC target enhancing agricultural resilience. The ecosystems involved (forests, grasslands, and agriculture) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary practices that enhance both biodiversity and agricultural productivity. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to promote the sustainable use of biodiversity and natural resources, with a focus on forests and fisheries, which are interconnected ecosystems. Aligning these targets could enhance resource management efficiency and lead to measurable outcomes such as increased forest cover and improved legal compliance in biodiversity management. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | Both targets aim to promote sustainable management of biodiversity resources, with the NBSAP focusing on legal frameworks and the NDC emphasizing economic and social benefits for local communities. The ecosystems involved (forests and rangelands) are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create measurable benefits through integrated management strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Key Actions 2.4: Manage pest and disease outbreaks to protect forests and forest resources. | The goals of both targets focus on the sustainable management of forests, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the sustainable use of biodiversity resources and the NDC target aiming to protect forest resources from pest and disease outbreaks. Aligning these targets could lead to improved legal compliance and management practices that enhance forest health, creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and shared strategies among stakeholders. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Key Actions 2.5: Upgrade MoA capacity and equipment (i.e. vehicles, drones) and capacities as a first intervention to suppress fires, and supervise, monitor, and implement sustainable forest and rangeland management plans and sustainable harvesting of species of high economic value. | Both targets focus on sustainable management of ecosystems, specifically forests, which indicates a meaningful connection in their goals. By aligning the legal framework enforcement from the NBSAP target with the capacity upgrades for fire suppression in the NDC target, there is potential for improved resource efficiency and enhanced management practices that could lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and fire management. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Key Actions 2.6: Develop unified forest monitoring and reporting systems aligned with global standards, and monitor land use changes, forest and range resource assessment using geospatial analysis and field surveys. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management of biodiversity and forest resources, which are interconnected. By aligning the legal framework for sustainable use with unified forest monitoring systems, stakeholders can enhance compliance and improve resource management, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and land use efficiency. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to sustainably manage biodiversity resources, with the NBSAP focusing on sustainable use outside reserves and the NDC emphasizing the preservation of ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed in both targets (terrestrial and marine) are interconnected, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity management and conservation efforts in Lebanon. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and restoration of ecosystems, indicating a meaningful connection. The ecosystems addressed, such as forests and coastal-marine areas, can be related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and improve ecological outcomes through complementary actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and enhancement of biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing legal frameworks for sustainable use and the NDC target promoting ecosystem restoration. The ecosystems involved, particularly forests and upper watersheds, can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and measurable benefits in biodiversity and resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management of biodiversity resources, with the NBSAP emphasizing legal frameworks and the NDC highlighting resilience and productivity. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets address agriculture, fisheries, and forestry, suggesting that aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity monitoring and the NDC target promoting sustainable agricultural practices. The ecosystems involved—high biodiversity areas and agricultural landscapes—can be interconnected, allowing for synergies in resource management and conservation efforts that lead to improved outcomes for both biodiversity and agricultural resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets focus on improving ecosystem health and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing monitoring in high biodiversity areas and the NDC target promoting sustainable resource management in forests and rangelands. The ecosystems involved can be interconnected, as healthy forests and rangelands contribute to overall biodiversity, and aligning these targets could enhance monitoring efforts and resource management practices, leading to measurable conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing monitoring and the NDC target focusing on sustainable management. Both targets address ecosystems that can be interconnected, as forests and rangelands may include areas of high biodiversity, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and better conservation outcomes for local communities. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Key Actions 2.6: Develop unified forest monitoring and reporting systems aligned with global standards, and monitor land use changes, forest and range resource assessment using geospatial analysis and field surveys. | Both targets focus on monitoring programs, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and ecosystems of high ecological integrity, while the NDC target centers on forest monitoring and land use. Given that forests are critical components of high biodiversity areas, aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and improve conservation outcomes through shared methodologies and stakeholder engagement. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity management, with the NBSAP focusing on monitoring high biodiversity areas and the NDC emphasizing sustainable management of terrestrial and marine ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed are related, as high biodiversity areas can include components of both terrestrial and marine ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and better conservation outcomes through shared monitoring and management efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecological integrity and improve ecosystem health, albeit through different approaches. The ecosystems targeted by both policies can be seen as interconnected, with the NBSAP focusing on high biodiversity areas and the NDC addressing degraded ecosystems, suggesting that aligning monitoring and rehabilitation efforts could lead to improved conservation outcomes and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing monitoring in high biodiversity areas and the NDC target aiming to restore ecosystems through reforestation. The ecosystems involved, while different in specificity, can be related as upper watersheds may influence the health of broader biodiversity areas, and aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in conservation and restoration efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity conservation and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target focusing on monitoring high biodiversity areas and the NDC target on sustainable management of sectors that impact biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are related, as agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry can significantly influence biodiversity outside protected areas, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to improved conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.8: Disseminate existing guidelines on forest and rangeland management and conduct the necessary capacity building for at least 30 technicians in MoA, NGOs and municipalities to implement management plans for their forests and range resources. | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing management practices and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing capacity building for technicians in forest and rangeland management, while the NDC target aims to improve sustainable land and water resource management for farmers. The ecosystems of forests and rangelands can be related to agricultural practices, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and shared knowledge, ultimately enhancing agricultural productivity and environmental sustainability. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.8: Disseminate existing guidelines on forest and rangeland management and conduct the necessary capacity building for at least 30 technicians in MoA, NGOs and municipalities to implement management plans for their forests and range resources. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing forest and rangeland management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing capacity building for technicians and the NDC target promoting sustainable resource use and restoration. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved implementation of management practices and increased forest cover, creating measurable benefits through shared resources and collaborative efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.8: Disseminate existing guidelines on forest and rangeland management and conduct the necessary capacity building for at least 30 technicians in MoA, NGOs and municipalities to implement management plans for their forests and range resources. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | Both targets focus on forest and rangeland management, with the NBSAP target enhancing the capacity of technicians, which can directly support the NDC target's goal of aligning management with sustainable development. By integrating capacity building for technicians with broader community engagement, both targets can achieve improved biodiversity conservation and socio-economic benefits for local communities. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.8: Disseminate existing guidelines on forest and rangeland management and conduct the necessary capacity building for at least 30 technicians in MoA, NGOs and municipalities to implement management plans for their forests and range resources. | NDC Key Actions 2.3: Reduce the risk of intense and frequent forest fires through the development of fire prevention measures and early warning systems | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing forest management, with the NBSAP target aiming to build technician capacity and the NDC target seeking to reduce forest fire risks. By aligning these targets, the capacity-building efforts for technicians can directly support the development of fire prevention measures, leading to improved forest management and reduced fire incidents. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.8: Disseminate existing guidelines on forest and rangeland management and conduct the necessary capacity building for at least 30 technicians in MoA, NGOs and municipalities to implement management plans for their forests and range resources. | NDC Key Actions 2.4: Manage pest and disease outbreaks to protect forests and forest resources. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing forest management, with the NBSAP target aiming to build technician capacity and the NDC target addressing pest and disease management. Since both targets operate within the forest ecosystem and target audiences overlap, aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and better implementation of management practices, ultimately benefiting forest health and sustainability. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.8: Disseminate existing guidelines on forest and rangeland management and conduct the necessary capacity building for at least 30 technicians in MoA, NGOs and municipalities to implement management plans for their forests and range resources. | NDC Key Actions 2.5: Upgrade MoA capacity and equipment (i.e. vehicles, drones) and capacities as a first intervention to suppress fires, and supervise, monitor, and implement sustainable forest and rangeland management plans and sustainable harvesting of species of high economic value. | Both targets focus on enhancing the capacity for managing forests and rangelands, with the NBSAP target emphasizing technician training and the NDC target focusing on upgrading equipment and capacity for fire suppression. The shared ecosystem and target audience suggest that aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and more effective management practices, ultimately benefiting both fire suppression and sustainable management outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.8: Disseminate existing guidelines on forest and rangeland management and conduct the necessary capacity building for at least 30 technicians in MoA, NGOs and municipalities to implement management plans for their forests and range resources. | NDC Key Actions 2.6: Develop unified forest monitoring and reporting systems aligned with global standards, and monitor land use changes, forest and range resource assessment using geospatial analysis and field surveys. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing forest management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing capacity building for technicians and the NDC target aiming for improved monitoring systems. The ecosystems are related, as both targets address forests, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and better implementation of management practices through enhanced monitoring and technician capacity. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.8: Disseminate existing guidelines on forest and rangeland management and conduct the necessary capacity building for at least 30 technicians in MoA, NGOs and municipalities to implement management plans for their forests and range resources. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and capacity building within the forestry sector, which is a shared ecosystem area. Aligning these targets could enhance the implementation of management plans and improve resilience and productivity in food systems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.10: Develop and implement sustainable forest and rangeland management plans in at least 10 communal lands outside PAs in close collaboration between MoA and the local authorities. | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing forest and rangeland management and the NDC target enhancing agricultural resilience. The ecosystems of communal lands and agricultural areas are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and shared practices that enhance both agricultural productivity and sustainable land use. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.10: Develop and implement sustainable forest and rangeland management plans in at least 10 communal lands outside PAs in close collaboration between MoA and the local authorities. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to promote sustainable management of natural resources, with the NBSAP focusing on forest and rangeland management and the NDC emphasizing increased forest cover and ecological health. The ecosystems involved are related, as communal lands can contribute to broader forest and rangeland health, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.10: Develop and implement sustainable forest and rangeland management plans in at least 10 communal lands outside PAs in close collaboration between MoA and the local authorities. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management of forest and rangeland resources, with the NBSAP target emphasizing implementation plans and the NDC target aiming for broader sustainable development alignment. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and provide measurable benefits for local communities through integrated management strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.10: Develop and implement sustainable forest and rangeland management plans in at least 10 communal lands outside PAs in close collaboration between MoA and the local authorities. | NDC Key Actions 2.2: Restoration of degraded lands affected by war, through reforestation, protection, assisted regeneration and other means | The goals of both targets focus on land management and restoration, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management and the NDC target aiming for restoration of degraded lands. The ecosystems involved, while distinct, can be interconnected, as sustainable management practices can enhance the restoration efforts, leading to improved land health and biodiversity outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.10: Develop and implement sustainable forest and rangeland management plans in at least 10 communal lands outside PAs in close collaboration between MoA and the local authorities. | NDC Key Actions 2.5: Upgrade MoA capacity and equipment (i.e. vehicles, drones) and capacities as a first intervention to suppress fires, and supervise, monitor, and implement sustainable forest and rangeland management plans and sustainable harvesting of species of high economic value. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management of forests and rangelands, with the NBSAP target emphasizing management plans and the NDC target enhancing fire suppression capacity. The ecosystems are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and effectiveness in managing communal lands, ultimately benefiting both sustainable practices and fire management efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.10: Develop and implement sustainable forest and rangeland management plans in at least 10 communal lands outside PAs in close collaboration between MoA and the local authorities. | NDC Key Actions 2.6: Develop unified forest monitoring and reporting systems aligned with global standards, and monitor land use changes, forest and range resource assessment using geospatial analysis and field surveys. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and monitoring of forest resources, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (communal lands and forests) are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and improve the overall effectiveness of forest management practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.10: Develop and implement sustainable forest and rangeland management plans in at least 10 communal lands outside PAs in close collaboration between MoA and the local authorities. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and conservation of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing forest and rangeland management and the NDC target addressing broader biodiversity management. The ecosystems involved, while distinct, can be seen as interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation, particularly in communal lands that may also impact terrestrial biodiversity. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.10: Develop and implement sustainable forest and rangeland management plans in at least 10 communal lands outside PAs in close collaboration between MoA and the local authorities. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem management and restoration, with the NBSAP target focusing on sustainable management of communal lands and the NDC target emphasizing ecosystem rehabilitation. The ecosystems involved can be related, as sustainable forest and rangeland management can contribute to the overall ecological integrity and connectivity sought in the NDC target, creating synergies that enhance resource efficiency and measurable outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.10: Develop and implement sustainable forest and rangeland management plans in at least 10 communal lands outside PAs in close collaboration between MoA and the local authorities. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management of natural resources, with the NBSAP target emphasizing forest and rangeland management and the NDC target encompassing broader ecosystems including forestry. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementing sustainable practices across communal lands and agricultural sectors, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity restoration and the NDC target aiming to improve agricultural resilience. The ecosystems involved, such as degraded lands and agricultural areas, can be interconnected, allowing for synergies in resource management and sustainable practices that benefit both biodiversity and agricultural productivity. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to restore and enhance ecosystem health, with a focus on sustainable practices in similar ecosystems such as rangelands and degraded landscapes. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and collaborative efforts in environmental management, ultimately improving biodiversity and forest cover in Lebanon. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing rehabilitation and the NDC target promoting sustainable management. The ecosystems involved (quarries, degraded areas, forests, and rangelands) can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits for local communities and ecosystems. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Actions 2.2: Restoration of degraded lands affected by war, through reforestation, protection, assisted regeneration and other means | Both targets focus on restoring degraded ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and ecosystem health, while the NDC target specifically addresses lands affected by war. The ecosystems involved, such as degraded lands, can overlap with the broader categories mentioned in the NBSAP target, suggesting that aligning these efforts could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable improvements in ecological conditions and biodiversity. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP focusing on rehabilitation and the NDC emphasizing sustainable management. The ecosystems involved, including terrestrial and marine areas, can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to restore and enhance ecosystem health, with a focus on rehabilitation using nature-based solutions. The ecosystems targeted are related, as both include degraded areas that can benefit from similar interventions, leading to measurable improvements in ecological integrity and biodiversity. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on restoring and enhancing ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing a broader range of ecosystems while the NDC target specifically targets upper watersheds. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions, particularly as rehabilitation efforts in key sites could support reforestation initiatives in upper watersheds, enhancing overall biodiversity and ecosystem resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing rehabilitation and the NDC target focusing on sustainable management. The ecosystems involved, such as aquaculture and forestry, can be interconnected with the rehabilitation of degraded areas, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in both biodiversity and food security. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on the sustainable management and conservation of natural resources, with an emphasis on biodiversity and ecosystem health. The ecosystems addressed in both targets (natural areas and forests) are interconnected, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and create measurable benefits through shared management practices and stakeholder engagement. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets emphasize biodiversity conservation and the involvement of local communities, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems of forests and rangelands can be seen as part of broader terrestrial and coastal ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits for both biodiversity and local communities. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Key Actions 2.6: Develop unified forest monitoring and reporting systems aligned with global standards, and monitor land use changes, forest and range resource assessment using geospatial analysis and field surveys. | The NBSAP target focuses on conserving and managing biodiversity-rich areas, which can include forests, while the NDC target aims to develop monitoring systems for land use, including forests. Both targets address ecosystems that are interconnected, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and improve biodiversity outcomes through better monitoring and management practices. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to conserve and manage biodiversity within terrestrial and marine ecosystems, with a focus on equitable access and community involvement. The ecosystems addressed are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in biodiversity management efforts in Lebanon. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation and the NDC target focusing on rehabilitation. The ecosystems addressed are related, as both include terrestrial and marine areas, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance overall ecological integrity and service delivery. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation of diverse ecosystems and the NDC target promoting ecosystem restoration. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed are related, as upper watersheds can influence and be influenced by broader terrestrial and coastal ecosystems, creating potential for resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target focusing on protected areas and the NDC target on sustainable management of various sectors. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as agricultural and forestry practices can impact terrestrial and coastal areas, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.5: Develop and regularly update management plans for all existing nature reserves, incorporating biodiversity conservation, community engagement, and sustainable use strategies (in accordance with the NRs legislation). The management plans should be developed by the NRs committees and MoE and involving local communities and relevant stakeholders. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and conservation of natural resources, with an emphasis on community engagement. The ecosystems involved (nature reserves and forests/rangelands) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance biodiversity conservation while promoting sustainable resource use, leading to measurable benefits for both biodiversity and local communities. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.5: Develop and regularly update management plans for all existing nature reserves, incorporating biodiversity conservation, community engagement, and sustainable use strategies (in accordance with the NRs legislation). The management plans should be developed by the NRs committees and MoE and involving local communities and relevant stakeholders. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation while engaging local communities, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems of nature reserves and forests/rangelands are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and collaborative management efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.5: Develop and regularly update management plans for all existing nature reserves, incorporating biodiversity conservation, community engagement, and sustainable use strategies (in accordance with the NRs legislation). The management plans should be developed by the NRs committees and MoE and involving local communities and relevant stakeholders. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing management plans for nature reserves and the NDC target aiming for sustainable management of terrestrial and marine biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are related, as nature reserves can encompass terrestrial ecosystems, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and community engagement in biodiversity management across Lebanon. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.5: Develop and regularly update management plans for all existing nature reserves, incorporating biodiversity conservation, community engagement, and sustainable use strategies (in accordance with the NRs legislation). The management plans should be developed by the NRs committees and MoE and involving local communities and relevant stakeholders. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services, with actions that involve community engagement and rehabilitation efforts. The ecosystems addressed are related, as nature reserves can contribute to the ecological integrity of broader ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.5: Develop and regularly update management plans for all existing nature reserves, incorporating biodiversity conservation, community engagement, and sustainable use strategies (in accordance with the NRs legislation). The management plans should be developed by the NRs committees and MoE and involving local communities and relevant stakeholders. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and community engagement, with the NBSAP target emphasizing management plans for nature reserves and the NDC target aiming to restore ecosystems through reforestation. The ecosystems of nature reserves and upper watersheds can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits such as improved resource management and increased resilience against environmental challenges. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.5: Develop and regularly update management plans for all existing nature reserves, incorporating biodiversity conservation, community engagement, and sustainable use strategies (in accordance with the NRs legislation). The management plans should be developed by the NRs committees and MoE and involving local communities and relevant stakeholders. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity while engaging communities and stakeholders, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (nature reserves and agricultural/aquaculture sectors) can be seen as interrelated, where sustainable practices in agriculture and fisheries can support biodiversity conservation efforts in adjacent nature reserves, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, albeit in different ecosystems. The NBSAP target's emphasis on biodiversity resilience in natural ecosystems can complement the NDC target's focus on agricultural resilience, as healthy ecosystems support sustainable agriculture, leading to measurable benefits in resource management and conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and sustainable resource management, which are interconnected. The ecosystems addressed (natural ecosystems in the NBSAP and forests, rangelands, and fisheries in the NDC) can complement each other, and aligning these targets could lead to improved biodiversity outcomes and resource efficiency through shared stakeholder engagement and integrated management practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target specifically addressing vulnerable natural ecosystems and the NDC target emphasizing forest and rangeland management. Both targets involve stakeholders in conservation and resource management, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and community engagement, optimizing resources and avoiding duplication. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing adaptation to climate change and the NDC target focusing on sustainable management of biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed in both targets can be seen as interconnected, particularly as Lebanon's terrestrial ecosystems may include areas that are vulnerable to climate change impacts, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and complementary conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and integrity, which are interconnected. The ecosystems addressed in both targets can overlap, particularly in areas where vulnerable natural ecosystems and degraded ecosystems coexist, allowing for resource optimization and complementary actions that can lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and resilience, with the NBSAP target focusing on adaptation plans for vulnerable ecosystems and the NDC target emphasizing ecosystem-based approaches through reforestation. The ecosystems involved (natural ecosystems and upper watersheds) can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary conservation efforts, ultimately boosting biodiversity and mitigating climate change impacts. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing natural ecosystems and the NDC target addressing agricultural and forestry sectors, which can be interconnected. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies that promote biodiversity conservation while improving food security and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability within agricultural systems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and the NDC target addressing climate resilience. The ecosystems of agriculture are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared practices and resources, ultimately improving food security and environmental sustainability. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets emphasize sustainable management of natural resources, with a focus on enhancing ecosystem health and food security. The ecosystems involved (agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, forests, and rangelands) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared practices and resource optimization in Lebanon's diverse landscapes. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services, with the NBSAP target focusing on sustainable management across multiple sectors, including forestry, while the NDC target emphasizes forest and rangeland management. The ecosystems of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits for both local communities and broader biodiversity goals. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets emphasize sustainable management and conservation of biodiversity, with a focus on enhancing ecosystem functions and services. The ecosystems addressed (agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry in the NBSAP target and terrestrial and marine ecosystems in the NDC target) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in biodiversity management and food security. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of ecosystem services and biodiversity, with a focus on sustainable management and restoration. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as sustainable practices in agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry can enhance the ecological integrity of degraded ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management across multiple sectors and the NDC target specifically addressing ecosystem restoration. The ecosystems involved, while distinct, are interconnected, as sustainable agricultural practices can positively influence watershed health, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and food security. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets share a common goal of sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry while conserving biodiversity, indicating a meaningful connection. The ecosystems are directly related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and enhanced ecosystem services, as both targets aim to improve food security and resilience in these sectors. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability in agriculture, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable agricultural practices and the NDC target aiming to improve resilience to climate change. Both targets address the agricultural ecosystem and target similar audiences, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to improved resource management and enhanced agricultural productivity through shared practices and infrastructure. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable resource management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable agriculture and the NDC target promoting sustainable use of natural resources, including forests. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable agricultural practices can enhance forest health and vice versa, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable practices within their respective ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable agriculture and the NDC target addressing forest and rangeland management. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and complementary policies that enhance both agricultural sustainability and biodiversity conservation, particularly in areas where agricultural practices intersect with forest and rangeland ecosystems. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability and resource management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable agriculture and the NDC target prioritizing biodiversity conservation. The agricultural sector can directly impact terrestrial ecosystems, and aligning these targets could enhance food security while preserving biodiversity, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and ecological integrity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable agriculture and the NDC target focusing on ecosystem services. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable agricultural practices can improve the health of surrounding ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource management and ecological restoration. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets aim to ensure sustainable management within the agricultural sector while enhancing food security and ecosystem services. The ecosystems addressed are related, as agriculture is a component of broader food systems that include aquaculture and forestry, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary policy implementation. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.4: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable forestry into related national forestry strategies and action plans. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable forestry and resource management, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (forests) are related, and aligning these targets could lead to enhanced biodiversity conservation and increased forest cover, resulting in measurable benefits for both ecological health and socio-economic outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.4: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable forestry into related national forestry strategies and action plans. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP focusing on forestry strategies and the NDC emphasizing sustainable development in forest and rangeland management. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions that support both biodiversity and local community welfare. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.4: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable forestry into related national forestry strategies and action plans. | NDC Key Actions 2.3: Reduce the risk of intense and frequent forest fires through the development of fire prevention measures and early warning systems | The goals of both targets focus on the forestry sector, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and sustainable forestry, while the NDC target aims to reduce forest fire risks, which can threaten biodiversity. By integrating fire prevention measures into sustainable forestry practices, both targets can enhance forest resilience and promote effective resource management, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and reduced fire incidents. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.4: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable forestry into related national forestry strategies and action plans. | NDC Key Actions 2.4: Manage pest and disease outbreaks to protect forests and forest resources. | The goals of both targets focus on the health and sustainability of forest ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and sustainable forestry, while the NDC target aims to protect forests from pest and disease outbreaks. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits by integrating pest management into biodiversity strategies, enhancing overall forest health and resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.4: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable forestry into related national forestry strategies and action plans. | NDC Key Actions 2.5: Upgrade MoA capacity and equipment (i.e. vehicles, drones) and capacities as a first intervention to suppress fires, and supervise, monitor, and implement sustainable forest and rangeland management plans and sustainable harvesting of species of high economic value. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management within the forestry sector, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and the NDC target addressing fire suppression and sustainable management. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of forests, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementing sustainable practices and fire management strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.4: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable forestry into related national forestry strategies and action plans. | NDC Key Actions 2.6: Develop unified forest monitoring and reporting systems aligned with global standards, and monitor land use changes, forest and range resource assessment using geospatial analysis and field surveys. | Both targets focus on the forestry sector, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and sustainable forestry, while the NDC target aims to improve forest monitoring and reporting systems. By integrating biodiversity considerations into monitoring practices, both targets can enhance resource efficiency and lead to improved outcomes in forest management and conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.4: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable forestry into related national forestry strategies and action plans. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP emphasizing sustainable forestry and the NDC addressing broader terrestrial and marine ecosystems. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in policy implementation, as both aim to improve ecosystem management and benefit stakeholders involved in biodiversity. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.4: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable forestry into related national forestry strategies and action plans. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable forestry and the NDC target addressing ecosystem services. The ecosystems involved are related, as sustainable forestry practices can contribute to the restoration and maintenance of terrestrial ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem rehabilitation. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.4: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable forestry into related national forestry strategies and action plans. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable forestry and the NDC target promoting ecosystem-based approaches through reforestation. The ecosystems involved (forestry and upper watersheds) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits such as improved biodiversity outcomes and resource efficiency in forestry management and watershed restoration efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.4: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable forestry into related national forestry strategies and action plans. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity conservation within the forestry sector, with the NBSAP target focusing specifically on forestry strategies and the NDC target encompassing a broader range of sectors, including forestry. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementing sustainable practices across related ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | Both targets aim to enhance resilience and improve ecosystem services, with the NBSAP target focusing on broader ecosystem functions and the NDC target specifically addressing agricultural resilience. The ecosystems involved (agriculture and broader ecosystems providing services) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and enhanced agricultural practices that benefit both ecosystems and farmers. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem functions and services, with the NBSAP focusing on broader ecosystem contributions and the NDC specifically targeting forest cover and sustainable resource management in Lebanon. The ecosystems involved (forests, rangelands) are nested within the broader category of ecosystems providing services, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in ecosystem health and resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem services and contribute to sustainable development, with the NBSAP focusing on broader ecosystem functions and the NDC emphasizing forest and rangeland management. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions that enhance both biodiversity conservation and community well-being. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Actions 2.2: Restoration of degraded lands affected by war, through reforestation, protection, assisted regeneration and other means | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem functions and services, albeit in different contexts. The NBSAP target focuses on broader ecosystem services, while the NDC target specifically addresses degraded lands, suggesting that restoration efforts could complement nature-based solutions, leading to improved land health and resilience in both scenarios. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Actions 2.6: Develop unified forest monitoring and reporting systems aligned with global standards, and monitor land use changes, forest and range resource assessment using geospatial analysis and field surveys. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem functions and services, with the NBSAP target emphasizing nature-based solutions and the NDC target focusing on forest monitoring, which can inform and support ecosystem management. Additionally, both targets involve stakeholders responsible for ecosystem management, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in ecosystem health and monitoring. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem functions and services, with the NBSAP focusing on broader nature-based solutions and the NDC emphasizing sustainable management of Lebanon's biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as terrestrial and marine ecosystems can influence each other, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and equitable access to ecosystem services for all stakeholders involved. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets share a common goal of restoring and enhancing nature's contributions to people, with actions focused on implementing nature-based solutions. The ecosystems addressed are related, as both targets aim to improve ecosystem services, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and enhanced ecological integrity. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | Both targets aim to restore and enhance nature's contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, indicating a shared goal. The NBSAP target's broader focus on various ecosystems complements the NDC target's specific emphasis on upper watersheds, suggesting that aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity and resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize enhancing ecosystem services and resilience, with the NBSAP focusing on broader ecosystem functions and the NDC specifically addressing sustainable management in agriculture and related sectors. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in both biodiversity conservation and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | Both targets focus on enhancing agricultural resilience and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and ecosystem restoration, while the NDC target addresses climate resilience and resource management. The ecosystems of agriculture and water resource management are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary practices that enhance both biodiversity and climate resilience in agricultural settings. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem health and resilience, with the NBSAP target focusing on agriculture and biodiversity, while the NDC target emphasizes forest cover and sustainable resource management. The ecosystems of agriculture and forests can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in biodiversity and ecosystem restoration efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets emphasize biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target focusing on agriculture and ecosystem restoration, while the NDC target addresses forest and rangeland management. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits through shared actions that enhance biodiversity conservation across different ecosystems, ultimately benefiting local communities and agricultural stakeholders. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity and ecosystem management, with the NBSAP emphasizing agricultural resilience and the NDC targeting broader ecosystem preservation. The ecosystems addressed are related, as agricultural practices can impact terrestrial ecosystems, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and integrity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing agrobiodiversity and the NDC target addressing broader ecosystem services. The ecosystems involved, particularly in agriculture and degraded terrestrial areas, can be interconnected, allowing for resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance both agricultural practices and ecosystem restoration efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and resilience within agricultural systems, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems involved are related, as agriculture is a common ground for both, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in food security and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 13.5: Introduce native plant species in urban forestry, and conserve and expand existing ones | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological health and biodiversity, albeit in different ecosystems. The action of introducing native plant species in urban areas can complement the restoration of degraded landscapes in Lebanon, as both aim to improve ecosystem services and resource management, creating potential synergies for measurable benefits. |
| NBSAP National Action 13.5: Introduce native plant species in urban forestry, and conserve and expand existing ones | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services, albeit in different ecosystems (urban forestry vs. forests and rangelands). By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and shared strategies that can benefit both urban and rural communities, leading to measurable improvements in biodiversity and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP National Action 13.5: Introduce native plant species in urban forestry, and conserve and expand existing ones | NDC Key Actions 2.2: Restoration of degraded lands affected by war, through reforestation, protection, assisted regeneration and other means | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, albeit in different contexts (urban vs. degraded lands). The actions of introducing native species in urban areas and reforestation in degraded lands can complement each other, as urban biodiversity efforts can support broader ecological restoration initiatives, leading to measurable improvements in ecosystem services and resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 13.5: Introduce native plant species in urban forestry, and conserve and expand existing ones | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, albeit in different contexts (urban vs. terrestrial/marine). The ecosystems addressed can be seen as interconnected, as urban areas can influence surrounding terrestrial ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and improved ecosystem services across both domains. |
| NBSAP National Action 13.5: Introduce native plant species in urban forestry, and conserve and expand existing ones | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological health and improving ecosystem services, with the NBSAP target emphasizing urban biodiversity and the NDC target addressing broader ecosystem integrity. The ecosystems involved, urban forestry and degraded terrestrial ecosystems, can be interconnected, allowing for resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance both urban and broader ecological resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 13.5: Introduce native plant species in urban forestry, and conserve and expand existing ones | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecological health, albeit in different ecosystems. The action of introducing native plant species in urban areas can complement reforestation efforts in upper watersheds, as both contribute to overall ecosystem resilience and biodiversity, creating potential synergies in resource use and community engagement. |
| NBSAP National Action 13.5: Introduce native plant species in urban forestry, and conserve and expand existing ones | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services, albeit in different ecosystems. The urban forestry focus of the NBSAP target can complement the agricultural and forestry aspects of the NDC target, creating synergies that enhance resilience and productivity across both urban and rural landscapes. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.1: Raise the awareness of, and conduct capacity building for concerned law enforcement personnel, including internal security forces, forest guards, PAs rangers, municipality police, and customs employees on biodiversity legislation related to ABS, to ensure that they can effectively assess situations, understand biodiversity legislation, recognize environmental crimes, and take appropriate action. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing law enforcement and the NDC target promoting sustainable development through community engagement. The ecosystems of biodiversity law enforcement and forest/rangeland management are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced outcomes for both law enforcement and local communities. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.1: Raise the awareness of, and conduct capacity building for concerned law enforcement personnel, including internal security forces, forest guards, PAs rangers, municipality police, and customs employees on biodiversity legislation related to ABS, to ensure that they can effectively assess situations, understand biodiversity legislation, recognize environmental crimes, and take appropriate action. | NDC Key Actions 2.6: Develop unified forest monitoring and reporting systems aligned with global standards, and monitor land use changes, forest and range resource assessment using geospatial analysis and field surveys. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the management and enforcement of biodiversity and forest resources, which are interconnected ecosystems. By aligning the capacity building for law enforcement personnel with unified forest monitoring systems, both targets can improve the effectiveness of biodiversity legislation and forest management, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and environmental protection. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.1: Raise the awareness of, and conduct capacity building for concerned law enforcement personnel, including internal security forces, forest guards, PAs rangers, municipality police, and customs employees on biodiversity legislation related to ABS, to ensure that they can effectively assess situations, understand biodiversity legislation, recognize environmental crimes, and take appropriate action. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing law enforcement capacity to support biodiversity legislation, while the NDC target aims for sustainable management of ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed are related, as effective law enforcement can directly contribute to the preservation of both terrestrial and marine biodiversity, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and policy implementation. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.1: Raise the awareness of, and conduct capacity building for concerned law enforcement personnel, including internal security forces, forest guards, PAs rangers, municipality police, and customs employees on biodiversity legislation related to ABS, to ensure that they can effectively assess situations, understand biodiversity legislation, recognize environmental crimes, and take appropriate action. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing law enforcement and the NDC target addressing sustainable management in agriculture and related sectors. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as effective law enforcement can support sustainable practices in agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.15: Enforce the resolution of forest violations to manage and control tree cutting through national legislations and regulations. This includes proposing (or amending) laws | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to enhance forest management and address violations, with the NBSAP target focusing on enforcement and compliance, while the NDC target promotes sustainable resource use and restoration. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets address forests, and aligning them could lead to improved enforcement of laws while simultaneously promoting sustainable practices, resulting in measurable benefits for forest cover and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.15: Enforce the resolution of forest violations to manage and control tree cutting through national legislations and regulations. This includes proposing (or amending) laws | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on forest management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing enforcement of laws to reduce illegal tree cutting, while the NDC target aims to align forest management with sustainable development for community benefits. Both targets address related ecosystems (forests) and target audiences (stakeholders involved in forestry), suggesting that aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable outcomes in biodiversity conservation and community welfare. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.15: Enforce the resolution of forest violations to manage and control tree cutting through national legislations and regulations. This includes proposing (or amending) laws | NDC Key Actions 2.3: Reduce the risk of intense and frequent forest fires through the development of fire prevention measures and early warning systems | Both targets focus on forest ecosystems, with the NBSAP target aiming to manage tree cutting and the NDC target seeking to reduce forest fire risks. Aligning these targets could lead to improved forest management practices that not only prevent illegal logging but also enhance fire prevention measures, creating a synergistic effect that benefits both goals. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.15: Enforce the resolution of forest violations to manage and control tree cutting through national legislations and regulations. This includes proposing (or amending) laws | NDC Key Actions 2.4: Manage pest and disease outbreaks to protect forests and forest resources. | Both targets focus on forest ecosystems, with the NBSAP target addressing illegal tree cutting and the NDC target managing pest and disease outbreaks. Aligning these targets could lead to improved forest health and protection, as effective enforcement of laws against illegal cutting can enhance the overall resilience of forests against pest and disease threats, creating measurable benefits in forest management. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.15: Enforce the resolution of forest violations to manage and control tree cutting through national legislations and regulations. This includes proposing (or amending) laws | NDC Key Actions 2.5: Upgrade MoA capacity and equipment (i.e. vehicles, drones) and capacities as a first intervention to suppress fires, and supervise, monitor, and implement sustainable forest and rangeland management plans and sustainable harvesting of species of high economic value. | The goals of both targets focus on improving forest management, with the NBSAP target addressing illegal tree cutting and the NDC target enhancing fire suppression and sustainable practices. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of forests, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and better enforcement of sustainable practices, ultimately benefiting forest health and management. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.15: Enforce the resolution of forest violations to manage and control tree cutting through national legislations and regulations. This includes proposing (or amending) laws | NDC Key Actions 2.6: Develop unified forest monitoring and reporting systems aligned with global standards, and monitor land use changes, forest and range resource assessment using geospatial analysis and field surveys. | The goals of both targets focus on improving forest management and protection, with the NBSAP target emphasizing enforcement of laws and the NDC target focusing on monitoring and reporting systems. Both targets operate within the forest ecosystem and target similar audiences, suggesting that aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable improvements in forest conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.15: Enforce the resolution of forest violations to manage and control tree cutting through national legislations and regulations. This includes proposing (or amending) laws | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on the sustainable management and conservation of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target specifically addressing forest management, which is a component of terrestrial ecosystems. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary policies that enhance enforcement and compliance in forest management while also contributing to broader biodiversity conservation efforts in Lebanon. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.15: Enforce the resolution of forest violations to manage and control tree cutting through national legislations and regulations. This includes proposing (or amending) laws | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem integrity and management, with the NBSAP target addressing forest violations that directly impact forest ecosystems, while the NDC target aims to restore and maintain ecosystem services across various ecosystems, including forests. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary policies that enhance enforcement and rehabilitation efforts, ultimately benefiting both forest management and broader ecosystem restoration initiatives. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.15: Enforce the resolution of forest violations to manage and control tree cutting through national legislations and regulations. This includes proposing (or amending) laws | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets focus on sustainable management within the forestry sector, with the NBSAP target emphasizing enforcement of laws to reduce illegal tree cutting, while the NDC target aims to enhance resilience and productivity in forestry alongside biodiversity conservation. The ecosystems are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved enforcement and compliance, ultimately benefiting both biodiversity and sustainable forestry practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.7: Provide financial incentives or subsidies to farmers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture and conservation agriculture. | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | Both targets aim to promote sustainable practices among farmers, with the NBSAP focusing on environmentally sustainable practices and the NDC emphasizing resilience to climate change and sustainable resource management. The ecosystems of agriculture and water resource management are interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable improvements in agricultural productivity and sustainability. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.7: Provide financial incentives or subsidies to farmers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture and conservation agriculture. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on promoting sustainable practices and resource management, with the NBSAP targeting sustainable agriculture and the NDC emphasizing sustainable use of natural resources, including forests and fisheries. The ecosystems involved are related, as sustainable agricultural practices can positively impact forest health and resource management, creating measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.7: Provide financial incentives or subsidies to farmers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture and conservation agriculture. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on promoting sustainable practices and enhancing ecosystem integrity, which are interconnected. The ecosystems involved, particularly in agriculture and aquaculture, can benefit from rehabilitation efforts, leading to measurable improvements in both sustainable farming practices and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.7: Provide financial incentives or subsidies to farmers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture and conservation agriculture. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on promoting sustainable practices in agriculture and aquaculture, with the NBSAP emphasizing environmentally sustainable practices and the NDC targeting sustainable management while conserving biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in food security and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.8: Increase the fines related to forests and fishing violations and logging in order to promote sustainable forestry management and minimize environmental degradation | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to promote sustainable management of natural resources, with a focus on forests and fisheries, which are interconnected ecosystems. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits, such as improved sustainability practices and increased forest cover, by leveraging shared audiences and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.8: Increase the fines related to forests and fishing violations and logging in order to promote sustainable forestry management and minimize environmental degradation | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | Both targets aim to promote sustainable management of ecosystems, with the NBSAP focusing on forestry and marine environments, while the NDC emphasizes forests and rangelands. The actions of increasing fines for violations and mainstreaming biodiversity conservation can complement each other, leading to enhanced sustainability practices and measurable benefits for local communities and ecosystems. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.8: Increase the fines related to forests and fishing violations and logging in order to promote sustainable forestry management and minimize environmental degradation | NDC Key Actions 2.3: Reduce the risk of intense and frequent forest fires through the development of fire prevention measures and early warning systems | Both targets focus on forest ecosystems, with the NBSAP target aiming to promote sustainable forestry management while the NDC target seeks to reduce the risk of forest fires. By aligning their actions, such as increasing fines for violations and implementing fire prevention measures, they can create a comprehensive approach to forest management that enhances sustainability and reduces fire risks, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and environmental protection. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.8: Increase the fines related to forests and fishing violations and logging in order to promote sustainable forestry management and minimize environmental degradation | NDC Key Actions 2.4: Manage pest and disease outbreaks to protect forests and forest resources. | Both targets focus on forests, with the NBSAP target promoting sustainable forestry management while the NDC target aims to protect forests from pest and disease outbreaks. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and improve overall forest health, as effective management of pest and disease outbreaks can contribute to sustainable forestry practices and reduce environmental degradation. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.8: Increase the fines related to forests and fishing violations and logging in order to promote sustainable forestry management and minimize environmental degradation | NDC Key Actions 2.5: Upgrade MoA capacity and equipment (i.e. vehicles, drones) and capacities as a first intervention to suppress fires, and supervise, monitor, and implement sustainable forest and rangeland management plans and sustainable harvesting of species of high economic value. | Both targets focus on sustainable management of forests, with the NBSAP target addressing violations and the NDC target enhancing fire suppression capabilities. The ecosystems involved (forests) are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved enforcement and management practices, resulting in measurable benefits for sustainability efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.8: Increase the fines related to forests and fishing violations and logging in order to promote sustainable forestry management and minimize environmental degradation | NDC Key Actions 2.6: Develop unified forest monitoring and reporting systems aligned with global standards, and monitor land use changes, forest and range resource assessment using geospatial analysis and field surveys. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management of forests, with the NBSAP target emphasizing enforcement and compliance, while the NDC target aims at improving monitoring and reporting systems. Both targets operate within the forest ecosystem, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and lead to improved sustainability practices through better data and compliance mechanisms. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.8: Increase the fines related to forests and fishing violations and logging in order to promote sustainable forestry management and minimize environmental degradation | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to promote sustainable management of both terrestrial and marine ecosystems, indicating a shared goal of biodiversity preservation. The actions proposed in both targets can complement each other, as increasing fines for violations can support the equitable access to ecosystem services, leading to measurable benefits in resource management and conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.8: Increase the fines related to forests and fishing violations and logging in order to promote sustainable forestry management and minimize environmental degradation | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem health and sustainability, with the NBSAP target focusing on sustainable forestry and fishing practices, while the NDC target emphasizes ecosystem rehabilitation and integrity. The ecosystems involved (forests and marine environments) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and measurable outcomes in both forestry and marine conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.8: Increase the fines related to forests and fishing violations and logging in order to promote sustainable forestry management and minimize environmental degradation | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management of natural resources, with the NBSAP emphasizing forestry and fishing violations and the NDC targeting broader ecosystems including agriculture and aquaculture. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in sustainability practices and biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.9: Offer tax credits or other financial incentives for companies and individuals involved in ecosystem restoration and sustainable forest management efforts | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem restoration and sustainable forest management, while the NDC target aims to enhance agricultural resilience and sustainable land management. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable forest management can support agricultural practices, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in both sectors. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.9: Offer tax credits or other financial incentives for companies and individuals involved in ecosystem restoration and sustainable forest management efforts | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to promote sustainable management of natural resources, with a focus on forest ecosystems. The NBSAP target's financial incentives can support the NDC target's restoration efforts, creating synergies that enhance resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in ecosystem health and community benefits. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.9: Offer tax credits or other financial incentives for companies and individuals involved in ecosystem restoration and sustainable forest management efforts | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | Both targets aim to promote sustainable management of ecosystems, with the NBSAP focusing on financial incentives for restoration and sustainable forest management, while the NDC emphasizes aligning these efforts with broader sustainable development goals. The ecosystems involved (forests and rangelands) are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create measurable benefits for both local communities and broader ecological outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.9: Offer tax credits or other financial incentives for companies and individuals involved in ecosystem restoration and sustainable forest management efforts | NDC Key Actions 2.2: Restoration of degraded lands affected by war, through reforestation, protection, assisted regeneration and other means | Both targets focus on ecosystem restoration, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable forest management and the NDC target addressing the restoration of degraded lands. The actions proposed in both targets can complement each other, as financial incentives could support reforestation and other restoration efforts, leading to improved land health and biodiversity. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.9: Offer tax credits or other financial incentives for companies and individuals involved in ecosystem restoration and sustainable forest management efforts | NDC Key Actions 2.5: Upgrade MoA capacity and equipment (i.e. vehicles, drones) and capacities as a first intervention to suppress fires, and supervise, monitor, and implement sustainable forest and rangeland management plans and sustainable harvesting of species of high economic value. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing restoration and sustainable forest management, while the NDC target aims to enhance fire suppression and sustainable management of forests and rangelands. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and effectiveness in managing forest ecosystems, as both targets address overlapping areas and audiences, potentially creating synergies in implementation. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.9: Offer tax credits or other financial incentives for companies and individuals involved in ecosystem restoration and sustainable forest management efforts | NDC Key Actions 2.6: Develop unified forest monitoring and reporting systems aligned with global standards, and monitor land use changes, forest and range resource assessment using geospatial analysis and field surveys. | The goals of both targets focus on forest management, with the NBSAP target incentivizing restoration efforts and the NDC target aiming for improved monitoring systems. Aligning these targets can enhance resource efficiency and create synergies, as effective monitoring can support restoration initiatives, leading to measurable outcomes in ecosystem health and management. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.9: Offer tax credits or other financial incentives for companies and individuals involved in ecosystem restoration and sustainable forest management efforts | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem management and restoration, with the NBSAP emphasizing sustainable forest management and the NDC targeting broader biodiversity conservation. The ecosystems addressed are related, as sustainable forest management can contribute to the preservation of terrestrial ecosystems, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and stakeholder engagement in Lebanon's biodiversity efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.9: Offer tax credits or other financial incentives for companies and individuals involved in ecosystem restoration and sustainable forest management efforts | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem restoration and management, with the NBSAP focusing on financial incentives and the NDC emphasizing rehabilitation plans. The ecosystems targeted are related, as sustainable forest management can contribute to the restoration of degraded terrestrial ecosystems, creating synergies that enhance resource efficiency and measurable outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.9: Offer tax credits or other financial incentives for companies and individuals involved in ecosystem restoration and sustainable forest management efforts | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem health, with the NBSAP focusing on sustainable forest management and the NDC emphasizing reforestation in upper watersheds, which can be interconnected. Aligning these targets could lead to increased participation in restoration efforts while simultaneously boosting biodiversity and resilience in the targeted ecosystems, creating measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.9: Offer tax credits or other financial incentives for companies and individuals involved in ecosystem restoration and sustainable forest management efforts | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets aim to promote sustainable management and restoration of ecosystems, with the NBSAP focusing on forest management and the NDC encompassing a broader range of ecosystems, including forestry. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation, as both seek to engage similar audiences in conservation and restoration efforts, leading to measurable benefits in ecosystem resilience and productivity. |

**Protection and restoration of wetlands and freshwater ecosystems**

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Actions 3.2: Develop and implement integrated watershed management at the basin level, and climate-resilient stormwater management plans to address droughts, increased rainfall intensity and flooding risks. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and integrity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem services and the NDC target addressing climate resilience. The ecosystems involved, particularly degraded terrestrial and coastal ecosystems, can be interconnected, allowing for resource efficiency and complementary management strategies that enhance both ecological integrity and climate resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Actions 3.5: Develop cost-effective wastewater treatment and reuse plants to preserve surface and groundwater quality, and enhance water pollution prevention measures, prioritizing nature-based solutions in rural areas. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecological integrity and the NDC target prioritizing water quality, which is a critical component of ecosystem services. Additionally, both targets involve stakeholders in rural areas, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to improved resource management and measurable benefits in both ecosystem rehabilitation and water quality enhancement. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Actions 3.9: Rehabilitate spring catchments and outflow systems and improve river embankments to optimize water availability from springs and stormwater. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem integrity and resource management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecological integrity and the NDC target optimizing water availability. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as improved ecological integrity in terrestrial and coastal ecosystems can enhance water management systems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem integrity and services, with the NBSAP focusing on rehabilitation and the NDC on sustainable management. The ecosystems addressed are related, as degraded terrestrial and marine ecosystems can be part of the broader biodiversity management strategy, allowing for resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem integrity and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing rehabilitation and the NDC target addressing climate change impacts. The ecosystems involved are related, as degraded ecosystems can be vulnerable to climate change, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions in ecosystem management. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets share a common goal of safeguarding ecosystem services and enhancing ecological integrity, indicating a meaningful connection. The ecosystems targeted are the same, and aligning their actions could lead to resource efficiency and improved outcomes in ecosystem rehabilitation, particularly through the use of nature-based solutions. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and restoring ecological integrity, which are interconnected. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (degraded ecosystems and upper watersheds) can be related, as upper watersheds may influence the health of surrounding ecosystems, allowing for complementary actions that can lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity and resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and biodiversity, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets can be related, as agricultural and forestry practices can impact and be influenced by the health of surrounding terrestrial and coastal ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Actions 3.5: Develop cost-effective wastewater treatment and reuse plants to preserve surface and groundwater quality, and enhance water pollution prevention measures, prioritizing nature-based solutions in rural areas. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity restoration and the NDC target prioritizing water quality, which is essential for healthy ecosystems. The ecosystems involved, particularly in rural areas, can be interconnected, as improved biodiversity can enhance water quality, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and integrated management practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP focusing on rehabilitation and the NDC emphasizing sustainable management. The ecosystems addressed in both targets can be interconnected, particularly in coastal and marine areas, suggesting that aligning efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target specifically addressing rehabilitation efforts that can contribute to the NDC target's aim of minimizing climate change impacts. The ecosystems mentioned in both targets can overlap, particularly in vulnerable areas like wetlands and coastal regions, suggesting that aligning these efforts could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved ecological outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to restore and enhance ecosystem health, with a focus on rehabilitation using nature-based solutions. The ecosystems targeted are related, as both include degraded areas that can benefit from similar interventions, suggesting that aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable ecological outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on restoring and enhancing ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing a broader range of ecosystems while the NDC target specifically targets upper watersheds. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits, as rehabilitation efforts in key sites could complement reforestation in upper watersheds, enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience across interconnected areas. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing rehabilitation and the NDC target promoting sustainable management of various sectors. The ecosystems involved, such as aquaculture and forestry, can be interconnected with the rehabilitation efforts in degraded areas, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to conserve and manage biodiversity within terrestrial and marine ecosystems, with a focus on equitable access and community involvement. The ecosystems addressed are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in biodiversity management efforts in Lebanon. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation and management, while the NDC target aims to increase resilience against climate change impacts. The ecosystems addressed are related, as vulnerable ecosystems to climate change can include areas designated for conservation, and aligning these targets could lead to more efficient resource use and complementary actions that enhance biodiversity outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and managing ecosystems effectively, with a shared emphasis on terrestrial, inland water, and marine areas. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary actions, particularly in restoring and conserving biodiversity-rich areas while improving ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation of diverse ecosystems and the NDC target promoting ecosystem restoration. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed are related, as upper watersheds can influence the health of broader terrestrial and coastal ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity and resource management. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of conserving biodiversity while managing natural resources sustainably, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (natural areas and agricultural sectors) can be interrelated, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.4: Monitoring of pollutants levels in ecosystems of high conservation value (coastal areas , river mouths, rivers, wetlands, water springs) to identify areas of priority action. | NDC Key Actions 3.2: Develop and implement integrated watershed management at the basin level, and climate-resilient stormwater management plans to address droughts, increased rainfall intensity and flooding risks. | The goals of both targets focus on managing water-related ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing pollution management in high conservation value ecosystems and the NDC target addressing integrated watershed management. The ecosystems involved, such as coastal areas and watersheds, are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced ecosystem health through complementary management strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.4: Monitoring of pollutants levels in ecosystems of high conservation value (coastal areas , river mouths, rivers, wetlands, water springs) to identify areas of priority action. | NDC Key Actions 3.5: Develop cost-effective wastewater treatment and reuse plants to preserve surface and groundwater quality, and enhance water pollution prevention measures, prioritizing nature-based solutions in rural areas. | The goals of both targets focus on pollution management and water quality improvement, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (coastal areas and rural water environments) can be seen as related, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and enhanced implementation of pollution prevention measures. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.4: Monitoring of pollutants levels in ecosystems of high conservation value (coastal areas , river mouths, rivers, wetlands, water springs) to identify areas of priority action. | NDC Key Actions 3.8: Design and implement a comprehensive water quantity and quality monitoring framework covering surface water, groundwater, and irrigation networks. This framework should include the installation of bulk flow meters, hydrometric stations, spring flow monitoring, and snowpack assessment tools, ensuring real-time data integrated into a national digital water monitoring system at the Ministry of Energy and Water. | The goals of both targets focus on monitoring and improving ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing pollution management in high conservation value ecosystems and the NDC target addressing water quality and quantity. The ecosystems involved, particularly coastal areas and water resources, are interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance data collection and resource management, leading to improved environmental outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.4: Monitoring of pollutants levels in ecosystems of high conservation value (coastal areas , river mouths, rivers, wetlands, water springs) to identify areas of priority action. | NDC Key Actions 3.9: Rehabilitate spring catchments and outflow systems and improve river embankments to optimize water availability from springs and stormwater. | The goals of both targets focus on improving ecosystem health and resource management, with the NBSAP target addressing pollution management and the NDC target optimizing water availability. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets pertain to water systems, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable improvements in both pollution reduction and water availability. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.4: Monitoring of pollutants levels in ecosystems of high conservation value (coastal areas , river mouths, rivers, wetlands, water springs) to identify areas of priority action. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem health and management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing pollution management in high conservation value ecosystems, while the NDC target aims for sustainable management of biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed in both targets overlap, particularly in coastal and marine areas, suggesting that aligning these efforts could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable improvements in ecosystem health and service access for stakeholders. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.4: Monitoring of pollutants levels in ecosystems of high conservation value (coastal areas , river mouths, rivers, wetlands, water springs) to identify areas of priority action. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and resilience, with the NBSAP target addressing pollution management and the NDC target emphasizing climate change impacts. The ecosystems involved, particularly coastal areas and vulnerable ecosystems, are interconnected, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to more efficient resource use and improved outcomes for biodiversity and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.4: Monitoring of pollutants levels in ecosystems of high conservation value (coastal areas , river mouths, rivers, wetlands, water springs) to identify areas of priority action. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and integrity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing pollution management and the NDC target focusing on ecosystem rehabilitation. The ecosystems addressed are related, as coastal areas and wetlands can be impacted by pollution and are also critical for ecosystem services, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in both pollution reduction and ecosystem restoration. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.4: Monitoring of pollutants levels in ecosystems of high conservation value (coastal areas , river mouths, rivers, wetlands, water springs) to identify areas of priority action. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and sustainability, with the NBSAP target addressing pollution management in ecosystems of high conservation value, while the NDC target emphasizes sustainable management in agriculture and related sectors. The ecosystems involved, particularly coastal areas and wetlands, are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing adaptation to climate change and the NDC target focusing on sustainable management of biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed in both targets can be related, as Lebanon's terrestrial and marine ecosystems may include vulnerable natural ecosystems that require adaptation plans, creating potential for resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity resilience and mitigating climate change impacts, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems targeted are related, as both address vulnerable ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions in conservation and adaptation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem resilience and integrity, with the NBSAP focusing on adaptation plans for vulnerable ecosystems and the NDC emphasizing rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems. The ecosystems targeted are related, as the NBSAP's focus on natural ecosystems can complement the NDC's efforts in restoring and maintaining ecosystem services, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and ecological health. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and resilience, with the NBSAP target focusing on adaptation plans for vulnerable ecosystems and the NDC target emphasizing ecosystem-based approaches through reforestation. The ecosystems involved (natural ecosystems and upper watersheds) can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary conservation efforts, ultimately enhancing the overall impact on biodiversity and climate resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing natural ecosystems and the NDC target addressing agricultural and forestry sectors, which can be interconnected. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies that enhance ecosystem services while promoting conservation and restoration efforts across both natural and managed ecosystems. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets emphasize sustainable management and conservation of biodiversity, with a focus on enhancing ecosystem functions and services. The ecosystems addressed (agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry in the NBSAP target and terrestrial and marine ecosystems in the NDC target) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in biodiversity management and food security. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management of production systems and the NDC target addressing climate change impacts on biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable practices in agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry can contribute to the resilience of vulnerable ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of ecosystem services and biodiversity, with a focus on sustainable management and restoration. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry can influence and be influenced by the health of terrestrial and marine ecosystems, creating potential for resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and resilience, albeit in different ecosystems. The NBSAP target focuses on sustainable management in agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry, while the NDC target emphasizes ecosystem-based approaches in upper watersheds, which can influence water quality and availability for agricultural practices, creating synergies that enhance food security and biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets share a common goal of sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry while conserving biodiversity, indicating a meaningful connection. The ecosystems are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and enhanced ecosystem services, as both targets aim to improve food security and resilience in these sectors. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.5: Develop sustainably managed national hatcheries for aquaculture species (fresh water and marine) | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and conservation of biodiversity, with the NBSAP target specifically addressing aquaculture species within marine ecosystems, which aligns with the NDC target's broader focus on marine biodiversity. By aligning these targets, resources can be optimized, and actions taken in aquaculture can contribute to the overall preservation of marine ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity management and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.5: Develop sustainably managed national hatcheries for aquaculture species (fresh water and marine) | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable aquaculture and the NDC target addressing climate resilience. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable aquaculture practices can contribute to the resilience of vulnerable ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and biodiversity management. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.5: Develop sustainably managed national hatcheries for aquaculture species (fresh water and marine) | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing aquaculture species and the NDC target addressing broader ecosystem services. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as aquaculture can benefit from improved ecological integrity in marine environments, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and biodiversity management. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.5: Develop sustainably managed national hatcheries for aquaculture species (fresh water and marine) | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management within the aquaculture sector, with the NBSAP target specifically addressing hatcheries and the NDC target encompassing broader agricultural and fisheries management. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and improve biodiversity management, leading to measurable benefits in food security and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Actions 3.2: Develop and implement integrated watershed management at the basin level, and climate-resilient stormwater management plans to address droughts, increased rainfall intensity and flooding risks. | Both targets aim to enhance resilience to environmental challenges, with the NBSAP focusing on broader ecosystem functions and the NDC specifically addressing water management within watersheds. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as effective watershed management can improve overall ecosystem health, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and disaster risk reduction. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Actions 3.5: Develop cost-effective wastewater treatment and reuse plants to preserve surface and groundwater quality, and enhance water pollution prevention measures, prioritizing nature-based solutions in rural areas. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem functions and services, with the NBSAP target focusing on broader ecosystem contributions and the NDC target specifically addressing water quality through nature-based solutions. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as improved water quality can enhance overall ecosystem health, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and complementary policy implementation. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem functions and services, with the NBSAP focusing on nature-based solutions and the NDC emphasizing sustainable management of biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as terrestrial and marine ecosystems can influence each other, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and equitable access to ecosystem services for Lebanese citizens. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance resilience and improve ecosystem functions, with a shared focus on nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as vulnerable ecosystems to climate change can include those providing essential services, leading to measurable benefits through coordinated actions and resource optimization. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets share a common goal of restoring and enhancing nature's contributions to people, indicating a meaningful connection. The ecosystems addressed are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in ecosystem services and ecological integrity. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | Both targets aim to restore and enhance nature's contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, indicating a shared goal. The NBSAP target's broader focus on various ecosystems complements the NDC target's specific emphasis on upper watersheds, suggesting that aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity and resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem services and resilience, with the NBSAP focusing on broader ecosystem functions and the NDC specifically addressing agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and measurable benefits in food security and biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Actions 3.2: Develop and implement integrated watershed management at the basin level, and climate-resilient stormwater management plans to address droughts, increased rainfall intensity and flooding risks. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to environmental challenges, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem services and the NDC target addressing climate-related water management. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as effective watershed management can benefit from nature-based solutions, leading to measurable improvements in resource efficiency and overall environmental health. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Actions 3.5: Develop cost-effective wastewater treatment and reuse plants to preserve surface and groundwater quality, and enhance water pollution prevention measures, prioritizing nature-based solutions in rural areas. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem services and promote nature-based solutions, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems involved—natural environments and water quality management—can be interrelated, particularly in rural areas where improved water quality can enhance overall ecosystem resilience, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and implementation. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and managing biodiversity, which are interconnected. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed (natural environments and ecosystems versus terrestrial and marine ecosystems) can be seen as nested, allowing for potential synergies in implementation that could lead to improved resilience and equitable access to ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance resilience, with the NBSAP focusing on natural hazards and ecosystem services, while the NDC emphasizes climate change impacts on biodiversity. The actions proposed in both targets involve nature-based solutions, and the ecosystems addressed are interconnected, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in real-world implementation. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem services and resilience through nature-based solutions, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems addressed are related, as both involve natural environments, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in ecosystem rehabilitation and resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and resilience, with the NBSAP target promoting nature-based solutions and the NDC target emphasizing ecosystem-based approaches. Additionally, both targets involve stakeholders from local communities, suggesting a collaborative approach that could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions in the management of natural environments and upper watersheds. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets aim to enhance resilience and ecosystem services, with the NBSAP focusing on natural environments and the NDC emphasizing sustainable management in agriculture and related sectors. The actions of promoting nature-based solutions and using biodiversity for resilience can complement each other, leading to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in both ecosystems and food systems. |

**Grassland management and protection**

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
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| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, ensure that at least 20% of all natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas (PAs) are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, as well as bringing biodiversity loss close to zero in areas of high biodiversity importance and ecosystems of high ecological integrity, while respecting the rights of local communities. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and conservation of natural resources, with an emphasis on biodiversity and ecosystem health. The ecosystems addressed, while different in specific focus (natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas vs. forests, rangelands, and fisheries), can be seen as interconnected, allowing for potential synergies in management practices and stakeholder engagement that could enhance overall outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, ensure that at least 20% of all natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas (PAs) are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, as well as bringing biodiversity loss close to zero in areas of high biodiversity importance and ecosystems of high ecological integrity, while respecting the rights of local communities. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and managing ecosystems effectively, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets can be related, as natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas may include degraded areas that require rehabilitation, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in ecosystem management. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.2: Based on Land Use/ Land Cover, Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) databases and other sources, and in accordance with the criteria identified under NA 1.1, identify and map the extent and spatial distribution of areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to promote sustainable management practices within overlapping ecosystems, specifically forestry and fisheries. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in ecosystem health and community engagement in Lebanon. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.2: Based on Land Use/ Land Cover, Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) databases and other sources, and in accordance with the criteria identified under NA 1.1, identify and map the extent and spatial distribution of areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem management and services, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management practices and the NDC target aiming for ecological integrity and restoration. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as sustainable management in forestry and fisheries can support the rehabilitation of degraded marine and coastal ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to promote the sustainable use of biodiversity and natural resources, with a focus on forests and fisheries, which are interconnected ecosystems. Aligning these targets could enhance resource management efficiency and lead to measurable outcomes such as increased forest cover and improved legal compliance in biodiversity management. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Key Actions 2.5: Upgrade MoA capacity and equipment (i.e. vehicles, drones) and capacities as a first intervention to suppress fires, and supervise, monitor, and implement sustainable forest and rangeland management plans and sustainable harvesting of species of high economic value. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management of ecosystems, specifically forests, which creates a meaningful connection. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced capacity for managing biodiversity and fire suppression, ultimately benefiting both biodiversity resources and forest health. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and restoration of ecosystems, indicating a meaningful connection. The ecosystems addressed in both targets can be related, as sustainable use in forests and grasslands can complement rehabilitation efforts in degraded ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecological integrity. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to restore and enhance the health of degraded ecosystems, with a focus on sustainable management practices. The ecosystems addressed in both targets are interconnected, as degraded terrestrial and marine ecosystems can influence forest and rangeland health, suggesting that aligning these efforts could lead to improved ecological integrity and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets share a common goal of safeguarding ecosystem services and enhancing ecological integrity, indicating a meaningful connection. The ecosystems targeted are the same, and aligning their actions could lead to resource efficiency and improved outcomes in ecosystem rehabilitation, particularly through the use of nature-based solutions. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to restore and enhance ecosystem health, with a focus on sustainable practices in similar ecosystems such as rangelands and degraded landscapes. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and collaborative efforts in environmental management, ultimately improving biodiversity and ecosystem resilience in Lebanon. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to restore and enhance ecosystem health, with a focus on rehabilitation using nature-based solutions. The ecosystems targeted are related, as both include degraded areas that can benefit from similar interventions, leading to measurable improvements in ecological integrity and biodiversity. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to promote sustainable management of natural resources, with a focus on enhancing ecosystem health and food security. The ecosystems involved (forests, fisheries, and agriculture) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and food security. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of ecosystem services and biodiversity, with a focus on sustainable management and restoration. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry can influence and be influenced by the health of terrestrial and marine ecosystems, creating potential for resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable resource management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable agriculture and the NDC target promoting sustainable use of natural resources, including forests. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable agricultural practices can enhance forest health and vice versa, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and ecological integrity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable agriculture and the NDC target focusing on ecosystem services. The agricultural sector can significantly impact and benefit from healthy ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and measurable outcomes in both agricultural practices and ecosystem restoration. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem functions and services while promoting sustainable resource management. The ecosystems addressed (forests, rangelands, and fisheries) can be seen as part of broader ecological systems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in ecosystem health and resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets share a common goal of restoring and enhancing nature's contributions to people, indicating a meaningful connection. The ecosystems addressed are related, as both targets focus on improving ecosystem services, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary approaches in ecosystem management. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.7: Provide financial incentives or subsidies to farmers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture and conservation agriculture. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on promoting sustainable practices and resource management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable agriculture and the NDC target addressing sustainable use of natural resources, including forests and fisheries. The ecosystems involved are related, as sustainable agricultural practices can positively impact forest health and resource management, creating measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.7: Provide financial incentives or subsidies to farmers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture and conservation agriculture. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on promoting sustainable practices and enhancing ecosystem integrity, which are interconnected. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (agriculture and aquaculture for the NBSAP target and degraded ecosystems for the NDC target) can benefit from aligned actions, leading to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in ecological restoration and sustainable farming practices. |

**Ecosystem protection and connectivity**

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
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| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, ensure that at least 20% of all natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas (PAs) are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, as well as bringing biodiversity loss close to zero in areas of high biodiversity importance and ecosystems of high ecological integrity, while respecting the rights of local communities. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to promote sustainable management of natural ecosystems, with the NBSAP focusing on biodiversity outside Protected Areas and the NDC emphasizing sustainable resource use in forests, rangelands, and fisheries. The ecosystems addressed are related, as forests and rangelands can be part of broader natural ecosystems, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, ensure that at least 20% of all natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas (PAs) are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, as well as bringing biodiversity loss close to zero in areas of high biodiversity importance and ecosystems of high ecological integrity, while respecting the rights of local communities. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity conservation and the involvement of local communities, creating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems of natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas and forests/rangelands can be seen as related, allowing for potential synergies in resource management and implementation strategies that enhance both biodiversity and community benefits. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, ensure that at least 20% of all natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas (PAs) are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, as well as bringing biodiversity loss close to zero in areas of high biodiversity importance and ecosystems of high ecological integrity, while respecting the rights of local communities. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to manage and conserve biodiversity, with the NBSAP focusing on natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas and the NDC addressing terrestrial and marine ecosystems in Lebanon. The actions proposed in both targets can complement each other, as integrated spatial planning and effective management processes can enhance the sustainable management of Lebanon's ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity preservation and equitable access to ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, ensure that at least 20% of all natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas (PAs) are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, as well as bringing biodiversity loss close to zero in areas of high biodiversity importance and ecosystems of high ecological integrity, while respecting the rights of local communities. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing participatory management of natural ecosystems and the NDC target addressing climate change impacts on vulnerable ecosystems. Since both targets aim to protect and manage ecosystems while involving local stakeholders, aligning them could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance biodiversity outcomes in the face of climate change. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, ensure that at least 20% of all natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas (PAs) are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, as well as bringing biodiversity loss close to zero in areas of high biodiversity importance and ecosystems of high ecological integrity, while respecting the rights of local communities. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecological integrity and address biodiversity loss, with the NBSAP target focusing on participatory management of natural ecosystems and the NDC target emphasizing rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems. The ecosystems mentioned can be related, as degraded areas may include ecosystems that fall outside protected areas, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions in ecosystem management and rehabilitation. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, ensure that at least 20% of all natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas (PAs) are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, as well as bringing biodiversity loss close to zero in areas of high biodiversity importance and ecosystems of high ecological integrity, while respecting the rights of local communities. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of ecosystems, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets can be seen as interrelated, as sustainable practices in agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry can contribute to the health of natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, ensure that at least 20% of all natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas (PAs) are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, as well as bringing biodiversity loss close to zero in areas of high biodiversity importance and ecosystems of high ecological integrity, while respecting the rights of local communities. | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target focusing on participatory management of natural ecosystems and the NDC target emphasizing species adaptation through designated corridors. The ecosystems involved are related, as effective management of natural ecosystems can support the creation of safe corridors for vulnerable species, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and climate adaptation. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, ensure that at least 20% of all natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas (PAs) are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, as well as bringing biodiversity loss close to zero in areas of high biodiversity importance and ecosystems of high ecological integrity, while respecting the rights of local communities. | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecological integrity, albeit in different ecosystems (natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas vs. urban green and blue spaces). Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through integrated planning that addresses biodiversity conservation across both rural and urban landscapes, optimizing resources and creating synergies in implementation. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.4: Identify marine areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside of protected areas. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets focus on the conservation and sustainable management of marine ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing high biodiversity areas and the NDC target addressing broader biodiversity management in Lebanon. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in conservation strategies, leading to improved outcomes for both marine and terrestrial ecosystems. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.4: Identify marine areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside of protected areas. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing marine ecosystems and the NDC target addressing vulnerable ecosystems affected by climate change, which can include marine areas. Aligning these targets could lead to improved conservation strategies that enhance resilience against climate change impacts, creating measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.4: Identify marine areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside of protected areas. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecological integrity and protect biodiversity, with the NBSAP target focusing on marine ecosystems and the NDC target addressing both marine and terrestrial ecosystems. The actions of conducting assessments and implementing rehabilitation plans can complement each other, leading to improved conservation strategies and measurable benefits in ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.4: Identify marine areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside of protected areas. | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | Both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing marine ecosystems and the NDC target addressing species conservation within protected areas, which can include marine environments. Aligning these targets could enhance conservation strategies by integrating climate resilience into marine biodiversity assessments, leading to improved outcomes for both ecosystems and species. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.4: Identify marine areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside of protected areas. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing marine ecosystems and the NDC target addressing broader ecosystems including fisheries, which are inherently linked to marine environments. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in conservation strategies, leading to improved outcomes for both marine biodiversity and sustainable food systems. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.4: Identify marine areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside of protected areas. | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing marine ecosystems and the NDC target addressing land use and species adaptation. By aligning these targets, there is potential for improved conservation strategies that integrate marine and terrestrial ecosystems, leading to enhanced connectivity and resilience for vulnerable species across different habitats. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.4: Identify marine areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside of protected areas. | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The NBSAP target focuses on marine ecosystems, while the NDC target addresses urban green and blue spaces, which can include coastal areas. Aligning these targets could enhance biodiversity conservation efforts by integrating marine and urban planning, leading to improved ecological integrity and resource efficiency in both contexts. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.5: Inform concerned municipalities and their federations hosting identified areas of high biodiversity importance (such as KBAs and potential areas for conservation) to integrate them in eventual or existing Master Plans of each related municipality/region, while ensuring the participation of relevant stakeholders | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and sustainable resource management, which are interconnected. The ecosystems involved, particularly forests and areas of high biodiversity importance, can be seen as related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved conservation efforts and resource efficiency in Lebanon. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.5: Inform concerned municipalities and their federations hosting identified areas of high biodiversity importance (such as KBAs and potential areas for conservation) to integrate them in eventual or existing Master Plans of each related municipality/region, while ensuring the participation of relevant stakeholders | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP targeting municipal planning and the NDC emphasizing sustainable management of forests and rangelands. Both ecosystems are interconnected, as forest and rangeland management can significantly influence biodiversity in areas of high importance, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.5: Inform concerned municipalities and their federations hosting identified areas of high biodiversity importance (such as KBAs and potential areas for conservation) to integrate them in eventual or existing Master Plans of each related municipality/region, while ensuring the participation of relevant stakeholders | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP focusing on integrating biodiversity into municipal planning and the NDC emphasizing sustainable management of ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed (high biodiversity areas and terrestrial/marine ecosystems) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.5: Inform concerned municipalities and their federations hosting identified areas of high biodiversity importance (such as KBAs and potential areas for conservation) to integrate them in eventual or existing Master Plans of each related municipality/region, while ensuring the participation of relevant stakeholders | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing integration into municipal planning and the NDC target aiming to increase resilience against climate change impacts. Both targets address ecosystems of high biodiversity importance, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance conservation and resilience efforts in vulnerable ecosystems. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.5: Inform concerned municipalities and their federations hosting identified areas of high biodiversity importance (such as KBAs and potential areas for conservation) to integrate them in eventual or existing Master Plans of each related municipality/region, while ensuring the participation of relevant stakeholders | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecological integrity and biodiversity, with the NBSAP focusing on integrating biodiversity into municipal planning and the NDC emphasizing ecosystem rehabilitation. The ecosystems addressed, including areas of high biodiversity and degraded ecosystems, can be interconnected, allowing for resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance overall conservation and restoration efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.5: Inform concerned municipalities and their federations hosting identified areas of high biodiversity importance (such as KBAs and potential areas for conservation) to integrate them in eventual or existing Master Plans of each related municipality/region, while ensuring the participation of relevant stakeholders | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing integration into municipal planning and the NDC target focusing on ecosystem restoration. The ecosystems involved, high biodiversity areas and upper watersheds, can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary conservation efforts, ultimately benefiting both biodiversity and community resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.5: Inform concerned municipalities and their federations hosting identified areas of high biodiversity importance (such as KBAs and potential areas for conservation) to integrate them in eventual or existing Master Plans of each related municipality/region, while ensuring the participation of relevant stakeholders | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing integration into municipal planning and the NDC target focusing on species conservation and climate resilience. Both targets address ecosystems related to biodiversity, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary conservation efforts, particularly in areas of high biodiversity importance that may also serve as protected areas. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.5: Inform concerned municipalities and their federations hosting identified areas of high biodiversity importance (such as KBAs and potential areas for conservation) to integrate them in eventual or existing Master Plans of each related municipality/region, while ensuring the participation of relevant stakeholders | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity, with the NBSAP target focusing on integrating biodiversity into municipal planning and the NDC target aiming for sustainable management of sectors that impact biodiversity. The ecosystems involved, while distinct, can be interconnected, as sustainable agricultural practices can enhance biodiversity in areas designated for conservation, leading to measurable benefits in both conservation efforts and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.5: Inform concerned municipalities and their federations hosting identified areas of high biodiversity importance (such as KBAs and potential areas for conservation) to integrate them in eventual or existing Master Plans of each related municipality/region, while ensuring the participation of relevant stakeholders | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and supporting vulnerable species, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved—areas of high biodiversity importance and biodiversity conservation areas—are related, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.5: Inform concerned municipalities and their federations hosting identified areas of high biodiversity importance (such as KBAs and potential areas for conservation) to integrate them in eventual or existing Master Plans of each related municipality/region, while ensuring the participation of relevant stakeholders | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on integrating biodiversity considerations into planning processes, with the NBSAP targeting municipal Master Plans and the NDC emphasizing urban planning for green and blue spaces. Both targets address ecosystems that can be interconnected, as urban areas often include regions of high biodiversity importance, suggesting that aligning these efforts could enhance resource efficiency and improve conservation outcomes in urban settings. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to promote the sustainable use of biodiversity and natural resources, with a focus on forests and fisheries, which are interconnected ecosystems. Aligning these targets could enhance resource management efficiency and lead to measurable outcomes such as increased forest cover and improved legal compliance in biodiversity management. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | Both targets aim to promote sustainable management of biodiversity resources, with the NBSAP focusing on legal frameworks and the NDC emphasizing economic and social benefits for local communities. The ecosystems involved (forests and rangelands) are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create measurable benefits through shared goals and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to sustainably manage biodiversity resources, with the NBSAP focusing on sustainable use outside reserves and the NDC emphasizing the preservation of ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed in both targets (terrestrial and marine) are interconnected, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and promote comprehensive biodiversity management strategies in Lebanon. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on the sustainable management of biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable use and the NDC target aiming to enhance resilience against climate change. The ecosystems involved, such as forests and vulnerable ecosystems, can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance biodiversity outcomes in the face of climate change. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and restoration of ecosystems, indicating a meaningful connection. The ecosystems addressed, such as forests and degraded terrestrial areas, can be related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and improve ecological outcomes through shared stakeholder engagement and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and enhancement of biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing legal frameworks for sustainable use and the NDC target promoting ecosystem restoration. The ecosystems involved, particularly forests and upper watersheds, can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and measurable benefits in biodiversity and resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on the sustainable management and conservation of biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable use and the NDC target enhancing species conservation. The ecosystems involved, such as forests and protected areas, can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity management and climate resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management of biodiversity resources, with the NBSAP emphasizing legal frameworks and the NDC highlighting resilience and productivity. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets address agriculture, fisheries, and forestry, suggesting that aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable use and the NDC target facilitating species adaptation, which can complement each other. Additionally, both targets address ecosystems related to biodiversity management, suggesting that aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and improve outcomes for both sustainable use and species survival. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and conservation of biodiversity, albeit in different contexts (outside nature reserves vs. urban areas). The ecosystems involved (biodiversity resources in various landscapes vs. green and blue spaces) can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and promote integrated approaches to biodiversity management across different environments. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on improving ecosystem health and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing monitoring and the NDC target focusing on sustainable resource management. The ecosystems involved, particularly forests and high biodiversity areas, can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to better conservation outcomes through shared monitoring and management practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing monitoring and the NDC target focusing on sustainable management. Both targets address ecosystems that can be interconnected, as forests and rangelands may include areas of high biodiversity, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and better conservation outcomes for local communities. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity management and conservation, with the NBSAP focusing on monitoring high biodiversity areas and the NDC emphasizing sustainable management of terrestrial and marine ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed are related, as high biodiversity areas can include both terrestrial and marine environments, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and better-informed decision-making for conservation efforts in Lebanon. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing monitoring and the NDC target addressing resilience against climate change impacts. The ecosystems involved are related, as high biodiversity areas can include vulnerable ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and better-informed decision-making for conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecological integrity and improve ecosystem health, albeit through different approaches. The ecosystems targeted by both policies can be interconnected, as high biodiversity areas may also include degraded ecosystems, and aligning their monitoring and rehabilitation efforts could lead to more efficient resource use and improved conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing monitoring in high biodiversity areas and the NDC target aiming to restore ecosystems through reforestation. The ecosystems involved, while distinct, can be interconnected, as upper watersheds may influence the health of surrounding high biodiversity areas, creating potential for resource efficiency and complementary actions in implementation. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing monitoring and the NDC target focusing on active management and resilience. The ecosystems addressed, while different in scope, can be interconnected, as effective monitoring in high biodiversity areas can inform management strategies in protected areas, leading to improved conservation outcomes and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity conservation and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target focusing on monitoring high biodiversity areas and the NDC target on sustainable management of sectors that impact biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are related, as agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry can significantly influence biodiversity outside protected areas, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to improved conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing monitoring in high biodiversity areas and the NDC target facilitating species adaptation through safe corridors. Both targets address ecosystems related to biodiversity management, and aligning them could enhance monitoring efforts while supporting species resilience, leading to improved conservation outcomes and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecological integrity, albeit in different contexts (high biodiversity areas vs. urban green and blue spaces). The actions proposed in both targets can complement each other, as effective monitoring in high biodiversity areas can inform urban planning efforts, leading to improved conservation outcomes and resource efficiency in both settings. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.10: Develop and implement sustainable forest and rangeland management plans in at least 10 communal lands outside PAs in close collaboration between MoA and the local authorities. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to promote sustainable management of natural resources, with the NBSAP focusing on forest and rangeland management and the NDC emphasizing increased forest cover and restoration of degraded landscapes. The ecosystems involved are related, as communal lands can contribute to broader forest and rangeland health, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.10: Develop and implement sustainable forest and rangeland management plans in at least 10 communal lands outside PAs in close collaboration between MoA and the local authorities. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management of forest and rangeland resources, with the NBSAP target emphasizing implementation plans and the NDC target aiming for broader sustainable development alignment. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and provide measurable benefits for local communities through integrated management strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.10: Develop and implement sustainable forest and rangeland management plans in at least 10 communal lands outside PAs in close collaboration between MoA and the local authorities. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to manage and preserve ecosystems, with the NBSAP focusing on sustainable forest and rangeland management and the NDC emphasizing the sustainable management of terrestrial and marine biodiversity. The ecosystems involved can be seen as interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and enhanced conservation efforts, benefiting both communal lands and broader biodiversity goals in Lebanon. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.10: Develop and implement sustainable forest and rangeland management plans in at least 10 communal lands outside PAs in close collaboration between MoA and the local authorities. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable forest and rangeland management, while the NDC target aims to enhance biodiversity resilience against climate change. The ecosystems involved can be related, as communal lands may include vulnerable ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance both biodiversity and sustainable land management. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.10: Develop and implement sustainable forest and rangeland management plans in at least 10 communal lands outside PAs in close collaboration between MoA and the local authorities. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and restoration of ecosystems, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (communal lands and degraded ecosystems) can overlap, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in ecological integrity and community engagement. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.10: Develop and implement sustainable forest and rangeland management plans in at least 10 communal lands outside PAs in close collaboration between MoA and the local authorities. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and restoration of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable forest and rangeland management and the NDC target aiming to enhance nature's contributions through ecosystem-based approaches. The ecosystems involved (communal lands and upper watersheds) can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits such as improved biodiversity and resource management, ultimately enhancing resilience in both areas. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.10: Develop and implement sustainable forest and rangeland management plans in at least 10 communal lands outside PAs in close collaboration between MoA and the local authorities. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets aim for sustainable management of natural resources, with the NBSAP focusing on forest and rangeland management and the NDC encompassing broader ecosystems including forestry. The alignment could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementing management plans that support biodiversity conservation and food security, benefiting both communal lands and agricultural sectors. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to restore and enhance the health of degraded ecosystems, with the NBSAP focusing on a broader range of ecosystems while the NDC specifically targets forests, rangelands, and fisheries. The actions of both targets can complement each other, as implementing rehabilitation plans in degraded ecosystems can support the sustainable management practices outlined in the NDC, leading to improved ecological integrity and increased forest cover in Lebanon. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and ecological integrity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems and the NDC target promoting sustainable management of forests and rangelands. Since degraded ecosystems can include areas that overlap with forests and rangelands, aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions that benefit both biodiversity conservation and local communities. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem integrity and services, with the NBSAP focusing on rehabilitation and the NDC on sustainable management. The ecosystems addressed are related, as degraded terrestrial and marine ecosystems can be part of the broader biodiversity management strategy, allowing for resource optimization and complementary actions that enhance overall ecological outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem integrity and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing rehabilitation and the NDC target addressing climate change impacts. The ecosystems involved are related, as degraded ecosystems can be vulnerable to climate change, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions in ecosystem management. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets share a common goal of safeguarding ecosystem services and enhancing ecological integrity and connectivity, indicating a meaningful connection. The ecosystems targeted are the same, and aligning their actions could lead to resource efficiency and complementary approaches, particularly through the use of nature-based solutions in rehabilitation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and restoring ecological integrity, which creates a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (degraded ecosystems and upper watersheds) can be related, as upper watersheds may influence the health of surrounding ecosystems, allowing for complementary actions that can lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity and resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and species conservation, which are interconnected. The ecosystems addressed, including degraded and protected areas, can benefit from aligned actions that promote rehabilitation and active management, leading to improved resilience and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and biodiversity, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets overlap, particularly in the context of sustainable management practices that can lead to improved ecological integrity and resilience, suggesting that aligning these targets could optimize resources and create measurable benefits. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and connectivity, which are crucial for both ecosystem services and species adaptation. The ecosystems involved are related, as degraded ecosystems can impact the habitats necessary for vulnerable species, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and connectivity, albeit in different contexts (degraded ecosystems vs. urban green and blue spaces). The ecosystems addressed are related, as urban areas can include degraded ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions in both rehabilitation and urban planning efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to restore and enhance ecosystem health, with a focus on sustainable practices in similar ecosystems such as rangelands and degraded landscapes. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and collaborative efforts in environmental management, ultimately improving biodiversity and ecosystem resilience in Lebanon. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing rehabilitation and the NDC target promoting sustainable management. The ecosystems involved (degraded areas and forests/rangelands) can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions that enhance both ecological and community outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target focusing on rehabilitation and the NDC target on sustainable management. The ecosystems involved, including terrestrial and marine areas, can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target specifically addressing rehabilitation efforts that can contribute to the NDC target's aim of minimizing climate change impacts. The ecosystems involved, particularly those vulnerable to climate change, can benefit from the rehabilitation actions proposed, leading to measurable improvements in ecological conditions and resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to restore and enhance ecosystem health, with a focus on rehabilitation using nature-based solutions. The ecosystems targeted are related, as both include degraded areas that can benefit from similar interventions, leading to measurable improvements in ecological integrity and biodiversity. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on restoring and enhancing ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing a broader range of ecosystems while the NDC target specifically targets upper watersheds. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits, as rehabilitation efforts in key sites could complement reforestation in upper watersheds, enhancing overall biodiversity and ecosystem resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing rehabilitation and the NDC target focusing on species conservation. The ecosystems involved, such as degraded areas and protected regions, can be interconnected, allowing for resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance overall conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing rehabilitation and the NDC target focusing on sustainable management. The ecosystems involved, such as aquaculture and degraded areas, can be interconnected, allowing for resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance both biodiversity and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing rehabilitation and the NDC target facilitating species adaptation. The ecosystems involved, such as degraded areas and biodiversity conservation zones, are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved ecological conditions and species survival through shared resources and strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, albeit in different contexts (rehabilitation in various ecosystems vs. conservation in urban areas). The ecosystems mentioned can be interconnected, as urban areas may include green and blue spaces that can benefit from the rehabilitation efforts outlined in the NBSAP target, leading to measurable improvements in ecological integrity and community well-being. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on the sustainable management and conservation of natural resources, with an emphasis on biodiversity and ecosystem health. The ecosystems addressed in both targets (natural areas and forests) are interconnected, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and create measurable benefits through shared management practices and stakeholder engagement. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets emphasize biodiversity conservation and the involvement of local communities, creating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems of forests and rangelands can be seen as part of broader terrestrial and coastal ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits for both biodiversity and local communities. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to conserve and manage biodiversity within terrestrial and marine ecosystems, with a focus on equitable access and community involvement. The ecosystems addressed are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in biodiversity management efforts in Lebanon. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation and management, while the NDC target aims to increase resilience against climate change impacts. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as vulnerable ecosystems to climate change often include areas that are critical for biodiversity, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and complementary conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation and the NDC target focusing on rehabilitation. The ecosystems addressed are related, as both include terrestrial and marine areas, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance overall ecological integrity and service delivery. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation of diverse ecosystems and the NDC target promoting ecosystem restoration. Additionally, the ecosystems involved are related, as upper watersheds can influence the health of coastal and marine areas, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource management and biodiversity outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on conservation, with the NBSAP emphasizing the management of biodiversity-rich areas and the NDC targeting species conservation and resilience to climate change. The ecosystems involved are related, as the NBSAP's focus on marine and coastal areas can encompass the protected areas mentioned in the NDC, allowing for complementary actions that enhance overall conservation efforts and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP emphasizing protected areas and the NDC targeting sustainable management of various sectors. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as agricultural and aquatic systems can impact terrestrial and coastal areas, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity management and food security. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing protected areas and the NDC target facilitating species adaptation through corridors. The ecosystems involved are related, as both terrestrial and marine areas can benefit from enhanced connectivity, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved survival rates for vulnerable species. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and management of biodiversity, albeit in different ecosystems. The NBSAP target emphasizes broader natural areas, while the NDC target concentrates on urban green and blue spaces, which can be interconnected, allowing for resource efficiency and complementary actions in biodiversity management. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.1: Develop clear and standardized criteria for identifying natural and semi-natural areas of high biodiversity importance and high ecological value found across the country that are suitable for conservation based on international criteria when appropriate. These criteria should specifically focus on identifying ecosystems suitable for designation as PAs and OECMs. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the identification of high biodiversity areas for conservation and the NDC target promoting sustainable resource management. The ecosystems involved, particularly forests, can be seen as part of the broader category of natural areas, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.1: Develop clear and standardized criteria for identifying natural and semi-natural areas of high biodiversity importance and high ecological value found across the country that are suitable for conservation based on international criteria when appropriate. These criteria should specifically focus on identifying ecosystems suitable for designation as PAs and OECMs. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the identification of high biodiversity areas and the NDC target aiming to mainstream biodiversity in forest and rangeland management. Both ecosystems (natural areas and forests/rangelands) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits for both conservation efforts and local communities. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.1: Develop clear and standardized criteria for identifying natural and semi-natural areas of high biodiversity importance and high ecological value found across the country that are suitable for conservation based on international criteria when appropriate. These criteria should specifically focus on identifying ecosystems suitable for designation as PAs and OECMs. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to enhance the conservation and management of biodiversity, with the NBSAP focusing on identifying high biodiversity areas and the NDC emphasizing sustainable management of ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed in both targets (natural areas and terrestrial/marine ecosystems) are interconnected, and aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in biodiversity management. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.1: Develop clear and standardized criteria for identifying natural and semi-natural areas of high biodiversity importance and high ecological value found across the country that are suitable for conservation based on international criteria when appropriate. These criteria should specifically focus on identifying ecosystems suitable for designation as PAs and OECMs. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation and the NDC target addressing resilience against climate change impacts. The ecosystems involved are related, as natural areas identified for conservation can also serve as critical habitats for vulnerable ecosystems, creating synergies that enhance both conservation efforts and climate resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.1: Develop clear and standardized criteria for identifying natural and semi-natural areas of high biodiversity importance and high ecological value found across the country that are suitable for conservation based on international criteria when appropriate. These criteria should specifically focus on identifying ecosystems suitable for designation as PAs and OECMs. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services, with the NBSAP focusing on conservation and the NDC on rehabilitation. The ecosystems targeted are related, as degraded areas can often include natural and semi-natural regions, and aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in biodiversity management and ecosystem restoration. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.1: Develop clear and standardized criteria for identifying natural and semi-natural areas of high biodiversity importance and high ecological value found across the country that are suitable for conservation based on international criteria when appropriate. These criteria should specifically focus on identifying ecosystems suitable for designation as PAs and OECMs. | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the identification of high biodiversity areas and the NDC target enhancing species conservation and resilience to climate change. Both targets address ecosystems and areas related to biodiversity, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary conservation efforts, ultimately enhancing the protection and resilience of ecosystems. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.1: Develop clear and standardized criteria for identifying natural and semi-natural areas of high biodiversity importance and high ecological value found across the country that are suitable for conservation based on international criteria when appropriate. These criteria should specifically focus on identifying ecosystems suitable for designation as PAs and OECMs. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the identification of high biodiversity areas and the NDC target promoting sustainable management of sectors that impact biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed in both targets can be interconnected, as agricultural and forestry practices can influence natural areas, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.1: Develop clear and standardized criteria for identifying natural and semi-natural areas of high biodiversity importance and high ecological value found across the country that are suitable for conservation based on international criteria when appropriate. These criteria should specifically focus on identifying ecosystems suitable for designation as PAs and OECMs. | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the identification of high biodiversity areas and the NDC target facilitating species adaptation through safe corridors. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets address natural areas and biodiversity conservation, suggesting that aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and improve outcomes for both conservation efforts and species resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.1: Develop clear and standardized criteria for identifying natural and semi-natural areas of high biodiversity importance and high ecological value found across the country that are suitable for conservation based on international criteria when appropriate. These criteria should specifically focus on identifying ecosystems suitable for designation as PAs and OECMs. | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, albeit in different contexts (natural areas vs. urban environments). The ecosystems involved can be related, as urban areas may include green and blue spaces that are critical for biodiversity, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and improve overall ecological integrity in both settings. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.2: Identify and map natural and semi-natural areas of high biodiversity importance and high ecological value, based on clear criteria (according to NA 3.1), to produce a tool for identifying the most suitable areas for the establishment of new PAs and for the declaration of OECMs. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the identification of high-value areas and the NDC target aiming to integrate biodiversity into sustainable development. The ecosystems of natural areas and forests/rangelands are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create measurable benefits for both conservation efforts and local communities. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.2: Identify and map natural and semi-natural areas of high biodiversity importance and high ecological value, based on clear criteria (according to NA 3.1), to produce a tool for identifying the most suitable areas for the establishment of new PAs and for the declaration of OECMs. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity management, with the NBSAP focusing on identifying high-value areas for protection and the NDC emphasizing sustainable management of ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed (natural areas and terrestrial/marine ecosystems) are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary conservation efforts in Lebanon. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.2: Identify and map natural and semi-natural areas of high biodiversity importance and high ecological value, based on clear criteria (according to NA 3.1), to produce a tool for identifying the most suitable areas for the establishment of new PAs and for the declaration of OECMs. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the identification of high-value areas for protection and the NDC target aiming to increase resilience against climate change impacts. Both targets address ecosystems with high ecological value, suggesting that aligning them could optimize resource use and create synergies in conservation efforts, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity management and climate resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.2: Identify and map natural and semi-natural areas of high biodiversity importance and high ecological value, based on clear criteria (according to NA 3.1), to produce a tool for identifying the most suitable areas for the establishment of new PAs and for the declaration of OECMs. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target aiming to identify high-value areas for protection and the NDC target seeking to restore and maintain ecosystem services. The ecosystems addressed are related, as the NBSAP target's focus on high biodiversity areas can complement the NDC target's rehabilitation efforts in degraded ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved ecological outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.2: Identify and map natural and semi-natural areas of high biodiversity importance and high ecological value, based on clear criteria (according to NA 3.1), to produce a tool for identifying the most suitable areas for the establishment of new PAs and for the declaration of OECMs. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecological value, with the NBSAP target identifying areas for protection and the NDC target aiming to restore ecosystems. The ecosystems involved, while different in specificity, can be interconnected, as reforestation in upper watersheds can contribute to the overall ecological health of natural areas, creating measurable benefits through improved biodiversity and resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.2: Identify and map natural and semi-natural areas of high biodiversity importance and high ecological value, based on clear criteria (according to NA 3.1), to produce a tool for identifying the most suitable areas for the establishment of new PAs and for the declaration of OECMs. | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the identification of high-value areas and the NDC target aiming to improve species resilience to climate change. The ecosystems involved are related, as the NBSAP target identifies areas that could serve as protected zones, which are essential for the NDC target's focus on species conservation, creating a synergistic relationship that can optimize resources and enhance implementation efficiency. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.2: Identify and map natural and semi-natural areas of high biodiversity importance and high ecological value, based on clear criteria (according to NA 3.1), to produce a tool for identifying the most suitable areas for the establishment of new PAs and for the declaration of OECMs. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the identification of high-value areas and the NDC target promoting sustainable management across various sectors. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as agricultural and forestry practices can impact natural areas, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity management and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.2: Identify and map natural and semi-natural areas of high biodiversity importance and high ecological value, based on clear criteria (according to NA 3.1), to produce a tool for identifying the most suitable areas for the establishment of new PAs and for the declaration of OECMs. | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the identification of high-value areas and the NDC target facilitating species adaptation through safe corridors. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets address natural areas and biodiversity, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and improve outcomes for vulnerable species through better habitat connectivity and protection. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.2: Identify and map natural and semi-natural areas of high biodiversity importance and high ecological value, based on clear criteria (according to NA 3.1), to produce a tool for identifying the most suitable areas for the establishment of new PAs and for the declaration of OECMs. | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, albeit in different contexts (natural areas vs. urban environments). The ecosystems involved can be related, as urban green and blue spaces can serve as critical habitats that contribute to broader biodiversity goals, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced ecological outcomes in both settings. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.4: Engage with local communities and stakeholders to ensure their rights, opinions (where relevant) and knowledge are integrated into the classification process of new PAs and OECMs. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to engage local communities and stakeholders, emphasizing the importance of their involvement in conservation and sustainable resource management. The ecosystems addressed in both targets (Protected Areas and forests/rangelands) can be interconnected, and aligning these efforts could enhance resource efficiency and lead to improved outcomes in both conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.4: Engage with local communities and stakeholders to ensure their rights, opinions (where relevant) and knowledge are integrated into the classification process of new PAs and OECMs. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | Both targets aim to engage local communities and stakeholders, emphasizing their rights and knowledge in conservation efforts. The ecosystems of Protected Areas and Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures are related to forests and rangelands, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance biodiversity conservation and provide measurable economic and social benefits for local communities. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.4: Engage with local communities and stakeholders to ensure their rights, opinions (where relevant) and knowledge are integrated into the classification process of new PAs and OECMs. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to enhance the management and conservation of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target focusing on integrating local community knowledge into protected area management, while the NDC target emphasizes sustainable management of biodiversity for equitable access. The ecosystems addressed (protected areas and marine/terrestrial ecosystems) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to more effective conservation strategies and improved resource management, benefiting both local communities and broader biodiversity goals. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.4: Engage with local communities and stakeholders to ensure their rights, opinions (where relevant) and knowledge are integrated into the classification process of new PAs and OECMs. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing local community engagement in conservation efforts, which can support the NDC target's aim of increasing biodiversity resilience against climate change. Additionally, both targets address ecosystems, with the NBSAP focusing on Protected Areas and OECMs, which can include vulnerable ecosystems targeted by the NDC, creating a synergistic relationship that can optimize resources and enhance implementation outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.4: Engage with local communities and stakeholders to ensure their rights, opinions (where relevant) and knowledge are integrated into the classification process of new PAs and OECMs. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecological integrity and community involvement in conservation efforts, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems addressed are related, as Protected Areas and Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures can contribute to the restoration and maintenance of degraded ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in ecosystem management. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.4: Engage with local communities and stakeholders to ensure their rights, opinions (where relevant) and knowledge are integrated into the classification process of new PAs and OECMs. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of local community engagement and ecosystem restoration, suggesting a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (Protected Areas and upper watersheds) can be related, as effective management of Protected Areas can enhance the health of surrounding watersheds, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.4: Engage with local communities and stakeholders to ensure their rights, opinions (where relevant) and knowledge are integrated into the classification process of new PAs and OECMs. | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing conservation efforts, with the NBSAP target emphasizing local community engagement and the NDC target addressing species conservation and climate resilience. Both targets operate within the same ecosystem of protected areas, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and more effective management strategies that incorporate local knowledge while addressing climate change impacts. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.4: Engage with local communities and stakeholders to ensure their rights, opinions (where relevant) and knowledge are integrated into the classification process of new PAs and OECMs. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of integrating local knowledge and sustainable practices to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem management. The ecosystems involved, while distinct, can be interconnected, as sustainable agriculture and fisheries management can benefit from the inclusion of local community insights, leading to improved conservation outcomes and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.4: Engage with local communities and stakeholders to ensure their rights, opinions (where relevant) and knowledge are integrated into the classification process of new PAs and OECMs. | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of community engagement and biodiversity conservation, albeit in different contexts. The ecosystems of Protected Areas and urban green spaces can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and promote integrated conservation strategies that benefit both local communities and urban environments. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.5: Develop and regularly update management plans for all existing nature reserves, incorporating biodiversity conservation, community engagement, and sustainable use strategies (in accordance with the NRs legislation). The management plans should be developed by the NRs committees and MoE and involving local communities and relevant stakeholders. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and conservation of natural resources, with an emphasis on community involvement. The ecosystems addressed, while distinct, can be interconnected, as nature reserves can play a role in enhancing forest cover and ecosystem health, leading to measurable benefits through collaborative management practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.5: Develop and regularly update management plans for all existing nature reserves, incorporating biodiversity conservation, community engagement, and sustainable use strategies (in accordance with the NRs legislation). The management plans should be developed by the NRs committees and MoE and involving local communities and relevant stakeholders. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation while engaging local communities, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems of nature reserves and forests/rangelands are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and collaborative management efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.5: Develop and regularly update management plans for all existing nature reserves, incorporating biodiversity conservation, community engagement, and sustainable use strategies (in accordance with the NRs legislation). The management plans should be developed by the NRs committees and MoE and involving local communities and relevant stakeholders. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP emphasizing management plans for nature reserves and the NDC aiming for sustainable management of terrestrial and marine biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed are related, as nature reserves can encompass terrestrial ecosystems, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and community engagement in biodiversity management across Lebanon. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.5: Develop and regularly update management plans for all existing nature reserves, incorporating biodiversity conservation, community engagement, and sustainable use strategies (in accordance with the NRs legislation). The management plans should be developed by the NRs committees and MoE and involving local communities and relevant stakeholders. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation in nature reserves and the NDC target addressing resilience against climate change impacts. Both targets involve stakeholders that can collaborate on management plans and actions, creating synergies that can lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity conservation and climate resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.5: Develop and regularly update management plans for all existing nature reserves, incorporating biodiversity conservation, community engagement, and sustainable use strategies (in accordance with the NRs legislation). The management plans should be developed by the NRs committees and MoE and involving local communities and relevant stakeholders. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services, with actions that involve community engagement and rehabilitation efforts. The ecosystems addressed are related, as nature reserves can contribute to the ecological integrity of broader ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.5: Develop and regularly update management plans for all existing nature reserves, incorporating biodiversity conservation, community engagement, and sustainable use strategies (in accordance with the NRs legislation). The management plans should be developed by the NRs committees and MoE and involving local communities and relevant stakeholders. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and community engagement, with the NBSAP target emphasizing management plans for nature reserves and the NDC target aiming to restore ecosystems through reforestation. The ecosystems of nature reserves and upper watersheds can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits such as improved resource management and enhanced resilience against environmental challenges. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.5: Develop and regularly update management plans for all existing nature reserves, incorporating biodiversity conservation, community engagement, and sustainable use strategies (in accordance with the NRs legislation). The management plans should be developed by the NRs committees and MoE and involving local communities and relevant stakeholders. | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing community engagement and the NDC target addressing climate resilience. The ecosystems involved are related, as nature reserves can serve as protected areas, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in species conservation and community involvement. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.5: Develop and regularly update management plans for all existing nature reserves, incorporating biodiversity conservation, community engagement, and sustainable use strategies (in accordance with the NRs legislation). The management plans should be developed by the NRs committees and MoE and involving local communities and relevant stakeholders. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing nature reserves and the NDC target addressing broader ecosystems like agriculture and fisheries. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits through shared stakeholder engagement and resource management, as both aim to improve ecosystem services and community involvement in conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.5: Develop and regularly update management plans for all existing nature reserves, incorporating biodiversity conservation, community engagement, and sustainable use strategies (in accordance with the NRs legislation). The management plans should be developed by the NRs committees and MoE and involving local communities and relevant stakeholders. | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing management plans for nature reserves and the NDC target facilitating species adaptation through safe corridors. Both targets operate within the broader context of biodiversity conservation, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes, such as better habitat connectivity and community engagement in conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.5: Develop and regularly update management plans for all existing nature reserves, incorporating biodiversity conservation, community engagement, and sustainable use strategies (in accordance with the NRs legislation). The management plans should be developed by the NRs committees and MoE and involving local communities and relevant stakeholders. | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation, albeit in different ecosystems (nature reserves vs. urban green and blue spaces). By integrating management plans for nature reserves with urban planning efforts, there is potential for improved resource efficiency and community engagement, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and ecosystem services across both areas. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.7: Recruit and train qualified management teams for nature reserves, focusing on biodiversity conservation and community engagement. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and sustainable resource management, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (nature reserves and forests/rangelands) can be seen as related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved management practices and community engagement, resulting in measurable benefits for both biodiversity and resource sustainability. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.7: Recruit and train qualified management teams for nature reserves, focusing on biodiversity conservation and community engagement. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation while engaging local communities, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems of nature reserves and forests/rangelands are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared management practices and community involvement, optimizing resources and enhancing overall biodiversity outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.7: Recruit and train qualified management teams for nature reserves, focusing on biodiversity conservation and community engagement. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP emphasizing community engagement in nature reserves and the NDC aiming for sustainable management of Lebanon’s ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed are related, as nature reserves can be part of broader terrestrial ecosystems, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and community involvement in biodiversity management. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.7: Recruit and train qualified management teams for nature reserves, focusing on biodiversity conservation and community engagement. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation and community engagement in nature reserves, while the NDC target aims to increase resilience against climate change impacts on biodiversity. The ecosystems involved can be related, as nature reserves may include vulnerable ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity management and climate resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.7: Recruit and train qualified management teams for nature reserves, focusing on biodiversity conservation and community engagement. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem health and community engagement, with the NBSAP focusing on biodiversity conservation in nature reserves and the NDC targeting the restoration of various ecosystems. The ecosystems involved can be related, as nature reserves may include areas that contribute to broader ecological integrity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in both biodiversity and ecosystem service delivery. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.7: Recruit and train qualified management teams for nature reserves, focusing on biodiversity conservation and community engagement. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and engage local communities, indicating a shared goal of conservation. The ecosystems of nature reserves and upper watersheds can be interconnected, as healthy watersheds contribute to the overall health of surrounding nature reserves, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity outcomes and community involvement. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.7: Recruit and train qualified management teams for nature reserves, focusing on biodiversity conservation and community engagement. | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP focusing on community engagement in nature reserves and the NDC emphasizing species conservation and resilience to climate change in protected areas. The ecosystems of nature reserves and protected areas are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in biodiversity outcomes and community involvement. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.7: Recruit and train qualified management teams for nature reserves, focusing on biodiversity conservation and community engagement. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity while engaging communities and stakeholders, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (nature reserves and agricultural/aquaculture sectors) can be interrelated, allowing for resource efficiency and complementary actions that can lead to improved biodiversity outcomes and community involvement. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.7: Recruit and train qualified management teams for nature reserves, focusing on biodiversity conservation and community engagement. | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing community engagement in nature reserves and the NDC target facilitating species adaptation through safe corridors. The ecosystems involved are related, as nature reserves can serve as critical habitats that support species movement and adaptation, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved biodiversity outcomes and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.7: Recruit and train qualified management teams for nature reserves, focusing on biodiversity conservation and community engagement. | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and community engagement, albeit in different ecosystems. The NBSAP target's emphasis on nature reserves can complement the NDC target's focus on urban green and blue spaces, creating synergies that improve biodiversity outcomes and community involvement across both settings. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.9: Identify and establish ecological corridors and connectivity between PAs. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to enhance ecological health and biodiversity, with the NBSAP focusing on connectivity between protected areas and the NDC emphasizing sustainable resource management in forests and rangelands. The ecosystems involved are related, as improved ecological corridors can facilitate species movement and genetic diversity, which would support the sustainable use of natural resources and increase forest cover, leading to measurable benefits in both biodiversity and ecosystem resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.9: Identify and establish ecological corridors and connectivity between PAs. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecological connectivity and the NDC target aiming to mainstream biodiversity within sustainable development. The ecosystems involved (protected areas and forests/rangelands) can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits such as improved resource management and enhanced ecosystem services for local communities. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.9: Identify and establish ecological corridors and connectivity between PAs. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecological connectivity between protected areas and the NDC target aiming for sustainable management of terrestrial and marine ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed are related, as protected areas can be part of broader terrestrial and marine ecosystems, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.9: Identify and establish ecological corridors and connectivity between PAs. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity resilience, with the NBSAP focusing on ecological connectivity and the NDC addressing climate change impacts on biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are related, as protected areas can be considered part of vulnerable ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions in conservation and climate adaptation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.9: Identify and establish ecological corridors and connectivity between PAs. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecological connectivity and integrity, with the NBSAP focusing on protected areas and the NDC addressing broader ecosystems, including degraded areas. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits by integrating ecological corridor establishment with rehabilitation efforts, thereby enhancing overall ecosystem resilience and service delivery. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.9: Identify and establish ecological corridors and connectivity between PAs. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecological connectivity and the NDC target promoting ecosystem-based restoration. The ecosystems involved, while different in specificity, are related as upper watersheds can influence the health of surrounding protected areas, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.9: Identify and establish ecological corridors and connectivity between PAs. | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecological connectivity and the NDC target addressing resilience to climate change. Both targets operate within protected areas and involve similar target audiences, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in species conservation and ecosystem resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.9: Identify and establish ecological corridors and connectivity between PAs. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecological connectivity and the NDC target promoting sustainable management of various sectors. The ecosystems involved, while distinct, can be interconnected, as agricultural and forestry practices can influence the health of surrounding protected areas, creating opportunities for resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.9: Identify and establish ecological corridors and connectivity between PAs. | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | Both targets aim to enhance ecological connectivity and support species adaptation, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets focus on biodiversity conservation areas, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in species movement and survival rates. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.9: Identify and establish ecological corridors and connectivity between PAs. | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecological connectivity, albeit in different contexts (protected areas vs. urban environments). The ecosystems involved can be seen as nested, as urban areas can include green and blue spaces that contribute to broader ecological networks, allowing for potential synergies in implementation and resource optimization. |
| NBSAP Target 4: By 2030, the status of 25% of known flora and fauna species is identified and conservation actions are implemented on at least 10 threatened species to significantly reduce extinction risk | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target specifically addressing threatened species and the NDC target emphasizing sustainable management of forests and rangelands. Both ecosystems are interconnected, as healthy forest and rangeland management can enhance the conservation of flora and fauna, leading to measurable benefits for both local communities and biodiversity. |
| NBSAP Target 4: By 2030, the status of 25% of known flora and fauna species is identified and conservation actions are implemented on at least 10 threatened species to significantly reduce extinction risk | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the status and conservation of threatened species, while the NDC target aims to sustainably manage ecosystems and ensure equitable access to ecosystem services. The ecosystems addressed (flora and fauna in general versus specific terrestrial and marine ecosystems) are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in conservation efforts, leading to measurable benefits for both species and ecosystem management. |
| NBSAP Target 4: By 2030, the status of 25% of known flora and fauna species is identified and conservation actions are implemented on at least 10 threatened species to significantly reduce extinction risk | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity, with the NBSAP target aiming to reduce extinction risk while the NDC target seeks to enhance resilience against climate change impacts. Both targets address ecosystems, with the NBSAP focusing on flora and fauna conservation and the NDC on vulnerable ecosystems, suggesting that aligning them could lead to complementary conservation actions that enhance overall biodiversity resilience and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP Target 4: By 2030, the status of 25% of known flora and fauna species is identified and conservation actions are implemented on at least 10 threatened species to significantly reduce extinction risk | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the conservation of threatened species and the NDC target aiming to restore and maintain ecosystem services. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as the conservation of flora and fauna contributes to the overall ecological integrity and connectivity sought in the NDC target, suggesting that aligning these efforts could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved outcomes for both biodiversity and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP Target 4: By 2030, the status of 25% of known flora and fauna species is identified and conservation actions are implemented on at least 10 threatened species to significantly reduce extinction risk | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on species conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the reduction of extinction risk and the NDC target enhancing resilience to climate change. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of biodiversity conservation, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance conservation outcomes in a real-world context. |
| NBSAP Target 4: By 2030, the status of 25% of known flora and fauna species is identified and conservation actions are implemented on at least 10 threatened species to significantly reduce extinction risk | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target focusing on specific species and the NDC target addressing broader ecosystem management. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable management in agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry can enhance biodiversity conservation efforts, leading to measurable benefits in both food security and species protection. |
| NBSAP Target 4: By 2030, the status of 25% of known flora and fauna species is identified and conservation actions are implemented on at least 10 threatened species to significantly reduce extinction risk | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the reduction of extinction risk for threatened species and the NDC target facilitating species adaptation to climate change. Both targets address similar ecosystems related to biodiversity and involve stakeholders in biodiversity management, suggesting that aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 4: By 2030, the status of 25% of known flora and fauna species is identified and conservation actions are implemented on at least 10 threatened species to significantly reduce extinction risk | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing species conservation and the NDC target integrating biodiversity into urban planning. The ecosystems of biodiversity and urban green spaces are related, and aligning these targets could enhance conservation efforts in urban areas, leading to measurable benefits in both species protection and urban ecological integrity. |
| NBSAP National Action 4.1: Update the biodiversity national inventory (Biodiversity Country Study) prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), based on field surveys of fauna, flora and fungi and recently completed studies, with separate sections for marine and terrestrial lists | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity and sustainable resource management, indicating a meaningful connection. The ecosystems involved, particularly the emphasis on biodiversity in the NBSAP target and the sustainable management of forests and fisheries in the NDC target, suggest that aligning these efforts could enhance resource efficiency and lead to improved ecological outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 4.1: Update the biodiversity national inventory (Biodiversity Country Study) prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), based on field surveys of fauna, flora and fungi and recently completed studies, with separate sections for marine and terrestrial lists | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing an updated biodiversity inventory and the NDC target aiming to align forest and rangeland management with sustainable development. The ecosystems involved are related, as forests and rangelands can be part of broader biodiversity efforts, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits for both biodiversity and local communities. |
| NBSAP National Action 4.1: Update the biodiversity national inventory (Biodiversity Country Study) prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), based on field surveys of fauna, flora and fungi and recently completed studies, with separate sections for marine and terrestrial lists | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets focus on biodiversity management within Lebanon's terrestrial and marine ecosystems, indicating a shared goal of preserving and conserving these environments. The actions outlined in both targets can complement each other, as updating the biodiversity inventory can inform sustainable management practices, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP National Action 4.1: Update the biodiversity national inventory (Biodiversity Country Study) prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), based on field surveys of fauna, flora and fungi and recently completed studies, with separate sections for marine and terrestrial lists | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity, with the NBSAP target aiming to update the biodiversity inventory and the NDC target seeking to enhance resilience against climate change impacts. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as the updated inventory can inform climate adaptation strategies, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved biodiversity management. |
| NBSAP National Action 4.1: Update the biodiversity national inventory (Biodiversity Country Study) prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), based on field surveys of fauna, flora and fungi and recently completed studies, with separate sections for marine and terrestrial lists | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services, with the NBSAP target aiming to update biodiversity inventories that can inform the NDC target's rehabilitation plans. Both targets address related ecosystems, as the NBSAP includes marine and terrestrial biodiversity, which are crucial for the NDC's focus on restoring and maintaining ecosystem services, suggesting that aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity management and ecosystem restoration. |
| NBSAP National Action 4.1: Update the biodiversity national inventory (Biodiversity Country Study) prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), based on field surveys of fauna, flora and fungi and recently completed studies, with separate sections for marine and terrestrial lists | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity, with the NBSAP target aiming to update the biodiversity inventory and the NDC target enhancing species conservation. The ecosystems involved are related, as the updated inventory can inform conservation efforts, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in species management and resilience to climate change. |
| NBSAP National Action 4.1: Update the biodiversity national inventory (Biodiversity Country Study) prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), based on field surveys of fauna, flora and fungi and recently completed studies, with separate sections for marine and terrestrial lists | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity, with the NBSAP focusing on updating the biodiversity inventory and the NDC targeting sustainable management of sectors that rely on biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry can benefit from a comprehensive biodiversity inventory, leading to enhanced resilience and productivity in food systems while conserving biodiversity. |
| NBSAP National Action 4.1: Update the biodiversity national inventory (Biodiversity Country Study) prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), based on field surveys of fauna, flora and fungi and recently completed studies, with separate sections for marine and terrestrial lists | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity management, with the NBSAP target aiming to update the biodiversity inventory and the NDC target facilitating species adaptation to climate change. Both targets address biodiversity within ecosystems, and aligning them could enhance data-driven decision-making for conservation efforts, leading to improved survival rates of vulnerable species through informed management practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 4.1: Update the biodiversity national inventory (Biodiversity Country Study) prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), based on field surveys of fauna, flora and fungi and recently completed studies, with separate sections for marine and terrestrial lists | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing a comprehensive inventory and the NDC target aiming to enhance biodiversity in urban areas. The ecosystems involved are related, as urban areas can include green and blue spaces that support biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in biodiversity management and urban planning. |
| NBSAP National Action 4.4: Develop guidelines and implement action plans to minimize human-wildlife interactions to reduce risk on, and restore and maintain genetic diversity of at least 10 threatened species | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and managing ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing threatened species and the NDC target addressing broader sustainable development in forest and rangeland management. Both targets involve local communities and stakeholders, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 4.4: Develop guidelines and implement action plans to minimize human-wildlife interactions to reduce risk on, and restore and maintain genetic diversity of at least 10 threatened species | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem management, with the NBSAP target focusing on threatened species and the NDC target addressing broader ecosystem preservation. The ecosystems involved (wildlife conservation and biodiversity management in the NBSAP, and terrestrial and marine ecosystems in the NDC) can be seen as interconnected, allowing for potential synergies in conservation efforts that could lead to measurable benefits in both genetic diversity and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP National Action 4.4: Develop guidelines and implement action plans to minimize human-wildlife interactions to reduce risk on, and restore and maintain genetic diversity of at least 10 threatened species | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | Both targets aim to minimize negative impacts on biodiversity, with the NBSAP target focusing on human-wildlife interactions and the NDC target addressing climate change impacts. The ecosystems involved are related, as wildlife conservation efforts can enhance resilience in vulnerable ecosystems, creating measurable benefits through shared actions and resources. |
| NBSAP National Action 4.4: Develop guidelines and implement action plans to minimize human-wildlife interactions to reduce risk on, and restore and maintain genetic diversity of at least 10 threatened species | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing threatened species and the NDC target addressing broader ecosystem services. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as wildlife conservation contributes to the overall ecological integrity and connectivity sought in the NDC target, suggesting that aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in both biodiversity and ecosystem service restoration. |
| NBSAP National Action 4.4: Develop guidelines and implement action plans to minimize human-wildlife interactions to reduce risk on, and restore and maintain genetic diversity of at least 10 threatened species | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on species conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing genetic diversity and the NDC target enhancing resilience to climate change. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of biodiversity conservation, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance the conservation status of threatened species while addressing climate impacts. |
| NBSAP National Action 4.4: Develop guidelines and implement action plans to minimize human-wildlife interactions to reduce risk on, and restore and maintain genetic diversity of at least 10 threatened species | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing threatened species and the NDC target addressing broader ecosystem management. The ecosystems involved, while distinct, can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in conservation efforts, leading to measurable benefits in both biodiversity and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 4.4: Develop guidelines and implement action plans to minimize human-wildlife interactions to reduce risk on, and restore and maintain genetic diversity of at least 10 threatened species | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing species survival and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target aiming to reduce human-wildlife interactions and the NDC target facilitating species adaptation to climate change. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of biodiversity conservation, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance the overall effectiveness of conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 5: By 2030, the genetic diversity of 40% of native (including endemic economic species) fauna and flora is conserved in-situ and ex-situ through sustainable management practices to maintain their adaptive potential | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management practices and conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing genetic diversity and the NDC target promoting forest cover and resource use. The ecosystems addressed are related, as biodiversity conservation can enhance forest health, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 5: By 2030, the genetic diversity of 40% of native (including endemic economic species) fauna and flora is conserved in-situ and ex-situ through sustainable management practices to maintain their adaptive potential | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing genetic diversity of native species and the NDC target promoting sustainable management of forests and rangelands. Both ecosystems are interconnected, as healthy forests and rangelands contribute to the genetic diversity of native flora and fauna, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create measurable benefits for local communities and biodiversity. |
| NBSAP Target 5: By 2030, the genetic diversity of 40% of native (including endemic economic species) fauna and flora is conserved in-situ and ex-situ through sustainable management practices to maintain their adaptive potential | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to conserve biodiversity, with the NBSAP focusing on genetic diversity of native species and the NDC emphasizing the sustainable management of terrestrial and marine ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed are related, as terrestrial biodiversity can impact marine ecosystems, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 5: By 2030, the genetic diversity of 40% of native (including endemic economic species) fauna and flora is conserved in-situ and ex-situ through sustainable management practices to maintain their adaptive potential | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing genetic diversity and the NDC target addressing climate change impacts. The ecosystems involved are related, as maintaining genetic diversity in native species can directly contribute to the resilience of vulnerable ecosystems, creating measurable benefits through integrated conservation and climate adaptation strategies. |
| NBSAP Target 5: By 2030, the genetic diversity of 40% of native (including endemic economic species) fauna and flora is conserved in-situ and ex-situ through sustainable management practices to maintain their adaptive potential | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing genetic diversity and the NDC target aiming to restore ecosystem services. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as improved genetic diversity in native species can enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 5: By 2030, the genetic diversity of 40% of native (including endemic economic species) fauna and flora is conserved in-situ and ex-situ through sustainable management practices to maintain their adaptive potential | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing genetic diversity and the NDC target aiming to restore ecosystems. The ecosystems involved are related, as reforesting upper watersheds can contribute to the conservation of native species, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP Target 5: By 2030, the genetic diversity of 40% of native (including endemic economic species) fauna and flora is conserved in-situ and ex-situ through sustainable management practices to maintain their adaptive potential | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | Both targets aim to enhance conservation and resilience of species, with a focus on genetic diversity and climate change adaptation. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets address biodiversity conservation, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary management strategies. |
| NBSAP Target 5: By 2030, the genetic diversity of 40% of native (including endemic economic species) fauna and flora is conserved in-situ and ex-situ through sustainable management practices to maintain their adaptive potential | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on conserving biodiversity while enhancing resilience and productivity in their respective ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as sustainable management practices in agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry can directly support the conservation of native fauna and flora, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 5: By 2030, the genetic diversity of 40% of native (including endemic economic species) fauna and flora is conserved in-situ and ex-situ through sustainable management practices to maintain their adaptive potential | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the resilience and adaptability of species, with the NBSAP target emphasizing genetic diversity and the NDC target facilitating species adaptation to climate change. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of biodiversity conservation, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes through integrated management practices that support both genetic diversity and habitat connectivity. |
| NBSAP Target 5: By 2030, the genetic diversity of 40% of native (including endemic economic species) fauna and flora is conserved in-situ and ex-situ through sustainable management practices to maintain their adaptive potential | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing genetic diversity of native species and the NDC target aiming to improve native biodiversity in urban areas. By integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, the actions of the NDC target can support the genetic diversity goals of the NBSAP target, creating measurable benefits through improved ecosystem services and resilience in both rural and urban contexts. |
| NBSAP National Action 5.1: Identify native species of high conservation value including economically important species in the updated national species inventory referenced in National Action 4.1. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and sustainable resource management, which are interconnected. The ecosystems involved (biodiversity conservation and forest/rangeland management) can complement each other, and aligning these targets could lead to improved conservation strategies and increased forest cover, benefiting both ecological and economic outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 5.1: Identify native species of high conservation value including economically important species in the updated national species inventory referenced in National Action 4.1. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the identification of native species and the NDC target promoting sustainable management of forests and rangelands. Both ecosystems are interconnected, as forests and rangelands can host native species of high conservation value, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary conservation strategies that benefit both biodiversity and local communities. |
| NBSAP National Action 5.1: Identify native species of high conservation value including economically important species in the updated national species inventory referenced in National Action 4.1. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP focusing on native species and the NDC emphasizing sustainable management of ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed are related, as terrestrial and marine biodiversity are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved conservation strategies and equitable access to ecosystem services, benefiting both conservation efforts and local communities. |
| NBSAP National Action 5.1: Identify native species of high conservation value including economically important species in the updated national species inventory referenced in National Action 4.1. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the identification of native species and the NDC target aiming to increase resilience against climate change impacts. Both targets address ecosystems, with the NBSAP focusing on biodiversity conservation and the NDC on vulnerable ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these efforts could lead to improved conservation strategies and resilience-building actions that complement each other effectively. |
| NBSAP National Action 5.1: Identify native species of high conservation value including economically important species in the updated national species inventory referenced in National Action 4.1. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets can be related, as the conservation of native species can support the restoration and maintenance of ecological integrity, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved conservation strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 5.1: Identify native species of high conservation value including economically important species in the updated national species inventory referenced in National Action 4.1. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the identification of native species and the NDC target aiming to restore ecosystems. The ecosystems involved (biodiversity sectors and upper watersheds) can be interconnected, as healthy upper watersheds can support diverse native species, leading to measurable benefits in conservation and ecosystem resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 5.1: Identify native species of high conservation value including economically important species in the updated national species inventory referenced in National Action 4.1. | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | Both targets aim to enhance species conservation, with the NBSAP focusing on identifying native species and the NDC emphasizing resilience to climate change. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets address biodiversity conservation, and aligning them could lead to improved conservation strategies and resource efficiency in managing species under changing climate conditions. |
| NBSAP National Action 5.1: Identify native species of high conservation value including economically important species in the updated national species inventory referenced in National Action 4.1. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target focusing on native species and the NDC target on sustainable management of various sectors while conserving biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are related, as agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry can all benefit from enhanced understanding and documentation of native species, leading to improved conservation strategies and measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 5.1: Identify native species of high conservation value including economically important species in the updated national species inventory referenced in National Action 4.1. | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and species conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the identification of native species and the NDC target facilitating species adaptation to climate change. Both targets operate within the biodiversity conservation sector and target similar audiences, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for species management and habitat connectivity. |
| NBSAP National Action 5.1: Identify native species of high conservation value including economically important species in the updated national species inventory referenced in National Action 4.1. | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing native biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation value and the NDC target integrating biodiversity into urban planning. The ecosystems addressed are related, as urban areas can host native species and contribute to broader biodiversity efforts, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved conservation strategies and urban ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 5.2: Develop national conservation strategies and regulations for at least 100 native species of high conservation value. prioritizing endemic species. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and sustainable resource management, which are interconnected. The ecosystems involved, particularly in the context of forest conservation and native species, suggest that aligning these targets could lead to improved conservation outcomes and resource efficiency through shared strategies and stakeholder engagement. |
| NBSAP National Action 5.2: Develop national conservation strategies and regulations for at least 100 native species of high conservation value. prioritizing endemic species. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target specifically addressing native species and the NDC target emphasizing broader ecosystem management. The ecosystems of biodiversity and conservation of native species in the NBSAP target can be seen as nested within the broader context of forests and rangelands in the NDC target, suggesting that aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 5.2: Develop national conservation strategies and regulations for at least 100 native species of high conservation value. prioritizing endemic species. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets focus on the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing native species and the NDC target addressing broader ecosystems. The ecosystems mentioned in both targets can be seen as interconnected, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation efforts in Lebanon. |
| NBSAP National Action 5.2: Develop national conservation strategies and regulations for at least 100 native species of high conservation value. prioritizing endemic species. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation of native species and the NDC target addressing resilience against climate change impacts. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem context, where conservation strategies can support climate resilience, creating measurable benefits through integrated approaches to biodiversity management. |
| NBSAP National Action 5.2: Develop national conservation strategies and regulations for at least 100 native species of high conservation value. prioritizing endemic species. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation of native species and the NDC target aiming to restore and improve ecosystem services. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as the conservation of native species can directly contribute to the ecological integrity and connectivity sought in the NDC target, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and policy coherence. |
| NBSAP National Action 5.2: Develop national conservation strategies and regulations for at least 100 native species of high conservation value. prioritizing endemic species. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation of native species and the NDC target promoting ecosystem restoration. The ecosystems involved are related, as restoring upper watersheds can contribute to the conservation of native species, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved biodiversity outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 5.2: Develop national conservation strategies and regulations for at least 100 native species of high conservation value. prioritizing endemic species. | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | Both targets aim to improve the conservation status of species, with the NBSAP target focusing on native species and the NDC target emphasizing resilience to climate change. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets address biodiversity conservation, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in conservation strategies and climate adaptation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 5.2: Develop national conservation strategies and regulations for at least 100 native species of high conservation value. prioritizing endemic species. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target focusing on native species and the NDC target addressing broader ecosystems like agriculture and fisheries. Aligning these targets can enhance resource efficiency and create synergies, as sustainable management practices in agriculture and fisheries can support the conservation of native species, leading to measurable benefits in both biodiversity and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 5.2: Develop national conservation strategies and regulations for at least 100 native species of high conservation value. prioritizing endemic species. | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on the conservation of species, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the protection of native species and the NDC target facilitating adaptation to climate change for vulnerable species. Both targets address biodiversity management and involve similar target audiences, suggesting that aligning their actions could enhance conservation efforts and improve survival rates through shared strategies and resources. |
| NBSAP National Action 5.2: Develop national conservation strategies and regulations for at least 100 native species of high conservation value. prioritizing endemic species. | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing native species conservation and the NDC target integrating biodiversity into urban planning. The ecosystems are related, as urban areas can host native species, and aligning these targets could lead to improved conservation outcomes and resource efficiency in urban environments. |
| NBSAP Target 6: Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing overexploitation, minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, and reducing the risk of pathogen spillover, applying the ecosystem approach, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous people and local communities | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets emphasize sustainable resource management, with the NBSAP target focusing on wildlife and the NDC target on forests and rangelands, which can be interconnected ecosystems. Aligning these targets could lead to enhanced ecosystem health and resource efficiency, as sustainable practices in one area can positively impact the other, particularly in terms of biodiversity and habitat conservation. |
| NBSAP Target 6: Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing overexploitation, minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, and reducing the risk of pathogen spillover, applying the ecosystem approach, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous people and local communities | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets emphasize sustainable management and the benefits to local communities, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems of wildlife and forests/rangelands can be interrelated, allowing for complementary actions that enhance biodiversity conservation and community benefits, leading to measurable outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 6: Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing overexploitation, minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, and reducing the risk of pathogen spillover, applying the ecosystem approach, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous people and local communities | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to sustainably manage biodiversity and ecosystems, with the NBSAP focusing on wild species and the NDC addressing broader terrestrial and marine ecosystems in Lebanon. The actions of both targets can complement each other, as sustainable management practices can enhance the preservation of ecosystems while ensuring equitable access to resources, leading to measurable benefits for both Indigenous communities and Lebanese citizens. |
| NBSAP Target 6: Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing overexploitation, minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, and reducing the risk of pathogen spillover, applying the ecosystem approach, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous people and local communities | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the sustainable use of wild species and the NDC target addressing climate change impacts on biodiversity. Both targets operate within ecosystems that are interconnected, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in conservation efforts, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity management and climate resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 6: Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing overexploitation, minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, and reducing the risk of pathogen spillover, applying the ecosystem approach, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous people and local communities | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecological integrity and sustainability, with the NBSAP target focusing on the sustainable use of wild species and the NDC target emphasizing ecosystem restoration and service delivery. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as the sustainable management of wildlife can contribute to the overall health of terrestrial and coastal ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecological outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 6: Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing overexploitation, minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, and reducing the risk of pathogen spillover, applying the ecosystem approach, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous people and local communities | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and sustainable management of species, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable use and the NDC target enhancing resilience to climate change. The ecosystems involved are related, as wildlife and ecosystems affected by trade can be impacted by climate change, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary conservation strategies. |
| NBSAP Target 6: Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing overexploitation, minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, and reducing the risk of pathogen spillover, applying the ecosystem approach, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous people and local communities | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize sustainable management and conservation, with the NBSAP focusing on wild species and the NDC on agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry, which can be interconnected. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in biodiversity conservation efforts, as both aim to protect ecosystems while promoting sustainable practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 6.4: Conduct capacity building for implicated public institutions (MoA Forest guards and quarantine services, PA rangers, custom services, border security forces, municipal police, etc.) on national and international regulations related to harvesting and trade of wild species and on species protected/regulated nationally and internationally (IUCN red list, CITES and other international conventions), to allow them to better enforce related laws and guidelines. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing enforcement of regulations that protect wild species, while the NDC target aims to increase biodiversity resilience against climate change. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as wildlife conservation efforts can contribute to the resilience of vulnerable ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and policy coherence. |
| NBSAP National Action 6.4: Conduct capacity building for implicated public institutions (MoA Forest guards and quarantine services, PA rangers, custom services, border security forces, municipal police, etc.) on national and international regulations related to harvesting and trade of wild species and on species protected/regulated nationally and internationally (IUCN red list, CITES and other international conventions), to allow them to better enforce related laws and guidelines. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and sustainable management of natural resources, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (wildlife conservation and agriculture/aquaculture) can be seen as interrelated, and aligning these targets could lead to improved enforcement of regulations that support sustainable practices, ultimately enhancing resilience and productivity in food systems. |
| NBSAP Target 7: By 2030, effective measures are in place to limit the introduction and diffusion of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target addressing invasive species and the NDC target promoting sustainable management of forests and rangelands. These ecosystems are interconnected, and aligning the targets could lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and resource efficiency, as effective management of invasive species can enhance the overall health of forest and rangeland ecosystems. |
| NBSAP Target 7: By 2030, effective measures are in place to limit the introduction and diffusion of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to manage and conserve biodiversity, with the NBSAP target focusing on invasive alien species that can threaten ecosystems, while the NDC target emphasizes sustainable management of terrestrial and marine biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as invasive species can impact both terrestrial and marine environments, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable outcomes in biodiversity preservation. |
| NBSAP Target 7: By 2030, effective measures are in place to limit the introduction and diffusion of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target addressing invasive alien species and the NDC target emphasizing climate change resilience. Both targets operate within ecosystems affected by these issues, suggesting that aligning them could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance biodiversity management and resilience in vulnerable ecosystems. |
| NBSAP Target 7: By 2030, effective measures are in place to limit the introduction and diffusion of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem health and address issues related to biodiversity, with the NBSAP target focusing on invasive species and the NDC target on ecosystem restoration. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as invasive species can impact the integrity of degraded ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity management and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP Target 7: By 2030, effective measures are in place to limit the introduction and diffusion of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target addressing invasive species and the NDC target emphasizing species conservation and resilience to climate change. Both targets operate within the broader context of biodiversity management, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance overall ecosystem resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 7: By 2030, effective measures are in place to limit the introduction and diffusion of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target addressing invasive alien species and the NDC target emphasizing sustainable management of various sectors while conserving biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as effective management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry can help mitigate the impacts of invasive species, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 7: By 2030, effective measures are in place to limit the introduction and diffusion of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | Both targets focus on biodiversity management, with the NBSAP target addressing the control of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) and the NDC target facilitating species adaptation to climate change. The ecosystems involved are related, as effective management of IAS can enhance the resilience of vulnerable species, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 7.1: Support ongoing efforts for the establishment of a register of IAS reported in the terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems in Lebanon. This register should be considered a live document to be updated when new IAS are identified. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on improving ecosystem health in Lebanon, with the NBSAP target addressing invasive alien species and the NDC target promoting sustainable resource management. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as managing IAS can enhance the health of forests, rangelands, and fisheries, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and resource sustainability. |
| NBSAP National Action 7.1: Support ongoing efforts for the establishment of a register of IAS reported in the terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems in Lebanon. This register should be considered a live document to be updated when new IAS are identified. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on the management and conservation of Lebanon's ecosystems, with the NBSAP target specifically addressing invasive alien species, which can impact biodiversity. By aligning these targets, stakeholders can enhance biodiversity management efforts, leading to improved ecosystem health and more effective conservation strategies across both terrestrial and aquatic environments. |
| NBSAP National Action 7.1: Support ongoing efforts for the establishment of a register of IAS reported in the terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems in Lebanon. This register should be considered a live document to be updated when new IAS are identified. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target addressing invasive alien species and the NDC target aiming to increase resilience against climate change impacts. Both targets operate within ecosystems in Lebanon, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for biodiversity management and climate adaptation. |
| NBSAP National Action 7.1: Support ongoing efforts for the establishment of a register of IAS reported in the terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems in Lebanon. This register should be considered a live document to be updated when new IAS are identified. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and integrity, with the NBSAP target addressing invasive alien species that can negatively impact ecosystems, while the NDC target aims to restore and maintain ecosystem services. The ecosystems involved are related, as managing IAS in terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems can directly support the rehabilitation efforts outlined in the NDC target, leading to improved ecological outcomes and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP National Action 7.1: Support ongoing efforts for the establishment of a register of IAS reported in the terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems in Lebanon. This register should be considered a live document to be updated when new IAS are identified. | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target addressing invasive alien species and the NDC target emphasizing species conservation and resilience to climate change. Both targets operate within the broader context of biodiversity management in Lebanon, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary conservation strategies, particularly in protected areas where both invasive species management and climate resilience efforts can be integrated. |
| NBSAP National Action 7.1: Support ongoing efforts for the establishment of a register of IAS reported in the terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems in Lebanon. This register should be considered a live document to be updated when new IAS are identified. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target specifically addressing invasive alien species, which can impact agricultural and aquatic ecosystems mentioned in the NDC target. By aligning these targets, stakeholders can enhance the management of IAS in agriculture and fisheries, leading to improved ecosystem health and productivity, thereby creating measurable benefits in both conservation and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 7.1: Support ongoing efforts for the establishment of a register of IAS reported in the terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems in Lebanon. This register should be considered a live document to be updated when new IAS are identified. | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target addressing invasive alien species and the NDC target emphasizing the enhancement of native biodiversity in urban areas. The ecosystems involved are related, as urban areas can host both terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and better management of biodiversity across different environments. |
| NBSAP National Action 7.2: Develop an awareness campaign about invasive species to educate on proliferation, impacts, and control of identified IAS. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem management, with the NBSAP target addressing invasive species and the NDC target emphasizing sustainable forest and rangeland management. Both targets aim to engage stakeholders and local communities, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to improved resource efficiency and better management practices that benefit both biodiversity and local economies. |
| NBSAP National Action 7.2: Develop an awareness campaign about invasive species to educate on proliferation, impacts, and control of identified IAS. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity management and conservation, with the NBSAP target addressing invasive alien species that can impact the ecosystems mentioned in the NDC target. By aligning these targets, there is potential for increased awareness and control of invasive species, which would directly support the sustainable management of Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity, leading to measurable benefits in ecosystem preservation and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP National Action 7.2: Develop an awareness campaign about invasive species to educate on proliferation, impacts, and control of identified IAS. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target addressing invasive species and the NDC target aiming to increase resilience against climate change impacts. Both targets can be aligned as managing invasive species is crucial for maintaining biodiversity resilience, particularly in vulnerable ecosystems affected by climate change, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and management practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 7.2: Develop an awareness campaign about invasive species to educate on proliferation, impacts, and control of identified IAS. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing awareness of invasive species and the NDC target aiming for ecosystem rehabilitation. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as invasive species can impact the integrity of the ecosystems targeted by the NDC, and aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and better management practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 7.2: Develop an awareness campaign about invasive species to educate on proliferation, impacts, and control of identified IAS. | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing awareness of invasive species and the NDC target aiming for species conservation and resilience to climate change. Both targets address ecosystems affected by biodiversity loss, and aligning them could lead to improved management practices and resource efficiency in addressing both invasive species and climate change impacts. |
| NBSAP National Action 7.2: Develop an awareness campaign about invasive species to educate on proliferation, impacts, and control of identified IAS. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation and management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing awareness of invasive species and the NDC target promoting sustainable practices in agriculture and related sectors. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as invasive species can impact agricultural and aquatic systems, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to improved biodiversity outcomes in both areas. |
| NBSAP National Action 7.2: Develop an awareness campaign about invasive species to educate on proliferation, impacts, and control of identified IAS. | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing awareness of invasive species and the NDC target facilitating species adaptation to climate change. Both targets address ecosystems affected by biodiversity loss and share a target audience of stakeholders involved in biodiversity management, suggesting that aligning their actions could enhance overall effectiveness in conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 7.2: Develop an awareness campaign about invasive species to educate on proliferation, impacts, and control of identified IAS. | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem management, with the NBSAP target addressing invasive species and the NDC target promoting native biodiversity in urban areas. By integrating awareness of invasive species into urban planning, both targets can create synergies that improve ecological integrity and resource efficiency in urban environments. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.4: Monitoring of pollutants levels in ecosystems of high conservation value (coastal areas , river mouths, rivers, wetlands, water springs) to identify areas of priority action. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target addressing pollution management in critical ecosystems and the NDC target promoting sustainable resource use and forest cover. The ecosystems involved, particularly coastal areas and forests, can be interconnected, allowing for synergies in monitoring and management practices that could lead to improved outcomes for both pollution reduction and sustainable resource management. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.4: Monitoring of pollutants levels in ecosystems of high conservation value (coastal areas , river mouths, rivers, wetlands, water springs) to identify areas of priority action. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and sustainability, with the NBSAP target addressing pollution management in ecosystems of high conservation value, while the NDC target emphasizes biodiversity conservation and sustainable development in forests and rangelands. The ecosystems involved can be seen as interconnected, as coastal areas and river systems can influence forest and rangeland health, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.4: Monitoring of pollutants levels in ecosystems of high conservation value (coastal areas , river mouths, rivers, wetlands, water springs) to identify areas of priority action. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets focus on the management and conservation of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing pollution management in high conservation value ecosystems, while the NDC target aims to sustainably manage biodiversity in Lebanon's ecosystems. The ecosystems mentioned in both targets (coastal areas and marine ecosystems) are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in ecosystem health and biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.4: Monitoring of pollutants levels in ecosystems of high conservation value (coastal areas , river mouths, rivers, wetlands, water springs) to identify areas of priority action. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem health and resilience, with the NBSAP focusing on pollution management and the NDC on climate change impacts. The ecosystems targeted are related, as coastal areas and wetlands are vulnerable to both pollution and climate change, suggesting that aligning efforts could lead to more efficient resource use and improved outcomes for biodiversity. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.4: Monitoring of pollutants levels in ecosystems of high conservation value (coastal areas , river mouths, rivers, wetlands, water springs) to identify areas of priority action. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and integrity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing pollution management and the NDC target focusing on ecosystem rehabilitation. The ecosystems addressed are related, as coastal areas and wetlands can be impacted by pollution and are also part of broader ecological systems that require restoration, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in ecosystem management. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.4: Monitoring of pollutants levels in ecosystems of high conservation value (coastal areas , river mouths, rivers, wetlands, water springs) to identify areas of priority action. | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and conservation, with the NBSAP target addressing pollution management and the NDC target emphasizing species conservation and resilience. The ecosystems involved, particularly coastal areas and protected areas, can be interconnected, allowing for synergies in monitoring and management efforts that could lead to improved outcomes for both pollution reduction and species resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.4: Monitoring of pollutants levels in ecosystems of high conservation value (coastal areas , river mouths, rivers, wetlands, water springs) to identify areas of priority action. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and sustainability, with the NBSAP target addressing pollution management in critical ecosystems and the NDC target emphasizing sustainable management in agriculture and fisheries. The ecosystems involved can be interconnected, as coastal areas and wetlands are crucial for both biodiversity conservation and food security, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.4: Monitoring of pollutants levels in ecosystems of high conservation value (coastal areas , river mouths, rivers, wetlands, water springs) to identify areas of priority action. | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target addressing pollution management in critical ecosystems and the NDC target emphasizing biodiversity conservation in urban areas. The ecosystems of coastal areas and urban green and blue spaces can be interconnected, as urban development often impacts nearby coastal ecosystems, creating opportunities for integrated management that enhances both biodiversity and pollution reduction efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and sustainable resource management, which are interconnected. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed (biodiversity and forests) can be seen as related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions in climate adaptation and sustainable practices. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing climate change impacts and the NDC target focusing on sustainable management of forests and rangelands. Both ecosystems are interconnected, as forests and rangelands can be affected by climate change, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved ecosystem services for local communities. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on the preservation and resilience of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing climate change impacts and the NDC target addressing sustainable management of biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are related, as both terrestrial and marine ecosystems can be affected by climate change, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | Both targets share a common goal of minimizing the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increasing its resilience, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed are related, as the NBSAP target focuses on biodiversity and ecosystems affected by climate change, while the NDC target specifically mentions vulnerable ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create measurable benefits in implementation. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem resilience and integrity, with a focus on nature-based solutions. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as biodiversity affected by climate change can overlap with degraded ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in ecosystem restoration and climate adaptation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target addressing climate change impacts on ecosystems and the NDC target emphasizing ecosystem-based approaches through reforestation. The ecosystems involved are related, as upper watersheds can influence broader biodiversity and ecosystem health, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | Both targets aim to enhance resilience to climate change, with the NBSAP focusing on biodiversity and ecosystems while the NDC emphasizes species conservation within protected areas. The actions proposed in both targets can complement each other, as implementing nature-based solutions and active management plans can lead to improved conservation outcomes and resource efficiency in addressing climate change impacts. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and managing ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity resilience to climate change and the NDC target focusing on sustainable management of food systems while conserving biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry can be affected by climate change, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance both biodiversity and food security. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity resilience in the face of climate change, with the NBSAP target focusing on broader ecosystem resilience and the NDC target specifically addressing species adaptation. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as the health of biodiversity and ecosystems directly influences species survival, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and habitat connectivity. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, albeit in different contexts (climate change impacts vs. urban planning). The ecosystems addressed (biodiversity affected by climate change and urban green/blue spaces) can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance both biodiversity conservation and urban ecological integrity. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.2: Monitor, assess and document the impact of climate change on species and their habitats, by generating species prediction distribution models under future climate scenarios for at least 50 native species with a focus on species of high conservation and economic value. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and addressing the impacts of climate change, which creates a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (biodiversity and forests) are interrelated, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and conservation outcomes, benefiting both biodiversity and sustainable resource use. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.2: Monitor, assess and document the impact of climate change on species and their habitats, by generating species prediction distribution models under future climate scenarios for at least 50 native species with a focus on species of high conservation and economic value. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing species impacted by climate change and the NDC target promoting sustainable management of forests and rangelands. These ecosystems are interconnected, and aligning the targets could enhance conservation efforts while providing economic and social benefits to local communities, leading to measurable outcomes in both biodiversity and community well-being. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.2: Monitor, assess and document the impact of climate change on species and their habitats, by generating species prediction distribution models under future climate scenarios for at least 50 native species with a focus on species of high conservation and economic value. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the impact of climate change on species and habitats, while the NDC target aims to sustainably manage Lebanon's biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed are related, as both terrestrial and marine ecosystems are crucial for overall biodiversity, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.2: Monitor, assess and document the impact of climate change on species and their habitats, by generating species prediction distribution models under future climate scenarios for at least 50 native species with a focus on species of high conservation and economic value. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | Both targets aim to address the impacts of climate change on biodiversity, with the NBSAP target focusing on understanding species distribution changes and the NDC target emphasizing resilience and mitigation strategies. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets address biodiversity affected by climate change, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in conservation efforts and policy implementation. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.2: Monitor, assess and document the impact of climate change on species and their habitats, by generating species prediction distribution models under future climate scenarios for at least 50 native species with a focus on species of high conservation and economic value. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and addressing the impacts of climate change, which creates a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved are related, as biodiversity and ecosystem services are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.2: Monitor, assess and document the impact of climate change on species and their habitats, by generating species prediction distribution models under future climate scenarios for at least 50 native species with a focus on species of high conservation and economic value. | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | Both targets aim to enhance species conservation in the context of climate change, with the NBSAP target focusing on understanding species distribution changes and the NDC target emphasizing active management and resilience. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets address biodiversity and ecosystems affected by climate change, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.2: Monitor, assess and document the impact of climate change on species and their habitats, by generating species prediction distribution models under future climate scenarios for at least 50 native species with a focus on species of high conservation and economic value. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the impact of climate change on species and the NDC target promoting sustainable management of ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry can be affected by climate change, and aligning these targets could enhance resilience and productivity while improving conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.2: Monitor, assess and document the impact of climate change on species and their habitats, by generating species prediction distribution models under future climate scenarios for at least 50 native species with a focus on species of high conservation and economic value. | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | Both targets aim to address the impacts of climate change on species, with the NBSAP target focusing on understanding species distribution changes and the NDC target facilitating species adaptation through safe corridors. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets pertain to biodiversity conservation, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and improve conservation outcomes through complementary actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and sustainable resource management, which are interconnected. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (natural ecosystems in the NBSAP target and forests, rangelands, and fisheries in the NDC target) can be seen as part of a broader ecological framework, allowing for potential synergies in conservation and restoration efforts that could lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity and resource sustainability. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target specifically addressing vulnerable natural ecosystems and the NDC target emphasizing forest and rangeland management. Both targets involve stakeholders in conservation and resource management, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and community engagement, optimizing resources and creating synergies in implementation. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing adaptation to climate change and the NDC target focusing on sustainable management of biodiversity. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets can be seen as interconnected, particularly as Lebanon's terrestrial ecosystems may include areas that are vulnerable to climate change impacts, creating potential for resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity resilience and mitigating climate change impacts, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems targeted are related, as both address vulnerable ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions in conservation and adaptation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem resilience and integrity, with a focus on vulnerable ecosystems. The ecosystems targeted in the NBSAP (natural ecosystems) can be related to the broader category of degraded ecosystems mentioned in the NDC, suggesting that aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity and ecosystem service restoration. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and resilience, with the NBSAP target focusing on adaptation plans for vulnerable ecosystems and the NDC target emphasizing ecosystem-based approaches through reforestation. The ecosystems involved (natural ecosystems and upper watersheds) can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary conservation efforts, ultimately boosting biodiversity and mitigating climate change impacts. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity resilience and species conservation in the face of climate change, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems targeted (natural ecosystems and protected areas) can be seen as related, and aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary conservation strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing natural ecosystems and the NDC target addressing agricultural and forestry sectors, which can be interconnected. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies that enhance ecosystem services while promoting conservation and restoration efforts across both natural and managed ecosystems. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity resilience and facilitating species adaptation to climate change, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved are related, as both targets address vulnerable natural ecosystems and species, suggesting that aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in biodiversity management. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience, albeit in different ecosystems. The NBSAP target's emphasis on natural ecosystems can complement the NDC target's focus on urban green and blue spaces, as urban areas often interface with natural ecosystems, creating opportunities for integrated conservation efforts that enhance overall ecological integrity and resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 10: By 2030, ensure that the management and use of at least 10 wild used species is sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and high protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by local communities | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to promote sustainable management of natural resources, with the NBSAP focusing on wild species and the NDC emphasizing forest cover and ecosystem health. The ecosystems involved (biodiversity management and forests) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create measurable benefits for local communities dependent on these ecosystems. |
| NBSAP Target 10: By 2030, ensure that the management and use of at least 10 wild used species is sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and high protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by local communities | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on ensuring social, economic, and environmental benefits for local communities through sustainable management of biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed (biodiversity management and forest/rangeland management) are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create measurable benefits for local communities dependent on these ecosystems. |
| NBSAP Target 10: By 2030, ensure that the management and use of at least 10 wild used species is sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and high protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by local communities | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and conservation of biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing wild species and the NDC target addressing broader terrestrial and marine ecosystems. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in biodiversity management, as both aim to benefit local communities and preserve ecosystems, leading to measurable outcomes in conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 10: By 2030, ensure that the management and use of at least 10 wild used species is sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and high protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by local communities | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management of wild species and the NDC target aiming to increase biodiversity resilience against climate change. Both targets address vulnerable ecosystems and communities, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary strategies for biodiversity conservation and climate adaptation. |
| NBSAP Target 10: By 2030, ensure that the management and use of at least 10 wild used species is sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and high protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by local communities | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem services and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target focusing on sustainable management of wild species and the NDC target emphasizing ecosystem rehabilitation. The ecosystems involved are related, as the sustainable management of wild species can contribute to the restoration and maintenance of ecological integrity, leading to measurable benefits for both biodiversity and local communities. |
| NBSAP Target 10: By 2030, ensure that the management and use of at least 10 wild used species is sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and high protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by local communities | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and providing benefits to local communities, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (biodiversity management and upper watersheds) can be related, as healthy upper watersheds contribute to overall biodiversity, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 10: By 2030, ensure that the management and use of at least 10 wild used species is sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and high protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by local communities | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and species conservation, with the NBSAP focusing on sustainable management of wild species and the NDC emphasizing resilience to climate change. The ecosystems involved are related, as effective management of wild species can contribute to the conservation efforts outlined in the NDC, creating measurable benefits through shared resources and collaborative actions. |
| NBSAP Target 10: By 2030, ensure that the management and use of at least 10 wild used species is sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and high protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by local communities | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize sustainable management and conservation of biodiversity, with a focus on enhancing social, economic, and environmental benefits. The ecosystems involved are related, as sustainable practices in agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry can directly support the management of wild species, leading to measurable benefits in resilience and productivity while conserving biodiversity. |
| NBSAP Target 10: By 2030, ensure that the management and use of at least 10 wild used species is sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and high protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by local communities | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management of wild species and the NDC target facilitating species adaptation to climate change. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of biodiversity management, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits through integrated conservation strategies that support both sustainable use and climate resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 10: By 2030, ensure that the management and use of at least 10 wild used species is sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and high protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by local communities | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and conservation of biodiversity, albeit in different contexts (wild species vs. urban green and blue spaces). The ecosystems involved can be seen as interconnected, as urban areas can host wild species and biodiversity, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create measurable benefits for both urban and rural communities. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets emphasize sustainable management of natural resources, with a focus on enhancing ecosystem health and food security. The ecosystems involved (agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, forests, and rangelands) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared practices and resource optimization in Lebanon's diverse landscapes. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets emphasize sustainable management and biodiversity conservation, with a focus on enhancing ecosystem services. The ecosystems involved (forests, rangelands, and broader agricultural systems) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved food security for local communities. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets emphasize sustainable management and conservation of biodiversity, with a focus on enhancing ecosystem functions and services. The ecosystems addressed (agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry in the NBSAP target and terrestrial and marine ecosystems in the NDC target) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in biodiversity management and food security. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management of production systems and the NDC target addressing climate change impacts on biodiversity. Both targets operate within related ecosystems, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits through integrated approaches that enhance food security while conserving biodiversity in the face of climate change. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management in agriculture and related sectors, while the NDC target aims at restoring and maintaining ecosystem integrity. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as sustainable agricultural practices can contribute to the health of terrestrial and coastal ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem service delivery. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management across multiple sectors and the NDC target concentrating on ecosystem restoration. The ecosystems involved, while distinct, can be interconnected, as sustainable agricultural practices can positively influence watershed health, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and food security. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management of ecosystems and the NDC target concentrating on species conservation and climate adaptation. The ecosystems involved, while distinct, are interconnected, as sustainable agricultural practices can support biodiversity conservation, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in both food security and ecosystem resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets share a common goal of sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry while conserving biodiversity, indicating a meaningful connection. The ecosystems are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and enhanced ecosystem services, as both targets aim to improve food security and resilience in these sectors. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management of ecosystems and the NDC target facilitating species adaptation to climate change. Both targets operate within overlapping ecosystems (agriculture, aquaculture, and biodiversity conservation areas), and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity conservation and food security. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets emphasize the sustainable management and conservation of biodiversity, albeit in different ecosystems (agriculture/aquaculture/fisheries vs. urban green/blue spaces). Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through integrated approaches that enhance biodiversity across both rural and urban settings, optimizing resource use and improving ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.4: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable forestry into related national forestry strategies and action plans. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable forestry and resource management, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (forests) are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared strategies and enhanced biodiversity conservation efforts in Lebanon. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.4: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable forestry into related national forestry strategies and action plans. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets emphasize biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP focusing on forestry strategies and the NDC targeting broader sustainable development in forest and rangeland management. Their ecosystems are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create measurable benefits for both local communities and biodiversity outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.4: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable forestry into related national forestry strategies and action plans. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP emphasizing sustainable forestry and the NDC targeting broader terrestrial and marine ecosystems. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in policy implementation, as both aim to improve ecosystem management and benefit stakeholders involved in biodiversity. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.4: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable forestry into related national forestry strategies and action plans. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable forestry and the NDC target addressing climate resilience. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable forestry practices can contribute to the resilience of vulnerable ecosystems, creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.4: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable forestry into related national forestry strategies and action plans. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (forestry and degraded terrestrial ecosystems) can be related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies in conservation and rehabilitation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.4: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable forestry into related national forestry strategies and action plans. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable forestry and the NDC target promoting ecosystem-based approaches through reforestation. The ecosystems involved (forestry and upper watersheds) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and resource management, enhancing overall ecosystem resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.4: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable forestry into related national forestry strategies and action plans. | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable forestry and the NDC target enhancing species conservation and resilience to climate change. The ecosystems involved are related, as sustainable forestry practices can contribute to the conservation of species and ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary strategies in both forestry and protected areas. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.4: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable forestry into related national forestry strategies and action plans. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and conservation of biodiversity within the forestry sector, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in policy implementation, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and sustainable practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.4: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable forestry into related national forestry strategies and action plans. | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable forestry and the NDC target addressing species adaptation to climate change. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of biodiversity conservation, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementing strategies that support both sustainable forestry practices and the establishment of safe corridors for vulnerable species. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.4: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable forestry into related national forestry strategies and action plans. | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets emphasize biodiversity conservation, albeit in different ecosystems (forestry vs. urban green and blue spaces). Aligning these targets could lead to enhanced resource efficiency and complementary strategies that support biodiversity across both rural and urban landscapes, ultimately improving ecological integrity and well-being. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem functions and services, with the NBSAP focusing on broader ecosystem contributions and the NDC specifically targeting forest cover and sustainable resource management in Lebanon. The ecosystems involved are related, as forests can provide essential services that align with the NBSAP's goals, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in ecosystem health and resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem services and benefits to communities, with the NBSAP focusing on broader ecosystem functions and the NDC specifically addressing forest and rangeland management. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions that enhance both biodiversity conservation and community well-being. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem functions and services, with the NBSAP focusing on nature-based solutions and the NDC emphasizing sustainable management of biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed are related, as terrestrial and marine ecosystems can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and equitable access to ecosystem services for Lebanese citizens. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance resilience and improve ecosystem functions, with a shared focus on nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as vulnerable ecosystems to climate change can include those providing essential services, leading to measurable benefits through coordinated actions and resource optimization. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets share a common goal of restoring and enhancing nature's contributions to people, indicating a meaningful connection. The ecosystems addressed are related, as both targets focus on improving ecosystem services, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary actions in ecosystem management and rehabilitation. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | Both targets aim to restore and enhance nature's contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The NBSAP target's broader focus on various ecosystems, including those serviced by upper watersheds, complements the NDC target's specific action of reforesting upper watersheds, suggesting that aligning these efforts could lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity and ecosystem resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem functions and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing nature's contributions to people and the NDC target concentrating on species conservation. Both targets address ecosystems, with the NBSAP encompassing broader ecosystem services and the NDC focusing on biodiversity conservation, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in ecosystem management and climate resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize enhancing ecosystem services and resilience, with the NBSAP focusing on broader ecosystem functions and the NDC specifically addressing agricultural and aquatic systems. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and measurable benefits in food security and biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem functions and support biodiversity, with the NBSAP target focusing on broader ecosystem services and the NDC target specifically addressing species adaptation. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy ecosystems contribute to species resilience, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in both biodiversity conservation and ecosystem service enhancement. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem services and well-being, with the NBSAP focusing on broader ecosystems and the NDC specifically targeting urban green and blue spaces. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits by integrating nature-based solutions into urban planning, thereby enhancing both biodiversity and ecosystem services in urban areas. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.1: Assess ecosystem functions and services of representative protected areas for various ecosystems (covering at least three types of ecosystems) | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem health and management, with the NBSAP focusing on assessing ecosystem functions in protected areas and the NDC promoting sustainable resource use and restoration in Lebanon. The ecosystems involved (protected areas and forests/rangelands) can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and conservation strategies that benefit both ecological and community needs. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.1: Assess ecosystem functions and services of representative protected areas for various ecosystems (covering at least three types of ecosystems) | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and management, with the NBSAP target assessing these functions in protected areas and the NDC target mainstreaming biodiversity in forest and rangeland management. The ecosystems involved are related, as forests and rangelands can be part of broader protected areas, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and better conservation outcomes for local communities. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.1: Assess ecosystem functions and services of representative protected areas for various ecosystems (covering at least three types of ecosystems) | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on the assessment and sustainable management of ecosystems, with the NBSAP targeting protected areas and the NDC emphasizing biodiversity management in Lebanon's terrestrial and marine ecosystems. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to improved conservation strategies, as both aim to better understand and manage ecosystem services for the benefit of local communities and stakeholders. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.1: Assess ecosystem functions and services of representative protected areas for various ecosystems (covering at least three types of ecosystems) | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem functions and resilience, with the NBSAP target assessing ecosystem services and the NDC target aiming to minimize climate change impacts on biodiversity. The ecosystems involved can be related, as protected areas may include vulnerable ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and conservation strategies that benefit both biodiversity and climate resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.1: Assess ecosystem functions and services of representative protected areas for various ecosystems (covering at least three types of ecosystems) | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and improving ecological integrity, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets can be related, as protected areas may include degraded ecosystems that require rehabilitation, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and complementary management strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.1: Assess ecosystem functions and services of representative protected areas for various ecosystems (covering at least three types of ecosystems) | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem functions and services, with the NBSAP target assessing these in protected areas and the NDC target aiming to restore ecosystems through reforestation. The ecosystems involved can be related, as upper watersheds may contribute to the health of protected areas, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and conservation strategies that benefit both biodiversity and community resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.1: Assess ecosystem functions and services of representative protected areas for various ecosystems (covering at least three types of ecosystems) | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | Both targets focus on protected areas and aim to enhance conservation efforts, with the NBSAP target assessing ecosystem functions and services while the NDC target emphasizes species conservation and resilience to climate change. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies, as understanding ecosystem services can inform active management plans that enhance species resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.1: Assess ecosystem functions and services of representative protected areas for various ecosystems (covering at least three types of ecosystems) | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target assessing ecosystem functions in protected areas and the NDC target promoting sustainable management in agriculture and related sectors. The ecosystems involved can be interconnected, as protected areas may include agricultural landscapes, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and better conservation outcomes through shared strategies and stakeholder engagement. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.1: Assess ecosystem functions and services of representative protected areas for various ecosystems (covering at least three types of ecosystems) | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and species resilience, with the NBSAP target assessing ecosystem functions that can inform the NDC target's efforts to facilitate species adaptation. Additionally, both targets involve protected areas and biodiversity conservation, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to improved management strategies and resource efficiency in addressing climate change impacts on ecosystems. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.1: Assess ecosystem functions and services of representative protected areas for various ecosystems (covering at least three types of ecosystems) | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and biodiversity, albeit in different contexts (protected areas vs. urban environments). The ecosystems involved can be related, as urban areas may include green and blue spaces that provide similar functions to those in protected areas, allowing for potential synergies in conservation strategies and resource management. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem services and promote sustainable management of natural resources, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems involved, such as forests and natural environments, can be seen as interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resilience and resource efficiency in Lebanon's environmental management efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing nature-based solutions and the NDC target aiming for sustainable forest and rangeland management. The ecosystems involved are related, as forests and rangelands can contribute to broader natural environments, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and integrated management practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem services and manage biodiversity, with the NBSAP focusing on nature-based solutions and the NDC emphasizing sustainable management of biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed (natural environments and Lebanon's terrestrial and marine ecosystems) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resilience and equitable access to ecosystem services, creating measurable benefits for both local communities and stakeholders. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance resilience, with the NBSAP focusing on natural hazards and ecosystem services, while the NDC emphasizes climate change impacts on biodiversity. The actions proposed in both targets involve nature-based solutions, and the ecosystems addressed are interconnected, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in real-world implementation. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem services and resilience through nature-based solutions, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems addressed are related, as both involve natural environments, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in ecosystem rehabilitation and resilience enhancement. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem services and resilience, with the NBSAP target focusing on broader natural environments while the NDC target specifically addresses upper watersheds. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits, such as improved biodiversity and reduced flooding, by integrating nature-based solutions with reforestation efforts, thereby optimizing resource use and enhancing overall ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, whether to natural hazards or climate change, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved—natural environments and protected areas—can be related, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in conservation and ecosystem management. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets aim to enhance resilience and ecosystem services, with the NBSAP focusing on natural environments and the NDC emphasizing sustainable management in agriculture and related sectors. The actions of promoting nature-based solutions and using biodiversity for resilience can complement each other, leading to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in both ecosystems and food systems. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem resilience and connectivity, albeit from different angles. The NBSAP target focuses on ecosystem services and natural hazard mitigation, while the NDC target emphasizes species adaptation and habitat connectivity, suggesting that aligning these efforts could optimize resource use and improve overall ecological outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and resilience, albeit in different contexts (natural vs. urban environments). The actions proposed in both targets can complement each other, as nature-based solutions in natural ecosystems can support biodiversity and ecosystem services that benefit urban green and blue spaces, creating measurable benefits through integrated planning and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem health and resilience, with the NBSAP target focusing on agriculture and biodiversity, while the NDC target emphasizes forest cover and sustainable resource management. The ecosystems of agriculture and forests can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved biodiversity and resource efficiency, benefiting both agricultural practices and forest management in Lebanon. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets emphasize biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target focusing on agriculture and ecosystem restoration, while the NDC target addresses forest and rangeland management. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits through shared actions that enhance biodiversity conservation across different ecosystems, ultimately benefiting local communities and agricultural stakeholders. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity and ecosystem management, with the NBSAP emphasizing agricultural resilience and the NDC targeting broader ecosystem conservation. The ecosystems addressed are related, as agricultural practices can impact terrestrial ecosystems, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity resilience, with the NBSAP target focusing on agricultural practices and ecosystem restoration, while the NDC target addresses climate change impacts on vulnerable ecosystems. The actions proposed in both targets can complement each other, as ecosystem restoration in agriculture can contribute to the broader goal of minimizing climate change impacts, creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and shared stakeholder engagement. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem resilience and integrity, with the NBSAP target focusing on agricultural practices and biodiversity, while the NDC target addresses broader ecosystem services and rehabilitation. The ecosystems involved are related, as agricultural areas can benefit from improved ecological integrity and connectivity, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience, albeit in different contexts (agriculture vs. conservation). The ecosystems involved (agriculture and protected areas) can be interconnected, and aligning actions could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in species conservation and agricultural practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and resilience within agricultural systems, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems involved (agriculture) are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in food security and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience in the face of climate change, with the NBSAP target emphasizing agricultural practices and the NDC target addressing species adaptation. The ecosystems involved are related, as agricultural areas can serve as habitats for various species, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity conservation and agricultural resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 13: Conserve the area and quality, and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban (design and conserve urban areas) and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature, and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and to the provision of ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing urban areas and the NDC target addressing vulnerable ecosystems. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits through integrated urban planning that incorporates nature-based solutions, ultimately improving both human health and biodiversity resilience in the face of climate change. |
| NBSAP Target 13: Conserve the area and quality, and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban (design and conserve urban areas) and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature, and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and to the provision of ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets emphasize enhancing ecological integrity and connectivity, with a focus on sustainable practices. The ecosystems addressed, while different in specificity, can be seen as interconnected, particularly in urban areas where degraded ecosystems may impact urban biodiversity, allowing for resource efficiency and complementary actions in implementation. |
| NBSAP Target 13: Conserve the area and quality, and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban (design and conserve urban areas) and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature, and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and to the provision of ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity, albeit in different ecosystems. The ecosystems of urban areas and agricultural sectors can be interconnected, as urban planning can influence agricultural practices and vice versa, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP Target 13: Conserve the area and quality, and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban (design and conserve urban areas) and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature, and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and to the provision of ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing connectivity and conservation, albeit from different perspectives (urban biodiversity vs. species adaptation to climate change). The ecosystems involved (urban areas and biodiversity conservation areas) can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in urban planning and biodiversity management. |
| NBSAP Target 13: Conserve the area and quality, and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban (design and conserve urban areas) and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature, and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and to the provision of ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | Both targets share a common goal of sustainably conserving green and blue spaces in urban areas, with aligned actions focused on integrating biodiversity into urban planning. The ecosystems addressed are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved well-being through enhanced ecological integrity and services. |
| NBSAP National Action 13.5: Introduce native plant species in urban forestry, and conserve and expand existing ones | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological health and biodiversity, albeit in different ecosystems. The actions of introducing native plant species in urban areas and restoring degraded landscapes can complement each other, as urban forestry can benefit from improved forest cover and sustainable management practices, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 13.5: Introduce native plant species in urban forestry, and conserve and expand existing ones | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services, albeit in different ecosystems (urban forestry vs. forests and rangelands). Aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions, as urban biodiversity initiatives can benefit from broader forest management practices, creating measurable outcomes in both urban and rural contexts. |
| NBSAP National Action 13.5: Introduce native plant species in urban forestry, and conserve and expand existing ones | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing urban environments and the NDC target addressing broader terrestrial and marine ecosystems. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and complementary actions, particularly in urban areas that interface with surrounding ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 13.5: Introduce native plant species in urban forestry, and conserve and expand existing ones | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing urban environments and the NDC target addressing vulnerable ecosystems. By aligning these targets, urban biodiversity initiatives can incorporate climate resilience strategies, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP National Action 13.5: Introduce native plant species in urban forestry, and conserve and expand existing ones | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological health and improving ecosystem services, with the NBSAP target emphasizing urban biodiversity and the NDC target addressing broader ecosystem integrity. The ecosystems involved, while different in scope, can be interconnected, as urban forestry can contribute to the overall health of surrounding degraded ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits through shared resources and collaborative efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 13.5: Introduce native plant species in urban forestry, and conserve and expand existing ones | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, albeit in different ecosystems. The action of introducing native plant species in urban areas can complement reforestation efforts in upper watersheds by improving overall ecological connectivity and resilience, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 13.5: Introduce native plant species in urban forestry, and conserve and expand existing ones | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience, albeit in different contexts (urban vs. protected areas). The actions proposed can complement each other, as urban biodiversity initiatives can support broader species conservation efforts, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP National Action 13.5: Introduce native plant species in urban forestry, and conserve and expand existing ones | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services, albeit in different contexts (urban vs. agricultural). The ecosystems involved (urban forestry and agriculture/forestry) can be seen as related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved resilience across both urban and agricultural landscapes. |
| NBSAP National Action 13.5: Introduce native plant species in urban forestry, and conserve and expand existing ones | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing urban environments and the NDC target addressing species adaptation to climate change. By introducing native plant species in urban areas, the NBSAP target can create habitats that support vulnerable species, thereby enhancing connectivity and resilience in both ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 13.5: Introduce native plant species in urban forestry, and conserve and expand existing ones | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services in urban areas, with a focus on native species. The ecosystems addressed (urban forestry and green/blue spaces) are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in urban planning and ecological health. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.1: Raise the awareness of, and conduct capacity building for concerned law enforcement personnel, including internal security forces, forest guards, PAs rangers, municipality police, and customs employees on biodiversity legislation related to ABS, to ensure that they can effectively assess situations, understand biodiversity legislation, recognize environmental crimes, and take appropriate action. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing law enforcement and the NDC target promoting sustainable development through community engagement. The ecosystems of biodiversity law enforcement and forest/rangeland management are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and community well-being. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.1: Raise the awareness of, and conduct capacity building for concerned law enforcement personnel, including internal security forces, forest guards, PAs rangers, municipality police, and customs employees on biodiversity legislation related to ABS, to ensure that they can effectively assess situations, understand biodiversity legislation, recognize environmental crimes, and take appropriate action. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity management and conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing law enforcement capacity and the NDC target aiming for sustainable management of ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed are related, as effective law enforcement can support the preservation of both terrestrial and marine biodiversity, creating measurable benefits through improved enforcement of biodiversity legislation and equitable access to ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.1: Raise the awareness of, and conduct capacity building for concerned law enforcement personnel, including internal security forces, forest guards, PAs rangers, municipality police, and customs employees on biodiversity legislation related to ABS, to ensure that they can effectively assess situations, understand biodiversity legislation, recognize environmental crimes, and take appropriate action. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing law enforcement's role in biodiversity legislation and the NDC target aiming to increase biodiversity resilience against climate change. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as effective law enforcement can support the resilience of vulnerable ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and policy implementation. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.1: Raise the awareness of, and conduct capacity building for concerned law enforcement personnel, including internal security forces, forest guards, PAs rangers, municipality police, and customs employees on biodiversity legislation related to ABS, to ensure that they can effectively assess situations, understand biodiversity legislation, recognize environmental crimes, and take appropriate action. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and enforcing biodiversity legislation, which are interconnected. The ecosystems involved, particularly in the context of biodiversity and ecosystem services, can benefit from coordinated actions, leading to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in law enforcement and ecosystem rehabilitation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.1: Raise the awareness of, and conduct capacity building for concerned law enforcement personnel, including internal security forces, forest guards, PAs rangers, municipality police, and customs employees on biodiversity legislation related to ABS, to ensure that they can effectively assess situations, understand biodiversity legislation, recognize environmental crimes, and take appropriate action. | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing law enforcement for biodiversity legislation and the NDC target aiming for species conservation. The ecosystems involved are related, as effective law enforcement can support the conservation efforts outlined in the NDC target, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.1: Raise the awareness of, and conduct capacity building for concerned law enforcement personnel, including internal security forces, forest guards, PAs rangers, municipality police, and customs employees on biodiversity legislation related to ABS, to ensure that they can effectively assess situations, understand biodiversity legislation, recognize environmental crimes, and take appropriate action. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing law enforcement related to biodiversity legislation and the NDC target promoting sustainable management of sectors that impact biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as effective law enforcement can support sustainable practices in agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved biodiversity outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 16: By 2030, government entities mainstream biodiversity priorities (conservation, benefit sharing, pressure alleviation, sustainable management, sustainable use of natural resources) into their policy making processes and their implementation | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to promote sustainable management of natural resources, with the NBSAP focusing on biodiversity integration into policy and the NDC emphasizing sustainable use and restoration of specific ecosystems in Lebanon. The ecosystems addressed (biodiversity and natural resource management in general versus specific ecosystems like forests and rangelands) are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 16: By 2030, government entities mainstream biodiversity priorities (conservation, benefit sharing, pressure alleviation, sustainable management, sustainable use of natural resources) into their policy making processes and their implementation | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets emphasize the integration of biodiversity considerations into broader policy frameworks, with the NBSAP focusing on government policies and the NDC targeting local community benefits. The ecosystems of biodiversity management and forest/rangeland management are interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits for both biodiversity conservation and local communities. |
| NBSAP Target 16: By 2030, government entities mainstream biodiversity priorities (conservation, benefit sharing, pressure alleviation, sustainable management, sustainable use of natural resources) into their policy making processes and their implementation | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP focusing on integrating biodiversity into policy-making and the NDC emphasizing sustainable management of ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed are related, as terrestrial and marine biodiversity can be seen as part of broader biodiversity management, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary policy outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 16: By 2030, government entities mainstream biodiversity priorities (conservation, benefit sharing, pressure alleviation, sustainable management, sustainable use of natural resources) into their policy making processes and their implementation | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing integration into policy and the NDC target addressing resilience against climate change impacts. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of biodiversity and natural resource management, suggesting that aligning them could lead to measurable benefits through shared strategies and resource optimization. |
| NBSAP Target 16: By 2030, government entities mainstream biodiversity priorities (conservation, benefit sharing, pressure alleviation, sustainable management, sustainable use of natural resources) into their policy making processes and their implementation | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services, with the NBSAP focusing on integrating biodiversity into policy and the NDC emphasizing ecosystem rehabilitation. The ecosystems addressed are related, as biodiversity management can support the restoration of degraded ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved ecological outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 16: By 2030, government entities mainstream biodiversity priorities (conservation, benefit sharing, pressure alleviation, sustainable management, sustainable use of natural resources) into their policy making processes and their implementation | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and integrating it into policy and practice, with the NBSAP emphasizing broader biodiversity priorities and the NDC specifically targeting ecosystem restoration. The ecosystems involved, while different in specificity, are related as upper watersheds can be critical for overall biodiversity management, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 16: By 2030, government entities mainstream biodiversity priorities (conservation, benefit sharing, pressure alleviation, sustainable management, sustainable use of natural resources) into their policy making processes and their implementation | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing policy integration and the NDC target focusing on species conservation and climate resilience. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of biodiversity management, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies that enhance overall conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 16: By 2030, government entities mainstream biodiversity priorities (conservation, benefit sharing, pressure alleviation, sustainable management, sustainable use of natural resources) into their policy making processes and their implementation | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of integrating biodiversity considerations into policy and practice, with a focus on sustainable management. The ecosystems addressed are related, as agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry can all impact biodiversity and natural resource management, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in both biodiversity conservation and food security. |
| NBSAP Target 16: By 2030, government entities mainstream biodiversity priorities (conservation, benefit sharing, pressure alleviation, sustainable management, sustainable use of natural resources) into their policy making processes and their implementation | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing policy integration and the NDC target addressing species adaptation to climate change. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of biodiversity and natural resource management, and aligning them could lead to improved policy frameworks that support both conservation and climate resilience, resulting in measurable benefits for vulnerable species and ecosystems. |
| NBSAP Target 16: By 2030, government entities mainstream biodiversity priorities (conservation, benefit sharing, pressure alleviation, sustainable management, sustainable use of natural resources) into their policy making processes and their implementation | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets emphasize the integration of biodiversity into policy and planning processes, with the NBSAP focusing on broader biodiversity management and the NDC targeting urban green and blue spaces. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits by enhancing biodiversity conservation in urban settings while ensuring that broader biodiversity priorities are considered in local policies, thus optimizing resources and creating synergies. |
| NBSAP Target 17: By 2030, ensure that 75% of large businesses (defined as those with over 250 employees) in Lebanon: a) Implement regularly biodiversity impact assessments and publicly disclose results b) Demonstrate a 30% reduction in negative biodiversity impacts and a 20% increase in positive impacts compared to baselines conducted between 2020-2026. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity management in Lebanon, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the role of large businesses and the NDC target addressing broader ecosystem preservation. The ecosystems involved are related, as business impacts on biodiversity can directly affect terrestrial and marine ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and enhanced conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 17: By 2030, ensure that 75% of large businesses (defined as those with over 250 employees) in Lebanon: a) Implement regularly biodiversity impact assessments and publicly disclose results b) Demonstrate a 30% reduction in negative biodiversity impacts and a 20% increase in positive impacts compared to baselines conducted between 2020-2026. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing business impacts and the NDC target addressing climate change resilience. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as business activities can significantly affect vulnerable ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared assessments and integrated approaches to biodiversity management. |
| NBSAP Target 17: By 2030, ensure that 75% of large businesses (defined as those with over 250 employees) in Lebanon: a) Implement regularly biodiversity impact assessments and publicly disclose results b) Demonstrate a 30% reduction in negative biodiversity impacts and a 20% increase in positive impacts compared to baselines conducted between 2020-2026. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on improving biodiversity and ecosystem services, with the NBSAP target emphasizing business impacts on biodiversity and the NDC target aiming to restore and enhance ecosystem integrity. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as large businesses can influence the health of degraded ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and collaborative efforts in biodiversity management and ecosystem rehabilitation. |
| NBSAP Target 17: By 2030, ensure that 75% of large businesses (defined as those with over 250 employees) in Lebanon: a) Implement regularly biodiversity impact assessments and publicly disclose results b) Demonstrate a 30% reduction in negative biodiversity impacts and a 20% increase in positive impacts compared to baselines conducted between 2020-2026. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on improving biodiversity while enhancing productivity and sustainability in their respective sectors. The ecosystems involved (business sector and agriculture/aquaculture/forestry) can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem service enhancement, fostering a more holistic approach to biodiversity management in Lebanon. |
| NBSAP Target 17: By 2030, ensure that 75% of large businesses (defined as those with over 250 employees) in Lebanon: a) Implement regularly biodiversity impact assessments and publicly disclose results b) Demonstrate a 30% reduction in negative biodiversity impacts and a 20% increase in positive impacts compared to baselines conducted between 2020-2026. | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing business impacts and the NDC target addressing urban biodiversity. By integrating biodiversity assessments from large businesses into urban planning, both targets can create synergies that improve ecological integrity and well-being in urban areas, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.2: Conduct a comprehensive review of existing incentives affecting biodiversity and ecosystems and develop a clear roadmap to ensure that incentives are aligned with conservation goals and sustainable practices, fostering biodiversity resilience and ecosystem health across Lebanon. This includes updating current legislation to incorporate positive incentives. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and sustainable practices in Lebanon, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity resilience and the NDC target promoting sustainable resource use and increased forest cover. The ecosystems addressed are related, as biodiversity encompasses various ecosystems, including forests, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions in conservation and sustainable management practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.2: Conduct a comprehensive review of existing incentives affecting biodiversity and ecosystems and develop a clear roadmap to ensure that incentives are aligned with conservation goals and sustainable practices, fostering biodiversity resilience and ecosystem health across Lebanon. This includes updating current legislation to incorporate positive incentives. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets emphasize enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target focusing on conservation incentives and the NDC target on sustainable management of forests and rangelands. Both ecosystems are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits for local communities and biodiversity conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.2: Conduct a comprehensive review of existing incentives affecting biodiversity and ecosystems and develop a clear roadmap to ensure that incentives are aligned with conservation goals and sustainable practices, fostering biodiversity resilience and ecosystem health across Lebanon. This includes updating current legislation to incorporate positive incentives. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on the sustainable management and conservation of Lebanon's biodiversity and ecosystems, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets are related, as terrestrial and marine ecosystems can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.2: Conduct a comprehensive review of existing incentives affecting biodiversity and ecosystems and develop a clear roadmap to ensure that incentives are aligned with conservation goals and sustainable practices, fostering biodiversity resilience and ecosystem health across Lebanon. This includes updating current legislation to incorporate positive incentives. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity resilience, with the NBSAP target focusing on aligning incentives for conservation and the NDC target addressing climate change impacts on biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are related, as improving ecosystem health through conservation can directly support the resilience of vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, creating measurable benefits through coordinated actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.2: Conduct a comprehensive review of existing incentives affecting biodiversity and ecosystems and develop a clear roadmap to ensure that incentives are aligned with conservation goals and sustainable practices, fostering biodiversity resilience and ecosystem health across Lebanon. This includes updating current legislation to incorporate positive incentives. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem health and resilience, with the NBSAP target focusing on aligning incentives for conservation and the NDC target emphasizing ecosystem rehabilitation. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as improved biodiversity and ecosystem health in Lebanon can support the restoration and maintenance of degraded ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in ecological integrity and service delivery. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.2: Conduct a comprehensive review of existing incentives affecting biodiversity and ecosystems and develop a clear roadmap to ensure that incentives are aligned with conservation goals and sustainable practices, fostering biodiversity resilience and ecosystem health across Lebanon. This includes updating current legislation to incorporate positive incentives. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing incentives for conservation and the NDC target promoting ecosystem-based approaches through reforestation. The ecosystems involved are related, as reforesting upper watersheds can contribute to broader biodiversity goals in Lebanon, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved ecosystem resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.2: Conduct a comprehensive review of existing incentives affecting biodiversity and ecosystems and develop a clear roadmap to ensure that incentives are aligned with conservation goals and sustainable practices, fostering biodiversity resilience and ecosystem health across Lebanon. This includes updating current legislation to incorporate positive incentives. | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation incentives and the NDC target addressing species conservation in the context of climate change. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of biodiversity in Lebanon, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance overall conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.2: Conduct a comprehensive review of existing incentives affecting biodiversity and ecosystems and develop a clear roadmap to ensure that incentives are aligned with conservation goals and sustainable practices, fostering biodiversity resilience and ecosystem health across Lebanon. This includes updating current legislation to incorporate positive incentives. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity conservation and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target focusing on aligning incentives and the NDC target on sustainable management practices. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry can significantly impact biodiversity, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in both conservation and productivity. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.2: Conduct a comprehensive review of existing incentives affecting biodiversity and ecosystems and develop a clear roadmap to ensure that incentives are aligned with conservation goals and sustainable practices, fostering biodiversity resilience and ecosystem health across Lebanon. This includes updating current legislation to incorporate positive incentives. | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation incentives and the NDC target facilitating species adaptation to climate change. Both targets address biodiversity management in Lebanon, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits through shared strategies and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.2: Conduct a comprehensive review of existing incentives affecting biodiversity and ecosystems and develop a clear roadmap to ensure that incentives are aligned with conservation goals and sustainable practices, fostering biodiversity resilience and ecosystem health across Lebanon. This includes updating current legislation to incorporate positive incentives. | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, albeit in different contexts (Lebanon's broader ecosystems vs. urban green and blue spaces). The actions proposed in both targets can complement each other, as integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning can support the overarching conservation goals of the NBSAP, leading to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in both rural and urban settings. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.3: Increase fees for construction permits near ecologically sensitive areas (i.e. buffer zones of protected areas, forests, rivers, marine public domains, etc.) | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and sustainable resource management, with the NBSAP target aiming to protect ecologically sensitive areas and the NDC target promoting increased forest cover. The ecosystems involved, particularly forests, are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits such as reduced construction in sensitive areas, which would support forest restoration efforts and overall biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.3: Increase fees for construction permits near ecologically sensitive areas (i.e. buffer zones of protected areas, forests, rivers, marine public domains, etc.) | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation, albeit through different approaches. The ecosystems involved (ecologically sensitive areas and forests/rangelands) can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved conservation outcomes for both local communities and biodiversity. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.3: Increase fees for construction permits near ecologically sensitive areas (i.e. buffer zones of protected areas, forests, rivers, marine public domains, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target aiming to protect ecologically sensitive areas and the NDC target seeking to increase resilience against climate change impacts. Both targets address ecosystems that are vulnerable and interconnected, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to more effective conservation strategies and resource optimization in managing these areas. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.3: Increase fees for construction permits near ecologically sensitive areas (i.e. buffer zones of protected areas, forests, rivers, marine public domains, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and protecting sensitive ecosystems, with the NBSAP target aiming to reduce construction in ecologically sensitive areas and the NDC target focusing on restoring degraded ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed are related, as both involve sensitive and degraded areas, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.3: Increase fees for construction permits near ecologically sensitive areas (i.e. buffer zones of protected areas, forests, rivers, marine public domains, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing conservation efforts, with the NBSAP target aiming to protect ecologically sensitive areas and the NDC target emphasizing species conservation and resilience. Both targets address ecosystems that are interconnected, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.3: Increase fees for construction permits near ecologically sensitive areas (i.e. buffer zones of protected areas, forests, rivers, marine public domains, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, albeit in different contexts. The ecosystems addressed in both targets can be interconnected, as ecologically sensitive areas may include agricultural and aquatic environments, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.3: Increase fees for construction permits near ecologically sensitive areas (i.e. buffer zones of protected areas, forests, rivers, marine public domains, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and conservation, albeit in different contexts (ecologically sensitive areas vs. urban green and blue spaces). The actions proposed can complement each other, as increased fees for construction permits in sensitive areas can reduce pressure on urban spaces, while integrating biodiversity into urban planning can enhance overall ecosystem health, leading to measurable benefits in both settings. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.9: Offer tax credits or other financial incentives for companies and individuals involved in ecosystem restoration and sustainable forest management efforts | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to promote sustainable management of natural resources, with a focus on forest ecosystems. The NBSAP target's financial incentives can support the NDC target's restoration efforts, creating synergies that enhance resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in ecosystem restoration and sustainable forest management. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.9: Offer tax credits or other financial incentives for companies and individuals involved in ecosystem restoration and sustainable forest management efforts | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | Both targets aim to promote sustainable management of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target focusing on financial incentives for restoration and sustainable forest management, while the NDC target emphasizes aligning these efforts with broader sustainable development goals. The ecosystems involved (forests and rangelands) are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create measurable benefits for both local communities and broader ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.9: Offer tax credits or other financial incentives for companies and individuals involved in ecosystem restoration and sustainable forest management efforts | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem management and restoration, with the NBSAP emphasizing sustainable forest management and the NDC targeting broader biodiversity conservation. The ecosystems addressed are related, as sustainable forest management can contribute to the overall health of terrestrial ecosystems, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.9: Offer tax credits or other financial incentives for companies and individuals involved in ecosystem restoration and sustainable forest management efforts | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and management, with the NBSAP target promoting sustainable forest management and restoration, while the NDC target aims to minimize climate change impacts on biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are related, as sustainable forest management can contribute to the resilience of vulnerable ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.9: Offer tax credits or other financial incentives for companies and individuals involved in ecosystem restoration and sustainable forest management efforts | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem restoration and management, with the NBSAP focusing on financial incentives and the NDC emphasizing rehabilitation plans. The ecosystems targeted are related, as sustainable forest management can contribute to the overall ecological integrity and connectivity sought in the NDC, suggesting that aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.9: Offer tax credits or other financial incentives for companies and individuals involved in ecosystem restoration and sustainable forest management efforts | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem health, with the NBSAP focusing on sustainable forest management and the NDC emphasizing reforestation in upper watersheds, which can be part of broader forest ecosystems. Aligning these targets could lead to increased resource efficiency and measurable benefits, as financial incentives for restoration could support reforestation efforts, ultimately boosting biodiversity and resilience in the targeted areas. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.9: Offer tax credits or other financial incentives for companies and individuals involved in ecosystem restoration and sustainable forest management efforts | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets aim to promote sustainable management and restoration of ecosystems, with the NBSAP focusing on forest management and the NDC encompassing a broader range of ecosystems, including forestry. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation, as both seek to improve ecosystem health and resilience while engaging similar target audiences. |
| NBSAP National Action 25.4: Integrate environmental and biodiversity targets within the local development action plans/strategies as per the existing national and or regional master plans | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to enhance environmental outcomes, with the NBSAP focusing on integrating biodiversity into local development plans and the NDC promoting sustainable resource use and forest cover. The ecosystems involved (biodiversity sectors and forests) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and coherence in local development strategies, resulting in measurable benefits for both biodiversity and sustainable resource use. |
| NBSAP National Action 25.4: Integrate environmental and biodiversity targets within the local development action plans/strategies as per the existing national and or regional master plans | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on integrating environmental considerations into local development, with the NBSAP emphasizing biodiversity and the NDC targeting sustainable forest and rangeland management. Both ecosystems are interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create measurable benefits for local communities through improved biodiversity conservation and sustainable development practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 25.4: Integrate environmental and biodiversity targets within the local development action plans/strategies as per the existing national and or regional master plans | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem management, with the NBSAP target focusing on integrating these aspects into local development plans, while the NDC target emphasizes sustainable management of biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed (environmental and biodiversity sectors in the NBSAP and terrestrial and marine ecosystems in the NDC) are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and coherent policy implementation at both local and national levels. |
| NBSAP National Action 25.4: Integrate environmental and biodiversity targets within the local development action plans/strategies as per the existing national and or regional master plans | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and address environmental challenges, with the NBSAP focusing on integrating biodiversity into local development plans and the NDC targeting climate change impacts on biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are related, as local development plans can influence vulnerable ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and improved resilience through coordinated actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 25.4: Integrate environmental and biodiversity targets within the local development action plans/strategies as per the existing national and or regional master plans | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecological integrity and support sustainable development, with the NBSAP target focusing on integrating biodiversity into local development plans and the NDC target emphasizing ecosystem rehabilitation. The ecosystems addressed are related, as local development plans can incorporate strategies for restoring degraded ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved outcomes for both biodiversity and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 25.4: Integrate environmental and biodiversity targets within the local development action plans/strategies as per the existing national and or regional master plans | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing environmental outcomes, with the NBSAP target aiming to integrate biodiversity into local development plans and the NDC target emphasizing ecosystem restoration. Both targets address ecosystems that can be interconnected, particularly as reforestation in upper watersheds can contribute to broader biodiversity goals, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and policy coherence. |
| NBSAP National Action 25.4: Integrate environmental and biodiversity targets within the local development action plans/strategies as per the existing national and or regional master plans | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing integration into local development plans and the NDC target focusing on species conservation and climate adaptation. The ecosystems involved are related, as local development plans can incorporate biodiversity conservation efforts, leading to measurable benefits through resource optimization and coherent policy implementation. |
| NBSAP National Action 25.4: Integrate environmental and biodiversity targets within the local development action plans/strategies as per the existing national and or regional master plans | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on integrating biodiversity conservation with development and resource management, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (biodiversity sectors and agriculture/aquaculture/fisheries/forestry) are interrelated, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in both environmental and food security outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 25.4: Integrate environmental and biodiversity targets within the local development action plans/strategies as per the existing national and or regional master plans | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and environmental resilience, with the NBSAP target aiming to integrate biodiversity into local development plans and the NDC target facilitating species adaptation to climate change. Both targets address ecosystems related to biodiversity, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes through coordinated planning and implementation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 25.4: Integrate environmental and biodiversity targets within the local development action plans/strategies as per the existing national and or regional master plans | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on integrating environmental considerations into planning processes, with the NBSAP targeting local development and the NDC emphasizing urban planning. Both targets address ecosystems related to biodiversity and urban environments, suggesting that aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in ecological integrity and community well-being. |

**Soil fertility management and restoration**

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
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| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem integrity and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem services and the NDC target promoting sustainable agricultural practices. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as agricultural practices can impact and be impacted by the health of surrounding ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved ecological outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets share a common goal of safeguarding ecosystem services and enhancing ecological integrity and connectivity, indicating a meaningful connection. The ecosystems targeted are the same, and aligning their actions could lead to resource efficiency and complementary approaches, particularly through the use of nature-based solutions in rehabilitation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and biodiversity, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets overlap, particularly in the context of sustainable management practices that can lead to improved ecological integrity and resilience, suggesting that aligning these targets could optimize resources and create measurable benefits. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity restoration and the NDC target promoting agricultural resilience through sustainable practices. The ecosystems involved, such as degraded lands and agricultural areas, can be interconnected, allowing for synergies in implementation that could lead to improved ecological conditions and agricultural stability, ultimately benefiting both environmental and community outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to restore and enhance ecosystem health, with a focus on rehabilitation using nature-based solutions. The ecosystems targeted are related, as both include degraded areas that can benefit from similar interventions, leading to measurable improvements in ecological integrity and biodiversity. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing rehabilitation and the NDC target focusing on sustainable management. The ecosystems involved, such as aquaculture and forestry, can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in both biodiversity conservation and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.2: Implement the part of the national strategy developed by MoA related to nutrient management to prevent excess loss into the environment taking into account the point and non-point sources of excess nutrients (fertilizers, lost feed in aquaculture, etc.) | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | Both targets focus on the agricultural sector and share a common goal of improving environmental quality and resilience. The actions proposed in both targets can complement each other, as nutrient management strategies can enhance sustainable practices, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and environmental stability. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.2: Implement the part of the national strategy developed by MoA related to nutrient management to prevent excess loss into the environment taking into account the point and non-point sources of excess nutrients (fertilizers, lost feed in aquaculture, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to improve environmental quality and ecosystem services, with the NBSAP target focusing on nutrient management in agricultural and aquaculture sectors, while the NDC target emphasizes ecosystem rehabilitation. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as nutrient pollution can affect the health of degraded ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to enhanced resource efficiency and improved ecological outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.2: Implement the part of the national strategy developed by MoA related to nutrient management to prevent excess loss into the environment taking into account the point and non-point sources of excess nutrients (fertilizers, lost feed in aquaculture, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable practices in agriculture and aquaculture, with the NBSAP target emphasizing nutrient management and the NDC target highlighting biodiversity and ecosystem services. Both targets address overlapping ecosystems and target audiences, suggesting that aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable improvements in environmental quality and food security. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets emphasize sustainable practices in agriculture, with a focus on resilience and food security, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, both targets address similar ecosystems and target audiences, suggesting that aligning them could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and enhanced implementation of sustainable practices. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management in agriculture and related sectors, while the NDC target aims at restoring and maintaining ecosystem integrity. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as sustainable agricultural practices can contribute to the health of terrestrial and coastal ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved ecological outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets share a common goal of sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry while conserving biodiversity, indicating a meaningful connection. The ecosystems are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and enhanced ecosystem services, as both targets aim to improve food security and resilience in these sectors. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets emphasize sustainable agricultural practices, with the NBSAP focusing on integrating these practices into national strategies and the NDC targeting resilience and stability. Both targets address the agricultural ecosystem and share a target audience of farmers, suggesting that aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and create measurable benefits in sustainability and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and ecological integrity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable agriculture and the NDC target focusing on ecosystem services. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable agricultural practices can improve the health of surrounding ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem restoration. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets aim to ensure sustainable management within the agricultural sector, with a focus on enhancing food security and ecosystem services. The ecosystems addressed are related, as agriculture is a component of broader food systems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary policy implementation. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem functions and services, while the NDC target aims at agricultural resilience through sustainable practices. Both targets address ecosystems and audiences that overlap, suggesting that aligning them could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved outcomes for both ecosystems and agricultural practices. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets share a common goal of restoring and enhancing nature's contributions to people, with actions focused on implementing nature-based solutions. The ecosystems addressed are related, as both targets aim to improve ecosystem services, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and enhanced ecological integrity. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem services and resilience, with the NBSAP focusing on broader ecosystem functions and the NDC specifically addressing agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and measurable benefits in food security and biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | Both targets focus on enhancing agricultural resilience and sustainability, with a shared emphasis on improving biodiversity and environmental stability. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through collaborative efforts in sustainable practices and ecosystem restoration, optimizing resources and enhancing overall agricultural resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and integrity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing agrobiodiversity and the NDC target addressing broader ecosystem services. The ecosystems involved, particularly in agriculture and degraded terrestrial areas, can be interconnected, allowing for resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance overall ecological outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and resilience within agricultural practices, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems involved (agriculture) are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in food security and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.7: Provide financial incentives or subsidies to farmers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture and conservation agriculture. | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | Both targets aim to promote sustainable agricultural practices, with the NBSAP focusing on specific interventions like financial incentives and the NDC emphasizing resilience and stability. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create measurable benefits for farmers and communities through complementary actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.7: Provide financial incentives or subsidies to farmers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture and conservation agriculture. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on promoting sustainable practices and enhancing ecosystem integrity, which are interconnected. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (agriculture and aquaculture for the NBSAP target and degraded ecosystems for the NDC target) can overlap, particularly in areas where agricultural practices impact ecosystem health, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem restoration. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.7: Provide financial incentives or subsidies to farmers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture and conservation agriculture. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on promoting sustainable practices in agriculture and aquaculture, with the NBSAP emphasizing environmentally sustainable practices and the NDC targeting sustainable management while conserving biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in food security and ecosystem services. |

**Risk management and disaster prevention**

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
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| NBSAP National Action 6.1: Develop and implement mechanisms and enact legislation to reduce the risk of pathogen spillover from terrestrial and marine farming activities | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural practices and resilience, with the NBSAP target addressing pathogen spillover risks that can affect agricultural stability. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable farming practices can mitigate risks in both terrestrial and marine environments, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and overall ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP National Action 6.1: Develop and implement mechanisms and enact legislation to reduce the risk of pathogen spillover from terrestrial and marine farming activities | NDC Key Action 1.6: Conduct an in-depth analysis of key agriculture value chains and identify food security priorities in line with the National Agriculture Strategy focusing on agricultural growth, rural development, local agriculture input, sustainable food systems, and risk management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural practices and reducing risks associated with farming activities, which can lead to improved food security and decreased pathogen spillover. The ecosystems involved are related, as sustainable agricultural practices can contribute to healthier farming environments, and aligning these targets could optimize resources and create synergies that enhance overall agricultural resilience and safety. |
| NBSAP National Action 6.1: Develop and implement mechanisms and enact legislation to reduce the risk of pathogen spillover from terrestrial and marine farming activities | NDC Key Action 1.10: Coordinate with national DRR efforts to enhance LARI’s capacity to provide efficient, agriculture-specific early-warning services for farmers and fishers, particularly for climate adversities and pest outbreaks including preventive, anticipatory, or curative measures | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural and aquaculture resilience, with the NBSAP target addressing pathogen spillover and the NDC target emphasizing early-warning services for pest outbreaks. Both targets operate within the agriculture and fisheries sectors, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved preparedness and reduced risks, ultimately benefiting both ecosystems and stakeholders involved. |
| NBSAP National Action 6.1: Develop and implement mechanisms and enact legislation to reduce the risk of pathogen spillover from terrestrial and marine farming activities | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural practices, with the NBSAP target addressing pathogen spillover risks and the NDC target improving resilience to climate change. The ecosystems involved (terrestrial and marine farming activities for NBSAP and agriculture for NDC) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and reduced risks, creating measurable benefits for both agricultural productivity and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP National Action 6.1: Develop and implement mechanisms and enact legislation to reduce the risk of pathogen spillover from terrestrial and marine farming activities | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on the health and sustainability of terrestrial and marine ecosystems, with the NBSAP target addressing pathogen spillover and the NDC target assessing vulnerabilities to climate change. By aligning these targets, stakeholders can optimize resources and develop integrated strategies that enhance ecosystem resilience while reducing risks associated with both pathogens and climate change impacts. |
| NBSAP National Action 6.1: Develop and implement mechanisms and enact legislation to reduce the risk of pathogen spillover from terrestrial and marine farming activities | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and resilience, with the NBSAP target addressing pathogen spillover and the NDC target aiming to mitigate climate change impacts on biodiversity. Both targets involve stakeholders in agriculture and aquaculture, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for ecosystem management. |
| NBSAP National Action 6.1: Develop and implement mechanisms and enact legislation to reduce the risk of pathogen spillover from terrestrial and marine farming activities | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable practices in agriculture and aquaculture, with the NBSAP target specifically addressing pathogen spillover risks, which can impact biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are related, as terrestrial and marine farming activities fall under the broader categories of agriculture and aquaculture, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resilience and productivity while reducing risks associated with pathogen spillover. |
| NBSAP Target 7: By 2030, effective measures are in place to limit the introduction and diffusion of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity, with the NBSAP target focusing on controlling Invasive Alien Species (IAS) and the NDC target addressing climate change impacts on biodiversity. The ecosystems affected by IAS may overlap with vulnerable ecosystems targeted by climate change mitigation efforts, suggesting that coordinated actions could lead to improved resilience and reduced threats to biodiversity, thereby optimizing resource use and enhancing implementation efficiency. |
| NBSAP Target 7: By 2030, effective measures are in place to limit the introduction and diffusion of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target addressing invasive species and the NDC target promoting ecosystem restoration. The ecosystems involved, while different in specificity, are interconnected, as healthy upper watersheds can mitigate the impacts of invasive species, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity management and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP Target 7: By 2030, effective measures are in place to limit the introduction and diffusion of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target addressing invasive alien species and the NDC target emphasizing sustainable management of various sectors while conserving biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as effective management of agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry can help mitigate the impacts of invasive species, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP National Action 7.1: Support ongoing efforts for the establishment of a register of IAS reported in the terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems in Lebanon. This register should be considered a live document to be updated when new IAS are identified. | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem management, with the NBSAP target addressing invasive alien species and the NDC target assessing vulnerabilities to climate change. Both targets operate within terrestrial ecosystems, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in conservation efforts, leading to improved ecosystem health and resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 7.1: Support ongoing efforts for the establishment of a register of IAS reported in the terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems in Lebanon. This register should be considered a live document to be updated when new IAS are identified. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target addressing invasive alien species and the NDC target aiming to increase resilience against climate change impacts. Both targets operate within ecosystems in Lebanon, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for biodiversity management and climate adaptation. |
| NBSAP National Action 7.1: Support ongoing efforts for the establishment of a register of IAS reported in the terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems in Lebanon. This register should be considered a live document to be updated when new IAS are identified. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target specifically addressing invasive alien species, which can impact the ecosystems targeted by the NDC. By aligning these targets, stakeholders can enhance the management of IAS in agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry, leading to improved ecosystem health and resilience in food systems. |
| NBSAP National Action 7.2: Develop an awareness campaign about invasive species to educate on proliferation, impacts, and control of identified IAS. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target addressing invasive species and the NDC target aiming to increase resilience against climate change impacts. Both targets operate within ecosystems affected by external pressures, and aligning them could lead to more effective management strategies that address both invasive species control and climate resilience, ultimately benefiting biodiversity. |
| NBSAP National Action 7.2: Develop an awareness campaign about invasive species to educate on proliferation, impacts, and control of identified IAS. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation and management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing awareness of invasive species and the NDC target promoting sustainable practices in agriculture and related sectors. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as invasive species can impact agricultural and aquatic systems, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to improved management practices that benefit both biodiversity and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 7.2: Develop an awareness campaign about invasive species to educate on proliferation, impacts, and control of identified IAS. | NDC Key Action 7.9: Build awareness and capacity for climate and health resilience through strengthening overall emergency management capacities within the Ministry, organizing training programs and workshops for MoPH and PHC staff and public awareness campaigns. | The goals of both targets focus on raising awareness, with the NBSAP target addressing invasive alien species and the NDC target emphasizing climate and health resilience. Both targets aim to educate the general public and stakeholders, suggesting that a combined awareness campaign could enhance understanding and management practices across biodiversity and health ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and public engagement. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | Both targets aim to enhance resilience, with the NBSAP focusing on biodiversity and ecosystems affected by climate change, while the NDC emphasizes agricultural resilience and sustainable practices. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy biodiversity supports agricultural systems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in both biodiversity conservation and agricultural sustainability. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, albeit in different ecosystems (biodiversity vs. agriculture). The actions proposed in both targets can complement each other, as improving biodiversity can support sustainable agricultural practices, leading to measurable benefits in resource management and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Actions 3.2: Develop and implement integrated watershed management at the basin level, and climate-resilient stormwater management plans to address droughts, increased rainfall intensity and flooding risks. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change impacts, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and ecosystems, while the NDC target addresses water management within watersheds. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through integrated approaches that enhance ecosystem resilience and improve water management, particularly in areas where biodiversity and watershed health are interconnected. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on assessing and addressing vulnerabilities of ecosystems to climate change, with the NBSAP target emphasizing resilience and the NDC target focusing on identifying risks and adaptation needs. The ecosystems addressed are related, as biodiversity and ecosystems affected by climate change can include both terrestrial and marine environments, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on minimizing the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increasing its resilience, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, both targets address vulnerable ecosystems and involve similar actions, suggesting that aligning them could lead to resource efficiency and enhanced implementation outcomes in real-world contexts. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target addressing climate change impacts on ecosystems and the NDC target emphasizing ecosystem-based approaches through reforestation. The ecosystems involved are related, as upper watersheds can influence broader biodiversity and ecosystem health, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and managing ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity resilience to climate change and the NDC target focusing on sustainable management of food systems while conserving biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed in both targets are interconnected, as agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry can be affected by climate change, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem service enhancement. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 5.2: Develop risk-sensitive master plans at regional and municipal levels across the country, prioritizing areas that are considered vulnerable | Both targets aim to enhance resilience in vulnerable areas, with the NBSAP target focusing on biodiversity and ecosystems affected by climate change, while the NDC target emphasizes regional and municipal planning for vulnerable areas. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance both biodiversity resilience and risk management in prioritized areas. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Adaptation Priority 6: Reduce disaster risk and minimize damage by mitigating and adapting to climate-related natural hazards and extreme weather | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate-related challenges, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and the NDC target addressing disaster risk management. Their actions and ecosystems are interconnected, as improving biodiversity resilience can directly contribute to reducing disaster risks, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and complementary policy implementation. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 6.1: Conduct multi-hazard risk assessments and analysis at regional and local scales, update/revisit flood, fire, and drought risk maps and identify priority areas/hot zones to be considered in strategic land-use planning and risk reduction actions. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity resilience to climate change and the NDC target aiming for improved risk management against hazards. Both targets address ecosystems affected by climate change and land-use planning, suggesting that aligning them could optimize resources and create synergies in implementing risk reduction and biodiversity conservation strategies. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 6.2: Develop human-centered multi-hazard early warning policies at all levels (sectoral, national, local, community and infrastructure) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate-related challenges, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, while the NDC target aims at improving preparedness for multi-hazard events. By aligning these targets, stakeholders can leverage nature-based solutions to enhance early warning systems, creating synergies that improve both biodiversity outcomes and disaster risk management. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Adaptation Priority 1: Strengthen the agricultural sector’s resilience to enhance Lebanon’s agricultural output in a climate-smart manner to improve food security | Both targets aim to enhance food security through sustainable practices, with the NBSAP target focusing on biodiversity conservation in multiple ecosystems, including agriculture, while the NDC target emphasizes climate-smart agricultural practices. The ecosystems are related, as sustainable management in agriculture can support resilience and productivity, leading to measurable benefits in both biodiversity conservation and agricultural output. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets emphasize sustainable practices in agriculture, with a focus on resilience and food security, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, both targets address similar ecosystems and target audiences, suggesting that aligning them could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and enhanced implementation of sustainable practices. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 1.6: Conduct an in-depth analysis of key agriculture value chains and identify food security priorities in line with the National Agriculture Strategy focusing on agricultural growth, rural development, local agriculture input, sustainable food systems, and risk management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing food security through sustainable practices, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, both targets operate within the agriculture ecosystem, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits such as improved resource efficiency and complementary policy implementation. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 1.10: Coordinate with national DRR efforts to enhance LARI’s capacity to provide efficient, agriculture-specific early-warning services for farmers and fishers, particularly for climate adversities and pest outbreaks including preventive, anticipatory, or curative measures | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural and fisheries productivity while addressing resilience to climate adversities, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, both targets operate within the agriculture and fisheries ecosystems, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and preparedness, ultimately benefiting both biodiversity conservation and food security. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 1.11: Develop a suitability map for crops taking into consideration future climatic scenarios, other hazards, and future availability of water resources for irrigation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural resilience and productivity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management and biodiversity conservation, while the NDC target aims to improve decision-making for crop selection under future climatic scenarios. Both targets operate within the agricultural ecosystem, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary strategies that enhance food security and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability within agricultural systems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and the NDC target addressing climate resilience. The ecosystems of agriculture are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared practices and resources, ultimately improving food security and environmental sustainability. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management and the NDC target addressing vulnerability assessments. The ecosystems involved (agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry in the NBSAP target and terrestrial and marine ecosystems in the NDC target) can be interconnected, particularly in coastal areas, allowing for complementary actions that enhance both biodiversity conservation and climate adaptation strategies. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management of production systems and the NDC target addressing climate change impacts on biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable agricultural practices can contribute to the resilience of vulnerable ecosystems, creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management across multiple sectors and the NDC target focusing on ecosystem restoration. The ecosystems involved, while distinct, can be interconnected, as sustainable agricultural practices can positively influence watershed health, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and food security. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets share a common goal of sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry while conserving biodiversity, indicating a meaningful connection. The ecosystems are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and enhanced ecosystem services, as both targets aim to improve food security and resilience in these sectors. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem functions and services, while the NDC target aims at agricultural resilience through sustainable practices. Both targets address ecosystems and audiences that overlap, suggesting that aligning them could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved outcomes for both ecosystems and agricultural practices. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 1.6: Conduct an in-depth analysis of key agriculture value chains and identify food security priorities in line with the National Agriculture Strategy focusing on agricultural growth, rural development, local agriculture input, sustainable food systems, and risk management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem services and the NDC target focusing on sustainable agricultural practices. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy ecosystems contribute to food security, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in both food production and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and improving ecosystem services, with the NBSAP target emphasizing broader ecosystem functions and the NDC target specifically addressing agricultural resilience. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable land and water management practices can enhance the health of ecosystems that provide essential services, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and complementary outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Actions 3.2: Develop and implement integrated watershed management at the basin level, and climate-resilient stormwater management plans to address droughts, increased rainfall intensity and flooding risks. | Both targets aim to enhance resilience to environmental challenges, with the NBSAP focusing on broader ecosystem functions and the NDC specifically addressing water management within watersheds. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as effective watershed management can improve overall ecosystem health, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and disaster risk reduction. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem functions and addressing vulnerabilities, which are interconnected. By aligning the actions of implementing nature-based solutions with vulnerability assessments, stakeholders can optimize resources and develop comprehensive strategies that enhance resilience in both terrestrial and marine ecosystems. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance resilience and improve ecosystem functions, with a shared focus on nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as vulnerable ecosystems to climate change can include those providing essential services, leading to measurable benefits through coordinated actions and resource optimization. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | Both targets aim to restore and enhance nature's contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, indicating a shared goal. The NBSAP target's broader focus on various ecosystems complements the NDC target's specific emphasis on upper watersheds, suggesting that aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity and resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize enhancing ecosystem services and resilience, with the NBSAP focusing on broader ecosystem functions and the NDC specifically addressing sustainable management in agriculture and related sectors. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in both biodiversity conservation and food security. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Adaptation Priority 5: Reduce the vulnerability of climate change impacts on urban infrastructure in a sustainable approach | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem functions and services that can support urban infrastructure resilience addressed in the NDC target. Additionally, the ecosystems involved can be interconnected, as urban areas often rely on surrounding ecosystems for services like climate regulation and disaster protection, creating potential for resource efficiency and complementary strategies. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 5.2: Develop risk-sensitive master plans at regional and municipal levels across the country, prioritizing areas that are considered vulnerable | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem functions and services that can support the NDC target's aim of developing risk-sensitive master plans in vulnerable areas. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and complementary strategies that enhance both ecosystem management and community resilience in a real-world context. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Adaptation Priority 6: Reduce disaster risk and minimize damage by mitigating and adapting to climate-related natural hazards and extreme weather | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to natural hazards and improving ecosystem functions, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved are related, as nature-based solutions can directly contribute to disaster risk reduction, leading to clear, measurable benefits in resource efficiency and policy implementation. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 6.1: Conduct multi-hazard risk assessments and analysis at regional and local scales, update/revisit flood, fire, and drought risk maps and identify priority areas/hot zones to be considered in strategic land-use planning and risk reduction actions. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to natural hazards, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem functions and services, while the NDC target addresses risk management and land-use planning. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as effective ecosystem management can inform and improve risk assessments, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and strategic planning. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 6.2: Develop human-centered multi-hazard early warning policies at all levels (sectoral, national, local, community and infrastructure) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to natural hazards, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem functions and services that can support disaster risk management. By implementing nature-based solutions alongside early warning systems, there is potential for improved preparedness and response, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and community resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 6.5: Strengthen disaster-resilient public and private investments by enhancing risk prevention in critical facilities, encouraging private-sector financing for disaster management, providing voluntary guidelines for homeowners, establishing mandatory standards for critical infrastructure, and promoting resilience through proper design, construction, retrofitting, and maintenance while considering economic, social, structural, technological, and environmental impacts. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem functions that can support disaster resilience outlined in the NDC target. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and complementary actions that can improve both ecosystem services and disaster management strategies, leading to measurable benefits in resilience outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 7.1: Support community-based risk reduction initiatives focusing on health risks related to climate and environmental issues, stressors, and disasters. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and reducing risks associated with environmental and climate-related issues, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved, particularly those providing services like disaster protection and health, can be seen as interrelated, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved health outcomes and ecosystem services through shared initiatives. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 7.3: Enhance the Early Warning and Response System to health risks, including epidemic, climatic, and other risks through the full automation and operationalization of the One Health approach. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and responsiveness to risks, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem functions that can mitigate health risks addressed by the NDC target. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and improved health outcomes through integrated ecosystem management and health risk strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem services and the NDC target concentrating on agricultural resilience. Both targets address interconnected ecosystems, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits through shared practices that enhance both environmental stability and agricultural productivity. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Action 1.6: Conduct an in-depth analysis of key agriculture value chains and identify food security priorities in line with the National Agriculture Strategy focusing on agricultural growth, rural development, local agriculture input, sustainable food systems, and risk management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, with the NBSAP target addressing natural hazards and ecosystem services, while the NDC target emphasizes food security and sustainable agricultural practices. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy natural environments can support agricultural productivity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in both environmental management and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, albeit in different contexts (natural hazards vs. climate change). The ecosystems involved (natural environments and agriculture) can be interconnected, as healthy ecosystems support agricultural productivity, and aligning actions could lead to improved resource management and resilience strategies that benefit both environmental and agricultural stakeholders. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Actions 3.2: Develop and implement integrated watershed management at the basin level, and climate-resilient stormwater management plans to address droughts, increased rainfall intensity and flooding risks. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to environmental challenges, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem services and the NDC target addressing climate-related water management. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as effective watershed management can benefit from nature-based solutions, leading to measurable improvements in resource efficiency and overall environmental health. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target focusing on nature-based solutions and the NDC target emphasizing vulnerability assessments. The ecosystems addressed (natural environments and terrestrial/marine ecosystems) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for managing climate risks and enhancing ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance resilience, with the NBSAP focusing on natural hazards and ecosystem services, while the NDC emphasizes climate change impacts on biodiversity. The actions proposed in both targets include nature-based solutions, and they address related ecosystems, suggesting that aligning them could lead to resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in real-world implementation. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem services and resilience, with the NBSAP target focusing on broader natural environments while the NDC target specifically addresses upper watersheds. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits, such as improved biodiversity and reduced flooding, by integrating nature-based solutions with reforestation efforts, thereby optimizing resource use and creating synergies in implementation. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets aim to enhance resilience and ecosystem services, with the NBSAP focusing on natural environments and the NDC emphasizing sustainable management of agriculture and related sectors. The ecosystems involved can be interconnected, as healthy natural environments can support agricultural productivity and biodiversity, leading to measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Adaptation Priority 5: Reduce the vulnerability of climate change impacts on urban infrastructure in a sustainable approach | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, albeit in different contexts (natural ecosystems vs. urban infrastructure). The actions proposed in both targets can complement each other, as nature-based solutions can be integrated into urban planning to mitigate climate change impacts, creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and improved infrastructure resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Action 5.2: Develop risk-sensitive master plans at regional and municipal levels across the country, prioritizing areas that are considered vulnerable | Both targets aim to enhance resilience, with the NBSAP target focusing on ecosystem services and nature-based solutions, while the NDC target emphasizes risk-sensitive planning in vulnerable areas. The ecosystems involved are related, as nature-based solutions can be integrated into master plans, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved risk management. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Adaptation Priority 6: Reduce disaster risk and minimize damage by mitigating and adapting to climate-related natural hazards and extreme weather | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to natural hazards, with the NBSAP target emphasizing nature-based solutions and the NDC target addressing disaster risk reduction. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as nature-based solutions can directly contribute to minimizing damage from climate-related hazards, creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Action 6.1: Conduct multi-hazard risk assessments and analysis at regional and local scales, update/revisit flood, fire, and drought risk maps and identify priority areas/hot zones to be considered in strategic land-use planning and risk reduction actions. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to natural hazards, with the NBSAP target emphasizing nature-based solutions and the NDC target concentrating on risk assessments for strategic planning. The ecosystems involved are related, as nature-based solutions can directly inform and improve risk management practices, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and implementation effectiveness. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Action 6.2: Develop human-centered multi-hazard early warning policies at all levels (sectoral, national, local, community and infrastructure) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to natural hazards, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem services and nature-based solutions, while the NDC target aims at improving preparedness through early warning systems. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as effective disaster risk management can benefit from healthy natural environments, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies in addressing multi-hazard risks. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Action 6.5: Strengthen disaster-resilient public and private investments by enhancing risk prevention in critical facilities, encouraging private-sector financing for disaster management, providing voluntary guidelines for homeowners, establishing mandatory standards for critical infrastructure, and promoting resilience through proper design, construction, retrofitting, and maintenance while considering economic, social, structural, technological, and environmental impacts. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to natural hazards, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem services and nature-based solutions, while the NDC target addresses disaster resilience in infrastructure. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as nature-based solutions can support disaster management efforts, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and improved outcomes in both environmental management and infrastructure resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Adaptation Priority 1: Strengthen the agricultural sector’s resilience to enhance Lebanon’s agricultural output in a climate-smart manner to improve food security | Both targets focus on enhancing agricultural practices, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and resilience, while the NDC target aims to improve food security through climate-smart agriculture. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits such as improved agricultural productivity and biodiversity, optimizing resources and creating synergies in implementation. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | Both targets focus on enhancing agricultural resilience and sustainability, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems addressed are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions in ecosystem restoration and sustainable agricultural practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 1.6: Conduct an in-depth analysis of key agriculture value chains and identify food security priorities in line with the National Agriculture Strategy focusing on agricultural growth, rural development, local agriculture input, sustainable food systems, and risk management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural practices and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and ecosystem restoration, while the NDC target aims at sustainable agricultural practices and food security. Both targets operate within the agriculture ecosystem and target similar audiences, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in agricultural sustainability and resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 1.10: Coordinate with national DRR efforts to enhance LARI’s capacity to provide efficient, agriculture-specific early-warning services for farmers and fishers, particularly for climate adversities and pest outbreaks including preventive, anticipatory, or curative measures | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and ecosystem restoration, while the NDC target aims to improve early-warning services for climate adversities. Both targets operate within the agriculture sector and can create synergies by integrating biodiversity considerations into early-warning systems, leading to improved preparedness and reduced losses in agricultural practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 1.11: Develop a suitability map for crops taking into consideration future climatic scenarios, other hazards, and future availability of water resources for irrigation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and ecosystem restoration, while the NDC target aims to optimize crop selection based on climatic scenarios. Their actions and ecosystems are interconnected, as improved biodiversity can support better crop suitability and water resource management, leading to measurable benefits in agricultural practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | Both targets focus on enhancing agricultural resilience and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and ecosystem restoration, while the NDC target addresses climate resilience and resource management. The ecosystems of agriculture and water resource management are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary practices that enhance both biodiversity and climate resilience in agricultural settings. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity resilience, with the NBSAP target focusing on agricultural practices and ecosystem restoration, while the NDC target addresses climate change impacts on vulnerable ecosystems. The actions proposed in both targets can complement each other, as ecosystem restoration in agriculture can contribute to the broader goal of minimizing climate change impacts, creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and shared stakeholder engagement. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience through ecosystem-based approaches, with the NBSAP target emphasizing agriculture and ecosystem restoration, while the NDC target focuses on reforestation in upper watersheds. These ecosystems can be interconnected, as improved agricultural practices can contribute to watershed health, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and biodiversity enhancement. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and resilience within agricultural systems, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems involved are related, as agriculture is a common ground for both, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in food security and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP Target 13: Conserve the area and quality, and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban (design and conserve urban areas) and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature, and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and to the provision of ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing urban areas and the NDC target addressing vulnerable ecosystems. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits through integrated urban planning that incorporates nature-based solutions, ultimately improving both human well-being and biodiversity resilience in urban settings. |
| NBSAP Target 13: Conserve the area and quality, and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban (design and conserve urban areas) and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature, and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and to the provision of ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity, albeit in different ecosystems. The urban focus of the NBSAP target can complement the agricultural and forestry aspects of the NDC target, as urban planning can influence surrounding agricultural practices and ecosystem services, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and enhanced ecosystem connectivity. |
| NBSAP Target 13: Conserve the area and quality, and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban (design and conserve urban areas) and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature, and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and to the provision of ecosystem functions and services | NDC Adaptation Priority 5: Reduce the vulnerability of climate change impacts on urban infrastructure in a sustainable approach | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing urban environments, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and green spaces, while the NDC target aims to improve resilience against climate change impacts on urban infrastructure. By aligning these targets, urban planners can create integrated strategies that promote biodiversity while simultaneously enhancing the resilience of urban infrastructure, leading to measurable benefits in both ecological health and climate adaptation. |
| NBSAP Target 13: Conserve the area and quality, and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban (design and conserve urban areas) and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature, and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and to the provision of ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 6.1: Conduct multi-hazard risk assessments and analysis at regional and local scales, update/revisit flood, fire, and drought risk maps and identify priority areas/hot zones to be considered in strategic land-use planning and risk reduction actions. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing urban resilience and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and green spaces, while the NDC target addresses risk management in land-use planning. Both targets involve local and regional planners, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for urban planning and risk reduction. |

**Value chain management**

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
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| NBSAP Target 10: By 2030, ensure that the management and use of at least 10 wild used species is sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and high protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by local communities | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity management and the NDC target promoting agricultural resilience. Both ecosystems are interconnected, as sustainable management of wild species can enhance agricultural practices, leading to measurable benefits for local communities and ecosystems. |
| NBSAP Target 10: By 2030, ensure that the management and use of at least 10 wild used species is sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and high protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by local communities | NDC Key Action 1.6: Conduct an in-depth analysis of key agriculture value chains and identify food security priorities in line with the National Agriculture Strategy focusing on agricultural growth, rural development, local agriculture input, sustainable food systems, and risk management. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable practices that benefit local communities, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and the NDC target focusing on sustainable agriculture. The ecosystems of biodiversity management and agriculture are interconnected, as sustainable agricultural practices can enhance biodiversity, leading to measurable benefits in food security and environmental health. |
| NBSAP Target 10: By 2030, ensure that the management and use of at least 10 wild used species is sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and high protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by local communities | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to promote sustainable management of natural resources, with the NBSAP focusing on wild species and the NDC emphasizing forest cover and ecosystem health. The ecosystems of biodiversity management and forest/rangeland management are interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create measurable benefits for local communities dependent on these ecosystems. |
| NBSAP Target 10: By 2030, ensure that the management and use of at least 10 wild used species is sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and high protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by local communities | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to sustainably manage biodiversity, with the NBSAP focusing on wild species and the NDC encompassing broader terrestrial and marine ecosystems. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in biodiversity management, benefiting both local communities and Lebanese citizens through improved access to ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP Target 10: By 2030, ensure that the management and use of at least 10 wild used species is sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and high protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by local communities | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize sustainable management and conservation of biodiversity, with a focus on enhancing social, economic, and environmental benefits. The ecosystems involved are related, as sustainable practices in agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry can directly support the management of wild species, leading to measurable benefits in resilience and productivity while conserving biodiversity. |
| NBSAP Target 10: By 2030, ensure that the management and use of at least 10 wild used species is sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and high protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by local communities | NDC Key Action 5.7: Climate-proof fishing ports and develop marine aquaculture to address future climate challenges and improve fishers’ livelihood, strengthening food security. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing livelihoods and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity management and the NDC target addressing climate resilience in fisheries. The ecosystems are related, as sustainable management of wild species can support marine environments, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved food security for communities dependent on both biodiversity and fisheries. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Adaptation Priority 1: Strengthen the agricultural sector’s resilience to enhance Lebanon’s agricultural output in a climate-smart manner to improve food security | Both targets aim to enhance food security through sustainable practices, with the NBSAP target focusing on biodiversity conservation in multiple ecosystems, including agriculture, while the NDC target emphasizes climate-smart agricultural output. The ecosystems are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and resilience in the agricultural sector, creating synergies that enhance both biodiversity and food security. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 1.1: Restore the livelihoods and productive capacity of farmers and producers, by prioritizing the rebuilding of damaged infrastructure, restoring or deploying climate-smart infrastructure (i.e. irrigation systems, water reservoirs, terraces, greenhouses, hydroponic systems, animal husbandry infrastructure, beehives, aquaculture infrastructure, etc.) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing productivity and resilience in agriculture, which creates a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance both biodiversity conservation and farmers' livelihoods. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets emphasize sustainable practices in agriculture, with a focus on resilience and food security, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, both targets address similar ecosystems and target audiences, suggesting that aligning them could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and enhanced implementation of sustainable practices. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 1.6: Conduct an in-depth analysis of key agriculture value chains and identify food security priorities in line with the National Agriculture Strategy focusing on agricultural growth, rural development, local agriculture input, sustainable food systems, and risk management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing food security through sustainable practices, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, both targets operate within the agriculture ecosystem, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits such as improved resource efficiency and complementary policy implementation. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 1.7: Enhance efficiency and competitiveness of agri-food value chains including fisheries. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing efficiency and sustainability within the agricultural and fisheries sectors, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource management and improved food security while conserving biodiversity. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability within agricultural systems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and the NDC target addressing climate resilience. The ecosystems of agriculture are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared practices and resources, ultimately improving food security and environmental sustainability. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets emphasize sustainable management of natural resources, with a focus on enhancing ecosystem health and food security. The ecosystems involved (agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, forests, and rangelands) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared practices and resource optimization in Lebanon's diverse landscapes. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets emphasize sustainable management and conservation of biodiversity, with a focus on enhancing ecosystem functions and services. The ecosystems addressed (agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry in the NBSAP target and terrestrial and marine ecosystems in the NDC target) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in biodiversity management and food security. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets share a common goal of sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry while conserving biodiversity, indicating a meaningful connection. The ecosystems are directly related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and enhanced ecosystem services, as both targets aim to improve food security and resilience in these sectors. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 5.7: Climate-proof fishing ports and develop marine aquaculture to address future climate challenges and improve fishers’ livelihood, strengthening food security. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing food security and improving livelihoods, with a shared emphasis on the fisheries sector. The ecosystems involved are related, as the marine environment is a subset of broader aquatic ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and improved resilience in both agriculture and fisheries. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Adaptation Priority 1: Strengthen the agricultural sector’s resilience to enhance Lebanon’s agricultural output in a climate-smart manner to improve food security | Both targets focus on enhancing agricultural practices to improve food security, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable methods and the NDC target highlighting climate-smart approaches. Since both targets operate within the agricultural sector and target similar audiences, aligning them could lead to resource efficiency and complementary strategies that enhance overall agricultural productivity and sustainability. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Action 1.1: Restore the livelihoods and productive capacity of farmers and producers, by prioritizing the rebuilding of damaged infrastructure, restoring or deploying climate-smart infrastructure (i.e. irrigation systems, water reservoirs, terraces, greenhouses, hydroponic systems, animal husbandry infrastructure, beehives, aquaculture infrastructure, etc.) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the livelihoods and sustainability of farmers, with actions that include the implementation of climate-smart practices and infrastructure improvements. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets operate within the agricultural sector, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in agricultural productivity and sustainability. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | Both targets aim to promote sustainable agricultural practices, with the NBSAP target focusing on integrating these practices into national strategies and the NDC target emphasizing resilience and stability. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets address the agricultural sector, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation, leading to improved sustainability and resilience in agriculture. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Action 1.5: Create a resilience fund to support farmers in transitioning to more sustainable farming systems | Both targets aim to support sustainable agricultural practices, with the NBSAP target focusing on integrating various sustainable methods into national strategies, while the NDC target emphasizes transitioning farmers to sustainable systems through a resilience fund. The ecosystems are related as both targets operate within the agricultural sector, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation, leading to measurable benefits in sustainability and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Action 1.6: Conduct an in-depth analysis of key agriculture value chains and identify food security priorities in line with the National Agriculture Strategy focusing on agricultural growth, rural development, local agriculture input, sustainable food systems, and risk management. | Both targets aim to enhance food security through sustainable agricultural practices, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems they address are related, as both focus on agriculture, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies that enhance the overall sustainability of agricultural practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Action 1.7: Enhance efficiency and competitiveness of agri-food value chains including fisheries. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural practices and efficiency, which are interconnected. The ecosystems involved (agricultural sector and agri-food value chains) are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved sustainability and competitiveness in food production, resulting in measurable benefits for stakeholders in both sectors. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability in agriculture, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable agricultural practices and the NDC target aiming to improve resilience to climate change. Both targets address the agricultural ecosystem and target similar audiences, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to improved resource management and enhanced agricultural productivity through complementary practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable resource management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable agriculture and the NDC target promoting sustainable use of natural resources, including forests. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable agricultural practices can enhance forest health and vice versa, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets aim to ensure sustainable management within the agricultural sector, with the NBSAP focusing on sustainable agriculture practices and the NDC emphasizing biodiversity conservation in agriculture. The ecosystems addressed are related, and aligning these targets could enhance food security and ecosystem services while optimizing resources and avoiding duplication in efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.6: Develop a market and/or use existing markets for national feedstock production for the aquaculture sector | NDC Key Action 1.1: Restore the livelihoods and productive capacity of farmers and producers, by prioritizing the rebuilding of damaged infrastructure, restoring or deploying climate-smart infrastructure (i.e. irrigation systems, water reservoirs, terraces, greenhouses, hydroponic systems, animal husbandry infrastructure, beehives, aquaculture infrastructure, etc.) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing productivity and sustainability within their respective sectors, with the NBSAP target emphasizing aquaculture and the NDC target addressing broader agricultural livelihoods. The ecosystems of aquaculture and agriculture are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and infrastructure sharing, particularly in climate-smart practices that benefit both sectors. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.6: Develop a market and/or use existing markets for national feedstock production for the aquaculture sector | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and resilience within their respective sectors, with the NBSAP target emphasizing aquaculture and the NDC target addressing broader agricultural practices. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable aquaculture can contribute to agricultural resilience, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary practices that benefit both sectors. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.6: Develop a market and/or use existing markets for national feedstock production for the aquaculture sector | NDC Key Action 1.6: Conduct an in-depth analysis of key agriculture value chains and identify food security priorities in line with the National Agriculture Strategy focusing on agricultural growth, rural development, local agriculture input, sustainable food systems, and risk management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and productivity within their respective sectors, with the NBSAP target emphasizing aquaculture and the NDC target addressing sustainable agricultural practices. The ecosystems of aquaculture and agriculture are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and synergies in promoting local feedstock production, ultimately benefiting food security and rural livelihoods. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.6: Develop a market and/or use existing markets for national feedstock production for the aquaculture sector | NDC Key Action 1.7: Enhance efficiency and competitiveness of agri-food value chains including fisheries. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the efficiency and sustainability of the aquaculture and agri-food sectors, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved are related, as aquaculture falls under the broader category of agri-food value chains, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource utilization and measurable benefits in both sectors. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.6: Develop a market and/or use existing markets for national feedstock production for the aquaculture sector | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing productivity and sustainability within their respective sectors, with the NBSAP target emphasizing aquaculture and the NDC target addressing agriculture and water resource management. Given that aquaculture can benefit from improved water management practices and climate resilience strategies, aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.6: Develop a market and/or use existing markets for national feedstock production for the aquaculture sector | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and productivity within the aquaculture sector, with the NBSAP target specifically addressing feedstock production, which is integral to the aquaculture ecosystem. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits such as improved resource efficiency and enhanced ecosystem services, as both targets aim to support food security and biodiversity conservation within overlapping ecosystems. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.6: Develop a market and/or use existing markets for national feedstock production for the aquaculture sector | NDC Key Action 5.7: Climate-proof fishing ports and develop marine aquaculture to address future climate challenges and improve fishers’ livelihood, strengthening food security. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the aquaculture sector and improving livelihoods, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems of aquaculture and marine environments are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and resilience in both sectors, ultimately benefiting food security and sustainability. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Adaptation Priority 1: Strengthen the agricultural sector’s resilience to enhance Lebanon’s agricultural output in a climate-smart manner to improve food security | Both targets focus on enhancing agricultural practices, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and resilience, while the NDC target aims to improve food security through climate-smart agriculture. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits such as improved agricultural productivity and biodiversity, optimizing resources and creating synergies in implementation. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 1.1: Restore the livelihoods and productive capacity of farmers and producers, by prioritizing the rebuilding of damaged infrastructure, restoring or deploying climate-smart infrastructure (i.e. irrigation systems, water reservoirs, terraces, greenhouses, hydroponic systems, animal husbandry infrastructure, beehives, aquaculture infrastructure, etc.) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural practices and improving the livelihoods of farmers, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, both targets operate within the agriculture ecosystem, and aligning them could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance the overall resilience and productivity of agricultural systems. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | Both targets focus on enhancing agricultural resilience and sustainability, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems addressed are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions in ecosystem restoration and sustainable agricultural practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 1.5: Create a resilience fund to support farmers in transitioning to more sustainable farming systems | Both targets focus on agriculture and aim to enhance sustainability and resilience within farming systems. The NBSAP target's emphasis on biodiversity and ecosystem restoration can complement the NDC target's goal of supporting farmers in transitioning to sustainable practices, creating synergies that enhance overall agricultural resilience and efficiency. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 1.6: Conduct an in-depth analysis of key agriculture value chains and identify food security priorities in line with the National Agriculture Strategy focusing on agricultural growth, rural development, local agriculture input, sustainable food systems, and risk management. | Both targets focus on agriculture and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and climate resilience, while the NDC target aims to enhance food security through sustainable practices. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits by promoting agro-biodiversity in agricultural practices, thereby improving food production and resilience in rural livelihoods. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | Both targets focus on enhancing agricultural resilience and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and ecosystem restoration, while the NDC target addresses climate resilience and resource management. The ecosystems of agriculture and water resource management are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary practices that enhance both biodiversity and climate resilience in agricultural settings. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing agrobiodiversity and the NDC target promoting sustainable resource use and forest cover. The ecosystems involved—agriculture and ecosystem restoration in the NBSAP and forests, rangelands, and fisheries in the NDC—can be interconnected, allowing for collaborative efforts that enhance biodiversity and resource management, leading to measurable benefits in both agricultural and forested areas. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity and ecosystem management, with the NBSAP emphasizing agricultural resilience and the NDC targeting broader ecosystem conservation. The ecosystems addressed are related, as agricultural practices can impact terrestrial ecosystems, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and resilience within agricultural systems, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems involved are related, as agriculture is a common ground for both targets, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in food security and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP Target 19: Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices, including by establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks, improving education and access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives, and by 2030, reduce Lebanon’s national footprint of consumption in an equitable manner, including reducing overconsumption, and waste generation including food waste, in order for all people to live well in harmony with nature | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable consumption and waste management, while the NDC target aims to strengthen agricultural resilience through sustainable practices. Both targets address interconnected ecosystems, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits such as reduced waste in agriculture and improved resource efficiency, ultimately enhancing food security and environmental stability. |
| NBSAP Target 19: Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices, including by establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks, improving education and access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives, and by 2030, reduce Lebanon’s national footprint of consumption in an equitable manner, including reducing overconsumption, and waste generation including food waste, in order for all people to live well in harmony with nature | NDC Key Action 1.6: Conduct an in-depth analysis of key agriculture value chains and identify food security priorities in line with the National Agriculture Strategy focusing on agricultural growth, rural development, local agriculture input, sustainable food systems, and risk management. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable consumption and waste management, while the NDC target aims at enhancing food security through sustainable agricultural practices. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits, such as reducing food waste and promoting local agricultural inputs, which can optimize resources and create synergies in achieving both sustainable consumption and food security. |
| NBSAP Target 19: Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices, including by establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks, improving education and access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives, and by 2030, reduce Lebanon’s national footprint of consumption in an equitable manner, including reducing overconsumption, and waste generation including food waste, in order for all people to live well in harmony with nature | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable practices, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable consumption and waste management, while the NDC target promotes sustainable resource use and forest cover. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable consumption can reduce pressure on natural resources, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 19: Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices, including by establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks, improving education and access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives, and by 2030, reduce Lebanon’s national footprint of consumption in an equitable manner, including reducing overconsumption, and waste generation including food waste, in order for all people to live well in harmony with nature | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability and equitable access, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable consumption and waste management, while the NDC target aims at managing biodiversity. Both targets address the general population of Lebanon and involve ecosystems, suggesting that aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation, particularly in promoting sustainable practices that benefit both consumption and biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP Target 19: Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices, including by establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks, improving education and access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives, and by 2030, reduce Lebanon’s national footprint of consumption in an equitable manner, including reducing overconsumption, and waste generation including food waste, in order for all people to live well in harmony with nature | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability and resource management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable consumption and waste reduction, while the NDC target addresses sustainable management of agriculture and related sectors. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable consumption can directly influence agricultural practices and waste management, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and enhanced ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.7: Provide financial incentives or subsidies to farmers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture and conservation agriculture. | NDC Adaptation Priority 1: Strengthen the agricultural sector’s resilience to enhance Lebanon’s agricultural output in a climate-smart manner to improve food security | Both targets aim to promote sustainable agricultural practices, with the NBSAP focusing on environmentally sustainable methods and the NDC emphasizing climate-smart agriculture. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and improve food security while promoting sustainable practices among farmers. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.7: Provide financial incentives or subsidies to farmers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture and conservation agriculture. | NDC Key Action 1.1: Restore the livelihoods and productive capacity of farmers and producers, by prioritizing the rebuilding of damaged infrastructure, restoring or deploying climate-smart infrastructure (i.e. irrigation systems, water reservoirs, terraces, greenhouses, hydroponic systems, animal husbandry infrastructure, beehives, aquaculture infrastructure, etc.) | Both targets focus on the agriculture sector, with the NBSAP target promoting sustainable practices and the NDC target aiming to restore livelihoods through climate-smart infrastructure. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies, as sustainable practices can be supported by improved infrastructure, leading to measurable benefits for farmers and producers. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.7: Provide financial incentives or subsidies to farmers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture and conservation agriculture. | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | Both targets aim to promote sustainable agricultural practices, with the NBSAP focusing on financial incentives for farmers and the NDC emphasizing resilience and stability. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create measurable benefits for farmers and communities through complementary actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.7: Provide financial incentives or subsidies to farmers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture and conservation agriculture. | NDC Key Action 1.5: Create a resilience fund to support farmers in transitioning to more sustainable farming systems | Both targets aim to support farmers in adopting sustainable practices, with the NBSAP target focusing on financial incentives and the NDC target proposing a resilience fund. Both targets operate within the agriculture ecosystem and target the same audience, suggesting that aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and facilitate a more comprehensive approach to sustainable farming practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.7: Provide financial incentives or subsidies to farmers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture and conservation agriculture. | NDC Key Action 1.6: Conduct an in-depth analysis of key agriculture value chains and identify food security priorities in line with the National Agriculture Strategy focusing on agricultural growth, rural development, local agriculture input, sustainable food systems, and risk management. | Both targets aim to promote sustainable agricultural practices, with the NBSAP focusing on environmentally sustainable practices and the NDC emphasizing food security through sustainable agriculture. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets operate within the agriculture sector, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable outcomes in both sustainability and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.7: Provide financial incentives or subsidies to farmers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture and conservation agriculture. | NDC Key Action 1.7: Enhance efficiency and competitiveness of agri-food value chains including fisheries. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainable practices and improving efficiency within the agricultural sector, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (agriculture and agri-food value chains) are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits such as increased resource efficiency and improved competitiveness in sustainable practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.7: Provide financial incentives or subsidies to farmers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture and conservation agriculture. | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on promoting sustainable practices among farmers, with the NBSAP target emphasizing environmentally sustainable practices and the NDC target enhancing resilience to climate change. Both targets operate within the agriculture ecosystem, and their actions can complement each other, leading to improved resource management and measurable outcomes in agricultural productivity and sustainability. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.7: Provide financial incentives or subsidies to farmers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture and conservation agriculture. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on promoting sustainable practices and resource management, with the NBSAP targeting sustainable agriculture and the NDC emphasizing sustainable use of natural resources, including forests and fisheries. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable agricultural practices can enhance forest health and resource management, leading to measurable benefits in ecosystem health and community resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.7: Provide financial incentives or subsidies to farmers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture and conservation agriculture. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability and conservation, with the NBSAP target promoting sustainable agricultural practices that can enhance biodiversity, which is a key aspect of the NDC target. Additionally, both targets address ecosystems, with the NBSAP focusing on agriculture and aquaculture, while the NDC encompasses terrestrial and marine ecosystems, suggesting a nested relationship that could lead to measurable benefits through integrated management practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.7: Provide financial incentives or subsidies to farmers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture and conservation agriculture. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on promoting sustainable practices in agriculture and aquaculture, with the NBSAP emphasizing environmentally sustainable practices and the NDC targeting sustainable management while conserving biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in food security and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.7: Provide financial incentives or subsidies to farmers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture and conservation agriculture. | NDC Key Action 5.7: Climate-proof fishing ports and develop marine aquaculture to address future climate challenges and improve fishers’ livelihood, strengthening food security. | The goals of both targets focus on promoting sustainable practices and improving livelihoods within the agricultural and aquaculture sectors, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (agriculture and aquaculture for NBSAP, and marine environment and fisheries for NDC) can be seen as interrelated, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation, particularly in sustainable aquaculture practices. |

**Nature-based carbon sequestration**

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
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| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to restore and enhance the health of degraded ecosystems, with a focus on sustainable management practices. The ecosystems addressed in both targets are interconnected, as degraded terrestrial and marine ecosystems can influence forest and rangeland health, suggesting that aligning these efforts could lead to improved ecological integrity and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and ecological integrity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing rehabilitation and the NDC target focusing on sustainable management. The ecosystems addressed are related, as degraded ecosystems can include forests and rangelands, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and collaborative efforts in ecosystem management. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Actions 2.2: Restoration of degraded lands affected by war, through reforestation, protection, assisted regeneration and other means | Both targets focus on the restoration and rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecological integrity and connectivity, while the NDC target specifically addresses lands affected by war. The ecosystems involved are related, as degraded lands can include various types of ecosystems, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable improvements in ecosystem services and biodiversity. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem integrity and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing rehabilitation and the NDC target addressing climate change impacts. The ecosystems involved are related, as degraded ecosystems can be vulnerable to climate change, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions in ecosystem management. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets share a common goal of safeguarding ecosystem services and enhancing ecological integrity and connectivity, indicating a meaningful connection. The ecosystems targeted are the same, and aligning their actions could lead to resource efficiency and complementary approaches, particularly through the use of nature-based solutions in rehabilitation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and restoring ecological integrity, which are interconnected. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (degraded ecosystems and upper watersheds) can be related, as upper watersheds may influence the health of surrounding ecosystems, allowing for complementary actions that can lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity and resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to restore and enhance ecosystem health, with a focus on sustainable practices in similar ecosystems such as rangelands and degraded landscapes. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and collaborative efforts in environmental management, ultimately improving biodiversity and forest cover in Lebanon. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing rehabilitation and the NDC target promoting sustainable management. The ecosystems involved (forests, rangelands, and various degraded sites) can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions that enhance both ecological and community outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Actions 2.2: Restoration of degraded lands affected by war, through reforestation, protection, assisted regeneration and other means | Both targets focus on restoring degraded ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and ecosystem health, while the NDC target specifically addresses lands affected by war. The ecosystems involved, such as degraded lands, can overlap with the broader categories mentioned in the NBSAP target, allowing for resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance overall restoration efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target specifically addressing rehabilitation efforts that can contribute to the NDC target's aim of minimizing climate change impacts. The ecosystems involved, particularly those vulnerable to climate change, can benefit from the rehabilitation actions proposed, creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary approaches. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to restore and enhance ecosystem health, with a focus on rehabilitation using nature-based solutions. The ecosystems targeted are related, as both include degraded areas that can benefit from similar interventions, leading to measurable improvements in ecological integrity and biodiversity. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on restoring and enhancing ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing a broader range of ecosystems while the NDC target specifically targets upper watersheds. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits, as rehabilitation efforts in key sites could complement reforestation in upper watersheds, enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience across interconnected areas. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and sustainable resource management, which are interconnected. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (biodiversity and forests) can be seen as related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions in climate adaptation and sustainable practices. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing climate change impacts and the NDC target focusing on sustainable development in forest and rangeland management. The ecosystems addressed (biodiversity and ecosystems affected by climate change vs. forests and rangelands) are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through integrated management practices that enhance both biodiversity conservation and community well-being. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | Both targets share a common goal of minimizing the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increasing its resilience, indicating a meaningful connection. The ecosystems addressed are related, as the NBSAP target focuses on biodiversity and ecosystems affected by climate change, while the NDC target specifically mentions vulnerable ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions in implementation. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem resilience and integrity, with a focus on nature-based solutions. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as biodiversity affected by climate change can overlap with degraded ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in ecosystem restoration and climate adaptation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target addressing climate change impacts on ecosystems and the NDC target emphasizing ecosystem-based approaches through reforestation. The ecosystems involved are related, as upper watersheds can influence broader biodiversity and ecosystem health, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem functions and services, with the NBSAP focusing on broader ecosystem contributions and the NDC specifically targeting forest cover and sustainable resource management in Lebanon. The ecosystems involved are related, as forests can provide essential services that align with the broader goals of nature-based solutions, creating potential for resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in both policies. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and benefits to communities, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (forests, rangelands, and broader ecosystems providing services) are related, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved outcomes for both biodiversity and local communities. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Actions 2.2: Restoration of degraded lands affected by war, through reforestation, protection, assisted regeneration and other means | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem functions and services, with the NBSAP target emphasizing broader ecosystem contributions and the NDC target specifically addressing land restoration. The ecosystems involved, while distinct, can be interconnected, as restoring degraded lands can improve overall ecosystem health and resilience, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance resilience and improve ecosystem functions, with a shared focus on nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as vulnerable ecosystems to climate change can include those providing essential services, leading to measurable benefits through coordinated actions and resource optimization. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets share a common goal of restoring and enhancing nature's contributions to people, with actions focused on implementing nature-based solutions. The ecosystems addressed are related, as both targets aim to improve ecosystem services, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and enhanced ecological integrity. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | Both targets aim to restore and enhance nature's contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, indicating a shared goal. The NBSAP target's broader focus on various ecosystems complements the NDC target's specific emphasis on upper watersheds, suggesting that aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity and ecosystem resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem health and resilience, with the NBSAP target focusing on agriculture and biodiversity, while the NDC target emphasizes forest cover and sustainable resource management. The ecosystems of agriculture and forests can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in biodiversity and ecosystem restoration efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets emphasize biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP focusing on agriculture and ecosystem restoration, while the NDC targets forests and rangelands. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies, as improved agricultural practices can benefit from sustainable forest and rangeland management, leading to measurable outcomes in biodiversity conservation and community benefits. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity resilience in the face of climate change, with the NBSAP target emphasizing agricultural practices and ecosystem restoration, while the NDC target addresses broader climate impacts on vulnerable ecosystems. Their actions and ecosystems are interconnected, suggesting that collaboration could optimize resources and lead to measurable improvements in biodiversity and climate resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem resilience and integrity, with the NBSAP target focusing on agricultural practices and biodiversity, while the NDC target addresses broader ecosystem restoration. The ecosystems involved are related, as agricultural areas can benefit from improved ecological integrity, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in both agricultural and ecosystem restoration efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience through ecosystem-based approaches, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (agriculture and upper watersheds) can be related, as healthy agricultural practices can contribute to watershed health, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem restoration. |
| NBSAP National Action 13.3: Update urban plans of main cities to accommodate green spaces and parks in urban settings and to increase shading areas near buildings and in open spaces through planting trees (native species) and constructing green roofs and walls | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing environmental quality and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing urban green spaces and the NDC target promoting forest cover. The ecosystems, while distinct, can be interconnected as urban areas can benefit from nearby forested regions, and aligning these targets could lead to improved urban climate resilience and biodiversity through shared resources and strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 13.3: Update urban plans of main cities to accommodate green spaces and parks in urban settings and to increase shading areas near buildings and in open spaces through planting trees (native species) and constructing green roofs and walls | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing urban environments and the NDC target addressing vulnerable ecosystems. By aligning these targets, urban green initiatives can contribute to biodiversity resilience, creating measurable benefits through improved urban climate adaptation and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP National Action 13.3: Update urban plans of main cities to accommodate green spaces and parks in urban settings and to increase shading areas near buildings and in open spaces through planting trees (native species) and constructing green roofs and walls | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and urban environments, which can be interconnected through the implementation of nature-based solutions in urban settings. By aligning the actions of increasing green spaces and improving ecosystem services, both targets can create measurable benefits in urban climate resilience and biodiversity enhancement. |
| NBSAP National Action 13.5: Introduce native plant species in urban forestry, and conserve and expand existing ones | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services, albeit in different ecosystems (urban forestry vs. forests and rangelands). By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and complementary actions that can lead to measurable benefits for both urban and rural communities, fostering a holistic approach to biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP National Action 13.5: Introduce native plant species in urban forestry, and conserve and expand existing ones | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing urban environments and the NDC target addressing vulnerable ecosystems. By aligning these targets, urban biodiversity initiatives can incorporate climate resilience strategies, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved ecosystem services in urban forestry. |
| NBSAP National Action 13.5: Introduce native plant species in urban forestry, and conserve and expand existing ones | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological health and improving ecosystem services, with the NBSAP target emphasizing urban biodiversity and the NDC target addressing broader ecosystem integrity. The ecosystems involved, urban forestry and degraded terrestrial ecosystems, can be interconnected, allowing for resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance both urban and broader ecological resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 13.5: Introduce native plant species in urban forestry, and conserve and expand existing ones | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, albeit in different ecosystems. The action of introducing native plant species in urban areas can complement reforestation efforts in upper watersheds by improving overall ecological connectivity and resilience, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.9: Offer tax credits or other financial incentives for companies and individuals involved in ecosystem restoration and sustainable forest management efforts | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to promote sustainable management of natural resources, with a focus on forest ecosystems. The NBSAP target's financial incentives can support the NDC target's restoration efforts, creating synergies that enhance resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in ecosystem health and community benefits. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.9: Offer tax credits or other financial incentives for companies and individuals involved in ecosystem restoration and sustainable forest management efforts | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | Both targets aim to promote sustainable management of ecosystems, with the NBSAP focusing on financial incentives for restoration and sustainable forest management, while the NDC emphasizes aligning these efforts with broader sustainable development goals. The ecosystems involved (forests and rangelands) are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create measurable benefits for both local communities and broader ecological outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.9: Offer tax credits or other financial incentives for companies and individuals involved in ecosystem restoration and sustainable forest management efforts | NDC Key Actions 2.2: Restoration of degraded lands affected by war, through reforestation, protection, assisted regeneration and other means | Both targets focus on ecosystem restoration, albeit in different contexts, which suggests a meaningful connection in their goals. The NBSAP target's emphasis on sustainable forest management can complement the NDC target's focus on restoring degraded lands, potentially leading to improved land health and biodiversity through shared resources and strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.9: Offer tax credits or other financial incentives for companies and individuals involved in ecosystem restoration and sustainable forest management efforts | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and sustainability, with the NBSAP target promoting restoration and sustainable management, while the NDC target aims to mitigate climate change impacts on biodiversity. Both targets address ecosystems, with the NBSAP focusing on restoration efforts that can directly benefit vulnerable ecosystems identified in the NDC, creating a synergistic relationship that can optimize resources and enhance implementation outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.9: Offer tax credits or other financial incentives for companies and individuals involved in ecosystem restoration and sustainable forest management efforts | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem restoration and sustainable management, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets can be seen as related, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in ecological integrity and service delivery. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.9: Offer tax credits or other financial incentives for companies and individuals involved in ecosystem restoration and sustainable forest management efforts | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem health, with the NBSAP focusing on sustainable forest management and the NDC emphasizing reforestation in upper watersheds, which can be part of broader forest ecosystems. Aligning these targets could lead to increased resource efficiency and measurable benefits, as financial incentives for restoration could support reforestation efforts, ultimately boosting biodiversity and resilience in the targeted areas. |

**Climate change adaptation and mitigation**

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
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| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem integrity and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem services and the NDC target promoting sustainable agricultural practices. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as agricultural practices can impact and be impacted by the health of surrounding ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved ecological outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 1.8: Support the Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute and local nurseries by creating germplasm banks of animal breeds and plant material (climate-smart cultivars adapted to various climatic extremes, and of native tree species for their genetic pool and potential use as rootstocks) and supply nurseries with propagation material, and support seed multiplication programs | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target addressing ecosystem services and the NDC target emphasizing agricultural biodiversity. The ecosystems involved, while distinct, can be interconnected, as improved agricultural practices can support broader ecosystem health, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem services and the NDC target addressing agricultural resilience. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as improved water management and sustainable practices in agriculture can contribute to the health of degraded ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem restoration. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and integrity, with the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystem services and the NDC target specifically supporting coastal communities reliant on marine ecosystems. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as degraded terrestrial and coastal ecosystems can impact fisheries, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced livelihoods for coastal communities through integrated rehabilitation and adaptation measures. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Actions 3.2: Develop and implement integrated watershed management at the basin level, and climate-resilient stormwater management plans to address droughts, increased rainfall intensity and flooding risks. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and integrity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem services and the NDC target addressing climate resilience. The ecosystems involved, particularly degraded terrestrial and coastal ecosystems, can be interconnected, allowing for complementary actions that improve both ecological integrity and water management, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem integrity and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing rehabilitation and the NDC target concentrating on vulnerability assessments. The ecosystems addressed are related, as degraded ecosystems can be assessed for climate vulnerabilities, and aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for ecosystem management. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem integrity and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing rehabilitation and the NDC target addressing climate change impacts. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as degraded ecosystems can be vulnerable to climate change, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in both biodiversity and ecosystem service delivery. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets share a common goal of safeguarding ecosystem services and enhancing ecological integrity and connectivity, indicating a meaningful connection. The ecosystems targeted are the same, and aligning their actions could lead to resource efficiency and improved outcomes in ecosystem rehabilitation, particularly through the use of nature-based solutions. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and restoring ecological integrity, which are interconnected. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (degraded ecosystems and upper watersheds) can be related, as restoring upper watersheds can contribute to the overall health of surrounding ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and species conservation, which are interconnected. The ecosystems addressed, including degraded and protected areas, can benefit from aligned actions that promote rehabilitation and active management, leading to improved resilience and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and biodiversity, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets overlap, particularly in the context of sustainable management practices that can lead to improved ecological integrity and resilience, suggesting that aligning these targets could optimize resources and create measurable benefits. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 5.7: Climate-proof fishing ports and develop marine aquaculture to address future climate challenges and improve fishers’ livelihood, strengthening food security. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem integrity and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem services and the NDC target addressing climate resilience in fisheries. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy marine environments contribute to the overall ecological integrity of coastal areas, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes for both ecosystems and communities. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Adaptation Priority 6: Reduce disaster risk and minimize damage by mitigating and adapting to climate-related natural hazards and extreme weather | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and integrity, which can be interconnected through the rehabilitation of ecosystems that also serve as buffers against climate-related hazards. By aligning efforts in ecosystem rehabilitation and disaster risk management, stakeholders can optimize resources and create synergies that enhance both ecological integrity and community resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, with the NBSAP target addressing biodiversity and the NDC target emphasizing agricultural resilience, which can be interconnected. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits through shared practices that enhance ecosystem health and agricultural sustainability, ultimately fostering a more resilient environment for both biodiversity and agriculture. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, albeit in different ecosystems (biodiversity vs. agriculture). The actions proposed in both targets can complement each other, as improved agricultural practices can lead to better land management that supports biodiversity, creating measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NBSAP target addressing biodiversity and ecosystems while the NDC target specifically targets fisheries and marine environments. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits by integrating ecosystem-based approaches in fisheries management, thereby optimizing resources and fostering synergies between biodiversity conservation and the livelihoods of coastal communities. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Actions 3.2: Develop and implement integrated watershed management at the basin level, and climate-resilient stormwater management plans to address droughts, increased rainfall intensity and flooding risks. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change impacts, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and ecosystems, while the NDC target addresses water management within watersheds. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through integrated approaches that enhance ecosystem resilience and improve water management, particularly in areas where biodiversity and watershed health intersect. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on assessing and addressing vulnerabilities of ecosystems to climate change, with the NBSAP target emphasizing resilience and the NDC target focusing on identifying risks and adaptation needs. The ecosystems addressed are related, as biodiversity and ecosystems affected by climate change can include both terrestrial and marine environments, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | Both targets share a common goal of minimizing the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increasing its resilience, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed are related, as the NBSAP target focuses on biodiversity and ecosystems affected by climate change, while the NDC target specifically mentions vulnerable ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create measurable benefits in implementation. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem resilience and integrity, with a focus on nature-based solutions. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as biodiversity affected by climate change can overlap with degraded ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in ecosystem restoration and climate adaptation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target addressing climate change impacts on ecosystems and the NDC target emphasizing ecosystem-based approaches through reforestation. The ecosystems involved are related, as upper watersheds can influence broader biodiversity and ecosystem health, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | Both targets aim to enhance resilience to climate change, with the NBSAP focusing on biodiversity and ecosystems while the NDC emphasizes species conservation within protected areas. The actions proposed in both targets can complement each other, leading to improved conservation outcomes and resource efficiency in managing ecosystems affected by climate change. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and managing ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity resilience to climate change and the NDC target focusing on sustainable management of food systems while conserving biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry can be affected by climate change, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance both biodiversity and food security. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 5.7: Climate-proof fishing ports and develop marine aquaculture to address future climate challenges and improve fishers’ livelihood, strengthening food security. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, with the NBSAP target addressing biodiversity and the NDC target focusing on the marine environment, which can include ecosystems like mangroves that support both biodiversity and fisheries. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance both biodiversity conservation and the livelihoods of fishers, ultimately benefiting food security. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Adaptation Priority 6: Reduce disaster risk and minimize damage by mitigating and adapting to climate-related natural hazards and extreme weather | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate-related challenges, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and the NDC target addressing disaster risk management. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy biodiversity can mitigate disaster risks, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance overall climate resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.1: Conduct comprehensive assessments of the vulnerabilities of terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience in ecosystems affected by climate change, with the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystem vulnerabilities and the NDC target specifically targeting agricultural resilience. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as agricultural practices can significantly impact coastal and marine ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and complementary strategies for adaptation and sustainability. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.1: Conduct comprehensive assessments of the vulnerabilities of terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs | NDC Key Action 1.8: Support the Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute and local nurseries by creating germplasm banks of animal breeds and plant material (climate-smart cultivars adapted to various climatic extremes, and of native tree species for their genetic pool and potential use as rootstocks) and supply nurseries with propagation material, and support seed multiplication programs | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, albeit in different ecosystems. The NBSAP target's emphasis on assessing vulnerabilities in ecosystems can complement the NDC target's efforts to enhance biodiversity and resilience in agriculture, creating synergies that improve overall ecosystem management and adaptation strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.1: Conduct comprehensive assessments of the vulnerabilities of terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs | NDC Key Action 1.9: Undertake studies on water consumption and water needs of animal breeds, various crops and cultivars, and their variability with climate change, agriculture production systems (crop rotations, no-tillage agriculture, organic farming, mixed farming), and regions. | The goals of both targets focus on understanding and addressing vulnerabilities related to climate change, albeit in different ecosystems. The NBSAP target's emphasis on ecosystem vulnerabilities can complement the NDC target's focus on agricultural water management, as effective adaptation strategies in terrestrial and coastal ecosystems can enhance agricultural resilience, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and policy coherence. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.1: Conduct comprehensive assessments of the vulnerabilities of terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs | NDC Key Action 1.10: Coordinate with national DRR efforts to enhance LARI’s capacity to provide efficient, agriculture-specific early-warning services for farmers and fishers, particularly for climate adversities and pest outbreaks including preventive, anticipatory, or curative measures | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change impacts, with the NBSAP target addressing ecosystem vulnerabilities and the NDC target improving early-warning systems for agriculture and fisheries. Given that agriculture and fisheries are closely linked to coastal and marine ecosystems, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and preparedness, ultimately benefiting both ecosystems and the livelihoods dependent on them. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.1: Conduct comprehensive assessments of the vulnerabilities of terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs | NDC Key Action 1.11: Develop a suitability map for crops taking into consideration future climatic scenarios, other hazards, and future availability of water resources for irrigation | The goals of both targets focus on assessing vulnerabilities and adaptation needs in the context of climate change, albeit in different ecosystems. The agricultural sector's resilience to climate impacts can benefit from insights gained from broader ecosystem assessments, creating synergies that enhance decision-making and resource management. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.1: Conduct comprehensive assessments of the vulnerabilities of terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystem vulnerabilities while the NDC target specifically targets agricultural resilience. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as agricultural practices can impact coastal and marine ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and complementary strategies that enhance overall resilience and sustainability. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.1: Conduct comprehensive assessments of the vulnerabilities of terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NBSAP target assessing vulnerabilities and the NDC target implementing adaptation measures. The ecosystems involved are related, as coastal ecosystems encompass fisheries, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for both ecosystem management and community resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.1: Conduct comprehensive assessments of the vulnerabilities of terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs | NDC Key Actions 3.2: Develop and implement integrated watershed management at the basin level, and climate-resilient stormwater management plans to address droughts, increased rainfall intensity and flooding risks. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change impacts, with the NBSAP target addressing vulnerabilities in ecosystems and the NDC target focusing on water management challenges. The ecosystems involved are related, as watersheds can influence coastal and marine ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and complementary strategies for adaptation. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.1: Conduct comprehensive assessments of the vulnerabilities of terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals and actions of both targets focus on conducting vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems are related, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary strategies for adaptation, enhancing overall effectiveness in addressing climate vulnerabilities. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.1: Conduct comprehensive assessments of the vulnerabilities of terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on addressing climate change impacts on ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing vulnerability assessments and the NDC target aiming to enhance biodiversity resilience. Both targets address related ecosystems and target audiences, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for adaptation and mitigation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.1: Conduct comprehensive assessments of the vulnerabilities of terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and addressing vulnerabilities, with the NBSAP target assessing risks and adaptation needs while the NDC target implements rehabilitation plans. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as coastal and marine ecosystems can be affected by terrestrial and inland water ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for ecosystem management. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.1: Conduct comprehensive assessments of the vulnerabilities of terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NBSAP target assessing vulnerabilities and the NDC target implementing management plans for species conservation. The ecosystems involved are related, as terrestrial, coastal, and marine ecosystems encompass protected areas and biodiversity conservation, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for adaptation and conservation. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.1: Conduct comprehensive assessments of the vulnerabilities of terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and adaptation in ecosystems, with the NBSAP target addressing vulnerabilities to climate change and the NDC target emphasizing sustainable management of various sectors. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as coastal and marine ecosystems can influence agricultural and fisheries productivity, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem service enhancement. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.1: Conduct comprehensive assessments of the vulnerabilities of terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs | NDC Key Action 5.7: Climate-proof fishing ports and develop marine aquaculture to address future climate challenges and improve fishers’ livelihood, strengthening food security. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NBSAP target addressing ecosystem vulnerabilities and the NDC target improving livelihoods through climate-proofing fishing ports. The ecosystems involved are related, as marine ecosystems are part of the broader coastal environment, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for adaptation and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.1: Conduct comprehensive assessments of the vulnerabilities of terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs | NDC Adaptation Priority 6: Reduce disaster risk and minimize damage by mitigating and adapting to climate-related natural hazards and extreme weather | The goals of both targets focus on addressing climate change impacts, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem vulnerabilities and the NDC target concentrating on disaster risk reduction. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as coastal and marine ecosystems are often affected by climate-related natural hazards, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resilience and resource efficiency in climate adaptation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.1: Conduct comprehensive assessments of the vulnerabilities of terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs | NDC Key Action 6.5: Strengthen disaster-resilient public and private investments by enhancing risk prevention in critical facilities, encouraging private-sector financing for disaster management, providing voluntary guidelines for homeowners, establishing mandatory standards for critical infrastructure, and promoting resilience through proper design, construction, retrofitting, and maintenance while considering economic, social, structural, technological, and environmental impacts. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, with the NBSAP target addressing ecosystem vulnerabilities to climate change and the NDC target strengthening disaster resilience in investments. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as coastal and marine ecosystems can be affected by disaster management practices, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for adaptation and resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.1: Conduct comprehensive assessments of the vulnerabilities of terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs | NDC Key Action 7.2: Assess the population and public health vulnerability to climate change, identifying current and future health effects, as well as impacts related to the additional burden of climate change on health | The goals of both targets focus on assessing vulnerabilities related to climate change, with the NBSAP target addressing ecosystem vulnerabilities and the NDC target focusing on public health vulnerabilities. Given that healthy ecosystems contribute to public health outcomes, aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in adaptation strategies, leading to measurable benefits in both ecosystem management and public health preparedness. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.1: Conduct comprehensive assessments of the vulnerabilities of terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs | NDC Key Action 7.6: Develop and implement a climate and health adaptation plan in complementarity with the National Health and Environment Strategy Framework of Action 2021-26. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NBSAP target addressing ecosystem vulnerabilities and the NDC target emphasizing health system adaptation. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy ecosystems contribute to overall public health, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.2: Monitor, assess and document the impact of climate change on species and their habitats, by generating species prediction distribution models under future climate scenarios for at least 50 native species with a focus on species of high conservation and economic value. | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on addressing the impacts of climate change, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and species conservation, while the NDC target aims to enhance agricultural resilience. Both ecosystems are interconnected, as healthy biodiversity supports sustainable agriculture, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary conservation and agricultural practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.2: Monitor, assess and document the impact of climate change on species and their habitats, by generating species prediction distribution models under future climate scenarios for at least 50 native species with a focus on species of high conservation and economic value. | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on addressing climate change impacts, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and species conservation, while the NDC target aims to enhance agricultural resilience. The ecosystems involved—biodiversity and agriculture—are interconnected, as healthy ecosystems support agricultural productivity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.2: Monitor, assess and document the impact of climate change on species and their habitats, by generating species prediction distribution models under future climate scenarios for at least 50 native species with a focus on species of high conservation and economic value. | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on addressing climate change impacts, with the NBSAP target emphasizing species and habitat monitoring and the NDC target enhancing resilience in coastal communities. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as biodiversity impacts in marine environments can affect fisheries, and aligning these targets could lead to improved conservation strategies that benefit both species and livelihoods, creating measurable benefits for both conservation efforts and community resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.2: Monitor, assess and document the impact of climate change on species and their habitats, by generating species prediction distribution models under future climate scenarios for at least 50 native species with a focus on species of high conservation and economic value. | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on understanding and addressing the impacts of climate change on ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing species distribution and the NDC target concentrating on vulnerability assessments. Both targets address related ecosystems (biodiversity and ecosystems affected by climate change) and target similar audiences, suggesting that aligning their actions could enhance resource efficiency and lead to more comprehensive conservation strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.2: Monitor, assess and document the impact of climate change on species and their habitats, by generating species prediction distribution models under future climate scenarios for at least 50 native species with a focus on species of high conservation and economic value. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | Both targets aim to address the impacts of climate change on biodiversity, with the NBSAP target focusing on understanding species distribution changes and the NDC target emphasizing resilience and mitigation strategies. The ecosystems involved are related, as the biodiversity affected by climate change in the NBSAP target can be considered part of the vulnerable ecosystems highlighted in the NDC target, suggesting that aligning these efforts could enhance resource efficiency and conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.2: Monitor, assess and document the impact of climate change on species and their habitats, by generating species prediction distribution models under future climate scenarios for at least 50 native species with a focus on species of high conservation and economic value. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and understanding species distribution in the context of climate change, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed are related, as the NBSAP target's focus on biodiversity affected by climate change can complement the NDC target's efforts in rehabilitating degraded ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in conservation and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.2: Monitor, assess and document the impact of climate change on species and their habitats, by generating species prediction distribution models under future climate scenarios for at least 50 native species with a focus on species of high conservation and economic value. | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | Both targets aim to enhance species conservation in the context of climate change, with the NBSAP target focusing on understanding species distribution changes and the NDC target emphasizing active management and resilience. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets address biodiversity affected by climate change, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary conservation strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.2: Monitor, assess and document the impact of climate change on species and their habitats, by generating species prediction distribution models under future climate scenarios for at least 50 native species with a focus on species of high conservation and economic value. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the impact of climate change on species and the NDC target promoting sustainable management of ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry can be affected by changes in species distribution due to climate change, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and improve conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.2: Monitor, assess and document the impact of climate change on species and their habitats, by generating species prediction distribution models under future climate scenarios for at least 50 native species with a focus on species of high conservation and economic value. | NDC Key Action 5.7: Climate-proof fishing ports and develop marine aquaculture to address future climate challenges and improve fishers’ livelihood, strengthening food security. | The goals of both targets address climate change impacts, with the NBSAP target focusing on biodiversity and species conservation, while the NDC target emphasizes improving livelihoods in the fisheries sector. Both ecosystems are interconnected, as healthy marine environments support biodiversity, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and resilience in both conservation and fisheries management. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.2: Monitor, assess and document the impact of climate change on species and their habitats, by generating species prediction distribution models under future climate scenarios for at least 50 native species with a focus on species of high conservation and economic value. | NDC Adaptation Priority 6: Reduce disaster risk and minimize damage by mitigating and adapting to climate-related natural hazards and extreme weather | The goals of both targets address climate change impacts, with the NBSAP target focusing on species and habitats while the NDC target emphasizes disaster risk reduction. By aligning these targets, resources can be optimized through shared data and strategies that enhance both biodiversity conservation and community resilience to climate-related events. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.2: Monitor, assess and document the impact of climate change on species and their habitats, by generating species prediction distribution models under future climate scenarios for at least 50 native species with a focus on species of high conservation and economic value. | NDC Key Action 7.2: Assess the population and public health vulnerability to climate change, identifying current and future health effects, as well as impacts related to the additional burden of climate change on health | The goals of both targets address the impacts of climate change, with the NBSAP target focusing on biodiversity and species distribution, while the NDC target emphasizes public health vulnerabilities. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies, as understanding species distribution changes can inform public health strategies related to climate impacts on vulnerable populations. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity in natural ecosystems and the NDC target focusing on agricultural resilience. Both targets address ecosystems that are interconnected, as agricultural practices can impact natural ecosystems, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, albeit in different ecosystems. The NBSAP target's emphasis on biodiversity resilience in natural ecosystems can complement the NDC target's focus on agricultural resilience, as healthy ecosystems support sustainable agriculture, leading to measurable benefits in resource management and conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, albeit in different ecosystems. The NBSAP target's emphasis on natural ecosystems can complement the NDC target's focus on fisheries and marine environments, as both are interconnected within broader coastal-marine ecosystems, allowing for resource efficiency and synergistic conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on addressing climate change impacts on ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing adaptation plans and conservation projects, while the NDC target aims to conduct vulnerability assessments to identify risks and adaptation needs. The ecosystems involved are related, as terrestrial ecosystems can include areas that are also considered vulnerable under the NBSAP, and aligning these targets could lead to enhanced resource efficiency and complementary strategies for biodiversity resilience and climate adaptation. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity resilience and mitigating climate change impacts, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems targeted are related, as both address vulnerable ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions in conservation and adaptation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem resilience and integrity, with a focus on vulnerable ecosystems. The ecosystems targeted in both policies can be related, as natural ecosystems may include degraded areas that require rehabilitation, and aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and resilience, with the NBSAP target focusing on adaptation plans for vulnerable ecosystems and the NDC target emphasizing ecosystem-based approaches through reforestation. The ecosystems involved (natural ecosystems and upper watersheds) can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary conservation efforts, ultimately boosting biodiversity and resilience in both contexts. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity resilience and species conservation in the face of climate change, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems targeted (natural ecosystems and protected areas) can be seen as related, and aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary conservation strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing natural ecosystems and the NDC target addressing agricultural and forestry sectors, which can be interconnected. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies that enhance ecosystem services while promoting conservation and restoration efforts across both natural and managed ecosystems. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Key Action 5.7: Climate-proof fishing ports and develop marine aquaculture to address future climate challenges and improve fishers’ livelihood, strengthening food security. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience in ecosystems affected by climate change, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and the NDC target addressing livelihoods in the fisheries sector. The marine environment, which includes ecosystems like coral reefs and mangroves, can be seen as related to the natural ecosystems mentioned in the NBSAP target, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Adaptation Priority 6: Reduce disaster risk and minimize damage by mitigating and adapting to climate-related natural hazards and extreme weather | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate-related challenges, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and ecosystem adaptation, while the NDC target addresses disaster risk reduction. The ecosystems involved can be interconnected, as healthy natural ecosystems contribute to disaster risk mitigation, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Adaptation Priority 1: Strengthen the agricultural sector’s resilience to enhance Lebanon’s agricultural output in a climate-smart manner to improve food security | Both targets aim to enhance food security through sustainable practices, with the NBSAP target focusing on biodiversity conservation in multiple ecosystems, including agriculture, while the NDC target emphasizes climate-smart agricultural practices. The ecosystems are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved agricultural resilience, creating synergies that enhance both biodiversity and food security outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 1.1: Restore the livelihoods and productive capacity of farmers and producers, by prioritizing the rebuilding of damaged infrastructure, restoring or deploying climate-smart infrastructure (i.e. irrigation systems, water reservoirs, terraces, greenhouses, hydroponic systems, animal husbandry infrastructure, beehives, aquaculture infrastructure, etc.) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing productivity and resilience in agriculture, which creates a meaningful connection. Additionally, both targets operate within the agriculture ecosystem, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance food security and livelihoods. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets emphasize sustainable practices in agriculture, with a focus on resilience and food security, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, both targets address similar ecosystems and target audiences, suggesting that aligning them could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and enhanced implementation of sustainable practices. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 1.5: Create a resilience fund to support farmers in transitioning to more sustainable farming systems | Both targets focus on sustainable practices within the agriculture sector, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and the NDC target supporting farmers' transition to sustainable systems. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies, as sustainable farming practices can contribute to biodiversity conservation and improved ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 1.8: Support the Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute and local nurseries by creating germplasm banks of animal breeds and plant material (climate-smart cultivars adapted to various climatic extremes, and of native tree species for their genetic pool and potential use as rootstocks) and supply nurseries with propagation material, and support seed multiplication programs | Both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience within the agricultural sector, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management and the NDC target supporting genetic diversity through germplasm banks. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits such as improved food security and enhanced agricultural resilience through shared resources and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 1.9: Undertake studies on water consumption and water needs of animal breeds, various crops and cultivars, and their variability with climate change, agriculture production systems (crop rotations, no-tillage agriculture, organic farming, mixed farming), and regions. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural productivity and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and the NDC target addressing water management in agriculture. Both ecosystems (agriculture and water management) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary practices that enhance food security and climate resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 1.10: Coordinate with national DRR efforts to enhance LARI’s capacity to provide efficient, agriculture-specific early-warning services for farmers and fishers, particularly for climate adversities and pest outbreaks including preventive, anticipatory, or curative measures | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural and fisheries productivity while addressing resilience to climate adversities, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, both targets operate within the agriculture and fisheries ecosystems, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and preparedness, ultimately benefiting both biodiversity conservation and food security. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 1.11: Develop a suitability map for crops taking into consideration future climatic scenarios, other hazards, and future availability of water resources for irrigation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural resilience and productivity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management and biodiversity conservation, while the NDC target aims to improve decision-making for crop selection under future climatic scenarios. Both targets operate within the agricultural ecosystem, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary strategies that enhance food security and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability within agricultural systems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and the NDC target addressing climate resilience. The ecosystems involved (agriculture, aquaculture, and water resource management) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and enhanced agricultural productivity, creating measurable benefits in both biodiversity conservation and climate adaptation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability within the fisheries sector, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and the NDC target addressing adaptation measures for marine-dependent livelihoods. The ecosystems involved are related, as fisheries are a component of both agricultural and marine environments, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes for both biodiversity and community resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Actions 3.2: Develop and implement integrated watershed management at the basin level, and climate-resilient stormwater management plans to address droughts, increased rainfall intensity and flooding risks. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability, albeit in different ecosystems. The NBSAP target's emphasis on sustainable management in agriculture and related sectors can complement the NDC target's integrated watershed management, as improved agricultural practices can positively impact watershed health, leading to measurable benefits in both food security and climate resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management in production systems and the NDC target addressing vulnerability assessments for ecosystems. The ecosystems involved (agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry in the NBSAP target and terrestrial and marine ecosystems in the NDC target) can be interconnected, particularly in coastal areas, allowing for resource efficiency and complementary strategies that enhance both food security and climate adaptation. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management of production systems and the NDC target addressing climate change impacts on biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable agricultural practices can contribute to the resilience of vulnerable ecosystems, creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management in agriculture and related sectors, while the NDC target aims at restoring and maintaining ecosystem integrity. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as sustainable agricultural practices can contribute to the health of terrestrial and coastal ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem service delivery. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management across multiple sectors and the NDC target concentrating on ecosystem restoration. The ecosystems involved, while distinct, can be interconnected, as sustainable agricultural practices can positively influence watershed health, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and food security. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management of ecosystems and the NDC target concentrating on species conservation and climate resilience. The ecosystems involved, while distinct, are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance biodiversity conservation and food security. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets share a common goal of sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry while conserving biodiversity, indicating a meaningful connection. The ecosystems are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and enhanced ecosystem services, as both targets aim to improve food security and resilience in these sectors. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 5.7: Climate-proof fishing ports and develop marine aquaculture to address future climate challenges and improve fishers’ livelihood, strengthening food security. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing food security and improving livelihoods, with a shared emphasis on the fisheries sector. The ecosystems involved are related, as sustainable management in agriculture and aquaculture can complement climate-proofing efforts in marine environments, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Adaptation Priority 1: Strengthen the agricultural sector’s resilience to enhance Lebanon’s agricultural output in a climate-smart manner to improve food security | Both targets focus on enhancing agricultural practices to improve food security, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. Additionally, both operate within the agricultural sector and target similar audiences, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and resilience in agricultural practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Action 1.1: Restore the livelihoods and productive capacity of farmers and producers, by prioritizing the rebuilding of damaged infrastructure, restoring or deploying climate-smart infrastructure (i.e. irrigation systems, water reservoirs, terraces, greenhouses, hydroponic systems, animal husbandry infrastructure, beehives, aquaculture infrastructure, etc.) | Both targets focus on enhancing agricultural practices and improving the livelihoods of farmers, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems are related, as both targets operate within the agricultural sector, and aligning them could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance sustainability and productivity in farming. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets emphasize sustainable agricultural practices, with the NBSAP target focusing on integrating these practices into national strategies and the NDC target aiming to strengthen resilience. Both targets address the agricultural ecosystem and target similar audiences, suggesting that aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and create measurable benefits in sustainability and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Action 1.5: Create a resilience fund to support farmers in transitioning to more sustainable farming systems | Both targets aim to support sustainable agriculture, with the NBSAP target focusing on integrating sustainable practices into national strategies and the NDC target emphasizing the transition to sustainable farming systems. The ecosystems are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation, leading to improved sustainability and resilience in agricultural practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Action 1.8: Support the Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute and local nurseries by creating germplasm banks of animal breeds and plant material (climate-smart cultivars adapted to various climatic extremes, and of native tree species for their genetic pool and potential use as rootstocks) and supply nurseries with propagation material, and support seed multiplication programs | Both targets focus on enhancing agricultural sustainability and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable agricultural practices and the NDC target supporting biodiversity through germplasm banks. The ecosystems of agriculture and biodiversity management are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced agricultural systems through shared practices and genetic diversity. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Action 1.9: Undertake studies on water consumption and water needs of animal breeds, various crops and cultivars, and their variability with climate change, agriculture production systems (crop rotations, no-tillage agriculture, organic farming, mixed farming), and regions. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural practices, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable agriculture and the NDC target addressing water management in agriculture. Both targets operate within the agricultural ecosystem and target similar audiences, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource management and resilience to climate change, ultimately enhancing agricultural productivity and sustainability. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Action 1.10: Coordinate with national DRR efforts to enhance LARI’s capacity to provide efficient, agriculture-specific early-warning services for farmers and fishers, particularly for climate adversities and pest outbreaks including preventive, anticipatory, or curative measures | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural practices and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable agriculture and the NDC target aiming to improve preparedness for climate adversities. Both targets address the agricultural sector and target similar audiences (farmers), suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and better outcomes in food security and climate resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Action 1.11: Develop a suitability map for crops taking into consideration future climatic scenarios, other hazards, and future availability of water resources for irrigation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural practices and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable agriculture and the NDC target addressing climate adaptability. Both targets operate within the agricultural sector, and aligning them could lead to improved decision-making and resource management, ultimately enhancing food security and agricultural productivity. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability in agriculture, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable agricultural practices and the NDC target aiming to improve resilience to climate change. Both targets address the agricultural ecosystem and target similar audiences, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to improved resource management and enhanced agricultural productivity through complementary practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Action 1.13: Enhance efficient use of irrigation water, including the use of renewable energy (RE) in pressurized and metered distribution, by supporting research and development in defining crop water climate demand, and adapting irrigation scheduling in pilot projects within various irrigation schemes | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural practices, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable agriculture and the NDC target concentrating on efficient irrigation. Both targets operate within the agricultural ecosystem, and aligning them could lead to improved resource management and measurable benefits in water usage and sustainability practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable agricultural practices that can enhance biodiversity, while the NDC target aims to increase biodiversity resilience against climate change. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable agriculture can positively impact vulnerable ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and enhanced outcomes for both agricultural sustainability and biodiversity resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and ecological integrity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable agriculture and the NDC target focusing on ecosystem services. The ecosystems involved can be interconnected, as sustainable agricultural practices can improve the health of surrounding ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource management and ecological restoration. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets aim to ensure sustainable management within the agricultural sector, with a focus on enhancing food security and ecosystem services. The ecosystems addressed are related, as agriculture is a component of broader food systems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary policy implementation. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Adaptation Priority 6: Reduce disaster risk and minimize damage by mitigating and adapting to climate-related natural hazards and extreme weather | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability, with the NBSAP target promoting sustainable agricultural practices that can mitigate climate-related risks. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable agriculture can contribute to disaster risk reduction, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved community resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 1.1: Restore the livelihoods and productive capacity of farmers and producers, by prioritizing the rebuilding of damaged infrastructure, restoring or deploying climate-smart infrastructure (i.e. irrigation systems, water reservoirs, terraces, greenhouses, hydroponic systems, animal husbandry infrastructure, beehives, aquaculture infrastructure, etc.) | The goals of both targets focus on restoration and enhancement, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem functions and services, while the NDC target aims to restore livelihoods through climate-smart infrastructure in agriculture. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy ecosystems contribute to agricultural productivity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits for both farmers and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem functions and services, while the NDC target aims at agricultural resilience through sustainable practices. Both targets address ecosystems and audiences that overlap, suggesting that aligning them could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved outcomes for both ecosystems and agricultural practices. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and improving ecosystem services, with the NBSAP target emphasizing broader ecosystem functions and the NDC target concentrating on agricultural resilience. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable land and water management practices can enhance the overall health of ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and complementary outcomes for both farmers and broader ecological systems. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem functions and services that can support coastal communities, while the NDC target specifically addresses the resilience of fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods. The ecosystems involved are related, as coastal-marine ecosystems encompass both the broader ecosystem services mentioned in the NBSAP target and the specific fisheries and marine environments targeted by the NDC, suggesting that aligning these efforts could optimize resources and create measurable benefits for both communities and ecosystems. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Actions 3.2: Develop and implement integrated watershed management at the basin level, and climate-resilient stormwater management plans to address droughts, increased rainfall intensity and flooding risks. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to environmental challenges, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem functions and services, while the NDC target addresses specific water management issues. The ecosystems involved (watersheds and broader ecosystems providing services) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary management strategies, ultimately enhancing both water availability and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem functions and addressing vulnerabilities, which are interconnected. By aligning the actions of implementing nature-based solutions with conducting vulnerability assessments, stakeholders can optimize resources and develop comprehensive strategies that improve resilience in both terrestrial and marine ecosystems. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance resilience and improve ecosystem functions, with a shared focus on nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as vulnerable ecosystems to climate change can include those providing essential services, leading to measurable benefits through coordinated actions and resource optimization. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets share a common goal of restoring and enhancing nature's contributions to people, with actions focused on implementing nature-based solutions. The ecosystems addressed are related, as both targets aim to improve ecosystem services, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and enhanced ecological integrity. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | Both targets aim to restore and enhance nature's contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The NBSAP target's broader focus on various ecosystems, including those serviced by upper watersheds, complements the NDC target's specific action of reforesting upper watersheds, suggesting that aligning these efforts could lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity and ecosystem resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem functions and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing nature's contributions to people and the NDC target concentrating on species conservation. Both targets address ecosystems, with the NBSAP encompassing broader ecosystem services that can support species conservation efforts outlined in the NDC, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem services and resilience, with the NBSAP focusing on broader ecosystem functions and the NDC specifically addressing agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and measurable benefits in food security and biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Adaptation Priority 5: Reduce the vulnerability of climate change impacts on urban infrastructure in a sustainable approach | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem functions and services that can support urban infrastructure resilience addressed in the NDC target. Additionally, the ecosystems involved can be interconnected, as urban areas often rely on surrounding ecosystems for services like climate regulation and disaster protection, creating potential for resource efficiency and complementary strategies. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 5.7: Climate-proof fishing ports and develop marine aquaculture to address future climate challenges and improve fishers’ livelihood, strengthening food security. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and improving livelihoods, albeit in different ecosystems. The marine environment and fisheries sector can benefit from nature-based solutions that enhance ecosystem services, creating synergies that lead to improved food security and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Adaptation Priority 6: Reduce disaster risk and minimize damage by mitigating and adapting to climate-related natural hazards and extreme weather | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to natural hazards and improving ecosystem functions, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved are related, as nature-based solutions can directly contribute to disaster risk reduction, leading to clear, measurable benefits in resource efficiency and policy implementation. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 6.5: Strengthen disaster-resilient public and private investments by enhancing risk prevention in critical facilities, encouraging private-sector financing for disaster management, providing voluntary guidelines for homeowners, establishing mandatory standards for critical infrastructure, and promoting resilience through proper design, construction, retrofitting, and maintenance while considering economic, social, structural, technological, and environmental impacts. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem functions and services that can support disaster resilience outlined in the NDC target. Additionally, both targets address stakeholders involved in ecosystem management and disaster preparedness, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in disaster risk reduction and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 7.2: Assess the population and public health vulnerability to climate change, identifying current and future health effects, as well as impacts related to the additional burden of climate change on health | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and understanding vulnerabilities, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem functions that can mitigate health impacts related to climate change. By aligning these targets, there is potential for improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies that address both ecosystem health and public health vulnerabilities in the face of climate change. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 7.6: Develop and implement a climate and health adaptation plan in complementarity with the National Health and Environment Strategy Framework of Action 2021-26. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem functions and services that can support health adaptation efforts outlined in the NDC target. Additionally, both targets involve stakeholders in ecosystem management and health policy, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved outcomes for both ecosystems and health systems. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem services and the NDC target concentrating on agricultural resilience. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable agricultural practices can benefit from enhanced ecosystem services, leading to measurable improvements in both environmental stability and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, albeit in different contexts (natural hazards vs. climate change). The ecosystems involved (natural environments and agriculture) can be interconnected, as healthy ecosystems support agricultural productivity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and shared practices that benefit both environmental and agricultural stakeholders. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, with the NBSAP target addressing natural hazards and ecosystem services, while the NDC target supports coastal communities against climate change threats. The ecosystems involved are related, as natural environments can support fisheries and marine ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary adaptation measures for both ecosystems and communities. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Actions 3.2: Develop and implement integrated watershed management at the basin level, and climate-resilient stormwater management plans to address droughts, increased rainfall intensity and flooding risks. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to environmental challenges, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem services and the NDC target addressing climate-related water management. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as effective watershed management can benefit from nature-based solutions, leading to measurable improvements in resource efficiency and overall environmental health. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target focusing on nature-based solutions and the NDC target emphasizing vulnerability assessments. The ecosystems addressed are related, as both terrestrial and marine ecosystems can benefit from improved management practices, and aligning these targets could lead to more efficient resource use and complementary strategies for adaptation and mitigation. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance resilience, with the NBSAP focusing on natural hazards and ecosystem services, while the NDC emphasizes climate change impacts on biodiversity. The actions proposed in both targets involve nature-based solutions, and the ecosystems addressed are interconnected, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in real-world implementation. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem services and resilience through nature-based solutions, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems addressed are related, as both involve natural environments, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in ecosystem rehabilitation and resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem services and resilience, with the NBSAP target focusing on broader natural environments while the NDC target specifically addresses upper watersheds. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits, such as improved biodiversity and reduced flooding, by integrating nature-based solutions with reforestation efforts, thereby optimizing resource use and creating synergies in implementation. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, whether to natural hazards or climate change, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved—natural environments and protected areas—can be related, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in conservation and ecosystem management. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets aim to enhance resilience and ecosystem services, with the NBSAP focusing on natural environments and the NDC emphasizing sustainable management of agriculture and related sectors. The ecosystems involved can be interconnected, as healthy natural environments can support agricultural productivity and biodiversity, leading to measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Adaptation Priority 5: Reduce the vulnerability of climate change impacts on urban infrastructure in a sustainable approach | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, albeit in different contexts (natural ecosystems vs. urban infrastructure). The actions proposed in both targets can complement each other, as nature-based solutions can be integrated into urban planning to mitigate climate change impacts, creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and improved infrastructure resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Action 5.3: Support the recovery and reconstruction of areas destroyed by war, incorporating sustainable and Nature-Based urban adaptation measures | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, albeit in different contexts (natural vs. urban environments). The actions proposed in both targets involve nature-based solutions, which can be complementary, and the ecosystems can be related as urban areas can incorporate elements of natural environments, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecological health. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Action 5.7: Climate-proof fishing ports and develop marine aquaculture to address future climate challenges and improve fishers’ livelihood, strengthening food security. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, with the NBSAP target addressing natural hazards and ecosystem services, while the NDC target aims to improve livelihoods and food security in the fishing sector. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy marine environments contribute to overall ecosystem resilience, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary benefits for both environmental management and community livelihoods. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Adaptation Priority 6: Reduce disaster risk and minimize damage by mitigating and adapting to climate-related natural hazards and extreme weather | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to natural hazards, with the NBSAP target emphasizing nature-based solutions and the NDC target addressing disaster risk reduction. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as nature-based solutions can directly contribute to minimizing damage from climate-related hazards, creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Action 6.5: Strengthen disaster-resilient public and private investments by enhancing risk prevention in critical facilities, encouraging private-sector financing for disaster management, providing voluntary guidelines for homeowners, establishing mandatory standards for critical infrastructure, and promoting resilience through proper design, construction, retrofitting, and maintenance while considering economic, social, structural, technological, and environmental impacts. | Both targets aim to enhance resilience to natural hazards, with the NBSAP target focusing on ecosystem-based solutions and the NDC target emphasizing infrastructure resilience. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as nature-based solutions can support disaster management efforts, leading to measurable benefits through resource optimization and complementary strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Adaptation Priority 1: Strengthen the agricultural sector’s resilience to enhance Lebanon’s agricultural output in a climate-smart manner to improve food security | Both targets focus on enhancing agricultural practices, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and resilience, while the NDC target aims to improve food security through climate-smart agriculture. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits such as improved agricultural productivity and biodiversity, optimizing resources and creating synergies in implementation. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 1.1: Restore the livelihoods and productive capacity of farmers and producers, by prioritizing the rebuilding of damaged infrastructure, restoring or deploying climate-smart infrastructure (i.e. irrigation systems, water reservoirs, terraces, greenhouses, hydroponic systems, animal husbandry infrastructure, beehives, aquaculture infrastructure, etc.) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural practices and improving the livelihoods of farmers, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, both targets operate within the agriculture ecosystem, and aligning them could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance the overall resilience and productivity of agricultural systems. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | Both targets focus on enhancing agricultural resilience and sustainability, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems addressed are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions in ecosystem restoration and sustainable agricultural practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 1.5: Create a resilience fund to support farmers in transitioning to more sustainable farming systems | Both targets focus on agriculture and aim to enhance sustainability and resilience within farming practices. The NBSAP target's emphasis on biodiversity and ecosystem restoration can complement the NDC target's goal of supporting farmers in transitioning to sustainable systems, creating synergies that enhance resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in agricultural practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 1.8: Support the Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute and local nurseries by creating germplasm banks of animal breeds and plant material (climate-smart cultivars adapted to various climatic extremes, and of native tree species for their genetic pool and potential use as rootstocks) and supply nurseries with propagation material, and support seed multiplication programs | Both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience within the agricultural sector, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem restoration and the NDC target supporting germplasm banks. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance agricultural practices and biodiversity management. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 1.9: Undertake studies on water consumption and water needs of animal breeds, various crops and cultivars, and their variability with climate change, agriculture production systems (crop rotations, no-tillage agriculture, organic farming, mixed farming), and regions. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural practices and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and ecosystem restoration, while the NDC target addresses water management in agriculture. Both targets operate within the agriculture ecosystem, and aligning them could lead to improved resource management and agricultural productivity, creating measurable benefits through shared strategies and collaborative efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 1.10: Coordinate with national DRR efforts to enhance LARI’s capacity to provide efficient, agriculture-specific early-warning services for farmers and fishers, particularly for climate adversities and pest outbreaks including preventive, anticipatory, or curative measures | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and ecosystem restoration, while the NDC target aims to improve early-warning services for climate adversities. Both targets operate within the agriculture sector and can create synergies by integrating biodiversity considerations into early-warning systems, leading to improved preparedness and reduced losses in agricultural practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 1.11: Develop a suitability map for crops taking into consideration future climatic scenarios, other hazards, and future availability of water resources for irrigation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and ecosystem restoration, while the NDC target aims to optimize crop selection based on climatic scenarios. Their actions and ecosystems are interconnected, as improved biodiversity can support better crop suitability and water resource management, leading to measurable benefits in agricultural practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience in agriculture, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and ecosystem restoration, while the NDC target aims at improving sustainable land and water management. Their actions are complementary, as both involve agroforestry and agricultural practices, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in agricultural productivity and biodiversity. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 1.13: Enhance efficient use of irrigation water, including the use of renewable energy (RE) in pressurized and metered distribution, by supporting research and development in defining crop water climate demand, and adapting irrigation scheduling in pilot projects within various irrigation schemes | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural practices, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and resilience while the NDC target aims at improving irrigation efficiency. Both targets operate within the agricultural ecosystem, and aligning them could lead to improved resource management and optimized practices that benefit both biodiversity and water usage in agriculture. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity resilience, with the NBSAP focusing on agricultural practices and ecosystem restoration, while the NDC emphasizes minimizing climate change impacts on biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed are related, as agricultural areas can be vulnerable to climate change, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance both agricultural resilience and biodiversity. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and integrity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing agrobiodiversity in agriculture and the NDC target addressing broader ecosystem services. The ecosystems involved, particularly in agriculture and degraded terrestrial areas, can be interconnected, allowing for resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance both agricultural practices and ecosystem restoration efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience through ecosystem-based approaches, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (agriculture and upper watersheds) can be related, as healthy agricultural practices can contribute to watershed health, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem restoration. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience, albeit in different contexts (agriculture vs. conservation). The ecosystems involved (agriculture and protected areas) can be interconnected, and aligning actions could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in species conservation and agricultural practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and resilience within agricultural systems, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems involved (agriculture) are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in food security and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP Target 18: By 2030, at least 40% of large enterprises (those with over 250 employees) and 20% of medium enterprises (those with 50-249 employees) have implemented plans for sustainable production in key sectors (i.e. industrial, agriculture, energy, and tourism), to mitigate or prevent negative impacts on ecosystems from the use of natural resources | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | Both targets aim to promote sustainable practices, with the NBSAP focusing on sustainable production in key sectors and the NDC emphasizing agricultural resilience through sustainable practices. The ecosystems involved (agriculture and broader natural resource management) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation, leading to measurable benefits for both enterprises and agricultural communities. |
| NBSAP Target 18: By 2030, at least 40% of large enterprises (those with over 250 employees) and 20% of medium enterprises (those with 50-249 employees) have implemented plans for sustainable production in key sectors (i.e. industrial, agriculture, energy, and tourism), to mitigate or prevent negative impacts on ecosystems from the use of natural resources | NDC Key Action 1.11: Develop a suitability map for crops taking into consideration future climatic scenarios, other hazards, and future availability of water resources for irrigation | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability within the agricultural sector, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable production and the NDC target aiming for improved crop selection and irrigation practices. Both targets address the agricultural ecosystem, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and resilience, as sustainable production plans can inform better crop management and water resource utilization. |
| NBSAP Target 18: By 2030, at least 40% of large enterprises (those with over 250 employees) and 20% of medium enterprises (those with 50-249 employees) have implemented plans for sustainable production in key sectors (i.e. industrial, agriculture, energy, and tourism), to mitigate or prevent negative impacts on ecosystems from the use of natural resources | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable practices, with the NBSAP targeting sustainable production in key sectors and the NDC enhancing resilience in agriculture through sustainable land and water management. The ecosystems of agriculture and broader natural resource management are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary practices that enhance both agricultural productivity and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 18: By 2030, at least 40% of large enterprises (those with over 250 employees) and 20% of medium enterprises (those with 50-249 employees) have implemented plans for sustainable production in key sectors (i.e. industrial, agriculture, energy, and tourism), to mitigate or prevent negative impacts on ecosystems from the use of natural resources | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and resilience within ecosystems, with the NBSAP target addressing sustainable production in key sectors and the NDC target supporting coastal communities reliant on marine resources. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable practices in agriculture and industry can positively impact fisheries and marine environments, creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and shared adaptation strategies. |
| NBSAP Target 18: By 2030, at least 40% of large enterprises (those with over 250 employees) and 20% of medium enterprises (those with 50-249 employees) have implemented plans for sustainable production in key sectors (i.e. industrial, agriculture, energy, and tourism), to mitigate or prevent negative impacts on ecosystems from the use of natural resources | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on mitigating negative impacts on ecosystems, with the NBSAP targeting sustainable production and the NDC emphasizing resilience against climate change. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as sustainable practices in key sectors can enhance the resilience of vulnerable ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and biodiversity outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 18: By 2030, at least 40% of large enterprises (those with over 250 employees) and 20% of medium enterprises (those with 50-249 employees) have implemented plans for sustainable production in key sectors (i.e. industrial, agriculture, energy, and tourism), to mitigate or prevent negative impacts on ecosystems from the use of natural resources | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable production and the NDC target focusing on ecosystem rehabilitation. The ecosystems addressed, while different in specific focus, can be interconnected, as sustainable production in key sectors can contribute to the restoration and maintenance of degraded ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in ecological integrity and service delivery. |
| NBSAP Target 18: By 2030, at least 40% of large enterprises (those with over 250 employees) and 20% of medium enterprises (those with 50-249 employees) have implemented plans for sustainable production in key sectors (i.e. industrial, agriculture, energy, and tourism), to mitigate or prevent negative impacts on ecosystems from the use of natural resources | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets aim to promote sustainable practices within overlapping ecosystems, specifically agriculture and related sectors. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementing sustainable production plans while conserving biodiversity, leading to measurable improvements in resilience and productivity. |

**Desertification, drought, and land degradation**

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
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| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, ensure that at least 20% of all natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas (PAs) are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, as well as bringing biodiversity loss close to zero in areas of high biodiversity importance and ecosystems of high ecological integrity, while respecting the rights of local communities. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to promote sustainable management of natural ecosystems, with the NBSAP focusing on biodiversity outside Protected Areas and the NDC emphasizing sustainable resource use in forests, rangelands, and fisheries. The ecosystems addressed are related, as forests and rangelands can be part of broader natural ecosystems, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, ensure that at least 20% of all natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas (PAs) are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, as well as bringing biodiversity loss close to zero in areas of high biodiversity importance and ecosystems of high ecological integrity, while respecting the rights of local communities. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing participatory management of natural ecosystems and the NDC target addressing climate change impacts on vulnerable ecosystems. Since both targets aim to protect and manage ecosystems while involving local stakeholders, aligning them could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance biodiversity outcomes in the face of climate change. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, ensure that at least 20% of all natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas (PAs) are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, as well as bringing biodiversity loss close to zero in areas of high biodiversity importance and ecosystems of high ecological integrity, while respecting the rights of local communities. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and managing ecosystems effectively, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets can be related, as natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas may include degraded areas that require rehabilitation, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in ecosystem management. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem services and the NDC target addressing sustainable land and water management. The ecosystems involved, particularly in agriculture and water resource management, can benefit from improved ecological practices, creating measurable synergies that enhance both agricultural productivity and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to restore and enhance the health of degraded ecosystems, with a focus on sustainable management practices. The ecosystems addressed in both targets (degraded terrestrial and marine ecosystems in the NBSAP and forests, rangelands, and fisheries in the NDC) can be interconnected, allowing for synergies in resource management and implementation efforts that could lead to measurable benefits in ecological integrity and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Actions 2.2: Restoration of degraded lands affected by war, through reforestation, protection, assisted regeneration and other means | Both targets aim to restore degraded ecosystems, with the NBSAP focusing on a broader range of ecosystems while the NDC specifically addresses lands affected by war. The actions of rehabilitation and restoration can complement each other, leading to improved ecological integrity and enhanced ecosystem services, particularly in areas where war-affected lands overlap with other degraded ecosystems. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem integrity and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing rehabilitation and the NDC target addressing climate change impacts. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as degraded ecosystems can be vulnerable to climate change, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in both biodiversity and ecosystem service delivery. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets share a common goal of safeguarding ecosystem services and enhancing ecological integrity and connectivity, indicating a meaningful connection. The ecosystems targeted are the same, and aligning their actions could lead to resource efficiency and complementary outcomes, particularly through the use of nature-based solutions and shared stakeholder engagement. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and restoring ecological integrity, which are interconnected objectives. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (degraded ecosystems and upper watersheds) can be related, as upper watersheds may influence the health of surrounding terrestrial and coastal ecosystems, allowing for complementary actions that enhance overall ecological resilience and service delivery. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.3: Develop technical guidelines for the rehabilitation of the different types of degraded sites and give them a legally binding status | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to rehabilitate degraded areas and promote sustainable resource management, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals and actions. The ecosystems involved, particularly degraded sites and forests, can be seen as related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to improved ecological health and biodiversity restoration in Lebanon. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.3: Develop technical guidelines for the rehabilitation of the different types of degraded sites and give them a legally binding status | NDC Key Actions 2.2: Restoration of degraded lands affected by war, through reforestation, protection, assisted regeneration and other means | Both targets focus on the rehabilitation of degraded lands, with the NBSAP target emphasizing guidelines for various ecosystems and the NDC target specifically addressing lands affected by war. The shared goal of improving ecological health and biodiversity, along with the potential for resource efficiency and complementary actions, suggests that aligning these targets could enhance implementation and outcomes in a real-world context. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.3: Develop technical guidelines for the rehabilitation of the different types of degraded sites and give them a legally binding status | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological health and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing rehabilitation and the NDC target addressing climate change impacts. The ecosystems involved are related, as degraded sites can be vulnerable to climate change, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity restoration and resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.3: Develop technical guidelines for the rehabilitation of the different types of degraded sites and give them a legally binding status | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to rehabilitate degraded ecosystems, with the NBSAP focusing on guidelines for various degraded sites and the NDC emphasizing nature-based solutions for ecosystem restoration. The ecosystems addressed are related, as both targets encompass degraded areas, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and improve ecological outcomes through shared strategies and stakeholder engagement. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.3: Develop technical guidelines for the rehabilitation of the different types of degraded sites and give them a legally binding status | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on ecological restoration and enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target addressing rehabilitation of degraded sites and the NDC target emphasizing reforestation in upper watersheds. Since upper watersheds can be considered a specific type of degraded site, aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and measurable benefits in biodiversity restoration and ecological health. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.6: Designate selected degraded sites as pilot sites for research and development of effective rehabilitation methods | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets focus on the rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems, with the NBSAP target specifically addressing degraded sites and the NDC target encompassing broader landscapes, including forests and rangelands. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementing sustainable management practices, leading to improved ecosystem recovery and increased forest cover in Lebanon. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.6: Designate selected degraded sites as pilot sites for research and development of effective rehabilitation methods | NDC Key Actions 2.2: Restoration of degraded lands affected by war, through reforestation, protection, assisted regeneration and other means | Both targets focus on the rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing research and development methods, while the NDC target addresses restoration efforts specifically in lands affected by war. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable improvements in ecosystem recovery and health. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.6: Designate selected degraded sites as pilot sites for research and development of effective rehabilitation methods | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem recovery and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing rehabilitation methods and the NDC target addressing climate change impacts. The ecosystems involved are related, as degraded sites can be vulnerable to climate change, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for ecosystem management. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.6: Designate selected degraded sites as pilot sites for research and development of effective rehabilitation methods | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to rehabilitate degraded ecosystems, with the NBSAP focusing on effective methods and the NDC emphasizing nature-based solutions. The ecosystems targeted are related, as both include degraded sites, and aligning these efforts could enhance resource efficiency and improve ecological outcomes through shared methodologies and stakeholder engagement. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.6: Designate selected degraded sites as pilot sites for research and development of effective rehabilitation methods | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem restoration and rehabilitation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing effective methods for degraded sites and the NDC target aiming to enhance nature's contributions through ecosystem-based approaches. The ecosystems involved, while different in specificity (degraded sites vs. upper watersheds), can be interconnected, as rehabilitating degraded sites can contribute to the health of upper watersheds, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity restoration and the NDC target aiming to improve agricultural resilience. The ecosystems involved, such as degraded lands and agricultural areas, can be interconnected, allowing for synergies in resource management and sustainable practices that benefit both biodiversity and agricultural productivity. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to restore and enhance ecosystem health, with a focus on sustainable practices in similar ecosystems such as rangelands and degraded landscapes. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and collaborative efforts in environmental management, ultimately improving biodiversity and forest cover in Lebanon. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Actions 2.2: Restoration of degraded lands affected by war, through reforestation, protection, assisted regeneration and other means | Both targets focus on restoring degraded ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and ecosystem health, while the NDC target specifically addresses lands affected by war. The ecosystems involved, such as degraded lands, can overlap with the broader categories mentioned in the NBSAP target, allowing for resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance overall restoration efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target specifically addressing rehabilitation efforts that can contribute to the NDC target's aim of minimizing climate change impacts. The ecosystems involved, particularly those vulnerable to climate change, can benefit from the rehabilitation actions proposed, leading to measurable improvements in ecological conditions and resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to restore and enhance ecosystem health, with a focus on rehabilitation using nature-based solutions. The ecosystems targeted are related, as both include degraded areas that can benefit from similar interventions, leading to measurable improvements in ecological integrity and biodiversity. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | Both targets aim to restore and enhance ecosystems, with the NBSAP target focusing on a broader range of ecosystems, including degraded sites, while the NDC target specifically targets upper watersheds. The actions of rehabilitating diverse ecosystems and reforesting upper watersheds can complement each other, leading to improved biodiversity and resilience, thus creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and shared goals. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, albeit in different ecosystems (biodiversity vs. agriculture). The actions proposed in both targets can complement each other, as improved water management and sustainable land practices in agriculture can positively impact biodiversity, creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and sustainable resource management, which are interconnected. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (biodiversity and forests) can be seen as related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions in climate adaptation and sustainable practices. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | Both targets share a common goal of minimizing the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increasing its resilience, indicating a meaningful connection. The ecosystems addressed are related, as both focus on vulnerable ecosystems affected by climate change, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance overall biodiversity resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem resilience and integrity, with a focus on nature-based solutions. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as biodiversity affected by climate change can overlap with degraded ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in ecosystem restoration and climate adaptation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target addressing climate change impacts and the NDC target emphasizing ecosystem-based approaches. The ecosystems involved are related, as upper watersheds can influence broader biodiversity and ecosystem health, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability within agricultural systems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and the NDC target addressing climate resilience. The ecosystems involved (agriculture, aquaculture, and water resource management) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and enhanced agricultural productivity, creating measurable benefits in both biodiversity conservation and climate adaptation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to promote sustainable management of natural resources, with a focus on enhancing ecosystem health and food security. The ecosystems involved (forests, fisheries, and agriculture) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and food security. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management of production systems and the NDC target addressing climate change impacts on biodiversity. Both targets operate within overlapping ecosystems, particularly in agriculture and forestry, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits through integrated approaches that enhance food security while conserving biodiversity. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management in production systems and the NDC target focusing on ecosystem rehabilitation. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as sustainable practices in agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry can contribute to the restoration and maintenance of ecological integrity in degraded areas, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved food security. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management across multiple sectors and the NDC target concentrating on ecosystem restoration. The ecosystems involved, while distinct, can be interconnected, as sustainable agricultural practices can positively influence watershed health, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and food security. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and improving ecosystem services, with the NBSAP target emphasizing broader ecosystem functions and the NDC target concentrating on agricultural resilience. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable land and water management practices can enhance the health of ecosystems that provide essential services, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and complementary outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem functions and services, with a shared emphasis on restoration and sustainable management practices. The ecosystems addressed, while specific to Lebanon in the NDC target, can be seen as part of broader ecological systems that contribute to nature's contributions to people, creating potential for measurable benefits through aligned actions and stakeholder engagement. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Actions 2.2: Restoration of degraded lands affected by war, through reforestation, protection, assisted regeneration and other means | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem functions and services, with the NBSAP target emphasizing broader ecosystem contributions and the NDC target specifically addressing land restoration. The ecosystems involved, while different in focus, can be interconnected, as restoring degraded lands can improve overall ecosystem health, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance resilience and improve ecosystem functions, with a shared focus on nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as vulnerable ecosystems to climate change can include those providing essential services, leading to measurable benefits through coordinated actions and resource optimization. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets share a common goal of restoring and enhancing nature's contributions to people, with actions focused on implementing nature-based solutions. The ecosystems addressed are related, as both targets aim to improve ecosystem services, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and enhanced ecological integrity. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | Both targets aim to restore and enhance nature's contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The NBSAP target's broader focus on various ecosystems complements the NDC target's specific emphasis on upper watersheds, suggesting that aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in biodiversity and resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, albeit in different contexts (natural hazards vs. climate change). The ecosystems involved (natural environments and agriculture) can be interconnected, as healthy ecosystems support agricultural productivity, and aligning actions could lead to improved resource management and ecosystem services, benefiting both targets. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem services and promote sustainable management of natural resources, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems involved (natural environments and forests/rangelands) are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resilience and increased forest cover, creating measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance resilience against natural hazards and climate change impacts, with a focus on nature-based solutions. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem services and resilience through nature-based solutions, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems addressed are related, as both involve natural environments, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in ecosystem rehabilitation and resilience building. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem services and resilience, with the NBSAP target focusing on broader natural environments while the NDC target specifically addresses upper watersheds. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits, such as improved biodiversity and reduced flooding, by integrating nature-based solutions with reforestation efforts, thereby optimizing resource use and creating synergies in implementation. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | Both targets focus on enhancing agricultural resilience and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and ecosystem restoration, while the NDC target addresses climate resilience and resource management. The ecosystems of agriculture and water resource management are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary practices that enhance both biodiversity and climate resilience in agricultural settings. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem health and resilience, with the NBSAP target focusing on agriculture and biodiversity, while the NDC target emphasizes forest cover and sustainable resource management. The ecosystems of agriculture and forests can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved biodiversity and resource efficiency, benefiting both agricultural practices and forest management in Lebanon. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity resilience, with the NBSAP target focusing on agricultural practices and ecosystem restoration, while the NDC target addresses climate change impacts on vulnerable ecosystems. Their actions can complement each other, as implementing agro-forestry and ecosystem restoration can directly contribute to mitigating climate change effects, thereby creating measurable benefits in resource efficiency and biodiversity resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem resilience and integrity, with the NBSAP target focusing on agricultural practices and biodiversity, while the NDC target addresses broader ecosystem services and rehabilitation. The ecosystems involved are related, as agricultural areas can benefit from improved ecological integrity, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions in ecosystem restoration and management. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience through ecosystem-based approaches, with the NBSAP target emphasizing agriculture and ecosystem restoration, while the NDC target focuses on reforestation in upper watersheds. These ecosystems can be interconnected, as improved agricultural practices can contribute to watershed health, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and biodiversity enhancement. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.7: Provide financial incentives or subsidies to farmers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture and conservation agriculture. | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on promoting sustainable practices among farmers, with the NBSAP target emphasizing environmentally sustainable practices and the NDC target enhancing resilience to climate change. Both targets operate within the agriculture ecosystem, and their actions can complement each other, leading to improved resource management and measurable benefits in agricultural productivity and sustainability. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.7: Provide financial incentives or subsidies to farmers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture and conservation agriculture. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on promoting sustainable practices and resource management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable agriculture and the NDC target addressing sustainable use of natural resources, including forests and fisheries. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable agricultural practices can enhance forest health and resource management, leading to measurable benefits in both sectors through shared strategies and stakeholder engagement. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.7: Provide financial incentives or subsidies to farmers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture and conservation agriculture. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on promoting sustainable practices and enhancing resilience against climate change, which are interconnected. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (agriculture and vulnerable ecosystems) can overlap, allowing for synergies in implementation that could lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity and sustainable farming practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.7: Provide financial incentives or subsidies to farmers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture and conservation agriculture. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on promoting sustainable practices and enhancing ecosystem integrity, which are interconnected. The ecosystems involved, agriculture and aquaculture in the NBSAP target and degraded ecosystems in the NDC target, can benefit from aligned actions that promote sustainable farming and ecosystem rehabilitation, leading to measurable improvements in ecological health and resource efficiency. |

**Species conservation and ecosystems**

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
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| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, ensure that at least 20% of all natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas (PAs) are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, as well as bringing biodiversity loss close to zero in areas of high biodiversity importance and ecosystems of high ecological integrity, while respecting the rights of local communities. | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the resilience and sustainability of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity management in natural ecosystems and the NDC target supporting coastal communities reliant on marine environments. Given that fisheries and marine environments can be considered part of broader coastal ecosystems, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and resilience strategies that benefit both biodiversity and community livelihoods. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, ensure that at least 20% of all natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas (PAs) are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, as well as bringing biodiversity loss close to zero in areas of high biodiversity importance and ecosystems of high ecological integrity, while respecting the rights of local communities. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to promote sustainable management of natural resources, with the NBSAP focusing on biodiversity in natural ecosystems and the NDC emphasizing forest cover and sustainable practices in Lebanon. The ecosystems addressed are related, as forests can be part of broader natural ecosystems, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, ensure that at least 20% of all natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas (PAs) are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, as well as bringing biodiversity loss close to zero in areas of high biodiversity importance and ecosystems of high ecological integrity, while respecting the rights of local communities. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity conservation and the involvement of local communities, creating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems of natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas and forests/rangelands can be seen as related, allowing for potential synergies in resource management and implementation strategies that enhance both biodiversity and community benefits. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, ensure that at least 20% of all natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas (PAs) are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, as well as bringing biodiversity loss close to zero in areas of high biodiversity importance and ecosystems of high ecological integrity, while respecting the rights of local communities. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to manage and conserve biodiversity, with the NBSAP focusing on natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas and the NDC addressing terrestrial and marine ecosystems in Lebanon. The actions proposed in both targets can complement each other, as integrated spatial planning and effective management processes can enhance the sustainable management of Lebanon's ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity preservation and equitable access to ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, ensure that at least 20% of all natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas (PAs) are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, as well as bringing biodiversity loss close to zero in areas of high biodiversity importance and ecosystems of high ecological integrity, while respecting the rights of local communities. | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and the NDC target addressing climate change vulnerabilities. Both targets relate to natural ecosystems, and aligning them could lead to more efficient resource use and complementary strategies that enhance resilience and biodiversity conservation in overlapping areas. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, ensure that at least 20% of all natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas (PAs) are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, as well as bringing biodiversity loss close to zero in areas of high biodiversity importance and ecosystems of high ecological integrity, while respecting the rights of local communities. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing participatory management of natural ecosystems and the NDC target addressing climate change impacts on vulnerable ecosystems. Since both targets aim to protect and manage ecosystems while involving local stakeholders, aligning them could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance biodiversity outcomes in the face of climate change. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, ensure that at least 20% of all natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas (PAs) are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, as well as bringing biodiversity loss close to zero in areas of high biodiversity importance and ecosystems of high ecological integrity, while respecting the rights of local communities. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and managing ecosystems effectively, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets can be related, as natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas may include degraded areas that require rehabilitation, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in ecosystem management. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, ensure that at least 20% of all natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas (PAs) are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, as well as bringing biodiversity loss close to zero in areas of high biodiversity importance and ecosystems of high ecological integrity, while respecting the rights of local communities. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of ecosystems, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets can be seen as interrelated, as sustainable practices in agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry can contribute to the health of natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, ensure that at least 20% of all natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas (PAs) are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, as well as bringing biodiversity loss close to zero in areas of high biodiversity importance and ecosystems of high ecological integrity, while respecting the rights of local communities. | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing participatory management of natural ecosystems and the NDC target facilitating species adaptation through designated corridors. Both targets address ecosystems that are interconnected, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity conservation and climate adaptation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, ensure that at least 20% of all natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas (PAs) are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, as well as bringing biodiversity loss close to zero in areas of high biodiversity importance and ecosystems of high ecological integrity, while respecting the rights of local communities. | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecological integrity, albeit in different ecosystems (natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas vs. urban green and blue spaces). Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through integrated planning that addresses biodiversity conservation across both rural and urban landscapes, optimizing resources and creating synergies in implementation. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.2: Based on Land Use/ Land Cover, Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) databases and other sources, and in accordance with the criteria identified under NA 1.1, identify and map the extent and spatial distribution of areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainable practices and resilience in marine environments, particularly for fisheries. By aligning the actions of mapping sustainable management areas with adaptation measures for fisheries, there is potential for improved resource management and resilience for coastal communities, leading to measurable benefits in both conservation and livelihoods. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.2: Based on Land Use/ Land Cover, Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) databases and other sources, and in accordance with the criteria identified under NA 1.1, identify and map the extent and spatial distribution of areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to promote sustainable management practices within overlapping ecosystems, specifically forestry and fisheries. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to improved conservation strategies, as both focus on sustainable use and restoration of natural resources in a complementary manner. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.2: Based on Land Use/ Land Cover, Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) databases and other sources, and in accordance with the criteria identified under NA 1.1, identify and map the extent and spatial distribution of areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management practices and the benefits to local communities, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems of forestry and rangelands in the NDC target are related to the broader categories of sustainable management practices outlined in the NBSAP target, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and conservation strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.2: Based on Land Use/ Land Cover, Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) databases and other sources, and in accordance with the criteria identified under NA 1.1, identify and map the extent and spatial distribution of areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and conservation of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing mapping sustainable practices and the NDC target aiming for the preservation of biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed are related, as sustainable management practices in forestry, fisheries, and agriculture can directly contribute to the conservation of terrestrial and marine biodiversity, creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.2: Based on Land Use/ Land Cover, Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) databases and other sources, and in accordance with the criteria identified under NA 1.1, identify and map the extent and spatial distribution of areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable practices and the NDC target addressing climate vulnerability. The ecosystems involved (terrestrial and marine) are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and adaptation strategies, creating measurable benefits in conservation and resilience efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.2: Based on Land Use/ Land Cover, Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) databases and other sources, and in accordance with the criteria identified under NA 1.1, identify and map the extent and spatial distribution of areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management practices and the NDC target aiming to minimize climate change impacts on biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as sustainable management in forestry, fisheries, and agriculture can contribute to the resilience of vulnerable ecosystems, creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.2: Based on Land Use/ Land Cover, Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) databases and other sources, and in accordance with the criteria identified under NA 1.1, identify and map the extent and spatial distribution of areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem management and services, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management practices and the NDC target aiming for ecological integrity and restoration. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as sustainable management in forestry and fisheries can support the restoration of degraded marine and coastal ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved conservation strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.2: Based on Land Use/ Land Cover, Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) databases and other sources, and in accordance with the criteria identified under NA 1.1, identify and map the extent and spatial distribution of areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainable management and restoring ecosystems, indicating a meaningful connection. The ecosystems involved, particularly in the context of upper watersheds and broader land use practices, can be related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity and resource management efficiency. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.2: Based on Land Use/ Land Cover, Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) databases and other sources, and in accordance with the criteria identified under NA 1.1, identify and map the extent and spatial distribution of areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management practices and the NDC target enhancing species conservation and resilience. The ecosystems involved, such as forestry and marine environments, can be interconnected, allowing for resource efficiency and complementary strategies that enhance overall conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.2: Based on Land Use/ Land Cover, Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) databases and other sources, and in accordance with the criteria identified under NA 1.1, identify and map the extent and spatial distribution of areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management practices within overlapping ecosystems, specifically agriculture, fisheries, and forestry. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in conservation efforts, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.2: Based on Land Use/ Land Cover, Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) databases and other sources, and in accordance with the criteria identified under NA 1.1, identify and map the extent and spatial distribution of areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem management and species conservation, which are interconnected. The ecosystems addressed in both targets (land use planning, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable management practices) can complement each other, leading to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in conservation strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.2: Based on Land Use/ Land Cover, Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) databases and other sources, and in accordance with the criteria identified under NA 1.1, identify and map the extent and spatial distribution of areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and conservation, albeit in different contexts (rural vs. urban). The ecosystems involved (forestry, fisheries, and marine environments for NBSAP; green and blue spaces in urban areas for NDC) can be interconnected, as urban areas often rely on surrounding ecosystems for resources and services, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance overall ecological integrity and resource management. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.2: Based on Land Use/ Land Cover, Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) databases and other sources, and in accordance with the criteria identified under NA 1.1, identify and map the extent and spatial distribution of areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 5.6: Update the draft Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Lebanon | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management practices, with the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystems that include coastal zones, which are part of the NDC target's focus. Aligning these targets could enhance resource management and ecological health in coastal areas, leading to measurable benefits in conservation strategies and resilience to climate change. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.3: Develop a Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) for Lebanese territorial waters based on scientific assessments and participatory approaches | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management of marine resources and enhancing community resilience, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved are related, as the Marine Spatial Plan can support the adaptation measures for fisheries, leading to clear, measurable benefits in resource efficiency and community livelihoods. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.3: Develop a Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) for Lebanese territorial waters based on scientific assessments and participatory approaches | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management of natural resources in Lebanon, with the NBSAP target emphasizing marine spatial planning and the NDC target addressing broader natural resource management, including fisheries. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as marine resources can be influenced by terrestrial management practices, and aligning these targets could lead to enhanced resource efficiency and improved outcomes for both marine and terrestrial ecosystems. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.3: Develop a Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) for Lebanese territorial waters based on scientific assessments and participatory approaches | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on the sustainable management and conservation of Lebanon's marine and terrestrial ecosystems, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed are related, as the NBSAP target specifically pertains to marine spatial planning within the broader context of Lebanon's biodiversity management outlined in the NDC target, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and implementation effectiveness. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.3: Develop a Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) for Lebanese territorial waters based on scientific assessments and participatory approaches | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on the sustainable management of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing marine spatial planning and the NDC target addressing vulnerability assessments in marine ecosystems. Since both targets involve marine ecosystems and aim to enhance management and adaptation strategies, aligning them could lead to resource efficiency and improved outcomes for marine conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.3: Develop a Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) for Lebanese territorial waters based on scientific assessments and participatory approaches | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and resilience, with the NBSAP target aiming for a Marine Spatial Plan that can enhance marine biodiversity, while the NDC target seeks to increase biodiversity resilience against climate change. Both targets address marine ecosystems, and aligning them could lead to efficient resource use and complementary strategies that enhance the overall management of vulnerable marine environments. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.3: Develop a Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) for Lebanese territorial waters based on scientific assessments and participatory approaches | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and restoration of marine and coastal ecosystems, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets overlap, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation, leading to measurable benefits in ecological integrity and service delivery. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.3: Develop a Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) for Lebanese territorial waters based on scientific assessments and participatory approaches | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing marine and species conservation, which are interconnected within the broader context of ecosystem management. By aligning the Marine Spatial Plan with species conservation efforts, there is potential for resource efficiency and improved outcomes for both marine resources and biodiversity resilience in Lebanese waters. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.3: Develop a Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) for Lebanese territorial waters based on scientific assessments and participatory approaches | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management of marine and terrestrial resources, with the NBSAP target specifically addressing marine spatial planning and the NDC target encompassing broader ecosystems including fisheries. Aligning these targets can enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in managing marine and agricultural ecosystems, leading to improved biodiversity conservation and food security outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.3: Develop a Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) for Lebanese territorial waters based on scientific assessments and participatory approaches | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and conservation, albeit in different ecosystems. The marine spatial plan for Lebanese waters can complement urban biodiversity efforts by ensuring that marine and coastal ecosystems are considered in urban planning, leading to improved ecological integrity and resource efficiency in both areas. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.3: Develop a Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) for Lebanese territorial waters based on scientific assessments and participatory approaches | NDC Key Action 5.6: Update the draft Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Lebanon | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management within marine and coastal ecosystems, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems are related, as Lebanese territorial waters are part of the broader coastal zone, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.4: Identify marine areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside of protected areas. | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on marine ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and ecological integrity, while the NDC target aims to enhance resilience for coastal communities dependent on these ecosystems. Aligning these targets could lead to improved conservation strategies that support both biodiversity and the livelihoods of marine-dependent communities, creating measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.4: Identify marine areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside of protected areas. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets focus on the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing marine ecosystems and the NDC target addressing both terrestrial and marine ecosystems in Lebanon. The actions of conducting assessments and mapping in the NBSAP can complement the NDC's goal of managing biodiversity, leading to enhanced resource efficiency and improved conservation strategies that benefit both targets. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.4: Identify marine areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside of protected areas. | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | Both targets focus on marine ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the identification of high biodiversity areas and the NDC target assessing vulnerabilities to climate change. Aligning these targets could enhance conservation strategies by integrating biodiversity protection with climate adaptation efforts, leading to more effective resource use and improved outcomes for marine ecosystems. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.4: Identify marine areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside of protected areas. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing marine ecosystems and the NDC target addressing vulnerable ecosystems affected by climate change, which can include marine areas. Aligning these targets could lead to improved conservation strategies that enhance resilience against climate change impacts, creating measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.4: Identify marine areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside of protected areas. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecological integrity and protect biodiversity, with the NBSAP focusing on marine ecosystems and the NDC addressing both marine and terrestrial ecosystems. Aligning these targets could lead to improved conservation strategies and resource efficiency, as actions taken in marine areas can complement rehabilitation efforts in adjacent ecosystems, fostering overall ecosystem connectivity and resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.4: Identify marine areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside of protected areas. | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing marine ecosystems and the NDC target addressing species conservation within protected areas. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies that enhance both marine biodiversity protection and species resilience to climate change, particularly in coastal-marine ecosystems. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.4: Identify marine areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside of protected areas. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing marine ecosystems and the NDC target addressing broader ecosystems including fisheries, which are inherently linked to marine environments. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in conservation strategies, leading to improved outcomes for both marine biodiversity and sustainable food systems. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.4: Identify marine areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside of protected areas. | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing marine ecosystems and the NDC target addressing land use and species adaptation. By aligning these targets, there is potential for improved conservation strategies that integrate marine and terrestrial ecosystems, leading to enhanced connectivity and resilience for vulnerable species across different habitats. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.4: Identify marine areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside of protected areas. | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The NBSAP target focuses on marine ecosystems, while the NDC target addresses urban green and blue spaces, which can include coastal areas. Aligning these targets could enhance biodiversity conservation efforts by integrating marine and urban planning, leading to improved ecological integrity and resource efficiency in both contexts. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.4: Identify marine areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside of protected areas. | NDC Key Action 5.6: Update the draft Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Lebanon | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological health and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing marine ecosystems and the NDC target addressing coastal zones, which can include marine areas. Aligning these targets could lead to improved conservation strategies and sustainable management practices, optimizing resources and creating synergies in policy implementation. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.5: Inform concerned municipalities and their federations hosting identified areas of high biodiversity importance (such as KBAs and potential areas for conservation) to integrate them in eventual or existing Master Plans of each related municipality/region, while ensuring the participation of relevant stakeholders | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the resilience and conservation of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity integration and the NDC target supporting coastal communities. The ecosystems involved are related, as areas of high biodiversity importance can include coastal and marine environments, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.5: Inform concerned municipalities and their federations hosting identified areas of high biodiversity importance (such as KBAs and potential areas for conservation) to integrate them in eventual or existing Master Plans of each related municipality/region, while ensuring the participation of relevant stakeholders | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and sustainable resource management, which are interconnected. The ecosystems involved, particularly forests and areas of high biodiversity importance, can be seen as related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved conservation efforts and resource efficiency in Lebanon. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.5: Inform concerned municipalities and their federations hosting identified areas of high biodiversity importance (such as KBAs and potential areas for conservation) to integrate them in eventual or existing Master Plans of each related municipality/region, while ensuring the participation of relevant stakeholders | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of integrating biodiversity considerations into management practices, with the NBSAP focusing on municipal Master Plans and the NDC targeting sustainable forest and rangeland management. Both ecosystems (high biodiversity areas and forests/rangelands) can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and community well-being. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.5: Inform concerned municipalities and their federations hosting identified areas of high biodiversity importance (such as KBAs and potential areas for conservation) to integrate them in eventual or existing Master Plans of each related municipality/region, while ensuring the participation of relevant stakeholders | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP focusing on integrating biodiversity into municipal planning and the NDC emphasizing sustainable management of ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed (high biodiversity areas and terrestrial/marine ecosystems) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary conservation efforts, benefiting both municipal planning and broader ecosystem management. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.5: Inform concerned municipalities and their federations hosting identified areas of high biodiversity importance (such as KBAs and potential areas for conservation) to integrate them in eventual or existing Master Plans of each related municipality/region, while ensuring the participation of relevant stakeholders | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity integration and the NDC target addressing climate change vulnerabilities. The ecosystems involved (high biodiversity areas and terrestrial/marine ecosystems) can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for conservation and adaptation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.5: Inform concerned municipalities and their federations hosting identified areas of high biodiversity importance (such as KBAs and potential areas for conservation) to integrate them in eventual or existing Master Plans of each related municipality/region, while ensuring the participation of relevant stakeholders | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing integration into municipal planning and the NDC target aiming to increase resilience against climate change impacts. Both targets address ecosystems of high biodiversity importance, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance conservation and resilience efforts in vulnerable ecosystems. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.5: Inform concerned municipalities and their federations hosting identified areas of high biodiversity importance (such as KBAs and potential areas for conservation) to integrate them in eventual or existing Master Plans of each related municipality/region, while ensuring the participation of relevant stakeholders | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets can be related, as areas of high biodiversity importance may overlap with degraded ecosystems that require rehabilitation, leading to clear, measurable benefits through integrated efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.5: Inform concerned municipalities and their federations hosting identified areas of high biodiversity importance (such as KBAs and potential areas for conservation) to integrate them in eventual or existing Master Plans of each related municipality/region, while ensuring the participation of relevant stakeholders | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing integration into municipal planning and the NDC target focusing on species conservation and climate resilience. The ecosystems involved are related, as areas of high biodiversity importance can include protected areas, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.5: Inform concerned municipalities and their federations hosting identified areas of high biodiversity importance (such as KBAs and potential areas for conservation) to integrate them in eventual or existing Master Plans of each related municipality/region, while ensuring the participation of relevant stakeholders | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity, with the NBSAP target focusing on integrating biodiversity into municipal planning and the NDC target aiming for sustainable management of sectors that impact biodiversity. The ecosystems involved, while different in focus, can be interconnected, as sustainable agricultural practices can enhance biodiversity in areas designated for conservation, leading to measurable benefits in both conservation efforts and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.5: Inform concerned municipalities and their federations hosting identified areas of high biodiversity importance (such as KBAs and potential areas for conservation) to integrate them in eventual or existing Master Plans of each related municipality/region, while ensuring the participation of relevant stakeholders | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing integration into municipal planning and the NDC target facilitating species adaptation to climate change. Both targets address areas of high biodiversity importance and involve similar stakeholders, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.5: Inform concerned municipalities and their federations hosting identified areas of high biodiversity importance (such as KBAs and potential areas for conservation) to integrate them in eventual or existing Master Plans of each related municipality/region, while ensuring the participation of relevant stakeholders | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and integrate it into planning processes, albeit in different contexts (municipal vs. urban). The ecosystems involved (areas of high biodiversity importance and urban green/blue spaces) can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved conservation outcomes and resource efficiency in urban planning. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Key Action 1.8: Support the Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute and local nurseries by creating germplasm banks of animal breeds and plant material (climate-smart cultivars adapted to various climatic extremes, and of native tree species for their genetic pool and potential use as rootstocks) and supply nurseries with propagation material, and support seed multiplication programs | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable use of biodiversity resources and the NDC target supporting biodiversity through germplasm banks. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of agriculture and biodiversity management, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in biodiversity conservation and agricultural resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable resource management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and the NDC target addressing resilience in fisheries. The ecosystems involved are related, as fisheries are part of broader marine environments, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and support the livelihoods of coastal communities while promoting sustainable practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to promote the sustainable use of biodiversity and natural resources, with a focus on forests and fisheries, which are interconnected ecosystems. Aligning these targets could enhance resource management efficiency and lead to measurable outcomes such as increased forest cover and improved legal compliance in biodiversity management. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | Both targets aim to promote sustainable management of biodiversity resources, with the NBSAP focusing on legal frameworks and the NDC emphasizing economic and social benefits for local communities. The ecosystems involved (forests and rangelands) are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create measurable benefits through shared goals and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to sustainably manage biodiversity resources, with the NBSAP focusing on sustainable use outside reserves and the NDC emphasizing the preservation of ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed in both targets (terrestrial and marine) are interconnected, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and promote comprehensive biodiversity management strategies in Lebanon. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on the sustainable management of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity resources and the NDC target addressing vulnerabilities to climate change. The ecosystems involved, particularly terrestrial and marine ecosystems, can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in managing biodiversity while addressing climate adaptation needs. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on the sustainable management of biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable use and the NDC target aiming to enhance resilience against climate change. The ecosystems involved, such as forests and grasslands in the NBSAP and vulnerable ecosystems in the NDC, can be interconnected, allowing for complementary actions that improve resource efficiency and overall biodiversity outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and restoration of ecosystems, indicating a meaningful connection. The ecosystems addressed in both targets can be related, as sustainable use in forests and grasslands can complement rehabilitation efforts in degraded areas, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecological integrity. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and enhancement of biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing legal frameworks for sustainable use and the NDC target promoting ecosystem restoration. The ecosystems involved, particularly forests and upper watersheds, can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and measurable benefits in biodiversity and resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on the sustainable management and conservation of biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable use and the NDC target enhancing species conservation. The ecosystems involved, such as forests and protected areas, can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary management strategies that enhance both biodiversity and resilience to climate change. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management of biodiversity resources, with the NBSAP emphasizing legal frameworks and the NDC highlighting resilience and productivity. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets address agriculture, fisheries, and forestry, suggesting that aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable use and the NDC target facilitating species adaptation, which can complement each other. Additionally, both targets address ecosystems related to biodiversity management, suggesting that aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and improve outcomes for both sustainable use and species resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and conservation of biodiversity, albeit in different contexts (outside nature reserves vs. urban areas). The ecosystems involved, while distinct, can be interconnected, as urban areas can influence surrounding biodiversity resources, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and promote integrated approaches to biodiversity management. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Key Action 1.8: Support the Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute and local nurseries by creating germplasm banks of animal breeds and plant material (climate-smart cultivars adapted to various climatic extremes, and of native tree species for their genetic pool and potential use as rootstocks) and supply nurseries with propagation material, and support seed multiplication programs | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing monitoring in high biodiversity areas and the NDC target supporting agricultural biodiversity through germplasm banks. Both ecosystems are interconnected, as agricultural practices can impact surrounding biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and better conservation outcomes through shared monitoring and support initiatives. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the resilience and health of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity monitoring and the NDC target supporting coastal communities reliant on marine environments. Since fisheries and marine environments can be considered part of broader coastal ecosystems, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and conservation outcomes, benefiting both biodiversity and community livelihoods. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets focus on improving ecosystem health and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing monitoring in high biodiversity areas and the NDC target promoting sustainable resource management in forests and rangelands. The ecosystems involved can be interconnected, as healthy forests and rangelands contribute to overall biodiversity, and aligning these targets could enhance monitoring and management efforts, leading to measurable conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing monitoring and the NDC target focusing on sustainable management. Both targets address ecosystems that can be interconnected, as forests and rangelands may include areas of high biodiversity, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and better conservation outcomes for local communities. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity management and conservation, with the NBSAP focusing on monitoring programs and the NDC emphasizing sustainable management. The ecosystems addressed (high biodiversity areas and Lebanon's terrestrial and marine ecosystems) are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and better-informed decision-making for conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | Both targets focus on ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing monitoring programs for biodiversity and the NDC target assessing vulnerabilities to climate change. By aligning these efforts, stakeholders can enhance biodiversity monitoring while simultaneously identifying climate adaptation needs, leading to improved conservation outcomes and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing monitoring and the NDC target aiming to increase resilience against climate change. The ecosystems addressed are related, as high biodiversity areas can include vulnerable ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and better-informed decision-making for biodiversity management. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecological integrity and improve ecosystem health, albeit through different approaches. The ecosystems targeted by both policies can be interconnected, as high biodiversity areas may also include degraded ecosystems that require rehabilitation, suggesting that aligning efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and better conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing monitoring in high biodiversity areas and the NDC target aiming to restore ecosystems through reforestation. The ecosystems involved can be related, as upper watersheds may influence the health of surrounding high biodiversity areas, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing monitoring and the NDC target focusing on active management and resilience. The ecosystems addressed, while different in scope, can be interconnected, as effective monitoring in high biodiversity areas can inform management strategies in protected areas, leading to improved conservation outcomes and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP focusing on monitoring high biodiversity areas and the NDC emphasizing sustainable management in agriculture and fisheries. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as agricultural and aquatic environments can significantly impact biodiversity, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and better conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing monitoring and the NDC target facilitating species adaptation. The ecosystems involved are related, as high biodiversity areas can include habitats that are critical for species shifting due to climate change, and aligning these targets could enhance monitoring efforts while supporting species connectivity and resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecological integrity, albeit in different contexts (high biodiversity areas vs. urban green and blue spaces). The actions proposed in both targets can complement each other, as integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning can benefit from improved monitoring programs in surrounding high biodiversity areas, leading to measurable conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Key Action 5.6: Update the draft Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Lebanon | The goals of both targets focus on improving ecological health and management of important ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity monitoring and the NDC target enhancing coastal zone management. Since coastal zones can encompass high biodiversity areas, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and better conservation outcomes through shared monitoring and management strategies. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and integrity, with the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystem services and the NDC target specifically supporting coastal communities reliant on marine ecosystems. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as degraded terrestrial and coastal ecosystems can impact fisheries, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced livelihoods for coastal communities through integrated rehabilitation and adaptation measures. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to restore and enhance the health of degraded ecosystems, with a focus on sustainable management practices. The ecosystems addressed in both targets are interconnected, as degraded terrestrial and coastal ecosystems can influence forest and rangeland health, suggesting that aligning these efforts could lead to improved ecological outcomes and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and ecological integrity, with the NBSAP targeting degraded ecosystems and the NDC emphasizing sustainable management of forests and rangelands. Since forests and rangelands can be considered part of broader terrestrial ecosystems, aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions that benefit both ecological and community outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem integrity and services, with the NBSAP focusing on rehabilitation and the NDC on sustainable management. The ecosystems addressed are related, as degraded ecosystems can impact the overall biodiversity and health of terrestrial and marine environments, suggesting that aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem integrity and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing rehabilitation and the NDC target concentrating on vulnerability assessments. The ecosystems addressed are related, as degraded ecosystems can be assessed for climate vulnerabilities, and aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for ecosystem management. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem integrity and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing rehabilitation and the NDC target addressing climate change impacts. The ecosystems involved are related, as degraded ecosystems can be vulnerable to climate change, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions in ecosystem management. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets share a common goal of safeguarding ecosystem services and enhancing ecological integrity and connectivity, indicating a meaningful connection. The ecosystems targeted are the same, and aligning their actions could lead to resource efficiency and complementary approaches, particularly through the use of nature-based solutions in rehabilitation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and ecological integrity, with actions that involve rehabilitation and restoration of ecosystems. The ecosystems targeted, while specific (degraded ecosystems vs. upper watersheds), can be interconnected, and aligning these efforts could lead to improved biodiversity and resilience, creating measurable benefits through shared resources and collaborative approaches. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and species conservation, which are interconnected. The ecosystems addressed, including degraded and protected areas, can benefit from aligned actions that promote rehabilitation and active management, leading to improved resilience and conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and biodiversity, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets overlap, particularly in the context of sustainable management practices that can lead to improved ecological integrity and resilience, suggesting that aligning these targets could optimize resources and create measurable benefits. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and connectivity, which are complementary. The ecosystems involved are related, as degraded ecosystems can impact species adaptation, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and connectivity, albeit in different contexts (degraded ecosystems vs. urban green and blue spaces). The ecosystems addressed are related, as urban areas can include degraded ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions in both rehabilitation and urban planning efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 5.6: Update the draft Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Lebanon | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and sustainable management of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystem rehabilitation and the NDC target specifically targeting coastal zones. Since coastal zones can be considered part of the broader category of marine and coastal ecosystems, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for ecosystem management. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.5: Develop a master plan for the rehabilitation of different types of degraded sites that builds on existing master plans (i.e. quarry and dumpsite rehabilitation) ensuring that separate plans are clearly highlighted for terrestrial and marine degraded sites | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological health and community resilience, with the NBSAP target addressing site rehabilitation and the NDC target supporting coastal communities. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as rehabilitated sites can improve marine environments, leading to measurable benefits for both biodiversity and the livelihoods of marine-dependent communities. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.5: Develop a master plan for the rehabilitation of different types of degraded sites that builds on existing master plans (i.e. quarry and dumpsite rehabilitation) ensuring that separate plans are clearly highlighted for terrestrial and marine degraded sites | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to rehabilitate degraded ecosystems and promote sustainable resource management, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems involved (terrestrial and marine for the NBSAP target, and forests, rangelands, and fisheries for the NDC target) can be seen as interconnected, allowing for potential synergies in resource management and ecological restoration efforts that could lead to measurable benefits for both biodiversity and community well-being. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.5: Develop a master plan for the rehabilitation of different types of degraded sites that builds on existing master plans (i.e. quarry and dumpsite rehabilitation) ensuring that separate plans are clearly highlighted for terrestrial and marine degraded sites | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological health and community benefits, with the NBSAP target addressing site rehabilitation and the NDC target emphasizing sustainable management of forests and rangelands. The ecosystems involved can be related, as terrestrial and marine environments may influence forest and rangeland health, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits for local communities. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.5: Develop a master plan for the rehabilitation of different types of degraded sites that builds on existing master plans (i.e. quarry and dumpsite rehabilitation) ensuring that separate plans are clearly highlighted for terrestrial and marine degraded sites | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets focus on the rehabilitation and sustainable management of terrestrial and marine ecosystems, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems addressed are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services for local communities. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.5: Develop a master plan for the rehabilitation of different types of degraded sites that builds on existing master plans (i.e. quarry and dumpsite rehabilitation) ensuring that separate plans are clearly highlighted for terrestrial and marine degraded sites | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on improving the health of terrestrial and marine ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing rehabilitation and the NDC target addressing vulnerability assessments. By aligning these efforts, stakeholders can create comprehensive strategies that enhance ecological resilience while optimizing resources and avoiding duplication in rehabilitation and adaptation initiatives. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.5: Develop a master plan for the rehabilitation of different types of degraded sites that builds on existing master plans (i.e. quarry and dumpsite rehabilitation) ensuring that separate plans are clearly highlighted for terrestrial and marine degraded sites | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological health and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing rehabilitation and the NDC target addressing climate change impacts. The ecosystems involved are related, as rehabilitated sites can contribute to the resilience of vulnerable ecosystems, creating measurable benefits through shared resources and collaborative efforts among stakeholders. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.5: Develop a master plan for the rehabilitation of different types of degraded sites that builds on existing master plans (i.e. quarry and dumpsite rehabilitation) ensuring that separate plans are clearly highlighted for terrestrial and marine degraded sites | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to rehabilitate degraded ecosystems, with a focus on enhancing ecological health and services. The ecosystems addressed are related, as both include terrestrial and marine environments, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary rehabilitation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.5: Develop a master plan for the rehabilitation of different types of degraded sites that builds on existing master plans (i.e. quarry and dumpsite rehabilitation) ensuring that separate plans are clearly highlighted for terrestrial and marine degraded sites | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological health and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing site rehabilitation and the NDC target concentrating on species conservation. The ecosystems involved, including terrestrial and marine environments, can be interconnected, allowing for synergies in resource management and implementation strategies that enhance both rehabilitation and conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.5: Develop a master plan for the rehabilitation of different types of degraded sites that builds on existing master plans (i.e. quarry and dumpsite rehabilitation) ensuring that separate plans are clearly highlighted for terrestrial and marine degraded sites | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological health and biodiversity while ensuring sustainable management of various ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed in both targets (terrestrial, marine, agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in ecosystem services and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.5: Develop a master plan for the rehabilitation of different types of degraded sites that builds on existing master plans (i.e. quarry and dumpsite rehabilitation) ensuring that separate plans are clearly highlighted for terrestrial and marine degraded sites | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological health and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target addressing site rehabilitation and the NDC target facilitating species adaptation. The ecosystems involved are related, as rehabilitated sites can provide safe habitats for vulnerable species, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.5: Develop a master plan for the rehabilitation of different types of degraded sites that builds on existing master plans (i.e. quarry and dumpsite rehabilitation) ensuring that separate plans are clearly highlighted for terrestrial and marine degraded sites | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological health and biodiversity, albeit in different contexts (rehabilitation vs. urban conservation). The ecosystems involved (terrestrial/marine vs. urban green/blue spaces) can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary benefits in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.5: Develop a master plan for the rehabilitation of different types of degraded sites that builds on existing master plans (i.e. quarry and dumpsite rehabilitation) ensuring that separate plans are clearly highlighted for terrestrial and marine degraded sites | NDC Key Action 5.6: Update the draft Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Lebanon | The NBSAP target focuses on rehabilitating degraded sites, which can include coastal areas, while the NDC target aims to enhance sustainable management of coastal zones. Both targets address ecological health and involve stakeholders in site management, suggesting that aligning their efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in both terrestrial and marine environments. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Action 1.8: Support the Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute and local nurseries by creating germplasm banks of animal breeds and plant material (climate-smart cultivars adapted to various climatic extremes, and of native tree species for their genetic pool and potential use as rootstocks) and supply nurseries with propagation material, and support seed multiplication programs | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, albeit in different contexts (rehabilitation vs. agricultural biodiversity). The ecosystems involved, while distinct, can be interconnected, as improved agricultural practices can positively influence surrounding ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and improving ecological conditions, with the NBSAP target addressing biodiversity and ecosystem health, while the NDC target emphasizes resilience for coastal communities. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as the rehabilitation of degraded areas can positively impact fisheries and marine environments, leading to measurable benefits for both biodiversity and community livelihoods. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to restore and enhance ecosystem health, with a focus on sustainable practices in similar ecosystems such as rangelands and degraded landscapes. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions, ultimately improving biodiversity and forest cover in Lebanon. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing rehabilitation and the NDC target promoting sustainable management. The ecosystems involved, particularly rangelands, can be seen as overlapping, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and integrated management practices that enhance both ecological and community outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP focusing on rehabilitation and the NDC emphasizing sustainable management. The ecosystems involved, including terrestrial and marine areas, can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing rehabilitation and the NDC target addressing vulnerability assessments, which can inform rehabilitation efforts. Additionally, the ecosystems involved are interconnected, as improved biodiversity and ecosystem resilience can support adaptation strategies identified through vulnerability assessments, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and policy coherence. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target specifically addressing rehabilitation efforts that can contribute to the NDC target's aim of minimizing climate change impacts. The ecosystems targeted, including vulnerable areas like wetlands and coastal regions, are related, and aligning these efforts could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and integrated approaches to ecosystem management. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to restore and enhance ecosystem health, with a focus on rehabilitation using nature-based solutions. The ecosystems targeted are related, as both include degraded areas that can benefit from similar interventions, leading to measurable improvements in ecological integrity and biodiversity. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on restoring and enhancing ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing a broader range of ecosystems while the NDC target specifically targets upper watersheds. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits, as rehabilitation efforts in key sites could complement reforestation in upper watersheds, enhancing overall biodiversity and ecosystem resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing rehabilitation and the NDC target focusing on species conservation. The ecosystems involved, such as degraded areas and protected regions, can be interconnected, allowing for resource optimization and complementary actions that enhance overall conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing rehabilitation and the NDC target promoting sustainable management of various sectors. The ecosystems involved, such as aquaculture and forestry, can be interconnected, allowing for resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance both biodiversity and food security outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing rehabilitation and the NDC target facilitating species adaptation. The ecosystems involved, such as degraded areas and biodiversity conservation zones, are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved ecological conditions and species survival through shared resources and strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem health, albeit in different contexts (rural vs. urban). The ecosystems involved can be interconnected, as urban areas may influence surrounding natural habitats, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in both urban and rural settings. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Action 5.6: Update the draft Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Lebanon | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological health and resilience, with the NBSAP target addressing biodiversity restoration in various ecosystems, including coastal areas, while the NDC target specifically aims at sustainable management of coastal zones. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies, particularly in coastal ecosystems where rehabilitation efforts can complement integrated management practices. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Key Action 1.8: Support the Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute and local nurseries by creating germplasm banks of animal breeds and plant material (climate-smart cultivars adapted to various climatic extremes, and of native tree species for their genetic pool and potential use as rootstocks) and supply nurseries with propagation material, and support seed multiplication programs | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation of natural areas and the NDC target promoting genetic diversity in agriculture. The ecosystems involved are related, as agricultural biodiversity can benefit from the conservation of natural habitats, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in biodiversity management. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the resilience and conservation of marine and coastal ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and the NDC target supporting coastal communities. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions that enhance both biodiversity management and the livelihoods of marine-dependent communities. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on the sustainable management and conservation of natural resources, with an emphasis on biodiversity and ecosystem health. The ecosystems involved, particularly forests and coastal areas, can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create measurable benefits through shared management practices and stakeholder engagement. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets emphasize biodiversity conservation and the involvement of local communities, creating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems of forests and rangelands can be seen as part of broader terrestrial and coastal ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits for both biodiversity and local communities. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to conserve and manage biodiversity within terrestrial and marine ecosystems, with a focus on equitable access and community involvement. The ecosystems addressed are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in biodiversity management efforts in Lebanon. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on the conservation and management of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and protected areas, while the NDC target addresses vulnerability assessments related to climate change impacts on those ecosystems. Since both targets involve terrestrial and marine ecosystems, aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in conservation efforts and climate adaptation strategies. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation and management, while the NDC target aims to increase resilience against climate change impacts. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as vulnerable ecosystems to climate change often include areas that are critical for biodiversity, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and complementary conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance the conservation and management of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target focusing on protected areas and the NDC target on rehabilitation and restoration. The ecosystems addressed are related, as both include terrestrial and marine areas, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced ecological integrity through complementary actions. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation of diverse areas and the NDC target promoting ecosystem restoration. The ecosystems involved are related, as upper watersheds can influence and support broader terrestrial and coastal ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and biodiversity outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on conservation, with the NBSAP emphasizing the management of biodiversity-rich areas and the NDC targeting species conservation and resilience to climate change. The ecosystems involved are related, as the NBSAP's focus on marine and coastal areas can encompass the protected areas mentioned in the NDC, allowing for complementary actions that enhance overall conservation efforts and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP emphasizing protected areas and the NDC targeting sustainable management of various sectors that impact biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry can influence and be influenced by the conservation of natural areas, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity management and food security. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing protected areas and the NDC target highlighting species adaptation through corridors. The ecosystems involved are related, as both terrestrial and marine areas can benefit from enhanced connectivity, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved survival rates for vulnerable species. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and management of biodiversity, albeit in different ecosystems. The NBSAP target emphasizes natural areas while the NDC target addresses urban green and blue spaces, which can be interconnected, allowing for resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance biodiversity across both settings. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Key Action 5.6: Update the draft Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Lebanon | The goals of both targets focus on the sustainable management of coastal areas, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and the NDC target enhancing ecological health. Since coastal zones are part of broader marine ecosystems, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies that enhance both biodiversity and resilience to climate change. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.1: Develop clear and standardized criteria for identifying natural and semi-natural areas of high biodiversity importance and high ecological value found across the country that are suitable for conservation based on international criteria when appropriate. These criteria should specifically focus on identifying ecosystems suitable for designation as PAs and OECMs. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the identification of high biodiversity areas for conservation and the NDC target promoting sustainable resource management. The ecosystems involved, particularly forests, can be seen as part of the broader category of natural areas, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.1: Develop clear and standardized criteria for identifying natural and semi-natural areas of high biodiversity importance and high ecological value found across the country that are suitable for conservation based on international criteria when appropriate. These criteria should specifically focus on identifying ecosystems suitable for designation as PAs and OECMs. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the identification of high biodiversity areas and the NDC target aiming to mainstream biodiversity in forest and rangeland management. The ecosystems involved are related, as forests and rangelands can be considered part of the broader category of natural areas, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits for both conservation efforts and local communities. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.1: Develop clear and standardized criteria for identifying natural and semi-natural areas of high biodiversity importance and high ecological value found across the country that are suitable for conservation based on international criteria when appropriate. These criteria should specifically focus on identifying ecosystems suitable for designation as PAs and OECMs. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to enhance the conservation and management of biodiversity, with the NBSAP focusing on identifying high biodiversity areas and the NDC emphasizing sustainable management of ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed in both targets (natural areas and terrestrial/marine ecosystems) are interconnected, and aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in biodiversity management. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.1: Develop clear and standardized criteria for identifying natural and semi-natural areas of high biodiversity importance and high ecological value found across the country that are suitable for conservation based on international criteria when appropriate. These criteria should specifically focus on identifying ecosystems suitable for designation as PAs and OECMs. | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | Both targets focus on ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the identification of high biodiversity areas for conservation and the NDC target assessing vulnerabilities and adaptation needs of those ecosystems. By aligning these efforts, resources can be optimized, leading to improved conservation strategies that also address climate change impacts, ultimately enhancing ecosystem resilience and protection. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.1: Develop clear and standardized criteria for identifying natural and semi-natural areas of high biodiversity importance and high ecological value found across the country that are suitable for conservation based on international criteria when appropriate. These criteria should specifically focus on identifying ecosystems suitable for designation as PAs and OECMs. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation and the NDC target addressing resilience against climate change impacts. The ecosystems involved can be related, as natural areas identified for conservation may include vulnerable ecosystems that require resilience strategies, creating a synergistic opportunity for resource optimization and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.1: Develop clear and standardized criteria for identifying natural and semi-natural areas of high biodiversity importance and high ecological value found across the country that are suitable for conservation based on international criteria when appropriate. These criteria should specifically focus on identifying ecosystems suitable for designation as PAs and OECMs. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation and the NDC target focusing on rehabilitation. The ecosystems addressed are related, as degraded areas can include natural and semi-natural regions, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions in conservation and restoration efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.1: Develop clear and standardized criteria for identifying natural and semi-natural areas of high biodiversity importance and high ecological value found across the country that are suitable for conservation based on international criteria when appropriate. These criteria should specifically focus on identifying ecosystems suitable for designation as PAs and OECMs. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the identification of high biodiversity areas and the NDC target aiming to restore ecosystems through reforestation. The ecosystems involved, while different in specificity, can be interconnected, as upper watersheds may contribute to the overall biodiversity and ecological value of natural areas, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.1: Develop clear and standardized criteria for identifying natural and semi-natural areas of high biodiversity importance and high ecological value found across the country that are suitable for conservation based on international criteria when appropriate. These criteria should specifically focus on identifying ecosystems suitable for designation as PAs and OECMs. | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the identification of high biodiversity areas and the NDC target enhancing species conservation and resilience to climate change. Both targets address ecosystems and areas related to biodiversity, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary conservation efforts, ultimately enhancing the protection and resilience of ecosystems. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.1: Develop clear and standardized criteria for identifying natural and semi-natural areas of high biodiversity importance and high ecological value found across the country that are suitable for conservation based on international criteria when appropriate. These criteria should specifically focus on identifying ecosystems suitable for designation as PAs and OECMs. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the identification of high biodiversity areas and the NDC target promoting sustainable management of sectors that impact biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed in both targets can be interconnected, as agricultural and forestry practices can influence natural areas, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.1: Develop clear and standardized criteria for identifying natural and semi-natural areas of high biodiversity importance and high ecological value found across the country that are suitable for conservation based on international criteria when appropriate. These criteria should specifically focus on identifying ecosystems suitable for designation as PAs and OECMs. | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the identification of high biodiversity areas and the NDC target facilitating species adaptation through safe corridors. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets address natural areas and biodiversity conservation, suggesting that aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and improve outcomes for both conservation and species adaptation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.1: Develop clear and standardized criteria for identifying natural and semi-natural areas of high biodiversity importance and high ecological value found across the country that are suitable for conservation based on international criteria when appropriate. These criteria should specifically focus on identifying ecosystems suitable for designation as PAs and OECMs. | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, albeit in different contexts (natural areas vs. urban environments). The ecosystems addressed can be seen as interconnected, as urban areas can include green and blue spaces that contribute to broader biodiversity efforts, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and improve overall ecological outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.2: Identify and map natural and semi-natural areas of high biodiversity importance and high ecological value, based on clear criteria (according to NA 3.1), to produce a tool for identifying the most suitable areas for the establishment of new PAs and for the declaration of OECMs. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the identification of high-value areas for protection and the NDC target promoting sustainable resource management. The ecosystems involved, particularly forests, can be seen as nested within broader natural areas, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in biodiversity conservation and sustainable land use. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.2: Identify and map natural and semi-natural areas of high biodiversity importance and high ecological value, based on clear criteria (according to NA 3.1), to produce a tool for identifying the most suitable areas for the establishment of new PAs and for the declaration of OECMs. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the identification of high-value areas and the NDC target aiming to integrate biodiversity into sustainable development. Both targets address ecosystems that can be interconnected, as forests and rangelands may contain areas of high biodiversity, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and create measurable benefits for local communities and conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.2: Identify and map natural and semi-natural areas of high biodiversity importance and high ecological value, based on clear criteria (according to NA 3.1), to produce a tool for identifying the most suitable areas for the establishment of new PAs and for the declaration of OECMs. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity management, with the NBSAP focusing on identifying high-value areas for protection and the NDC emphasizing sustainable management of ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed (natural areas and terrestrial/marine ecosystems) are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary conservation efforts in Lebanon. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.2: Identify and map natural and semi-natural areas of high biodiversity importance and high ecological value, based on clear criteria (according to NA 3.1), to produce a tool for identifying the most suitable areas for the establishment of new PAs and for the declaration of OECMs. | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the identification of high biodiversity areas and the NDC target addressing vulnerabilities in ecosystems. Both targets involve stakeholders in ecosystem management and conservation, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to more efficient resource use and complementary strategies for protecting and adapting ecosystems to climate change. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.2: Identify and map natural and semi-natural areas of high biodiversity importance and high ecological value, based on clear criteria (according to NA 3.1), to produce a tool for identifying the most suitable areas for the establishment of new PAs and for the declaration of OECMs. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the identification of high biodiversity areas and the NDC target aiming to increase resilience against climate change impacts. The ecosystems addressed are related, as natural areas with high biodiversity can also be vulnerable to climate change, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions in biodiversity management and climate adaptation strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.2: Identify and map natural and semi-natural areas of high biodiversity importance and high ecological value, based on clear criteria (according to NA 3.1), to produce a tool for identifying the most suitable areas for the establishment of new PAs and for the declaration of OECMs. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecological integrity and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target focusing on identifying high-value areas for protection and the NDC target emphasizing the restoration of degraded ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed are related, as the NBSAP target's focus on high biodiversity areas can complement the NDC target's rehabilitation efforts, leading to improved resource efficiency and measurable ecological outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.2: Identify and map natural and semi-natural areas of high biodiversity importance and high ecological value, based on clear criteria (according to NA 3.1), to produce a tool for identifying the most suitable areas for the establishment of new PAs and for the declaration of OECMs. | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the identification of high-value areas and the NDC target aiming to improve species resilience to climate change. The ecosystems involved are related, as the NBSAP target identifies areas that could become protected, which directly supports the NDC target's focus on conservation within those areas, creating a synergistic relationship that can lead to measurable conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.2: Identify and map natural and semi-natural areas of high biodiversity importance and high ecological value, based on clear criteria (according to NA 3.1), to produce a tool for identifying the most suitable areas for the establishment of new PAs and for the declaration of OECMs. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the identification of high-value areas and the NDC target promoting sustainable management across various sectors. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as agricultural and forestry practices can impact natural areas, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity management and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.2: Identify and map natural and semi-natural areas of high biodiversity importance and high ecological value, based on clear criteria (according to NA 3.1), to produce a tool for identifying the most suitable areas for the establishment of new PAs and for the declaration of OECMs. | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the identification of high-value areas and the NDC target facilitating species adaptation through safe corridors. Both targets address ecosystems related to biodiversity and involve similar target audiences, suggesting that aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.2: Identify and map natural and semi-natural areas of high biodiversity importance and high ecological value, based on clear criteria (according to NA 3.1), to produce a tool for identifying the most suitable areas for the establishment of new PAs and for the declaration of OECMs. | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, albeit in different contexts (natural areas vs. urban environments). The ecosystems involved can be related, as urban green and blue spaces can serve as critical habitats that support broader biodiversity efforts, creating measurable benefits through integrated planning and resource sharing. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.3: Enforce regulations related to the management of nature reserves and increase the level of fines related to the goods and services illegally harvested and extracted | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and sustainable resource management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing protection against illegal activities and the NDC target promoting sustainable use and restoration. The ecosystems involved, nature reserves and forests, can be seen as interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved conservation outcomes and resource efficiency in managing biodiversity and natural resources. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.3: Enforce regulations related to the management of nature reserves and increase the level of fines related to the goods and services illegally harvested and extracted | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation, albeit from different angles. The ecosystems of nature reserves and forests/rangelands are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and measurable benefits for both conservation efforts and local communities. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.3: Enforce regulations related to the management of nature reserves and increase the level of fines related to the goods and services illegally harvested and extracted | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing protection against illegal activities and the NDC target aiming to increase resilience against climate change. Both targets address ecosystems, with the NBSAP focusing on nature reserves and the NDC on vulnerable ecosystems, suggesting a nested relationship that could lead to measurable benefits through coordinated actions and resource optimization. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.3: Enforce regulations related to the management of nature reserves and increase the level of fines related to the goods and services illegally harvested and extracted | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and integrity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing protection against illegal activities and the NDC target aiming for restoration and maintenance of ecosystem services. The ecosystems involved, particularly nature reserves and degraded ecosystems, can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance overall biodiversity conservation and ecosystem service delivery. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.3: Enforce regulations related to the management of nature reserves and increase the level of fines related to the goods and services illegally harvested and extracted | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing conservation efforts, with the NBSAP target emphasizing protection against illegal activities and the NDC target aiming for species conservation and resilience to climate change. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of protected areas and biodiversity conservation, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity management. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.3: Enforce regulations related to the management of nature reserves and increase the level of fines related to the goods and services illegally harvested and extracted | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing protection against illegal activities and the NDC target promoting sustainable management practices. The ecosystems involved, while distinct, can be interconnected, as sustainable agricultural and forestry practices can contribute to the overall health of nature reserves, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.5: Develop and regularly update management plans for all existing nature reserves, incorporating biodiversity conservation, community engagement, and sustainable use strategies (in accordance with the NRs legislation). The management plans should be developed by the NRs committees and MoE and involving local communities and relevant stakeholders. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and conservation of natural resources, with an emphasis on community involvement. The ecosystems addressed (nature reserves and forests/rangelands) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance biodiversity conservation while promoting sustainable resource use, leading to measurable benefits for both biodiversity and community engagement. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.5: Develop and regularly update management plans for all existing nature reserves, incorporating biodiversity conservation, community engagement, and sustainable use strategies (in accordance with the NRs legislation). The management plans should be developed by the NRs committees and MoE and involving local communities and relevant stakeholders. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation while engaging local communities, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems of nature reserves and forests/rangelands are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and collaborative management efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.5: Develop and regularly update management plans for all existing nature reserves, incorporating biodiversity conservation, community engagement, and sustainable use strategies (in accordance with the NRs legislation). The management plans should be developed by the NRs committees and MoE and involving local communities and relevant stakeholders. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing management plans for nature reserves and the NDC target aiming for sustainable management of terrestrial and marine biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are related, as nature reserves can encompass terrestrial ecosystems, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and community engagement in biodiversity management across Lebanon. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.5: Develop and regularly update management plans for all existing nature reserves, incorporating biodiversity conservation, community engagement, and sustainable use strategies (in accordance with the NRs legislation). The management plans should be developed by the NRs committees and MoE and involving local communities and relevant stakeholders. | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation in nature reserves and the NDC target addressing vulnerabilities in terrestrial and marine ecosystems. By aligning these targets, stakeholders can leverage community engagement from the NBSAP to inform vulnerability assessments in ecosystems, leading to more effective adaptation strategies and resource optimization. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.5: Develop and regularly update management plans for all existing nature reserves, incorporating biodiversity conservation, community engagement, and sustainable use strategies (in accordance with the NRs legislation). The management plans should be developed by the NRs committees and MoE and involving local communities and relevant stakeholders. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation in nature reserves and the NDC target addressing resilience against climate change impacts. Both targets involve stakeholders that can collaborate on management plans and actions, creating synergies that can lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity conservation and climate resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.5: Develop and regularly update management plans for all existing nature reserves, incorporating biodiversity conservation, community engagement, and sustainable use strategies (in accordance with the NRs legislation). The management plans should be developed by the NRs committees and MoE and involving local communities and relevant stakeholders. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services, with actions that involve community engagement and rehabilitation efforts. The ecosystems addressed are related, as nature reserves can contribute to the ecological integrity of broader ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.5: Develop and regularly update management plans for all existing nature reserves, incorporating biodiversity conservation, community engagement, and sustainable use strategies (in accordance with the NRs legislation). The management plans should be developed by the NRs committees and MoE and involving local communities and relevant stakeholders. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and community engagement, with the NBSAP target emphasizing management plans for nature reserves and the NDC target aiming to restore ecosystems through reforestation. The ecosystems of nature reserves and upper watersheds can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits such as improved resource management and increased community involvement in both conservation and restoration efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.5: Develop and regularly update management plans for all existing nature reserves, incorporating biodiversity conservation, community engagement, and sustainable use strategies (in accordance with the NRs legislation). The management plans should be developed by the NRs committees and MoE and involving local communities and relevant stakeholders. | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing management plans for nature reserves and the NDC target aiming for species conservation and resilience to climate change. Both targets address similar ecosystems (protected areas and nature reserves) and target audiences (local communities and relevant stakeholders), suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.5: Develop and regularly update management plans for all existing nature reserves, incorporating biodiversity conservation, community engagement, and sustainable use strategies (in accordance with the NRs legislation). The management plans should be developed by the NRs committees and MoE and involving local communities and relevant stakeholders. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing nature reserves and the NDC target addressing broader ecosystems like agriculture and fisheries. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits through shared stakeholder engagement and resource management, as both aim to improve ecosystem services and community involvement in conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.5: Develop and regularly update management plans for all existing nature reserves, incorporating biodiversity conservation, community engagement, and sustainable use strategies (in accordance with the NRs legislation). The management plans should be developed by the NRs committees and MoE and involving local communities and relevant stakeholders. | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing management plans for nature reserves and the NDC target facilitating species adaptation through safe corridors. Both targets operate within the broader context of biodiversity conservation, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes, such as better habitat connectivity and community engagement in conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.5: Develop and regularly update management plans for all existing nature reserves, incorporating biodiversity conservation, community engagement, and sustainable use strategies (in accordance with the NRs legislation). The management plans should be developed by the NRs committees and MoE and involving local communities and relevant stakeholders. | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation, albeit in different ecosystems (nature reserves vs. urban green and blue spaces). By integrating management plans for nature reserves with urban planning efforts, there is potential for improved resource efficiency and community engagement, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and ecosystem services across both areas. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.5: Develop and regularly update management plans for all existing nature reserves, incorporating biodiversity conservation, community engagement, and sustainable use strategies (in accordance with the NRs legislation). The management plans should be developed by the NRs committees and MoE and involving local communities and relevant stakeholders. | NDC Key Action 5.6: Update the draft Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Lebanon | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainable management practices, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation in nature reserves and the NDC target addressing coastal zone management. Given that coastal zones can include various ecosystems, including those that may be adjacent to or impact nature reserves, aligning these targets could lead to improved ecological health and resource efficiency through shared stakeholder engagement and management strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.7: Recruit and train qualified management teams for nature reserves, focusing on biodiversity conservation and community engagement. | NDC Key Action 1.8: Support the Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute and local nurseries by creating germplasm banks of animal breeds and plant material (climate-smart cultivars adapted to various climatic extremes, and of native tree species for their genetic pool and potential use as rootstocks) and supply nurseries with propagation material, and support seed multiplication programs | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, albeit in different ecosystems (nature reserves vs. agricultural systems). Aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and improved biodiversity outcomes, as community engagement in nature reserves may support agricultural resilience through shared knowledge and practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.7: Recruit and train qualified management teams for nature reserves, focusing on biodiversity conservation and community engagement. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and sustainable resource management, which are interconnected. The ecosystems involved, nature reserves and forests/rangelands, can complement each other, and aligning these targets could lead to improved management practices and measurable benefits for both biodiversity and community engagement. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.7: Recruit and train qualified management teams for nature reserves, focusing on biodiversity conservation and community engagement. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity conservation while engaging local communities, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems of nature reserves and forests/rangelands are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits for both biodiversity and community engagement. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.7: Recruit and train qualified management teams for nature reserves, focusing on biodiversity conservation and community engagement. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP emphasizing community engagement in nature reserves and the NDC aiming for sustainable management of Lebanon’s ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed are related, as nature reserves can be part of broader terrestrial ecosystems, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and community involvement in biodiversity management. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.7: Recruit and train qualified management teams for nature reserves, focusing on biodiversity conservation and community engagement. | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and community engagement, while the NDC target addresses vulnerability assessments for ecosystems affected by climate change. Both targets relate to ecosystems, as nature reserves can encompass terrestrial and marine areas, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for managing biodiversity and climate resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.7: Recruit and train qualified management teams for nature reserves, focusing on biodiversity conservation and community engagement. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation and community engagement in nature reserves, while the NDC target aims to increase resilience against climate change impacts on biodiversity. The ecosystems involved can be related, as nature reserves may include vulnerable ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity management and climate resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.7: Recruit and train qualified management teams for nature reserves, focusing on biodiversity conservation and community engagement. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (nature reserves and degraded ecosystems) can be related, as effective management of nature reserves can support the restoration and maintenance of surrounding ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and community engagement. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.7: Recruit and train qualified management teams for nature reserves, focusing on biodiversity conservation and community engagement. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and engage local communities, indicating a shared goal of conservation. The ecosystems of nature reserves and upper watersheds can be interconnected, as healthy watersheds contribute to the overall health of surrounding nature reserves, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity outcomes and community involvement. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.7: Recruit and train qualified management teams for nature reserves, focusing on biodiversity conservation and community engagement. | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP focusing on community engagement in nature reserves and the NDC emphasizing species conservation and resilience to climate change in protected areas. The ecosystems of nature reserves and protected areas are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in biodiversity outcomes and community involvement. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.7: Recruit and train qualified management teams for nature reserves, focusing on biodiversity conservation and community engagement. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP focusing on nature reserves and the NDC addressing broader ecosystems like agriculture and fisheries. Aligning these targets can enhance community engagement in biodiversity efforts while promoting sustainable practices across interconnected ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.7: Recruit and train qualified management teams for nature reserves, focusing on biodiversity conservation and community engagement. | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing community engagement in nature reserves and the NDC target facilitating species adaptation through safe corridors. The ecosystems involved are related, as nature reserves can serve as critical habitats that support species migration and adaptation, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved management practices and measurable biodiversity outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.7: Recruit and train qualified management teams for nature reserves, focusing on biodiversity conservation and community engagement. | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity, albeit in different ecosystems (nature reserves vs. urban areas). The actions of recruiting management teams for nature reserves and integrating biodiversity into urban planning can complement each other, leading to improved biodiversity outcomes and community engagement across both settings. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.9: Identify and establish ecological corridors and connectivity between PAs. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to enhance ecological health and sustainability, with the NBSAP target focusing on biodiversity conservation and ecological connectivity, while the NDC target emphasizes sustainable resource management and increasing forest cover. The ecosystems involved (protected areas and forests) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced ecosystem resilience through shared goals and actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.9: Identify and establish ecological corridors and connectivity between PAs. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecological connectivity and the NDC target aiming to mainstream biodiversity within sustainable development. The ecosystems of protected areas and forests/rangelands are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits for both biodiversity and local communities. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.9: Identify and establish ecological corridors and connectivity between PAs. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecological connectivity between protected areas and the NDC target aiming for sustainable management of terrestrial and marine biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are related, as protected areas can be part of broader terrestrial and marine ecosystems, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.9: Identify and establish ecological corridors and connectivity between PAs. | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and ecological connectivity, while the NDC target addresses vulnerability assessments and adaptation to climate change. The ecosystems involved (protected areas and broader terrestrial/marine ecosystems) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for managing ecological health and resilience in the face of climate change. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.9: Identify and establish ecological corridors and connectivity between PAs. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity resilience, with the NBSAP focusing on ecological connectivity and the NDC addressing climate change impacts on biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are related, as protected areas can be considered part of vulnerable ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions in conservation and climate adaptation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.9: Identify and establish ecological corridors and connectivity between PAs. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecological connectivity and integrity, with the NBSAP focusing on protected areas and the NDC addressing broader ecosystems, including degraded areas. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits through shared rehabilitation efforts and enhanced ecosystem services, as both targets involve stakeholders interested in conservation and ecosystem management. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.9: Identify and establish ecological corridors and connectivity between PAs. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecological connectivity and the NDC target promoting ecosystem-based restoration. The ecosystems involved, while distinct, can be interconnected, as reforestation in upper watersheds can contribute to improved ecological corridors in surrounding landscapes, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.9: Identify and establish ecological corridors and connectivity between PAs. | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecological connectivity and the NDC target addressing resilience to climate change. Both targets operate within protected areas and involve similar target audiences, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in species conservation and ecosystem resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.9: Identify and establish ecological corridors and connectivity between PAs. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecological connectivity and the NDC target promoting sustainable management of various sectors while conserving biodiversity. The ecosystems involved, while distinct, can be interconnected, as agricultural and forestry practices can impact protected areas, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in both conservation and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.9: Identify and establish ecological corridors and connectivity between PAs. | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | Both targets aim to enhance ecological connectivity and support species adaptation, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets focus on biodiversity conservation areas, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in species survival and ecosystem resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.9: Identify and establish ecological corridors and connectivity between PAs. | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecological connectivity, albeit in different contexts (protected areas vs. urban environments). The ecosystems involved can be related, as urban areas can include green and blue spaces that serve as ecological corridors, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 4: By 2030, the status of 25% of known flora and fauna species is identified and conservation actions are implemented on at least 10 threatened species to significantly reduce extinction risk | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target specifically addressing threatened species and the NDC target emphasizing sustainable management of forests and rangelands. Both ecosystems are interconnected, as healthy forest and rangeland management can enhance the conservation of flora and fauna, leading to measurable benefits for both local communities and biodiversity. |
| NBSAP Target 4: By 2030, the status of 25% of known flora and fauna species is identified and conservation actions are implemented on at least 10 threatened species to significantly reduce extinction risk | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the status and conservation of threatened species, while the NDC target aims to sustainably manage ecosystems for the benefit of citizens. The ecosystems addressed are related, as terrestrial and marine biodiversity can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 4: By 2030, the status of 25% of known flora and fauna species is identified and conservation actions are implemented on at least 10 threatened species to significantly reduce extinction risk | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on the conservation and management of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the conservation of threatened species and the NDC target addressing vulnerabilities in ecosystems due to climate change. Since both targets involve stakeholders in ecosystem management and aim to enhance biodiversity and resilience, aligning them could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary strategies in conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 4: By 2030, the status of 25% of known flora and fauna species is identified and conservation actions are implemented on at least 10 threatened species to significantly reduce extinction risk | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation actions for threatened species and the NDC target aiming to enhance resilience against climate change impacts. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as climate change affects biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to more efficient resource use and improved outcomes for both conservation and climate resilience efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 4: By 2030, the status of 25% of known flora and fauna species is identified and conservation actions are implemented on at least 10 threatened species to significantly reduce extinction risk | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation of threatened species and the NDC target aiming to restore and maintain ecosystem services. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as the conservation of flora and fauna contributes to the overall ecological integrity and connectivity sought in the NDC target, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved outcomes for both biodiversity and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP Target 4: By 2030, the status of 25% of known flora and fauna species is identified and conservation actions are implemented on at least 10 threatened species to significantly reduce extinction risk | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on species conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the reduction of extinction risk and the NDC target enhancing resilience to climate change. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of biodiversity conservation, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance conservation efforts in a measurable way. |
| NBSAP Target 4: By 2030, the status of 25% of known flora and fauna species is identified and conservation actions are implemented on at least 10 threatened species to significantly reduce extinction risk | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the status and conservation of threatened species, while the NDC target aims for sustainable management of sectors that impact biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry can influence the conservation of flora and fauna, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity management and food security. |
| NBSAP Target 4: By 2030, the status of 25% of known flora and fauna species is identified and conservation actions are implemented on at least 10 threatened species to significantly reduce extinction risk | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the reduction of extinction risk for threatened species and the NDC target facilitating species adaptation to climate change. Both targets address similar ecosystems related to biodiversity and involve stakeholders in biodiversity management, suggesting that aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 4: By 2030, the status of 25% of known flora and fauna species is identified and conservation actions are implemented on at least 10 threatened species to significantly reduce extinction risk | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, albeit in different contexts (species conservation vs. urban biodiversity). The ecosystems involved can be related, as urban areas can host diverse flora and fauna, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and improve overall ecological integrity in urban settings. |
| NBSAP National Action 4.1: Update the biodiversity national inventory (Biodiversity Country Study) prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), based on field surveys of fauna, flora and fungi and recently completed studies, with separate sections for marine and terrestrial lists | NDC Key Action 1.8: Support the Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute and local nurseries by creating germplasm banks of animal breeds and plant material (climate-smart cultivars adapted to various climatic extremes, and of native tree species for their genetic pool and potential use as rootstocks) and supply nurseries with propagation material, and support seed multiplication programs | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target updating biodiversity inventories and the NDC target supporting genetic diversity through germplasm banks. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of biodiversity management, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in biodiversity conservation and agricultural resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 4.1: Update the biodiversity national inventory (Biodiversity Country Study) prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), based on field surveys of fauna, flora and fungi and recently completed studies, with separate sections for marine and terrestrial lists | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and supporting coastal communities, which are interconnected. The ecosystems involved (biodiversity and fisheries/marine environments) are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and resilience strategies that benefit both biodiversity and the livelihoods of coastal communities. |
| NBSAP National Action 4.1: Update the biodiversity national inventory (Biodiversity Country Study) prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), based on field surveys of fauna, flora and fungi and recently completed studies, with separate sections for marine and terrestrial lists | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity and sustainable resource management, indicating a meaningful connection. The ecosystems involved, particularly the emphasis on biodiversity in both terrestrial and marine contexts, suggest that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in ecosystem health and management practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 4.1: Update the biodiversity national inventory (Biodiversity Country Study) prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), based on field surveys of fauna, flora and fungi and recently completed studies, with separate sections for marine and terrestrial lists | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing an updated biodiversity inventory and the NDC target aiming to align forest and rangeland management with sustainable development. The ecosystems involved are related, as forests and rangelands can contribute to the broader biodiversity inventory, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits for both biodiversity and local communities. |
| NBSAP National Action 4.1: Update the biodiversity national inventory (Biodiversity Country Study) prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), based on field surveys of fauna, flora and fungi and recently completed studies, with separate sections for marine and terrestrial lists | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets focus on biodiversity management within the same ecosystems (terrestrial and marine), with the NBSAP target aiming to update the biodiversity inventory and the NDC target emphasizing sustainable management. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in data collection and ecosystem preservation efforts, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP National Action 4.1: Update the biodiversity national inventory (Biodiversity Country Study) prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), based on field surveys of fauna, flora and fungi and recently completed studies, with separate sections for marine and terrestrial lists | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | Both targets focus on ecosystems (terrestrial and marine) and involve assessments that can inform biodiversity management and climate adaptation strategies. By aligning the biodiversity inventory update with vulnerability assessments, stakeholders can enhance resource efficiency and develop comprehensive strategies that address both species diversity and climate resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 4.1: Update the biodiversity national inventory (Biodiversity Country Study) prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), based on field surveys of fauna, flora and fungi and recently completed studies, with separate sections for marine and terrestrial lists | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity, with the NBSAP target aiming to update the biodiversity inventory and the NDC target seeking to enhance resilience against climate change impacts. The ecosystems addressed are related, as the updated inventory can inform climate adaptation strategies, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions in biodiversity management and climate resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 4.1: Update the biodiversity national inventory (Biodiversity Country Study) prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), based on field surveys of fauna, flora and fungi and recently completed studies, with separate sections for marine and terrestrial lists | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services, indicating a meaningful connection. The ecosystems addressed are related, as both targets encompass marine and terrestrial environments, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in biodiversity management and ecosystem rehabilitation. |
| NBSAP National Action 4.1: Update the biodiversity national inventory (Biodiversity Country Study) prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), based on field surveys of fauna, flora and fungi and recently completed studies, with separate sections for marine and terrestrial lists | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity, with the NBSAP target aiming to update the biodiversity inventory and the NDC target enhancing species conservation. The ecosystems involved are related, as the updated inventory can inform conservation efforts, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity management and climate resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 4.1: Update the biodiversity national inventory (Biodiversity Country Study) prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), based on field surveys of fauna, flora and fungi and recently completed studies, with separate sections for marine and terrestrial lists | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity, with the NBSAP target focusing on updating biodiversity inventories and the NDC target aiming for sustainable management that conserves biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry can significantly impact biodiversity, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and sustainable practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 4.1: Update the biodiversity national inventory (Biodiversity Country Study) prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), based on field surveys of fauna, flora and fungi and recently completed studies, with separate sections for marine and terrestrial lists | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity management, with the NBSAP target aiming to update the biodiversity inventory and the NDC target facilitating species adaptation to climate change. Both targets address biodiversity within ecosystems, and aligning them could enhance data-driven decision-making for conservation efforts, leading to improved survival rates of vulnerable species through informed management practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 4.1: Update the biodiversity national inventory (Biodiversity Country Study) prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), based on field surveys of fauna, flora and fungi and recently completed studies, with separate sections for marine and terrestrial lists | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing a comprehensive inventory and the NDC target aiming to enhance biodiversity in urban areas. The ecosystems involved are related, as urban areas can include green and blue spaces that support biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in biodiversity management and urban planning. |
| NBSAP National Action 4.1: Update the biodiversity national inventory (Biodiversity Country Study) prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), based on field surveys of fauna, flora and fungi and recently completed studies, with separate sections for marine and terrestrial lists | NDC Key Action 5.6: Update the draft Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Lebanon | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecological health, with the NBSAP target aiming to update biodiversity inventories that can inform coastal management strategies. The ecosystems involved are related, as coastal zones are part of broader marine ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and data sharing, ultimately benefiting both biodiversity and coastal resilience efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 4.2: Apply IUCN Red Listing for the identified species within the updated species inventory. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing species conservation and the NDC target promoting sustainable resource management. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy forests and rangelands contribute to overall biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved conservation outcomes and resource efficiency in Lebanon. |
| NBSAP National Action 4.2: Apply IUCN Red Listing for the identified species within the updated species inventory. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target specifically assessing species conservation status and the NDC target mainstreaming biodiversity in forest and rangeland management. Both ecosystems are interconnected, as forests and rangelands are critical habitats for many species, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and informed decision-making that benefits both conservation efforts and local communities. |
| NBSAP National Action 4.2: Apply IUCN Red Listing for the identified species within the updated species inventory. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing species conservation and the NDC target addressing broader ecosystem management. The ecosystems involved are related, as the conservation of species contributes to the overall health of terrestrial and marine ecosystems, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 4.2: Apply IUCN Red Listing for the identified species within the updated species inventory. | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on assessing and improving the status of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing species conservation and the NDC target addressing ecosystem vulnerability to climate change. Both targets involve similar stakeholders and ecosystems, suggesting that aligning their actions could enhance resource efficiency and lead to more comprehensive conservation and adaptation strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 4.2: Apply IUCN Red Listing for the identified species within the updated species inventory. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation status assessments and the NDC target aiming to increase resilience against climate change impacts. Both targets address ecosystems, with the NBSAP focusing on biodiversity and conservation sectors, which can include vulnerable ecosystems highlighted in the NDC, suggesting that aligning these efforts could lead to more efficient resource use and improved conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 4.2: Apply IUCN Red Listing for the identified species within the updated species inventory. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing species conservation and the NDC target addressing broader ecosystem services. The ecosystems involved are related, as the conservation of species contributes to the overall ecological integrity and connectivity sought in the NDC target, suggesting that aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in conservation and ecosystem rehabilitation. |
| NBSAP National Action 4.2: Apply IUCN Red Listing for the identified species within the updated species inventory. | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on species conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation status assessment and the NDC target enhancing resilience to climate change. Both targets operate within the biodiversity conservation ecosystem and target similar audiences, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 4.2: Apply IUCN Red Listing for the identified species within the updated species inventory. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing species conservation and the NDC target addressing sustainable management of ecosystems that include those species. The ecosystems involved are related, as biodiversity is integral to the agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry sectors, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to improved conservation outcomes through shared strategies and stakeholder engagement. |
| NBSAP National Action 4.2: Apply IUCN Red Listing for the identified species within the updated species inventory. | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing species conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation status assessments and the NDC target facilitating species adaptation to climate change. Both targets operate within the biodiversity conservation sector, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and informed decision-making that supports both conservation status updates and climate adaptation strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 4.2: Apply IUCN Red Listing for the identified species within the updated species inventory. | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation status assessments and the NDC target integrating biodiversity into urban planning. The ecosystems involved, while different in context (biodiversity sectors vs. urban green and blue spaces), can be seen as interconnected, as urban areas can host diverse species and benefit from informed conservation efforts, leading to measurable improvements in ecological integrity and well-being. |
| NBSAP National Action 4.3: Update and ensure the sustainability of the Flora of Lebanon platform for data storage and dissemination, including species distribution, uses, IUCN Red List status and other relevant information. | NDC Key Action 1.8: Support the Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute and local nurseries by creating germplasm banks of animal breeds and plant material (climate-smart cultivars adapted to various climatic extremes, and of native tree species for their genetic pool and potential use as rootstocks) and supply nurseries with propagation material, and support seed multiplication programs | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity in Lebanon, with the NBSAP target emphasizing plant species and the NDC target addressing agricultural biodiversity. The ecosystems of biodiversity conservation and agricultural management are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary efforts in conservation and agricultural resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 4.3: Update and ensure the sustainability of the Flora of Lebanon platform for data storage and dissemination, including species distribution, uses, IUCN Red List status and other relevant information. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability and conservation in Lebanon, with the NBSAP target emphasizing plant biodiversity and the NDC target addressing broader natural resource management, including forests. The ecosystems involved are related, as the health of plant species contributes to overall forest and ecosystem health, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and support comprehensive conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 4.3: Update and ensure the sustainability of the Flora of Lebanon platform for data storage and dissemination, including species distribution, uses, IUCN Red List status and other relevant information. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing plant species in Lebanon and the NDC target addressing broader forest and rangeland management. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies, as improved data on plant species can support sustainable management practices in forests and rangelands, benefiting both local communities and conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 4.3: Update and ensure the sustainability of the Flora of Lebanon platform for data storage and dissemination, including species distribution, uses, IUCN Red List status and other relevant information. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity in Lebanon, with the NBSAP target emphasizing plant species and the NDC target addressing broader terrestrial and marine ecosystems. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in data sharing and conservation efforts, as improved access to plant species information can support the overall management of ecosystems and habitats. |
| NBSAP National Action 4.3: Update and ensure the sustainability of the Flora of Lebanon platform for data storage and dissemination, including species distribution, uses, IUCN Red List status and other relevant information. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the conservation of plant species in Lebanon and the NDC target aiming to increase biodiversity resilience against climate change. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as the health of plant species is crucial for overall ecosystem resilience, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 4.3: Update and ensure the sustainability of the Flora of Lebanon platform for data storage and dissemination, including species distribution, uses, IUCN Red List status and other relevant information. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and supporting biodiversity, with the NBSAP target specifically addressing plant species in Lebanon, which can contribute to the broader ecosystem services mentioned in the NDC target. By aligning these targets, resources can be optimized for data sharing and rehabilitation efforts, leading to improved conservation outcomes and measurable benefits for both ecosystems and communities. |
| NBSAP National Action 4.3: Update and ensure the sustainability of the Flora of Lebanon platform for data storage and dissemination, including species distribution, uses, IUCN Red List status and other relevant information. | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the conservation of plant species and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing data dissemination and the NDC target focusing on active management and resilience to climate change. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of biodiversity conservation in Lebanon, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary efforts in conservation strategies, ultimately enhancing the effectiveness of both initiatives. |
| NBSAP National Action 4.3: Update and ensure the sustainability of the Flora of Lebanon platform for data storage and dissemination, including species distribution, uses, IUCN Red List status and other relevant information. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing plant species and the NDC target addressing broader agricultural and forestry practices. Aligning these targets can enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in data sharing and conservation efforts, as improved access to plant data can support sustainable practices in agriculture and forestry, ultimately benefiting both ecosystems. |
| NBSAP National Action 4.3: Update and ensure the sustainability of the Flora of Lebanon platform for data storage and dissemination, including species distribution, uses, IUCN Red List status and other relevant information. | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing data dissemination for plant species and the NDC target facilitating species adaptation to climate change. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of biodiversity conservation in Lebanon, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and improve conservation outcomes through shared data and strategies for vulnerable species. |
| NBSAP National Action 4.3: Update and ensure the sustainability of the Flora of Lebanon platform for data storage and dissemination, including species distribution, uses, IUCN Red List status and other relevant information. | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity, with the NBSAP target focusing on plant species in Lebanon and the NDC target addressing urban green and blue spaces. By integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, the NBSAP's data on plant species can inform urban planners and policymakers, leading to improved ecological integrity and resource efficiency in urban environments. |
| NBSAP National Action 4.4: Develop guidelines and implement action plans to minimize human-wildlife interactions to reduce risk on, and restore and maintain genetic diversity of at least 10 threatened species | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and managing ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing threatened species and the NDC target addressing broader sustainable development in forest and rangeland management. Both targets involve local communities and stakeholders, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 4.4: Develop guidelines and implement action plans to minimize human-wildlife interactions to reduce risk on, and restore and maintain genetic diversity of at least 10 threatened species | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing threatened species and the NDC target addressing broader ecosystem management. The ecosystems involved are related, as wildlife conservation can be a component of managing terrestrial and marine ecosystems, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 4.4: Develop guidelines and implement action plans to minimize human-wildlife interactions to reduce risk on, and restore and maintain genetic diversity of at least 10 threatened species | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on minimizing negative impacts on biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing human-wildlife interactions and the NDC target addressing climate change impacts. Both targets operate within the broader context of biodiversity conservation, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementing conservation strategies that address both human-wildlife conflicts and climate resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 4.4: Develop guidelines and implement action plans to minimize human-wildlife interactions to reduce risk on, and restore and maintain genetic diversity of at least 10 threatened species | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing threatened species and the NDC target addressing broader ecosystem services. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as wildlife conservation contributes to the overall ecological integrity and connectivity sought in the NDC target, suggesting that aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in both biodiversity and ecosystem service restoration. |
| NBSAP National Action 4.4: Develop guidelines and implement action plans to minimize human-wildlife interactions to reduce risk on, and restore and maintain genetic diversity of at least 10 threatened species | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | Both targets aim to enhance species conservation, with the NBSAP target focusing on minimizing human-wildlife interactions and the NDC target emphasizing resilience to climate change. The ecosystems involved are related, as both pertain to biodiversity conservation, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance conservation efforts in a real-world context. |
| NBSAP National Action 4.4: Develop guidelines and implement action plans to minimize human-wildlife interactions to reduce risk on, and restore and maintain genetic diversity of at least 10 threatened species | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing threatened species and the NDC target addressing broader ecosystem management. The ecosystems involved, while distinct, can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in conservation efforts, leading to measurable benefits in both biodiversity and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 4.4: Develop guidelines and implement action plans to minimize human-wildlife interactions to reduce risk on, and restore and maintain genetic diversity of at least 10 threatened species | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing species survival and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target aiming to reduce human-wildlife interactions and the NDC target facilitating species adaptation to climate change. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of biodiversity conservation, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance the overall effectiveness of conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 5: By 2030, the genetic diversity of 40% of native (including endemic economic species) fauna and flora is conserved in-situ and ex-situ through sustainable management practices to maintain their adaptive potential | NDC Key Action 1.8: Support the Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute and local nurseries by creating germplasm banks of animal breeds and plant material (climate-smart cultivars adapted to various climatic extremes, and of native tree species for their genetic pool and potential use as rootstocks) and supply nurseries with propagation material, and support seed multiplication programs | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing genetic diversity and resilience, albeit in different contexts (biodiversity conservation vs. agricultural systems). The ecosystems involved (biodiversity and agriculture) are interrelated, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and improved outcomes for both conservation and agricultural resilience through shared practices and knowledge. |
| NBSAP Target 5: By 2030, the genetic diversity of 40% of native (including endemic economic species) fauna and flora is conserved in-situ and ex-situ through sustainable management practices to maintain their adaptive potential | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management practices and conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing genetic diversity of native species and the NDC target promoting forest cover and resource use. The ecosystems involved, while distinct, can be interconnected, as healthy forests contribute to overall biodiversity, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and ecological resilience in Lebanon. |
| NBSAP Target 5: By 2030, the genetic diversity of 40% of native (including endemic economic species) fauna and flora is conserved in-situ and ex-situ through sustainable management practices to maintain their adaptive potential | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing genetic diversity of native species and the NDC target promoting sustainable management of forests and rangelands. Both ecosystems are interconnected, as healthy forests and rangelands contribute to the genetic diversity of native flora and fauna, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create measurable benefits for local communities and biodiversity. |
| NBSAP Target 5: By 2030, the genetic diversity of 40% of native (including endemic economic species) fauna and flora is conserved in-situ and ex-situ through sustainable management practices to maintain their adaptive potential | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to conserve biodiversity, with the NBSAP focusing on genetic diversity of native species and the NDC emphasizing the sustainable management of terrestrial and marine ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed are related, as terrestrial biodiversity can impact marine ecosystems, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 5: By 2030, the genetic diversity of 40% of native (including endemic economic species) fauna and flora is conserved in-situ and ex-situ through sustainable management practices to maintain their adaptive potential | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing genetic diversity and the NDC target addressing vulnerability assessments to climate change. Both targets relate to biodiversity and ecosystem management, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to more effective conservation strategies and resource optimization in managing both native species and climate adaptation needs. |
| NBSAP Target 5: By 2030, the genetic diversity of 40% of native (including endemic economic species) fauna and flora is conserved in-situ and ex-situ through sustainable management practices to maintain their adaptive potential | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing genetic diversity and the NDC target addressing climate change impacts. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as maintaining genetic diversity in native species can directly contribute to the resilience of vulnerable ecosystems, creating measurable benefits through shared conservation efforts and resource optimization. |
| NBSAP Target 5: By 2030, the genetic diversity of 40% of native (including endemic economic species) fauna and flora is conserved in-situ and ex-situ through sustainable management practices to maintain their adaptive potential | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing genetic diversity and the NDC target aiming to restore ecosystem services. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as the conservation of native species contributes to the overall ecological integrity and connectivity sought in the NDC target, suggesting that aligning these efforts could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved outcomes for both biodiversity and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP Target 5: By 2030, the genetic diversity of 40% of native (including endemic economic species) fauna and flora is conserved in-situ and ex-situ through sustainable management practices to maintain their adaptive potential | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | Both targets aim to enhance conservation and resilience of species, with a focus on genetic diversity and climate change adaptation. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets address biodiversity conservation, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary management practices that enhance overall conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 5: By 2030, the genetic diversity of 40% of native (including endemic economic species) fauna and flora is conserved in-situ and ex-situ through sustainable management practices to maintain their adaptive potential | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of conserving biodiversity while enhancing resilience and productivity in various ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed in both targets are interconnected, as sustainable management practices in agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry can directly contribute to the conservation of native fauna and flora, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 5: By 2030, the genetic diversity of 40% of native (including endemic economic species) fauna and flora is conserved in-situ and ex-situ through sustainable management practices to maintain their adaptive potential | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the resilience and adaptability of species, with the NBSAP target emphasizing genetic diversity and the NDC target facilitating species adaptation to climate change. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of biodiversity conservation, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes through integrated management practices that support both genetic diversity and habitat connectivity. |
| NBSAP Target 5: By 2030, the genetic diversity of 40% of native (including endemic economic species) fauna and flora is conserved in-situ and ex-situ through sustainable management practices to maintain their adaptive potential | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on conserving biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing genetic diversity of native species and the NDC target aiming to enhance native biodiversity in urban areas. By integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, the actions of the NDC target can support the genetic diversity goals of the NBSAP target, creating measurable benefits through improved ecosystem services and resilience in both rural and urban contexts. |
| NBSAP National Action 5.1: Identify native species of high conservation value including economically important species in the updated national species inventory referenced in National Action 4.1. | NDC Key Action 1.8: Support the Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute and local nurseries by creating germplasm banks of animal breeds and plant material (climate-smart cultivars adapted to various climatic extremes, and of native tree species for their genetic pool and potential use as rootstocks) and supply nurseries with propagation material, and support seed multiplication programs | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the identification of native species and the NDC target supporting the establishment of germplasm banks for native tree species. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of biodiversity management, and aligning them could lead to improved conservation strategies and increased genetic diversity, creating measurable benefits in resource efficiency and complementary efforts in biodiversity conservation and agricultural resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 5.1: Identify native species of high conservation value including economically important species in the updated national species inventory referenced in National Action 4.1. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and sustainable resource management, which are interconnected. The ecosystems involved (biodiversity sectors and forests/rangelands) can complement each other, and aligning these targets could lead to improved conservation strategies and increased forest cover, resulting in measurable benefits for both conservation and sustainable resource use. |
| NBSAP National Action 5.1: Identify native species of high conservation value including economically important species in the updated national species inventory referenced in National Action 4.1. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing native species and the NDC target addressing broader sustainable development in forest and rangeland management. The ecosystems involved are related, as forests and rangelands can host native species, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary conservation strategies that benefit both biodiversity and local communities. |
| NBSAP National Action 5.1: Identify native species of high conservation value including economically important species in the updated national species inventory referenced in National Action 4.1. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing native species and the NDC target addressing broader ecosystem preservation. Additionally, both targets involve stakeholders in biodiversity management, suggesting that aligning their actions could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in conservation efforts across Lebanon's ecosystems. |
| NBSAP National Action 5.1: Identify native species of high conservation value including economically important species in the updated national species inventory referenced in National Action 4.1. | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem understanding and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing native species conservation and the NDC target addressing climate vulnerability. Both targets operate within the broader context of biodiversity and ecosystem management, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved conservation strategies and adaptation measures that are mutually beneficial. |
| NBSAP National Action 5.1: Identify native species of high conservation value including economically important species in the updated national species inventory referenced in National Action 4.1. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the identification of native species and the NDC target aiming to increase resilience against climate change impacts. Both targets address ecosystems, with the NBSAP focusing on biodiversity conservation and the NDC on vulnerable ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these efforts could lead to improved conservation strategies and resilience-building actions that complement each other effectively. |
| NBSAP National Action 5.1: Identify native species of high conservation value including economically important species in the updated national species inventory referenced in National Action 4.1. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets can be related, as the conservation of native species can support the restoration and maintenance of ecological integrity, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved conservation strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 5.1: Identify native species of high conservation value including economically important species in the updated national species inventory referenced in National Action 4.1. | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | Both targets aim to enhance species conservation, with the NBSAP focusing on identifying native species and the NDC emphasizing resilience to climate change. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets address biodiversity conservation, and aligning them could lead to improved conservation strategies and resource efficiency in managing species under changing climate conditions. |
| NBSAP National Action 5.1: Identify native species of high conservation value including economically important species in the updated national species inventory referenced in National Action 4.1. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target focusing on native species and the NDC target on sustainable management of various sectors while conserving biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are related, as agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry can all benefit from enhanced understanding and documentation of native species, leading to improved conservation strategies and measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 5.1: Identify native species of high conservation value including economically important species in the updated national species inventory referenced in National Action 4.1. | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the identification of native species and the NDC target facilitating species adaptation to climate change. Both targets operate within the biodiversity conservation sector, and aligning them could lead to improved conservation strategies that support vulnerable species while optimizing resources through shared efforts in species inventory and habitat connectivity. |
| NBSAP National Action 5.1: Identify native species of high conservation value including economically important species in the updated national species inventory referenced in National Action 4.1. | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing native biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation of native species and the NDC target integrating biodiversity into urban planning. The ecosystems addressed are related, as urban areas can host native species and contribute to broader biodiversity goals, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved conservation strategies and urban ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 5.2: Develop national conservation strategies and regulations for at least 100 native species of high conservation value. prioritizing endemic species. | NDC Key Action 1.8: Support the Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute and local nurseries by creating germplasm banks of animal breeds and plant material (climate-smart cultivars adapted to various climatic extremes, and of native tree species for their genetic pool and potential use as rootstocks) and supply nurseries with propagation material, and support seed multiplication programs | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation of native species and the NDC target supporting genetic diversity through germplasm banks. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of biodiversity management, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies that enhance the conservation and resilience of native species in agricultural systems. |
| NBSAP National Action 5.2: Develop national conservation strategies and regulations for at least 100 native species of high conservation value. prioritizing endemic species. | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The NBSAP target focuses on the conservation of native species, which can include species found in coastal and marine ecosystems, while the NDC target aims to enhance the resilience of coastal communities that depend on these ecosystems. By aligning these targets, conservation strategies could be developed that not only protect high conservation value species but also support the livelihoods of coastal communities, leading to improved biodiversity and community resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 5.2: Develop national conservation strategies and regulations for at least 100 native species of high conservation value. prioritizing endemic species. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing native species and the NDC target addressing broader ecosystem management. The ecosystems of biodiversity and conservation of native species in the NBSAP target can be seen as nested within the broader context of forests and rangelands in the NDC target, suggesting that aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 5.2: Develop national conservation strategies and regulations for at least 100 native species of high conservation value. prioritizing endemic species. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets focus on the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing native species and the NDC target addressing broader ecosystems. The ecosystems mentioned in both targets can be seen as interconnected, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation efforts in Lebanon. |
| NBSAP National Action 5.2: Develop national conservation strategies and regulations for at least 100 native species of high conservation value. prioritizing endemic species. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation of native species and the NDC target addressing resilience against climate change impacts. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as the conservation of native species can contribute to the resilience of vulnerable ecosystems, creating a synergistic effect that enhances overall biodiversity management and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP National Action 5.2: Develop national conservation strategies and regulations for at least 100 native species of high conservation value. prioritizing endemic species. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation of native species and the NDC target aiming to restore and maintain ecosystem services. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as the conservation of native species can directly contribute to the ecological integrity and connectivity sought in the NDC target, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and complementary policy implementation. |
| NBSAP National Action 5.2: Develop national conservation strategies and regulations for at least 100 native species of high conservation value. prioritizing endemic species. | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing species conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing native species and the NDC target addressing resilience to climate change. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of biodiversity conservation, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies that enhance the conservation status of species while also addressing climate adaptation. |
| NBSAP National Action 5.2: Develop national conservation strategies and regulations for at least 100 native species of high conservation value. prioritizing endemic species. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing native species and the NDC target addressing broader ecosystems like agriculture and fisheries. Aligning these targets can enhance resource efficiency and create synergies, as sustainable management practices in agriculture and fisheries can support the conservation of native species, leading to measurable benefits in both biodiversity and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 5.2: Develop national conservation strategies and regulations for at least 100 native species of high conservation value. prioritizing endemic species. | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on the conservation of species, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the protection of native species and the NDC target facilitating adaptation to climate change for vulnerable species. Both targets address biodiversity management and involve similar target audiences, suggesting that aligning their actions could enhance conservation efforts and improve the survival rates of species in a changing climate. |
| NBSAP National Action 5.2: Develop national conservation strategies and regulations for at least 100 native species of high conservation value. prioritizing endemic species. | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing native species conservation and the NDC target integrating biodiversity into urban planning. The ecosystems are related, as urban areas can host native species, and aligning these targets could lead to improved conservation outcomes and resource efficiency in urban environments. |
| NBSAP National Action 5.3: Conduct monetary valuations (including social, cultural, ecological values) of at least 30 native species of high conservation value | NDC Key Action 1.8: Support the Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute and local nurseries by creating germplasm banks of animal breeds and plant material (climate-smart cultivars adapted to various climatic extremes, and of native tree species for their genetic pool and potential use as rootstocks) and supply nurseries with propagation material, and support seed multiplication programs | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity, with the NBSAP target focusing on the valuation of native species and the NDC target supporting the establishment of germplasm banks for climate-smart cultivars. The ecosystems involved (biodiversity conservation and agricultural biodiversity management) are interconnected, and aligning these efforts could lead to improved conservation strategies and resource efficiency in both conservation and agricultural sectors. |
| NBSAP National Action 5.3: Conduct monetary valuations (including social, cultural, ecological values) of at least 30 native species of high conservation value | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the resilience and conservation of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the valuation of native species that could support the NDC target's aim of improving livelihoods in coastal communities. Additionally, both targets operate within related ecosystems, as the biodiversity and conservation sectors can directly influence the health of fisheries and marine environments, leading to measurable benefits in resource management and community resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 5.3: Conduct monetary valuations (including social, cultural, ecological values) of at least 30 native species of high conservation value | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological and economic values through sustainable practices, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the valuation of native species and the NDC target promoting sustainable resource management. The ecosystems involved, particularly in the context of biodiversity and forest cover, are interconnected, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved conservation outcomes and resource efficiency in Lebanon. |
| NBSAP National Action 5.3: Conduct monetary valuations (including social, cultural, ecological values) of at least 30 native species of high conservation value | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation and providing economic benefits to local communities, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems of biodiversity and conservation sectors in the NBSAP target are related to forests and rangelands in the NDC target, suggesting that aligning these efforts could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 5.3: Conduct monetary valuations (including social, cultural, ecological values) of at least 30 native species of high conservation value | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to enhance the valuation and management of biodiversity, with the NBSAP focusing on native species and the NDC addressing broader terrestrial and marine ecosystems. Their actions can complement each other, as understanding the economic value of native species can inform sustainable management practices, leading to measurable benefits in conservation efforts and equitable access to ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 5.3: Conduct monetary valuations (including social, cultural, ecological values) of at least 30 native species of high conservation value | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing understanding and management of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the economic valuation of native species and the NDC target addressing vulnerability assessments related to climate change. Both targets involve stakeholders in conservation and ecosystem management, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for conservation and adaptation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 5.3: Conduct monetary valuations (including social, cultural, ecological values) of at least 30 native species of high conservation value | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the economic valuation of native species and the NDC target aiming to increase resilience against climate change impacts. Both targets address ecosystems related to biodiversity, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits through integrated conservation and climate adaptation strategies, optimizing resources and enhancing overall effectiveness in policy implementation. |
| NBSAP National Action 5.3: Conduct monetary valuations (including social, cultural, ecological values) of at least 30 native species of high conservation value | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and understanding the value of native species, which can complement each other. The ecosystems involved are related, as the NBSAP target's focus on native species can support the NDC target's aim of restoring and maintaining ecosystem services, leading to measurable benefits in conservation and rehabilitation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 5.3: Conduct monetary valuations (including social, cultural, ecological values) of at least 30 native species of high conservation value | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing species conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the economic valuation of native species and the NDC target addressing resilience to climate change. Both targets operate within the biodiversity conservation ecosystem and target similar audiences, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary conservation strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 5.3: Conduct monetary valuations (including social, cultural, ecological values) of at least 30 native species of high conservation value | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target focusing on the valuation of native species and the NDC target on sustainable management of various sectors while conserving biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are related, as sustainable agricultural and forestry practices can directly benefit from the understanding of the economic value of native species, leading to enhanced conservation efforts and improved ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 5.3: Conduct monetary valuations (including social, cultural, ecological values) of at least 30 native species of high conservation value | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the conservation of native species, with the NBSAP target emphasizing economic valuation and the NDC target addressing climate adaptation. Both targets operate within the biodiversity conservation sector, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies that enhance the overall effectiveness of conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 5.3: Conduct monetary valuations (including social, cultural, ecological values) of at least 30 native species of high conservation value | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing native species valuation and the NDC target aiming to integrate biodiversity into urban planning. The ecosystems involved are related, as urban areas can host native species, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in both conservation efforts and urban ecological integrity. |
| NBSAP Target 6: Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing overexploitation, minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, and reducing the risk of pathogen spillover, applying the ecosystem approach, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous people and local communities | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets emphasize sustainable resource management, with the NBSAP target focusing on wild species and the NDC target on forests and fisheries, which can be interconnected ecosystems. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared practices and policies that enhance biodiversity and ecosystem health while supporting local communities. |
| NBSAP Target 6: Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing overexploitation, minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, and reducing the risk of pathogen spillover, applying the ecosystem approach, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous people and local communities | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets emphasize sustainable management and the benefits to local communities, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems of wildlife and forests/rangelands can be interrelated, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance biodiversity conservation and resource efficiency through shared actions and stakeholder engagement. |
| NBSAP Target 6: Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing overexploitation, minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, and reducing the risk of pathogen spillover, applying the ecosystem approach, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous people and local communities | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to sustainably manage biodiversity and ecosystems, with the NBSAP focusing on wild species and the NDC addressing broader terrestrial and marine ecosystems in Lebanon. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in conservation efforts, as both seek to protect ecosystems while considering the needs of local communities and stakeholders. |
| NBSAP Target 6: Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing overexploitation, minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, and reducing the risk of pathogen spillover, applying the ecosystem approach, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous people and local communities | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the sustainable use of wild species and the NDC target aiming to enhance biodiversity resilience against climate change. Both targets address ecosystems, with the NBSAP focusing on wildlife and ecosystems affected by trade, which can include vulnerable ecosystems highlighted in the NDC, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in biodiversity management. |
| NBSAP Target 6: Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing overexploitation, minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, and reducing the risk of pathogen spillover, applying the ecosystem approach, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous people and local communities | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecological integrity and sustainability, with the NBSAP target focusing on the sustainable use of wild species and the NDC target emphasizing ecosystem restoration and service delivery. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as the sustainable management of wildlife can contribute to the overall health of terrestrial and marine ecosystems, creating synergies that enhance both targets' implementation and outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 6: Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing overexploitation, minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, and reducing the risk of pathogen spillover, applying the ecosystem approach, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous people and local communities | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and sustainable management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the sustainable use of wild species and the NDC target enhancing species conservation in the context of climate change. The ecosystems involved are related, as wildlife and ecosystems affected by trade can be impacted by climate change, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary conservation strategies. |
| NBSAP Target 6: Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing overexploitation, minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, and reducing the risk of pathogen spillover, applying the ecosystem approach, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous people and local communities | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize sustainable management and conservation, with the NBSAP focusing on wild species and the NDC on agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry, which can be interconnected ecosystems. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in biodiversity conservation and sustainable practices across different sectors, leading to measurable benefits in ecosystem health and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 6.2: Develop and enact laws aimed at the application of CITES and other international conventions related to harvesting and trade of wild species | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and sustainable management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing legal frameworks for wildlife trade and the NDC target promoting biodiversity conservation in forest and rangeland management. Both ecosystems are interconnected, as wildlife trade can impact forest and rangeland biodiversity, and aligning these targets could enhance compliance and resource efficiency in conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 6.2: Develop and enact laws aimed at the application of CITES and other international conventions related to harvesting and trade of wild species | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on the sustainable management and conservation of biodiversity, albeit in different contexts (wild species vs. broader ecosystems). The ecosystems addressed (wildlife trade and conservation vs. terrestrial and marine ecosystems) can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance compliance with international conventions while promoting equitable access to ecosystem services, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 6.2: Develop and enact laws aimed at the application of CITES and other international conventions related to harvesting and trade of wild species | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on the protection and resilience of biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing legal frameworks for wildlife conservation and the NDC target addressing climate change impacts on biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as wildlife trade and conservation can be affected by climate change, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 6.2: Develop and enact laws aimed at the application of CITES and other international conventions related to harvesting and trade of wild species | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on species conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing legal frameworks for wildlife protection and the NDC target addressing resilience to climate change. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of biodiversity conservation, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementing conservation strategies that address both legal compliance and climate adaptation. |
| NBSAP National Action 6.2: Develop and enact laws aimed at the application of CITES and other international conventions related to harvesting and trade of wild species | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing wildlife trade and the NDC target addressing broader agricultural and forestry practices. Aligning these targets can enhance compliance with international conventions while promoting biodiversity in food systems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP National Action 6.4: Conduct capacity building for implicated public institutions (MoA Forest guards and quarantine services, PA rangers, custom services, border security forces, municipal police, etc.) on national and international regulations related to harvesting and trade of wild species and on species protected/regulated nationally and internationally (IUCN red list, CITES and other international conventions), to allow them to better enforce related laws and guidelines. | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing conservation efforts, with the NBSAP target emphasizing enforcement of regulations and the NDC target addressing species conservation and resilience to climate change. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of biodiversity conservation, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance the overall effectiveness of conservation strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 6.4: Conduct capacity building for implicated public institutions (MoA Forest guards and quarantine services, PA rangers, custom services, border security forces, municipal police, etc.) on national and international regulations related to harvesting and trade of wild species and on species protected/regulated nationally and internationally (IUCN red list, CITES and other international conventions), to allow them to better enforce related laws and guidelines. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and sustainable management of natural resources, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (wildlife conservation and agriculture/aquaculture) can be seen as interrelated, and aligning these targets could lead to improved enforcement of regulations that support sustainable practices, ultimately enhancing resilience and productivity in food systems. |
| NBSAP National Action 6.5: Conduct assessments of current harvesting practices of terrestrial wild species to identify unsustainable methods and overexploitation of species, and establish guidelines to be endorsed by the MoA for the sustainable harvesting and trade of terrestrial wild species that are not covered by existing guidelines, focusing on maintaining population viability and minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems . | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable resource management, with the NBSAP targeting terrestrial wild species and the NDC emphasizing forest cover and ecosystem health. The ecosystems involved are related, as sustainable harvesting practices can enhance forest and rangeland management, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP National Action 6.5: Conduct assessments of current harvesting practices of terrestrial wild species to identify unsustainable methods and overexploitation of species, and establish guidelines to be endorsed by the MoA for the sustainable harvesting and trade of terrestrial wild species that are not covered by existing guidelines, focusing on maintaining population viability and minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems . | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management practices, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable harvesting of terrestrial species and the NDC target promoting sustainable forest and rangeland management. Both ecosystems are interconnected, as terrestrial ecosystems can influence forest and rangeland health, and aligning these targets could enhance biodiversity conservation while providing economic and social benefits to local communities. |
| NBSAP National Action 6.5: Conduct assessments of current harvesting practices of terrestrial wild species to identify unsustainable methods and overexploitation of species, and establish guidelines to be endorsed by the MoA for the sustainable harvesting and trade of terrestrial wild species that are not covered by existing guidelines, focusing on maintaining population viability and minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems . | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and conservation of biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing terrestrial wild species and the NDC target addressing both terrestrial and marine ecosystems. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in biodiversity management, as both aim to improve ecosystem health and equitable access to resources for stakeholders. |
| NBSAP National Action 6.5: Conduct assessments of current harvesting practices of terrestrial wild species to identify unsustainable methods and overexploitation of species, and establish guidelines to be endorsed by the MoA for the sustainable harvesting and trade of terrestrial wild species that are not covered by existing guidelines, focusing on maintaining population viability and minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems . | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and sustainability, with the NBSAP target addressing unsustainable harvesting practices and the NDC target aiming to minimize climate change impacts on biodiversity. Both targets operate within terrestrial ecosystems, and aligning them could lead to improved resource management and resilience strategies that benefit both biodiversity and sustainable practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 6.5: Conduct assessments of current harvesting practices of terrestrial wild species to identify unsustainable methods and overexploitation of species, and establish guidelines to be endorsed by the MoA for the sustainable harvesting and trade of terrestrial wild species that are not covered by existing guidelines, focusing on maintaining population viability and minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems . | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the sustainability and integrity of terrestrial ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable harvesting practices and the NDC target aiming to restore and maintain ecosystem services. Both targets address terrestrial ecosystems, and aligning them could lead to improved resource management and ecological outcomes, as sustainable harvesting practices can support the overall health and restoration of these ecosystems. |
| NBSAP National Action 6.5: Conduct assessments of current harvesting practices of terrestrial wild species to identify unsustainable methods and overexploitation of species, and establish guidelines to be endorsed by the MoA for the sustainable harvesting and trade of terrestrial wild species that are not covered by existing guidelines, focusing on maintaining population viability and minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems . | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the conservation and sustainability of species, with the NBSAP target addressing unsustainable harvesting practices and the NDC target emphasizing resilience to climate change. Both targets operate within the broader context of biodiversity conservation, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary management strategies that enhance the conservation status of terrestrial wild species while also addressing climate change impacts. |
| NBSAP National Action 6.5: Conduct assessments of current harvesting practices of terrestrial wild species to identify unsustainable methods and overexploitation of species, and establish guidelines to be endorsed by the MoA for the sustainable harvesting and trade of terrestrial wild species that are not covered by existing guidelines, focusing on maintaining population viability and minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems . | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and conservation of biodiversity, with the NBSAP target specifically addressing terrestrial ecosystems while the NDC target encompasses broader sectors including agriculture and forestry. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementing sustainable practices across related ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 6.6: Develop protocols on sustainable use for endemic species that are affected by overexploitation, based on the most recent list of endemic species. | NDC Key Action 1.8: Support the Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute and local nurseries by creating germplasm banks of animal breeds and plant material (climate-smart cultivars adapted to various climatic extremes, and of native tree species for their genetic pool and potential use as rootstocks) and supply nurseries with propagation material, and support seed multiplication programs | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity, with the NBSAP target focusing on the sustainable use of endemic species and the NDC target supporting biodiversity through germplasm banks. The ecosystems of biodiversity conservation and agricultural biodiversity management are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved conservation outcomes and resource efficiency in managing both endemic species and agricultural resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 6.6: Develop protocols on sustainable use for endemic species that are affected by overexploitation, based on the most recent list of endemic species. | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable practices, with the NBSAP target addressing the sustainable use of endemic species and the NDC target enhancing resilience in marine-dependent communities. Both ecosystems are interconnected, as the sustainable management of endemic species can contribute to healthier fisheries and marine environments, leading to improved livelihoods and conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 6.6: Develop protocols on sustainable use for endemic species that are affected by overexploitation, based on the most recent list of endemic species. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable resource management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing endemic species and the NDC target addressing broader natural resources, including forests and fisheries. The ecosystems involved are related, as the sustainable management of endemic species can contribute to the overall health of forests and rangelands, creating measurable benefits through enhanced biodiversity and ecosystem resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 6.6: Develop protocols on sustainable use for endemic species that are affected by overexploitation, based on the most recent list of endemic species. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing endemic species and the NDC target addressing broader forest and rangeland ecosystems. Aligning these targets could enhance biodiversity conservation efforts while providing economic and social benefits to local communities, creating measurable outcomes through shared resources and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 6.6: Develop protocols on sustainable use for endemic species that are affected by overexploitation, based on the most recent list of endemic species. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to manage and conserve biodiversity, with the NBSAP target focusing on endemic species and the NDC target addressing broader terrestrial and marine ecosystems in Lebanon. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies, as sustainable management of endemic species can contribute to the overall preservation of ecosystems and equitable access to ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 6.6: Develop protocols on sustainable use for endemic species that are affected by overexploitation, based on the most recent list of endemic species. | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on the sustainable management of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target addressing overexploitation of endemic species and the NDC target assessing vulnerabilities in ecosystems affected by climate change. Both targets involve similar stakeholders and aim to enhance ecosystem resilience, suggesting that aligning them could lead to resource efficiency and complementary strategies for conservation and adaptation. |
| NBSAP National Action 6.6: Develop protocols on sustainable use for endemic species that are affected by overexploitation, based on the most recent list of endemic species. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target addressing overexploitation of endemic species and the NDC target aiming to increase resilience against climate change impacts. Both targets operate within the broader context of biodiversity conservation, and aligning them could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance the conservation status of vulnerable ecosystems while addressing overexploitation. |
| NBSAP National Action 6.6: Develop protocols on sustainable use for endemic species that are affected by overexploitation, based on the most recent list of endemic species. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the sustainable use of endemic species and the NDC target aiming to restore and maintain ecosystem services. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as the conservation of endemic species can contribute to the overall ecological integrity and connectivity sought in the NDC target, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and complementary policy implementation. |
| NBSAP National Action 6.6: Develop protocols on sustainable use for endemic species that are affected by overexploitation, based on the most recent list of endemic species. | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | Both targets aim to improve the conservation status of species, with the NBSAP target focusing on endemic species and the NDC target addressing broader species conservation in the context of climate change. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets pertain to biodiversity conservation, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 6.6: Develop protocols on sustainable use for endemic species that are affected by overexploitation, based on the most recent list of endemic species. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing endemic species and the NDC target addressing broader agricultural and ecological systems. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable management practices in agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry can enhance the conservation of endemic species, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP National Action 6.6: Develop protocols on sustainable use for endemic species that are affected by overexploitation, based on the most recent list of endemic species. | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on the conservation of species, with the NBSAP target addressing overexploitation and the NDC target facilitating adaptation to climate change. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of biodiversity conservation, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in managing endemic and vulnerable species, leading to measurable conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 6.6: Develop protocols on sustainable use for endemic species that are affected by overexploitation, based on the most recent list of endemic species. | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing endemic species and the NDC target addressing urban biodiversity. By integrating sustainable management of endemic species into urban planning, both targets can enhance ecological integrity and improve conservation outcomes in urban environments, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP Target 7: By 2030, effective measures are in place to limit the introduction and diffusion of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target addressing invasive species and the NDC target promoting sustainable management of forests and rangelands. These ecosystems are interconnected, and aligning the targets could lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and resource efficiency, as effective management of invasive species can enhance the overall health of forest and rangeland ecosystems. |
| NBSAP Target 7: By 2030, effective measures are in place to limit the introduction and diffusion of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to manage and conserve biodiversity, with the NBSAP target focusing on invasive alien species that can threaten ecosystems, while the NDC target emphasizes sustainable management of terrestrial and marine biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed in both targets are interconnected, as invasive species can impact both terrestrial and marine environments, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable outcomes in biodiversity preservation. |
| NBSAP Target 7: By 2030, effective measures are in place to limit the introduction and diffusion of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target addressing invasive alien species and the NDC target aiming to minimize climate change impacts on biodiversity. Both targets operate within ecosystems affected by climate change and invasive species, suggesting that aligning them could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance biodiversity resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 7: By 2030, effective measures are in place to limit the introduction and diffusion of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem health and address issues related to biodiversity, with the NBSAP target focusing on invasive species and the NDC target on ecosystem restoration. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as invasive species can impact the integrity of degraded ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity management and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP Target 7: By 2030, effective measures are in place to limit the introduction and diffusion of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target addressing invasive species and the NDC target promoting ecosystem restoration. The ecosystems involved, while different in specificity, are interconnected, as healthy upper watersheds can mitigate the impacts of invasive species, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity management and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP Target 7: By 2030, effective measures are in place to limit the introduction and diffusion of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target addressing invasive species and the NDC target emphasizing species conservation in the context of climate change. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of biodiversity conservation, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary management strategies that enhance overall ecosystem health and resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 7: By 2030, effective measures are in place to limit the introduction and diffusion of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target addressing invasive alien species and the NDC target emphasizing sustainable management of various sectors while conserving biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as effective management of agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry can help mitigate the impacts of invasive species, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 7: By 2030, effective measures are in place to limit the introduction and diffusion of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | Both targets focus on biodiversity management, with the NBSAP target addressing the control of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) and the NDC target facilitating species adaptation to climate change. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as effective management of IAS can enhance the survival of vulnerable species, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 7.1: Support ongoing efforts for the establishment of a register of IAS reported in the terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems in Lebanon. This register should be considered a live document to be updated when new IAS are identified. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on improving ecosystem health in Lebanon, with the NBSAP target addressing invasive alien species and the NDC target promoting sustainable resource management. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as managing IAS can enhance the health of forests and aquatic systems, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and resource sustainability. |
| NBSAP National Action 7.1: Support ongoing efforts for the establishment of a register of IAS reported in the terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems in Lebanon. This register should be considered a live document to be updated when new IAS are identified. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target addressing invasive alien species and the NDC target emphasizing sustainable management of forests and rangelands. Both ecosystems are interconnected, as healthy forest and rangeland management can mitigate the impacts of invasive species, leading to enhanced conservation outcomes and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP National Action 7.1: Support ongoing efforts for the establishment of a register of IAS reported in the terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems in Lebanon. This register should be considered a live document to be updated when new IAS are identified. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on the management and conservation of Lebanon's ecosystems, with the NBSAP target specifically addressing invasive alien species, which can impact biodiversity. By aligning these targets, stakeholders can enhance tracking and management efforts for invasive species while simultaneously promoting the sustainable management of both terrestrial and marine biodiversity, leading to improved conservation outcomes and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP National Action 7.1: Support ongoing efforts for the establishment of a register of IAS reported in the terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems in Lebanon. This register should be considered a live document to be updated when new IAS are identified. | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem management, with the NBSAP target addressing invasive alien species and the NDC target assessing vulnerabilities to climate change, both within terrestrial ecosystems. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in conservation efforts, as managing IAS can improve ecosystem resilience to climate change impacts. |
| NBSAP National Action 7.1: Support ongoing efforts for the establishment of a register of IAS reported in the terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems in Lebanon. This register should be considered a live document to be updated when new IAS are identified. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target addressing invasive alien species and the NDC target aiming to increase resilience against climate change impacts. Both targets operate within ecosystems in Lebanon, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for biodiversity management and climate adaptation. |
| NBSAP National Action 7.1: Support ongoing efforts for the establishment of a register of IAS reported in the terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems in Lebanon. This register should be considered a live document to be updated when new IAS are identified. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and management, with the NBSAP target addressing invasive alien species and the NDC target emphasizing ecosystem services and integrity. Both targets operate within terrestrial ecosystems, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary conservation efforts, particularly in managing IAS while rehabilitating degraded ecosystems. |
| NBSAP National Action 7.1: Support ongoing efforts for the establishment of a register of IAS reported in the terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems in Lebanon. This register should be considered a live document to be updated when new IAS are identified. | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target addressing invasive alien species and the NDC target emphasizing species conservation and resilience to climate change. Both targets operate within the broader context of biodiversity management in Lebanon, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary conservation strategies, particularly in protected areas where both invasive species management and climate resilience efforts are critical. |
| NBSAP National Action 7.1: Support ongoing efforts for the establishment of a register of IAS reported in the terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems in Lebanon. This register should be considered a live document to be updated when new IAS are identified. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target specifically addressing invasive alien species, which can impact agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry. By aligning these targets, stakeholders can enhance the management of IAS in Lebanon's ecosystems, leading to improved resilience and productivity in food systems while conserving biodiversity. |
| NBSAP National Action 7.1: Support ongoing efforts for the establishment of a register of IAS reported in the terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems in Lebanon. This register should be considered a live document to be updated when new IAS are identified. | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity management, with the NBSAP target addressing invasive alien species and the NDC target facilitating species adaptation to climate change. Both targets operate within the broader context of ecosystem health and conservation, suggesting that aligning their actions could enhance resource efficiency and improve overall biodiversity outcomes in Lebanon's ecosystems. |
| NBSAP National Action 7.1: Support ongoing efforts for the establishment of a register of IAS reported in the terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems in Lebanon. This register should be considered a live document to be updated when new IAS are identified. | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target addressing invasive alien species and the NDC target emphasizing the enhancement of native biodiversity in urban areas. The ecosystems involved are related, as urban areas can be impacted by invasive species, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and better management practices that benefit both terrestrial and urban ecosystems. |
| NBSAP National Action 7.2: Develop an awareness campaign about invasive species to educate on proliferation, impacts, and control of identified IAS. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem management, with the NBSAP target addressing invasive species and the NDC target promoting sustainable forest and rangeland management. Both targets aim to engage stakeholders and local communities, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to improved resource efficiency and better management practices that benefit both biodiversity and local economies. |
| NBSAP National Action 7.2: Develop an awareness campaign about invasive species to educate on proliferation, impacts, and control of identified IAS. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity management and conservation, with the NBSAP target addressing invasive alien species that can impact ecosystems, which aligns with the NDC target's aim to sustainably manage biodiversity. Additionally, both targets target stakeholders involved in biodiversity management, suggesting that coordinated efforts could enhance awareness and conservation practices, leading to measurable benefits in ecosystem preservation. |
| NBSAP National Action 7.2: Develop an awareness campaign about invasive species to educate on proliferation, impacts, and control of identified IAS. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target addressing invasive species and the NDC target aiming to increase resilience against climate change impacts. Both targets can be aligned as they address overlapping ecosystems and target audiences, and their actions can complement each other to improve biodiversity management and resilience in vulnerable ecosystems. |
| NBSAP National Action 7.2: Develop an awareness campaign about invasive species to educate on proliferation, impacts, and control of identified IAS. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing awareness of invasive species and the NDC target aiming for ecosystem restoration. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as invasive species can impact the integrity of degraded ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and better management practices through shared awareness and rehabilitation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 7.2: Develop an awareness campaign about invasive species to educate on proliferation, impacts, and control of identified IAS. | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing awareness of invasive species and the NDC target aiming for species conservation and resilience to climate change. Both targets address ecosystems affected by biodiversity loss, and aligning them could lead to improved management practices that enhance conservation efforts and resource efficiency in addressing invasive species and climate change impacts. |
| NBSAP National Action 7.2: Develop an awareness campaign about invasive species to educate on proliferation, impacts, and control of identified IAS. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation and management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing awareness of invasive species and the NDC target promoting sustainable practices in agriculture and related sectors. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as invasive species can impact agricultural and aquatic systems, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to improved management practices that benefit both biodiversity and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 7.2: Develop an awareness campaign about invasive species to educate on proliferation, impacts, and control of identified IAS. | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing awareness of invasive species and the NDC target facilitating species adaptation to climate change. Both targets address ecosystems affected by biodiversity loss and share a target audience of stakeholders involved in biodiversity management, suggesting that aligning their actions could enhance overall effectiveness in conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 7.2: Develop an awareness campaign about invasive species to educate on proliferation, impacts, and control of identified IAS. | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem management, with the NBSAP target addressing invasive species and the NDC target promoting native biodiversity in urban areas. By integrating awareness of invasive species into urban planning, both targets can create synergies that improve ecological integrity and resource efficiency in urban environments. |
| NBSAP National Action 7.3: Provide technical, operational and financial support for quarantine customs and border security forces to regulate the import of species for crops, landscape, aquaculture, domesticated animals, and aquarium trade sectors to avoid genetic pollution of local species and genotypes. | NDC Key Action 1.8: Support the Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute and local nurseries by creating germplasm banks of animal breeds and plant material (climate-smart cultivars adapted to various climatic extremes, and of native tree species for their genetic pool and potential use as rootstocks) and supply nurseries with propagation material, and support seed multiplication programs | The goals of both targets focus on protecting and enhancing local biodiversity, with the NBSAP target aiming to prevent genetic pollution and the NDC target promoting genetic diversity through germplasm banks. The ecosystems involved (agriculture and biodiversity management) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced resilience in agricultural systems, benefiting both local species and agricultural stakeholders. |
| NBSAP National Action 7.3: Provide technical, operational and financial support for quarantine customs and border security forces to regulate the import of species for crops, landscape, aquaculture, domesticated animals, and aquarium trade sectors to avoid genetic pollution of local species and genotypes. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on the protection and sustainable management of biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the prevention of genetic pollution and the NDC target aiming for the conservation of ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed, while distinct, can be seen as interconnected, as the health of terrestrial and marine ecosystems can influence genetic diversity in local species, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 7.3: Provide technical, operational and financial support for quarantine customs and border security forces to regulate the import of species for crops, landscape, aquaculture, domesticated animals, and aquarium trade sectors to avoid genetic pollution of local species and genotypes. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on protecting biodiversity, with the NBSAP target addressing genetic pollution and the NDC target aiming to enhance resilience against climate change impacts. The ecosystems involved, particularly in agriculture and vulnerable ecosystems, can be interconnected, allowing for resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance biodiversity protection and resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 7.3: Provide technical, operational and financial support for quarantine customs and border security forces to regulate the import of species for crops, landscape, aquaculture, domesticated animals, and aquarium trade sectors to avoid genetic pollution of local species and genotypes. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on protecting and enhancing ecosystems, with the NBSAP target aiming to prevent genetic pollution and the NDC target seeking to restore ecological integrity. The ecosystems involved, particularly in the context of agriculture and aquaculture, can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and enhanced outcomes for both local species and broader ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 7.3: Provide technical, operational and financial support for quarantine customs and border security forces to regulate the import of species for crops, landscape, aquaculture, domesticated animals, and aquarium trade sectors to avoid genetic pollution of local species and genotypes. | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on the conservation of species, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the protection of local species from genetic pollution and the NDC target enhancing species conservation and resilience to climate change. The ecosystems involved, while distinct, can be interconnected, as the regulated import of species can support biodiversity conservation efforts in protected areas, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP National Action 7.3: Provide technical, operational and financial support for quarantine customs and border security forces to regulate the import of species for crops, landscape, aquaculture, domesticated animals, and aquarium trade sectors to avoid genetic pollution of local species and genotypes. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on the protection and sustainable management of biodiversity within agricultural and aquaculture sectors, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.4: Monitoring of pollutants levels in ecosystems of high conservation value (coastal areas , river mouths, rivers, wetlands, water springs) to identify areas of priority action. | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and community resilience, with the NBSAP target addressing pollution management in coastal areas, which directly impacts the fisheries and marine environments highlighted in the NDC target. By aligning these targets, resources can be optimized to improve both ecosystem health and the livelihoods of coastal communities, creating measurable benefits through integrated pollution management and adaptation measures. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.4: Monitoring of pollutants levels in ecosystems of high conservation value (coastal areas , river mouths, rivers, wetlands, water springs) to identify areas of priority action. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target addressing pollution management in critical ecosystems and the NDC target promoting sustainable resource use and restoration. The ecosystems involved, particularly coastal areas and forests, can be interconnected, allowing for synergies in resource management and pollution reduction efforts that lead to measurable benefits for both environmental and community health. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.4: Monitoring of pollutants levels in ecosystems of high conservation value (coastal areas , river mouths, rivers, wetlands, water springs) to identify areas of priority action. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and sustainability, with the NBSAP target addressing pollution management in ecosystems of high conservation value, while the NDC target emphasizes biodiversity conservation and sustainable development in forests and rangelands. The ecosystems involved can be related, as coastal areas and river mouths may influence forest and rangeland health, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and integrated management strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.4: Monitoring of pollutants levels in ecosystems of high conservation value (coastal areas , river mouths, rivers, wetlands, water springs) to identify areas of priority action. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets focus on the management and conservation of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing pollution management in high conservation value ecosystems, while the NDC target aims to sustainably manage biodiversity in terrestrial and marine ecosystems. The ecosystems mentioned in both targets are related, as coastal areas and river mouths can be considered part of the broader marine ecosystem, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable improvements in ecosystem health and biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.4: Monitoring of pollutants levels in ecosystems of high conservation value (coastal areas , river mouths, rivers, wetlands, water springs) to identify areas of priority action. | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target addressing pollution management and the NDC target focusing on climate change vulnerability assessments. The ecosystems involved are related, as coastal areas and wetlands can be impacted by both pollution and climate change, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to more efficient resource use and complementary strategies for ecosystem management. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.4: Monitoring of pollutants levels in ecosystems of high conservation value (coastal areas , river mouths, rivers, wetlands, water springs) to identify areas of priority action. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and resilience, with the NBSAP target addressing pollution management and the NDC target emphasizing climate change impacts. The ecosystems involved, particularly coastal areas and vulnerable ecosystems, are interconnected, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to more efficient resource use and improved outcomes for biodiversity and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.4: Monitoring of pollutants levels in ecosystems of high conservation value (coastal areas , river mouths, rivers, wetlands, water springs) to identify areas of priority action. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and integrity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing pollution management and the NDC target focusing on ecosystem rehabilitation. The ecosystems addressed are related, as coastal areas and wetlands can be impacted by pollution and are also part of broader ecological systems that require restoration, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in ecosystem management. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.4: Monitoring of pollutants levels in ecosystems of high conservation value (coastal areas , river mouths, rivers, wetlands, water springs) to identify areas of priority action. | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and conservation, with the NBSAP target addressing pollution management and the NDC target emphasizing species conservation and resilience. The ecosystems involved, particularly coastal areas and protected areas, can be interconnected, allowing for synergies in monitoring and management efforts that could lead to improved outcomes for both pollution reduction and species resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.4: Monitoring of pollutants levels in ecosystems of high conservation value (coastal areas , river mouths, rivers, wetlands, water springs) to identify areas of priority action. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing pollution management in high conservation value ecosystems and the NDC target promoting sustainable management of various sectors while conserving biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed in both targets can be interconnected, particularly in coastal areas where agriculture, aquaculture, and fisheries overlap with pollution management efforts, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in ecosystem health and productivity. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.4: Monitoring of pollutants levels in ecosystems of high conservation value (coastal areas , river mouths, rivers, wetlands, water springs) to identify areas of priority action. | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and biodiversity, albeit in different contexts (pollution management in natural ecosystems versus urban biodiversity conservation). The ecosystems involved (coastal areas and urban green/blue spaces) can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and better overall environmental outcomes in both settings. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.4: Monitoring of pollutants levels in ecosystems of high conservation value (coastal areas , river mouths, rivers, wetlands, water springs) to identify areas of priority action. | NDC Key Action 5.6: Update the draft Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Lebanon | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target addressing pollution management in coastal areas, which aligns with the NDC target's aim of sustainable coastal zone management. Both targets involve stakeholders in environmental management, and their actions can complement each other, leading to improved ecological outcomes and resource efficiency in coastal ecosystems. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NBSAP target addressing biodiversity and ecosystems while the NDC target specifically targets fisheries and marine environments. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits by integrating ecosystem-based approaches in fisheries management, thereby optimizing resources and fostering resilience in both biodiversity and coastal communities. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and sustainable resource management, which are interconnected. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed (biodiversity and forests) can be seen as related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved ecosystem health through complementary actions. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing climate change impacts and the NDC target focusing on sustainable development in forest and rangeland management. The ecosystems involved are related, as forests and rangelands can be affected by climate change, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions that enhance both biodiversity conservation and community well-being. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on the preservation and resilience of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing climate change impacts and the NDC target addressing sustainable management of biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are related, as both terrestrial and marine ecosystems can be affected by climate change, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on assessing and addressing vulnerabilities of ecosystems to climate change, with the NBSAP target emphasizing resilience and the NDC target focusing on identifying risks and adaptation needs. The ecosystems addressed are related, as biodiversity and ecosystems affected by climate change can include both terrestrial and marine environments, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | Both targets share a common goal of minimizing the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increasing its resilience, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed are related, as the NBSAP target focuses on biodiversity and ecosystems affected by climate change, while the NDC target specifically mentions vulnerable ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions in implementation. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem resilience and integrity, with a focus on nature-based solutions. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as biodiversity affected by climate change can overlap with degraded ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in ecosystem restoration and climate adaptation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target addressing climate change impacts on ecosystems and the NDC target emphasizing ecosystem-based approaches through reforestation. The ecosystems involved are related, as upper watersheds can influence broader biodiversity and ecosystem health, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, while the NDC target specifically addresses species conservation. The ecosystems involved are related, as biodiversity conservation often occurs within protected areas, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and improved conservation outcomes through complementary actions. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets aim to enhance resilience and productivity while conserving biodiversity, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems involved, particularly in agriculture and forestry, can be seen as nested within broader biodiversity and ecosystem contexts, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem service enhancement. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity resilience in the face of climate change, with the NBSAP target focusing on broader ecosystem resilience and the NDC target specifically addressing species adaptation. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as the health of biodiversity and ecosystems directly influences species survival, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and habitat connectivity. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, albeit in different contexts (climate change impacts vs. urban planning). The ecosystems addressed (biodiversity affected by climate change and urban green/blue spaces) can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for biodiversity conservation in urban areas. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 5.6: Update the draft Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Lebanon | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NBSAP target addressing biodiversity broadly and the NDC target specifically targeting coastal zones, which are critical ecosystems for biodiversity. Aligning these targets could lead to improved ecological health in coastal areas while simultaneously increasing the resilience of biodiversity, creating measurable benefits through shared resources and integrated management strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.1: Conduct comprehensive assessments of the vulnerabilities of terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs | NDC Key Action 1.8: Support the Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute and local nurseries by creating germplasm banks of animal breeds and plant material (climate-smart cultivars adapted to various climatic extremes, and of native tree species for their genetic pool and potential use as rootstocks) and supply nurseries with propagation material, and support seed multiplication programs | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, albeit in different ecosystems. The NBSAP target's emphasis on assessing vulnerabilities in ecosystems can complement the NDC target's efforts to enhance biodiversity and resilience in agriculture, creating synergies that improve overall ecosystem management and adaptation strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.1: Conduct comprehensive assessments of the vulnerabilities of terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NBSAP target assessing vulnerabilities and the NDC target implementing adaptation measures. The ecosystems involved are related, as coastal ecosystems encompass fisheries, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for both ecosystem management and community resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.1: Conduct comprehensive assessments of the vulnerabilities of terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and sustainability, with the NBSAP target addressing vulnerabilities to climate change and the NDC target promoting sustainable resource use. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as coastal and marine ecosystems can include forested areas like mangroves, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and adaptation strategies that benefit both ecosystems and communities. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.1: Conduct comprehensive assessments of the vulnerabilities of terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and sustainability, with the NBSAP target addressing vulnerabilities to climate change and the NDC target promoting sustainable management of forests and rangelands. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as coastal and marine ecosystems can include forested areas like mangroves, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for adaptation and conservation. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.1: Conduct comprehensive assessments of the vulnerabilities of terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets focus on the assessment and management of terrestrial and marine ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing vulnerability assessments and adaptation needs, while the NDC target aims for sustainable management and equitable access to ecosystem services. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in addressing climate change impacts and biodiversity conservation in Lebanon. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.1: Conduct comprehensive assessments of the vulnerabilities of terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals and actions of both targets focus on conducting vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems are related, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary strategies for adaptation, enhancing overall effectiveness in addressing climate vulnerabilities. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.1: Conduct comprehensive assessments of the vulnerabilities of terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on addressing climate change impacts on ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing vulnerability assessments and the NDC target aiming to enhance biodiversity resilience. The ecosystems involved are related, as vulnerable ecosystems include terrestrial, coastal, and marine areas, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary strategies for adaptation and mitigation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.1: Conduct comprehensive assessments of the vulnerabilities of terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and addressing vulnerabilities, with the NBSAP target emphasizing assessments and adaptation needs, while the NDC target aims at rehabilitation and restoration. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as coastal and marine ecosystems can be affected by terrestrial and inland water ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for ecosystem management. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.1: Conduct comprehensive assessments of the vulnerabilities of terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NBSAP target assessing vulnerabilities and the NDC target implementing management plans for species conservation. The ecosystems addressed are related, as coastal and marine ecosystems can include protected areas, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for ecosystem management and species conservation. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.1: Conduct comprehensive assessments of the vulnerabilities of terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and understanding vulnerabilities in ecosystems, with the NBSAP target addressing climate change impacts and the NDC target emphasizing sustainable management of food systems. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as coastal and marine ecosystems can influence agricultural and fisheries productivity, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem service enhancement. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.1: Conduct comprehensive assessments of the vulnerabilities of terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on addressing climate change impacts on ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing vulnerability assessments and the NDC target facilitating species adaptation. The ecosystems involved are related, as terrestrial, coastal, and marine ecosystems encompass the habitats for vulnerable species, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in adaptation strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.1: Conduct comprehensive assessments of the vulnerabilities of terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and sustainability, with the NBSAP target addressing vulnerabilities to climate change and the NDC target promoting biodiversity in urban areas. The ecosystems involved are related, as urban areas can impact coastal and marine ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for ecosystem management and adaptation. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.1: Conduct comprehensive assessments of the vulnerabilities of terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs | NDC Key Action 5.6: Update the draft Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Lebanon | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, with the NBSAP target addressing vulnerabilities across terrestrial, coastal, and marine ecosystems, while the NDC target specifically aims to improve coastal zone management in Lebanon. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies that enhance ecological health and adaptation efforts in coastal areas, creating synergies in implementation. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.2: Monitor, assess and document the impact of climate change on species and their habitats, by generating species prediction distribution models under future climate scenarios for at least 50 native species with a focus on species of high conservation and economic value. | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on addressing climate change impacts, with the NBSAP target emphasizing species and habitat monitoring and the NDC target enhancing resilience in coastal communities. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as biodiversity impacts in marine environments can affect fisheries, and aligning these targets could lead to improved conservation strategies that benefit both species and livelihoods, creating measurable benefits for both conservation efforts and community resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.2: Monitor, assess and document the impact of climate change on species and their habitats, by generating species prediction distribution models under future climate scenarios for at least 50 native species with a focus on species of high conservation and economic value. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and addressing the impacts of climate change, which creates a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (biodiversity and forests) are interrelated, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and conservation outcomes, benefiting both biodiversity and sustainable resource use. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.2: Monitor, assess and document the impact of climate change on species and their habitats, by generating species prediction distribution models under future climate scenarios for at least 50 native species with a focus on species of high conservation and economic value. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the impact of climate change on species and the NDC target promoting sustainable management of forests and rangelands. Both ecosystems are interconnected, as forests and rangelands can be affected by climate change, and aligning these targets could enhance conservation efforts while providing economic and social benefits to local communities. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.2: Monitor, assess and document the impact of climate change on species and their habitats, by generating species prediction distribution models under future climate scenarios for at least 50 native species with a focus on species of high conservation and economic value. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets focus on biodiversity and ecosystem management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the impact of climate change on species, while the NDC target aims for sustainable management of Lebanon's biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed are related, as the NBSAP target's focus on species distribution can inform the NDC target's goal of preserving ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in conservation efforts and resource management. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.2: Monitor, assess and document the impact of climate change on species and their habitats, by generating species prediction distribution models under future climate scenarios for at least 50 native species with a focus on species of high conservation and economic value. | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on understanding and addressing the impacts of climate change on ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing species distribution and the NDC target concentrating on vulnerability assessments. Both targets address related ecosystems (biodiversity and ecosystems affected by climate change) and target similar audiences, suggesting that aligning their actions could enhance resource efficiency and lead to more comprehensive conservation strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.2: Monitor, assess and document the impact of climate change on species and their habitats, by generating species prediction distribution models under future climate scenarios for at least 50 native species with a focus on species of high conservation and economic value. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on addressing the impacts of climate change on biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing monitoring and assessment, while the NDC target aims at minimizing impacts and enhancing resilience. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets address biodiversity affected by climate change, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.2: Monitor, assess and document the impact of climate change on species and their habitats, by generating species prediction distribution models under future climate scenarios for at least 50 native species with a focus on species of high conservation and economic value. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and understanding the impacts of climate change, which are interconnected. The ecosystems addressed in both targets can overlap, particularly in areas where biodiversity and ecosystem services are affected by climate change, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.2: Monitor, assess and document the impact of climate change on species and their habitats, by generating species prediction distribution models under future climate scenarios for at least 50 native species with a focus on species of high conservation and economic value. | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | Both targets aim to enhance species conservation in the context of climate change, with the NBSAP target focusing on understanding species distribution changes and the NDC target emphasizing active management and resilience. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets address biodiversity and ecosystems affected by climate change, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.2: Monitor, assess and document the impact of climate change on species and their habitats, by generating species prediction distribution models under future climate scenarios for at least 50 native species with a focus on species of high conservation and economic value. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the impact of climate change on species and the NDC target promoting sustainable management of ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry can be affected by changes in species distribution due to climate change, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and improve conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.2: Monitor, assess and document the impact of climate change on species and their habitats, by generating species prediction distribution models under future climate scenarios for at least 50 native species with a focus on species of high conservation and economic value. | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | Both targets aim to address the impacts of climate change on species, with the NBSAP target focusing on understanding species distribution changes and the NDC target facilitating species adaptation through safe corridors. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets pertain to biodiversity conservation, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and improve conservation outcomes through complementary actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, albeit in different ecosystems. The NBSAP target's emphasis on natural ecosystems can complement the NDC target's focus on fisheries and marine environments, as both are interconnected within broader coastal-marine ecosystems, allowing for resource efficiency and synergistic conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and sustainable resource management, which are interconnected. The ecosystems addressed (natural ecosystems in the NBSAP and forests, rangelands, and fisheries in the NDC) can complement each other, and aligning these targets could lead to improved biodiversity outcomes and resource efficiency through shared stakeholder engagement and integrated management practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target specifically addressing vulnerable natural ecosystems and the NDC target emphasizing forest and rangeland management. Both targets involve stakeholders in conservation and resource management, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and community engagement, optimizing resources and avoiding duplication. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing adaptation to climate change and the NDC target focusing on sustainable management of biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed in both targets can be seen as interconnected, particularly as Lebanon's terrestrial ecosystems may include areas that are vulnerable to climate change, thus aligning their actions could lead to more efficient resource use and improved conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on addressing climate change impacts on ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing adaptation plans and conservation projects, while the NDC target aims to conduct vulnerability assessments to identify risks and adaptation needs. The ecosystems involved are related, as terrestrial ecosystems can include components that are also part of broader marine ecosystems, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable outcomes in biodiversity resilience and adaptation strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity resilience and mitigating climate change impacts, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems targeted are related, as both address vulnerable ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions in conservation and adaptation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and integrity, which are interconnected. The ecosystems addressed in both targets can overlap, particularly in areas where natural ecosystems are degraded, suggesting that aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity and ecosystem service restoration. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and resilience, with the NBSAP target focusing on adaptation plans for vulnerable ecosystems and the NDC target emphasizing ecosystem-based approaches through reforestation. The ecosystems involved (natural ecosystems and upper watersheds) can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary conservation efforts, ultimately enhancing the overall impact on biodiversity and climate resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity resilience and species conservation in the face of climate change, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems targeted (natural ecosystems and protected areas) can be seen as related, and aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary conservation strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing natural ecosystems and the NDC target addressing agricultural and forestry sectors, which can be interconnected. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies that enhance ecosystem services while promoting conservation and restoration efforts across both natural and managed ecosystems. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity resilience and facilitating species adaptation to climate change, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved are related, as both targets address vulnerable natural ecosystems and species, suggesting that aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in biodiversity management. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience, albeit in different ecosystems. The NBSAP target's emphasis on natural ecosystems can complement the NDC target's focus on urban green and blue spaces, as urban areas often interface with natural ecosystems, creating opportunities for integrated conservation efforts that enhance overall ecological integrity and resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 10: By 2030, ensure that the management and use of at least 10 wild used species is sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and high protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by local communities | NDC Key Action 1.8: Support the Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute and local nurseries by creating germplasm banks of animal breeds and plant material (climate-smart cultivars adapted to various climatic extremes, and of native tree species for their genetic pool and potential use as rootstocks) and supply nurseries with propagation material, and support seed multiplication programs | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management of wild species and the NDC target supporting agricultural biodiversity through germplasm banks. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of biodiversity management, and aligning them could lead to resource efficiency and improved outcomes for both wild and agricultural species, fostering resilience in local ecosystems. |
| NBSAP Target 10: By 2030, ensure that the management and use of at least 10 wild used species is sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and high protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by local communities | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the resilience and sustainability of communities dependent on natural resources, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and the NDC target focusing on marine livelihoods. The ecosystems are related, as sustainable management of wild species can support fisheries and marine environments, creating synergies that enhance the resilience and economic benefits for both coastal and local communities. |
| NBSAP Target 10: By 2030, ensure that the management and use of at least 10 wild used species is sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and high protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by local communities | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets emphasize sustainable management and use of natural resources, with a focus on social, economic, and environmental benefits. The ecosystems involved (biodiversity management and forest/rangeland management) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create measurable benefits for local communities dependent on these ecosystems. |
| NBSAP Target 10: By 2030, ensure that the management and use of at least 10 wild used species is sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and high protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by local communities | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | Both targets aim to enhance the sustainable management of ecosystems while providing social and economic benefits to local communities. The ecosystems of biodiversity management and forest/rangeland management are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits for the communities involved. |
| NBSAP Target 10: By 2030, ensure that the management and use of at least 10 wild used species is sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and high protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by local communities | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to sustainably manage biodiversity, with the NBSAP focusing on wild species and the NDC addressing broader terrestrial and marine ecosystems in Lebanon. Their goals and actions are interconnected, as enhancing the management of wild species can contribute to the overall preservation of ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits for both local communities and Lebanese citizens. |
| NBSAP Target 10: By 2030, ensure that the management and use of at least 10 wild used species is sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and high protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by local communities | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management of wild species and the NDC target aiming to increase biodiversity resilience against climate change. Both targets address vulnerable ecosystems and communities, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary strategies for biodiversity conservation and climate adaptation. |
| NBSAP Target 10: By 2030, ensure that the management and use of at least 10 wild used species is sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and high protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by local communities | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem services and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target focusing on sustainable management of wild species and the NDC target emphasizing ecosystem rehabilitation. The ecosystems involved are related, as the sustainable management of wild species can contribute to the restoration and maintenance of ecological integrity, leading to measurable benefits for both biodiversity and local communities. |
| NBSAP Target 10: By 2030, ensure that the management and use of at least 10 wild used species is sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and high protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by local communities | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and species conservation, with actions that can complement each other through sustainable management and climate adaptation strategies. The ecosystems involved are related, as sustainable management of wild species can contribute to the resilience of protected areas, leading to measurable benefits for both biodiversity and local communities. |
| NBSAP Target 10: By 2030, ensure that the management and use of at least 10 wild used species is sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and high protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by local communities | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize sustainable management and conservation of biodiversity, with a focus on enhancing social, economic, and environmental benefits. The ecosystems involved are related, as sustainable practices in agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry can directly support the management of wild species, leading to measurable benefits in resilience and productivity while conserving biodiversity. |
| NBSAP Target 10: By 2030, ensure that the management and use of at least 10 wild used species is sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and high protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by local communities | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management of wild species and the NDC target facilitating species adaptation to climate change. Both targets address ecosystems related to biodiversity management, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and improve outcomes for vulnerable species through integrated conservation strategies. |
| NBSAP Target 10: By 2030, ensure that the management and use of at least 10 wild used species is sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and high protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by local communities | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and conservation of biodiversity, albeit in different contexts (wild species vs. urban green and blue spaces). The ecosystems involved can be seen as interconnected, as urban areas can host wild species, and aligning these targets could enhance biodiversity conservation efforts while improving urban well-being and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 10.2: Prioritize populations of different representative wild used species of high economic value and/or endangered or highly exploited species, to be designated as Genetic Conservation Units (GCU). | NDC Key Action 1.8: Support the Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute and local nurseries by creating germplasm banks of animal breeds and plant material (climate-smart cultivars adapted to various climatic extremes, and of native tree species for their genetic pool and potential use as rootstocks) and supply nurseries with propagation material, and support seed multiplication programs | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing genetic diversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation of wild species and the NDC target supporting agricultural biodiversity through germplasm banks. Both ecosystems—wildlife and biodiversity conservation, and agriculture—are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary conservation efforts, ultimately enhancing resilience in both natural and agricultural systems. |
| NBSAP National Action 10.2: Prioritize populations of different representative wild used species of high economic value and/or endangered or highly exploited species, to be designated as Genetic Conservation Units (GCU). | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing genetic conservation of wild species and the NDC target promoting sustainable management of forests and rangelands. These ecosystems are interconnected, and aligning the targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits for both genetic diversity and local community welfare. |
| NBSAP National Action 10.2: Prioritize populations of different representative wild used species of high economic value and/or endangered or highly exploited species, to be designated as Genetic Conservation Units (GCU). | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing genetic conservation of specific species and the NDC target aiming for the sustainable management of broader ecosystems. Since both targets address wildlife and biodiversity conservation within Lebanon, aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation, leading to measurable benefits in preserving genetic diversity and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP National Action 10.2: Prioritize populations of different representative wild used species of high economic value and/or endangered or highly exploited species, to be designated as Genetic Conservation Units (GCU). | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing genetic conservation and the NDC target aiming to increase resilience against climate change impacts. Both targets operate within the broader context of biodiversity conservation, and aligning them could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance the overall effectiveness of conservation efforts in vulnerable ecosystems. |
| NBSAP National Action 10.2: Prioritize populations of different representative wild used species of high economic value and/or endangered or highly exploited species, to be designated as Genetic Conservation Units (GCU). | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing genetic conservation of species and the NDC target aiming to restore and maintain ecosystem services. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as the conservation of genetic diversity in wild species can contribute to the overall ecological integrity and connectivity sought in the NDC target, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and complementary conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 10.2: Prioritize populations of different representative wild used species of high economic value and/or endangered or highly exploited species, to be designated as Genetic Conservation Units (GCU). | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on species conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing genetic conservation and the NDC target enhancing resilience to climate change. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of biodiversity conservation, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary management strategies that enhance conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 10.2: Prioritize populations of different representative wild used species of high economic value and/or endangered or highly exploited species, to be designated as Genetic Conservation Units (GCU). | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing genetic conservation of wild species and the NDC target promoting sustainable management of various sectors while conserving biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are related, as the sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry can benefit from the genetic conservation of wild species, leading to enhanced resilience and productivity in food systems. |
| NBSAP National Action 10.2: Prioritize populations of different representative wild used species of high economic value and/or endangered or highly exploited species, to be designated as Genetic Conservation Units (GCU). | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing genetic conservation and the NDC target facilitating species adaptation to climate change. Both targets address similar ecosystems and target audiences, suggesting that aligning their actions could enhance resource efficiency and improve overall conservation outcomes through complementary strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 10.4: Develop and implement sustainable management plans for GCUs. | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management plans for GCUs, which can include coastal ecosystems. The ecosystems involved are related, as GCUs can encompass areas that support fisheries and marine environments, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and resilience for coastal communities. |
| NBSAP National Action 10.4: Develop and implement sustainable management plans for GCUs. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and restoration of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management plans for GCUs and the NDC target promoting sustainable use of natural resources. The ecosystems involved, while distinct, can be related as GCUs may encompass areas that include forests and rangelands, allowing for complementary actions that enhance resource efficiency and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP National Action 10.4: Develop and implement sustainable management plans for GCUs. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing management plans for GCUs and the NDC target aiming to align forest and rangeland management with sustainable development goals. The ecosystems of GCUs can be related to forests and rangelands, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create measurable benefits for local communities and biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP National Action 10.4: Develop and implement sustainable management plans for GCUs. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and conservation of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target specifically addressing management plans for GCUs, which can include areas relevant to Lebanon's terrestrial and marine ecosystems. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in biodiversity management, benefiting both stakeholders and the broader ecosystem. |
| NBSAP National Action 10.4: Develop and implement sustainable management plans for GCUs. | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and assessment of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing management plans for GCUs and the NDC target addressing vulnerability assessments for terrestrial and marine ecosystems. Since GCUs can encompass specific ecosystems that may be affected by climate change, aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to complementary strategies for managing and adapting these ecosystems effectively. |
| NBSAP National Action 10.4: Develop and implement sustainable management plans for GCUs. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing management plans for GCUs and the NDC target aiming to enhance biodiversity resilience against climate change. Both targets address ecosystems, with GCUs potentially encompassing vulnerable ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance biodiversity management and climate resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 10.4: Develop and implement sustainable management plans for GCUs. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and restoration of ecosystems, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets can be related, as GCUs may include areas that overlap with degraded ecosystems, allowing for resource efficiency and complementary actions in their implementation. |
| NBSAP National Action 10.4: Develop and implement sustainable management plans for GCUs. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and restoration of ecosystems, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems of GCUs and upper watersheds can be related, as effective management of GCUs may enhance the health of upper watersheds, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 10.4: Develop and implement sustainable management plans for GCUs. | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and sustainable management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management plans for GCUs and the NDC target enhancing species conservation and resilience to climate change. Both targets operate within the broader context of biodiversity conservation, and aligning them could lead to resource efficiency and improved outcomes for both ecosystems and species resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 10.4: Develop and implement sustainable management plans for GCUs. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management practices, with the NBSAP target emphasizing management plans for GCUs and the NDC target addressing sustainable management across multiple sectors, including agriculture and fisheries. The ecosystems involved are related, as GCUs can encompass areas that include agricultural and aquatic ecosystems, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and promote biodiversity conservation across these interconnected sectors. |
| NBSAP National Action 10.4: Develop and implement sustainable management plans for GCUs. | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the management and conservation of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management of GCUs and the NDC target facilitating species adaptation through designated corridors. Both targets involve stakeholders in biodiversity management, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced habitat connectivity, ultimately benefiting both sustainable management and species adaptation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 10.4: Develop and implement sustainable management plans for GCUs. | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing management plans for GCUs and the NDC target aiming to enhance biodiversity in urban areas. The ecosystems involved can be related, as urban areas may include green and blue spaces that are part of broader conservation units, allowing for complementary actions that can lead to improved ecological outcomes and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP National Action 10.4: Develop and implement sustainable management plans for GCUs. | NDC Key Action 5.6: Update the draft Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Lebanon | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management, with the NBSAP target addressing management plans for GCUs, which can include coastal zones as part of broader ecosystems. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in managing coastal areas, leading to improved ecological health and resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 1.8: Support the Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute and local nurseries by creating germplasm banks of animal breeds and plant material (climate-smart cultivars adapted to various climatic extremes, and of native tree species for their genetic pool and potential use as rootstocks) and supply nurseries with propagation material, and support seed multiplication programs | Both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience within the agricultural sector, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management and the NDC target supporting genetic diversity through germplasm banks. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in biodiversity conservation and food security. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability within the fisheries sector, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and the NDC target addressing adaptation measures for coastal communities. The ecosystems involved are related, as fisheries are a component of both agricultural and marine environments, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes for both biodiversity and community resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to promote sustainable management of natural resources, with a focus on enhancing ecosystem health and food security. The ecosystems involved (agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and increased forest cover. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services, with the NBSAP target focusing on sustainable management across multiple sectors, including forestry, while the NDC target emphasizes forest and rangeland management. The ecosystems of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits for both local communities and broader biodiversity goals. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets emphasize sustainable management and conservation of biodiversity, with a focus on enhancing ecosystem functions and services. The ecosystems addressed (agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry in the NBSAP target and terrestrial and marine ecosystems in the NDC target) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in biodiversity management and food security. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management and the NDC target addressing vulnerability assessments. The ecosystems involved (agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry in the NBSAP target and terrestrial and marine ecosystems in the NDC target) can be interconnected, allowing for complementary actions that enhance food security while addressing climate change adaptation needs. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management of production systems and the NDC target addressing climate change impacts on biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable agricultural practices can contribute to the resilience of vulnerable ecosystems, creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management in production systems and the NDC target aiming for ecological integrity and restoration. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as sustainable agriculture and fisheries can benefit from improved ecological conditions, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management across multiple sectors and the NDC target specifically addressing ecosystem restoration. The ecosystems involved, while distinct, are interconnected, as sustainable agricultural practices can positively influence watershed health, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and food security. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management of ecosystems and the NDC target concentrating on species conservation and climate resilience. The ecosystems involved, while distinct, are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance biodiversity conservation and food security. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets share a common goal of sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry while conserving biodiversity, indicating a meaningful connection. The ecosystems are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and enhanced ecosystem services, as both targets aim to improve food security and resilience in these sectors. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management in production systems and the NDC target facilitating species adaptation to climate change. The ecosystems involved (agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry for NBSAP; land use planning and biodiversity conservation for NDC) can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and better outcomes for both food security and species survival. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 5.6: Update the draft Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Lebanon | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management of natural resources, with the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystems like agriculture and forestry, while the NDC target specifically targets coastal zones. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and ecological health, as sustainable practices in agriculture and fisheries can positively impact coastal ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.3: Mainstream sustainable fisheries and aquaculture using native, naturalized and acclimatized species into national agricultural strategies and action plans based on needs assessment and SWOT analysis. | NDC Key Action 1.8: Support the Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute and local nurseries by creating germplasm banks of animal breeds and plant material (climate-smart cultivars adapted to various climatic extremes, and of native tree species for their genetic pool and potential use as rootstocks) and supply nurseries with propagation material, and support seed multiplication programs | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and resilience within their respective ecosystems, with the NBSAP target addressing fisheries and aquaculture and the NDC target focusing on agricultural biodiversity. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and complementary actions, as improved fisheries management can support agricultural resilience and vice versa, leading to measurable benefits in both sectors. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.3: Mainstream sustainable fisheries and aquaculture using native, naturalized and acclimatized species into national agricultural strategies and action plans based on needs assessment and SWOT analysis. | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and resilience within the fisheries sector, with the NBSAP target emphasizing integration into national strategies and the NDC target focusing on community adaptation. Both targets operate within the fisheries ecosystem, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and support for coastal communities, ultimately enhancing the overall impact on marine-dependent livelihoods. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.3: Mainstream sustainable fisheries and aquaculture using native, naturalized and acclimatized species into national agricultural strategies and action plans based on needs assessment and SWOT analysis. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable resource management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing fisheries and aquaculture, while the NDC target includes fisheries as part of broader natural resource management. The ecosystems involved are related, as fisheries can be considered part of the larger ecological framework that includes forests and rangelands, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create measurable benefits in sustainable practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.3: Mainstream sustainable fisheries and aquaculture using native, naturalized and acclimatized species into national agricultural strategies and action plans based on needs assessment and SWOT analysis. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability and management of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable fisheries and aquaculture, while the NDC target addresses broader biodiversity management, including marine ecosystems. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in policy implementation, as sustainable fisheries practices can contribute to the preservation of marine biodiversity, benefiting both targets. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.3: Mainstream sustainable fisheries and aquaculture using native, naturalized and acclimatized species into national agricultural strategies and action plans based on needs assessment and SWOT analysis. | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable fisheries and aquaculture, while the NDC target addresses vulnerability assessments for marine ecosystems. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies, as understanding vulnerabilities in marine ecosystems can inform sustainable practices in fisheries and aquaculture, ultimately benefiting both sectors. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.3: Mainstream sustainable fisheries and aquaculture using native, naturalized and acclimatized species into national agricultural strategies and action plans based on needs assessment and SWOT analysis. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and resilience within ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable fisheries and aquaculture, while the NDC target addresses biodiversity resilience against climate change. Both targets operate within the broader context of ecosystem management, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies that enhance the overall health of vulnerable ecosystems. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.3: Mainstream sustainable fisheries and aquaculture using native, naturalized and acclimatized species into national agricultural strategies and action plans based on needs assessment and SWOT analysis. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and ecological integrity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable fisheries and aquaculture, while the NDC target aims to restore and maintain ecosystem services. Both targets operate within related ecosystems, as fisheries and aquaculture are integral to marine and coastal ecosystems, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary policy implementation. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.3: Mainstream sustainable fisheries and aquaculture using native, naturalized and acclimatized species into national agricultural strategies and action plans based on needs assessment and SWOT analysis. | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable fisheries and aquaculture, while the NDC target aims at species conservation and resilience to climate change. Both targets operate within related ecosystems, as fisheries and aquaculture can be influenced by the health of protected areas and biodiversity, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in conservation and sustainable management practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.3: Mainstream sustainable fisheries and aquaculture using native, naturalized and acclimatized species into national agricultural strategies and action plans based on needs assessment and SWOT analysis. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management of fisheries and aquaculture, with a shared emphasis on integrating these sectors into broader agricultural strategies. The ecosystems involved are related, as aquaculture and fisheries fall under the broader agricultural framework, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable improvements in sustainability and biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.3: Mainstream sustainable fisheries and aquaculture using native, naturalized and acclimatized species into national agricultural strategies and action plans based on needs assessment and SWOT analysis. | NDC Key Action 5.6: Update the draft Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Lebanon | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management practices, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable fisheries and aquaculture, while the NDC target aims at enhancing coastal zone management. Both ecosystems are interconnected, as fisheries and aquaculture are often part of coastal zones, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and ecological health in coastal areas, benefiting both sectors. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.4: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable forestry into related national forestry strategies and action plans. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable forestry and resource management, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (forests) are related, and aligning these targets could lead to enhanced biodiversity conservation and increased forest cover, resulting in measurable benefits for both ecological health and socio-economic outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.4: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable forestry into related national forestry strategies and action plans. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets emphasize biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP focusing on forestry strategies and the NDC on sustainable development goals that include forest and rangeland management. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create measurable benefits for both biodiversity and local communities. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.4: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable forestry into related national forestry strategies and action plans. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP emphasizing sustainable forestry and the NDC addressing broader terrestrial and marine ecosystems. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in policy implementation, as both aim to improve ecosystem management and benefit stakeholders involved in biodiversity. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.4: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable forestry into related national forestry strategies and action plans. | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation in forestry and the NDC target addressing vulnerability assessments for terrestrial and marine ecosystems. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and complementary strategies that enhance both biodiversity conservation and climate adaptation efforts, particularly in ecosystems that may overlap, such as coastal forests. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.4: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable forestry into related national forestry strategies and action plans. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable forestry and the NDC target addressing climate resilience. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable forestry practices can contribute to the resilience of vulnerable ecosystems, creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.4: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable forestry into related national forestry strategies and action plans. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable forestry and the NDC target addressing ecosystem services. The ecosystems involved are related, as sustainable forestry practices can contribute to the restoration and maintenance of terrestrial ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem rehabilitation. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.4: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable forestry into related national forestry strategies and action plans. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable forestry and the NDC target promoting ecosystem-based approaches through reforestation. The ecosystems involved (forestry and upper watersheds) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits such as improved biodiversity outcomes and resource efficiency in forestry management and watershed restoration efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.4: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable forestry into related national forestry strategies and action plans. | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP emphasizing sustainable forestry and the NDC targeting species conservation and resilience to climate change. The ecosystems involved are related, as forestry practices can impact protected areas, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.4: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable forestry into related national forestry strategies and action plans. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets aim to integrate biodiversity conservation within their respective sectors, with the NBSAP focusing on forestry and the NDC encompassing a broader range of ecosystems, including forestry. The ecosystems are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementing sustainable practices across agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.4: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable forestry into related national forestry strategies and action plans. | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable forestry and the NDC target addressing species adaptation to climate change. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of biodiversity conservation, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementing strategies that support both sustainable forestry practices and the establishment of safe corridors for vulnerable species. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.4: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable forestry into related national forestry strategies and action plans. | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets emphasize biodiversity conservation, albeit in different ecosystems (forestry vs. urban green and blue spaces). Aligning these targets could lead to enhanced resource efficiency and complementary strategies that improve biodiversity outcomes across both sectors, particularly in urban areas that may rely on forest resources for ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.5: Develop sustainably managed national hatcheries for aquaculture species (fresh water and marine) | NDC Key Action 1.8: Support the Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute and local nurseries by creating germplasm banks of animal breeds and plant material (climate-smart cultivars adapted to various climatic extremes, and of native tree species for their genetic pool and potential use as rootstocks) and supply nurseries with propagation material, and support seed multiplication programs | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and sustainability within their respective ecosystems, with the NBSAP target addressing aquaculture and the NDC target focusing on agriculture. Both ecosystems are interconnected, as healthy aquatic systems can support agricultural resilience, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in biodiversity management. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.5: Develop sustainably managed national hatcheries for aquaculture species (fresh water and marine) | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the sustainability and resilience of aquatic ecosystems and communities, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable aquaculture and the NDC target supporting coastal communities reliant on marine resources. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable hatcheries can contribute to the resilience of fisheries, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and shared benefits for both aquaculture producers and coastal communities. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.5: Develop sustainably managed national hatcheries for aquaculture species (fresh water and marine) | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and conservation of biodiversity, with the NBSAP target specifically addressing aquaculture species within marine ecosystems, which aligns with the NDC target's broader focus on marine biodiversity. By aligning these targets, resources can be optimized, and actions taken in aquaculture can contribute to the overall preservation of marine ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity management and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.5: Develop sustainably managed national hatcheries for aquaculture species (fresh water and marine) | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable aquaculture and the NDC target addressing climate resilience. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable aquaculture practices can contribute to the resilience of vulnerable ecosystems, creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.5: Develop sustainably managed national hatcheries for aquaculture species (fresh water and marine) | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing aquaculture species and the NDC target addressing broader ecosystem services. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as aquaculture can benefit from improved ecological integrity in marine environments, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and biodiversity management. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.5: Develop sustainably managed national hatcheries for aquaculture species (fresh water and marine) | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and species management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable aquaculture and the NDC target focusing on species conservation. The ecosystems involved are related, as aquaculture can impact biodiversity in both freshwater and marine environments, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary management strategies that benefit both conservation and sustainable aquaculture practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.5: Develop sustainably managed national hatcheries for aquaculture species (fresh water and marine) | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management within the aquaculture sector, with the NBSAP target specifically addressing hatcheries and the NDC target encompassing broader agricultural and fisheries management. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and improve biodiversity management, leading to measurable benefits in food security and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.5: Develop sustainably managed national hatcheries for aquaculture species (fresh water and marine) | NDC Key Action 5.6: Update the draft Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Lebanon | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management within aquatic ecosystems, with the NBSAP target addressing aquaculture and the NDC target focusing on coastal zones. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and biodiversity management, as sustainable aquaculture practices can contribute to the ecological health of coastal areas, creating measurable benefits for both sectors. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem functions and services that can support coastal communities, while the NDC target specifically addresses the resilience of fisheries and marine livelihoods. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy coastal-marine ecosystems contribute to both the services outlined in the NBSAP and the livelihoods of coastal communities targeted by the NDC, suggesting that aligning these targets could optimize resources and create measurable benefits. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem functions and services, with the NBSAP focusing on broader ecosystem contributions and the NDC specifically targeting forest cover and sustainable resource management in Lebanon. The ecosystems involved are related, as forests can provide essential services that align with the NBSAP's goals, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in ecosystem health and resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and benefits to communities, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (forests, rangelands, and broader ecosystems providing services) are related, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved outcomes for both biodiversity and local communities. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem functions and services, with the NBSAP focusing on nature-based solutions and the NDC emphasizing sustainable management of biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as terrestrial and marine ecosystems can influence each other, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and equitable access to ecosystem services for Lebanese citizens. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem functions and addressing vulnerabilities, which are interconnected. By aligning the vulnerability assessments from the NDC target with the nature-based solutions from the NBSAP target, stakeholders can optimize resources and develop comprehensive strategies that improve ecosystem resilience and adaptation to climate change. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance resilience and improve ecosystem functions, with a shared focus on nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as vulnerable ecosystems to climate change can include those providing essential services, leading to measurable benefits through coordinated actions and resource optimization. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets share a common goal of restoring and enhancing nature's contributions to people, with actions focused on implementing nature-based solutions. The ecosystems addressed are related, as both targets aim to improve services from various ecosystems, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and enhanced ecological integrity. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | Both targets aim to restore and enhance nature's contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, indicating a shared goal. The NBSAP target's broader focus on various ecosystems complements the NDC target's specific emphasis on upper watersheds, suggesting that aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity and resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem functions and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing nature's contributions to people and the NDC target concentrating on species conservation. Both targets address ecosystems, with the NBSAP encompassing broader ecosystem services and the NDC focusing on biodiversity conservation, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in ecosystem management and climate resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem services and resilience, with the NBSAP focusing on broader ecosystem functions and the NDC specifically addressing agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and measurable benefits in both biodiversity conservation and food security. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem functions and supporting biodiversity, which are interconnected. By implementing nature-based solutions alongside designated corridors for species adaptation, there is potential for improved ecosystem resilience and species survival, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and habitat connectivity. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem services and well-being, with the NBSAP focusing on broader ecosystems and the NDC specifically targeting urban green and blue spaces. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits by integrating nature-based solutions into urban planning, thereby enhancing both biodiversity and ecosystem services in urban areas. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 5.6: Update the draft Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Lebanon | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing broader ecosystem functions and services, while the NDC target specifically addresses coastal zones. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through integrated management strategies that enhance both coastal ecosystem health and the broader ecosystem services they provide, optimizing resources and avoiding duplication of efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.1: Assess ecosystem functions and services of representative protected areas for various ecosystems (covering at least three types of ecosystems) | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem functions and community resilience, with the NBSAP target assessing ecosystem services in protected areas that may include coastal-marine ecosystems relevant to the NDC target. Aligning these targets could lead to improved management strategies that benefit both conservation efforts and the livelihoods of coastal communities, creating measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.1: Assess ecosystem functions and services of representative protected areas for various ecosystems (covering at least three types of ecosystems) | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and sustainable resource management, with the NBSAP target assessing ecosystem functions in protected areas and the NDC target promoting sustainable practices in forests and rangelands. The ecosystems involved are related, as protected areas can include forests and rangelands, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and better conservation strategies through shared assessments and management practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.1: Assess ecosystem functions and services of representative protected areas for various ecosystems (covering at least three types of ecosystems) | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and functions, with the NBSAP target assessing these in protected areas and the NDC target mainstreaming biodiversity in forest and rangeland management. The ecosystems involved are related, as forests and rangelands can be part of broader protected areas, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and better management strategies that benefit both conservation efforts and local communities. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.1: Assess ecosystem functions and services of representative protected areas for various ecosystems (covering at least three types of ecosystems) | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on the assessment and sustainable management of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem functions in protected areas and the NDC target aiming for the preservation of biodiversity in Lebanon's ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed are related, as protected areas can include both terrestrial and marine environments, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to improved conservation strategies through shared assessments and management practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.1: Assess ecosystem functions and services of representative protected areas for various ecosystems (covering at least three types of ecosystems) | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on assessing and understanding ecosystem functions, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem services and the NDC target addressing vulnerabilities to climate change. The ecosystems involved are related, as terrestrial and marine ecosystems can include protected areas, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to better management strategies that address both conservation and climate adaptation needs. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.1: Assess ecosystem functions and services of representative protected areas for various ecosystems (covering at least three types of ecosystems) | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem functions and resilience, with the NBSAP target assessing ecosystem services and the NDC target aiming to minimize climate change impacts on biodiversity. The ecosystems involved can be related, as protected areas may include vulnerable ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and conservation strategies that benefit both biodiversity and climate resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.1: Assess ecosystem functions and services of representative protected areas for various ecosystems (covering at least three types of ecosystems) | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem services and ecological integrity, with the NBSAP focusing on assessing protected areas and the NDC on rehabilitating degraded ecosystems. The ecosystems involved can be related, as protected areas may include degraded areas that require rehabilitation, and aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and better management strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.1: Assess ecosystem functions and services of representative protected areas for various ecosystems (covering at least three types of ecosystems) | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem functions and services, with the NBSAP target assessing these in protected areas and the NDC target aiming to restore ecosystems through reforestation. The ecosystems involved can be related, as upper watersheds may contribute to the health of protected areas, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and measurable benefits in biodiversity and ecosystem resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.1: Assess ecosystem functions and services of representative protected areas for various ecosystems (covering at least three types of ecosystems) | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | Both targets focus on protected areas and aim to enhance conservation efforts, albeit from different angles. The NBSAP target's assessment of ecosystem functions can inform the NDC target's management plans, creating synergies that improve both species conservation and ecosystem resilience to climate change. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.1: Assess ecosystem functions and services of representative protected areas for various ecosystems (covering at least three types of ecosystems) | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target assessing ecosystem functions in protected areas and the NDC target promoting sustainable management in agriculture and related sectors. The ecosystems involved can be interconnected, as protected areas may include agricultural and aquatic ecosystems, allowing for resource efficiency and complementary strategies that enhance both conservation and productivity. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.1: Assess ecosystem functions and services of representative protected areas for various ecosystems (covering at least three types of ecosystems) | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and species resilience, with the NBSAP target assessing ecosystem functions that can inform the NDC target's efforts to facilitate species adaptation. Additionally, both targets involve conservation areas, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to improved resource efficiency and better management strategies for biodiversity in the face of climate change. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.1: Assess ecosystem functions and services of representative protected areas for various ecosystems (covering at least three types of ecosystems) | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and functions, albeit in different contexts (protected areas vs. urban environments). The ecosystems involved can be related, as urban areas may include green and blue spaces that provide similar services to those found in protected areas, allowing for potential synergies in conservation strategies and resource management. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.1: Assess ecosystem functions and services of representative protected areas for various ecosystems (covering at least three types of ecosystems) | NDC Key Action 5.6: Update the draft Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Lebanon | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem management, with the NBSAP target assessing ecosystem functions in protected areas and the NDC target aiming for sustainable management of coastal zones. Given that coastal zones can encompass various ecosystems, including those found in protected areas, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and better management strategies that benefit both ecosystems and communities involved. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, with the NBSAP target addressing natural hazards and ecosystem services, while the NDC target supports coastal communities against climate change threats. The ecosystems involved are related, as natural environments can support fisheries and marine ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary adaptation measures for both ecosystems and communities. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem services and promote sustainable management of natural resources, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems involved, such as forests and natural environments, can be seen as interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resilience and resource efficiency in managing Lebanon's ecological and economic needs. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing nature-based solutions and the NDC target promoting biodiversity conservation. The ecosystems of natural environments and forests/rangelands are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and collaborative management practices that enhance both ecological and community outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and managing biodiversity, which are interconnected. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed (natural environments and Lebanon's terrestrial and marine ecosystems) can be seen as related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and resilience against natural hazards while ensuring equitable access to ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target focusing on nature-based solutions and the NDC target emphasizing vulnerability assessments. The ecosystems addressed are related, as both terrestrial and marine ecosystems can benefit from improved management practices, and aligning these targets could lead to more efficient resource use and complementary strategies for adaptation and mitigation. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance resilience against natural hazards and climate change impacts, with a focus on nature-based solutions. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem services and resilience through nature-based solutions, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems addressed are related, as both targets involve natural environments, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary implementation strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and resilience, with the NBSAP target promoting nature-based solutions and the NDC target emphasizing ecosystem-based approaches. The ecosystems involved, while distinct, can be interconnected, as reforestation in upper watersheds can contribute to broader natural hazard mitigation and ecosystem service enhancement, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, whether to natural hazards or climate change, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved—natural environments and protected areas—can be related, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in conservation and ecosystem management. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets aim to enhance resilience and ecosystem services, with the NBSAP focusing on natural environments and the NDC emphasizing sustainable management of agriculture and related sectors. The ecosystems involved can be interconnected, as healthy natural environments can support agricultural productivity and biodiversity, leading to measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem resilience and connectivity, albeit from different angles. The NBSAP target focuses on ecosystem services and natural hazard mitigation, while the NDC target emphasizes species adaptation and habitat connectivity, suggesting that aligning these efforts could optimize resource use and improve overall ecological outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and resilience, albeit in different contexts (natural vs. urban environments). The actions proposed in both targets can complement each other, as nature-based solutions in natural ecosystems can support biodiversity and ecosystem services that benefit urban green and blue spaces, creating measurable benefits through integrated planning and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Action 5.6: Update the draft Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Lebanon | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and ecological health, with the NBSAP target addressing broader natural environments while the NDC target specifically targets coastal zones, which can be considered part of these broader ecosystems. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and synergies in implementing nature-based solutions that benefit both coastal and natural ecosystems, ultimately enhancing resilience to natural hazards and climate change. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 1.8: Support the Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute and local nurseries by creating germplasm banks of animal breeds and plant material (climate-smart cultivars adapted to various climatic extremes, and of native tree species for their genetic pool and potential use as rootstocks) and supply nurseries with propagation material, and support seed multiplication programs | Both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience within the agricultural ecosystem, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem restoration and the NDC target supporting germplasm banks. Their actions can complement each other, as the establishment of germplasm banks can provide the necessary resources for the ecosystem restoration efforts, leading to improved agricultural practices and measurable outcomes in biodiversity. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem health and resilience, with the NBSAP target focusing on agriculture and biodiversity, while the NDC target emphasizes forest cover and sustainable resource management. The ecosystems of agriculture and forests can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in biodiversity and ecosystem restoration efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets emphasize biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target focusing on agriculture and ecosystem restoration, while the NDC target addresses forest and rangeland management. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits through shared actions that enhance biodiversity conservation across different ecosystems, ultimately benefiting local communities and agricultural stakeholders. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity and ecosystem management, with the NBSAP emphasizing agricultural resilience and the NDC targeting broader ecosystem preservation. The ecosystems addressed are related, as agricultural practices can impact terrestrial ecosystems, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity resilience, with the NBSAP focusing on agricultural practices and ecosystem restoration, while the NDC emphasizes minimizing climate change impacts on biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed are related, as agricultural areas can be vulnerable to climate change, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions in both agriculture and ecosystem management. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and integrity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing agrobiodiversity and the NDC target addressing broader ecosystem services. Both targets operate within the context of ecosystem restoration, and aligning them could lead to resource efficiency and improved outcomes in agricultural practices and ecosystem rehabilitation, particularly in areas affected by degradation. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience, albeit in different contexts (agriculture vs. conservation). The ecosystems involved (agriculture and protected areas) can be interconnected, and aligning actions could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in species conservation and agricultural practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and resilience within agricultural systems, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems involved are related, as agriculture is a common ground for both, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in food security and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience in the face of climate change, with the NBSAP target emphasizing agricultural practices and the NDC target addressing species adaptation. The ecosystems involved—agriculture and biodiversity conservation—are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in both agricultural resilience and species survival. |
| NBSAP Target 13: Conserve the area and quality, and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban (design and conserve urban areas) and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature, and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and to the provision of ecosystem functions and services | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity, albeit in different contexts (urban vs. terrestrial/marine). The ecosystems addressed can be seen as interconnected, as urban areas often impact surrounding terrestrial and marine ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced ecosystem services for both urban and broader ecological contexts. |
| NBSAP Target 13: Conserve the area and quality, and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban (design and conserve urban areas) and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature, and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and to the provision of ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing urban areas and the NDC target addressing vulnerable ecosystems. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits through integrated urban planning that incorporates nature-based solutions, ultimately improving both human well-being and biodiversity resilience in urban settings. |
| NBSAP Target 13: Conserve the area and quality, and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban (design and conserve urban areas) and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature, and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and to the provision of ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets emphasize enhancing ecological integrity and connectivity, with a focus on improving ecosystem services. The ecosystems addressed, while different in specific contexts (urban vs. degraded ecosystems), can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance overall biodiversity and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 13: Conserve the area and quality, and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban (design and conserve urban areas) and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature, and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and to the provision of ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity, albeit in different ecosystems. The urban focus of the NBSAP target can complement the agricultural and forestry aspects of the NDC target, as urban areas often influence surrounding agricultural practices, creating potential for resource efficiency and enhanced ecosystem services through integrated planning. |
| NBSAP Target 13: Conserve the area and quality, and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban (design and conserve urban areas) and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature, and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and to the provision of ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing connectivity and conservation, albeit from different perspectives (urban biodiversity vs. species adaptation). The ecosystems involved (urban areas and biodiversity conservation areas) can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in urban planning and biodiversity management. |
| NBSAP Target 13: Conserve the area and quality, and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban (design and conserve urban areas) and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature, and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and to the provision of ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | Both targets share a common goal of sustainably conserving green and blue spaces in urban areas, with aligned actions focused on integrating biodiversity into urban planning. The ecosystems addressed are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved well-being through enhanced ecological integrity and services. |
| NBSAP National Action 13.5: Introduce native plant species in urban forestry, and conserve and expand existing ones | NDC Key Action 1.8: Support the Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute and local nurseries by creating germplasm banks of animal breeds and plant material (climate-smart cultivars adapted to various climatic extremes, and of native tree species for their genetic pool and potential use as rootstocks) and supply nurseries with propagation material, and support seed multiplication programs | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, albeit in different ecosystems (urban forestry vs. agriculture). Aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions, as urban biodiversity initiatives can support agricultural resilience through improved genetic diversity and the introduction of native species. |
| NBSAP National Action 13.5: Introduce native plant species in urban forestry, and conserve and expand existing ones | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological health and biodiversity, albeit in different ecosystems. The actions of introducing native plant species in urban areas and restoring degraded landscapes can complement each other, as urban forestry can benefit from improved forest cover and sustainable management practices, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 13.5: Introduce native plant species in urban forestry, and conserve and expand existing ones | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services, albeit in different ecosystems (urban forestry vs. forests and rangelands). By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and shared strategies that can benefit both urban and rural communities, leading to measurable improvements in biodiversity and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP National Action 13.5: Introduce native plant species in urban forestry, and conserve and expand existing ones | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, albeit in different contexts (urban vs. terrestrial/marine). The ecosystems involved can be seen as interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance overall biodiversity management in Lebanon. |
| NBSAP National Action 13.5: Introduce native plant species in urban forestry, and conserve and expand existing ones | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing urban environments and the NDC target addressing vulnerable ecosystems. By aligning these targets, urban biodiversity initiatives can incorporate climate resilience strategies, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP National Action 13.5: Introduce native plant species in urban forestry, and conserve and expand existing ones | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological health and improving ecosystem services, with the NBSAP target emphasizing urban biodiversity and the NDC target addressing broader ecosystem integrity. The ecosystems involved, urban forestry and degraded terrestrial ecosystems, can be interconnected, allowing for resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance both urban and broader ecological resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 13.5: Introduce native plant species in urban forestry, and conserve and expand existing ones | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecological health, albeit in different ecosystems. The action of introducing native plant species in urban areas can complement reforestation efforts in upper watersheds by improving overall ecosystem resilience and connectivity, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 13.5: Introduce native plant species in urban forestry, and conserve and expand existing ones | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience, albeit in different contexts (urban vs. protected areas). The actions proposed can complement each other, as urban biodiversity initiatives can support broader conservation efforts, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP National Action 13.5: Introduce native plant species in urban forestry, and conserve and expand existing ones | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services, albeit in different contexts (urban vs. agricultural). The ecosystems involved (urban forestry and agriculture/forestry) can be seen as related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved resilience across both urban and agricultural landscapes. |
| NBSAP National Action 13.5: Introduce native plant species in urban forestry, and conserve and expand existing ones | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing urban environments and the NDC target addressing species adaptation to climate change. By introducing native plant species in urban areas, the NBSAP target can create habitats that support vulnerable species, thereby enhancing connectivity and resilience in the ecosystems targeted by the NDC. |
| NBSAP National Action 13.5: Introduce native plant species in urban forestry, and conserve and expand existing ones | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and ecological health in urban environments, with a focus on integrating native species and improving ecosystem services. The ecosystems addressed (urban forestry and green/blue spaces) are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and collaborative urban planning efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 14: By 2030, traditional knowledge, uses, and practices of local communities relevant to biodiversity and sustainable use of resources are collected, evaluated, documented, preserved, and shared/published, based on their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation | NDC Key Action 1.8: Support the Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute and local nurseries by creating germplasm banks of animal breeds and plant material (climate-smart cultivars adapted to various climatic extremes, and of native tree species for their genetic pool and potential use as rootstocks) and supply nurseries with propagation material, and support seed multiplication programs | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing traditional knowledge and the NDC target promoting genetic diversity through germplasm banks. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of biodiversity management, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary practices that enhance the resilience of both local communities and agricultural systems. |
| NBSAP Target 14: By 2030, traditional knowledge, uses, and practices of local communities relevant to biodiversity and sustainable use of resources are collected, evaluated, documented, preserved, and shared/published, based on their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the resilience and sustainability of communities, with the NBSAP target emphasizing traditional knowledge relevant to biodiversity and the NDC target addressing adaptation measures for coastal communities. Both targets operate within the broader coastal-marine ecosystem, and aligning them could lead to improved resource management and integration of traditional practices into modern adaptation strategies, resulting in measurable benefits for local communities. |
| NBSAP Target 14: By 2030, traditional knowledge, uses, and practices of local communities relevant to biodiversity and sustainable use of resources are collected, evaluated, documented, preserved, and shared/published, based on their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable resource management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing traditional knowledge and the NDC target promoting sustainable practices in natural resource use. The ecosystems involved are related, as traditional knowledge can enhance the sustainable management of forests, rangelands, and fisheries, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP Target 14: By 2030, traditional knowledge, uses, and practices of local communities relevant to biodiversity and sustainable use of resources are collected, evaluated, documented, preserved, and shared/published, based on their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | Both targets aim to enhance the role of local communities in biodiversity conservation and sustainable resource management, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems of biodiversity and sustainable resource use in the NBSAP target are related to forests and rangelands in the NDC target, suggesting that aligning these efforts could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and integrated management practices. |
| NBSAP Target 14: By 2030, traditional knowledge, uses, and practices of local communities relevant to biodiversity and sustainable use of resources are collected, evaluated, documented, preserved, and shared/published, based on their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation and sustainable resource management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing traditional knowledge and the NDC target addressing the sustainable management of ecosystems. The ecosystems involved are related, as traditional knowledge can enhance the management of both terrestrial and marine biodiversity, creating synergies that lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and stakeholder engagement. |
| NBSAP Target 14: By 2030, traditional knowledge, uses, and practices of local communities relevant to biodiversity and sustainable use of resources are collected, evaluated, documented, preserved, and shared/published, based on their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing traditional knowledge relevant to biodiversity and the NDC target addressing vulnerability assessments for ecosystems. By aligning these targets, there is potential for integrating traditional knowledge into vulnerability assessments, leading to more effective adaptation strategies and resource management in both terrestrial and marine ecosystems. |
| NBSAP Target 14: By 2030, traditional knowledge, uses, and practices of local communities relevant to biodiversity and sustainable use of resources are collected, evaluated, documented, preserved, and shared/published, based on their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing traditional knowledge and the NDC target addressing climate resilience. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as traditional knowledge can inform climate adaptation strategies, leading to measurable benefits in resource management and biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP Target 14: By 2030, traditional knowledge, uses, and practices of local communities relevant to biodiversity and sustainable use of resources are collected, evaluated, documented, preserved, and shared/published, based on their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of ecosystem health and the integration of local knowledge and practices, which can enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets can be interconnected, allowing for synergies in implementation that could lead to improved resource management and conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 14: By 2030, traditional knowledge, uses, and practices of local communities relevant to biodiversity and sustainable use of resources are collected, evaluated, documented, preserved, and shared/published, based on their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity and sustainable resource management, with the NBSAP target focusing on traditional knowledge and the NDC target on ecosystem restoration. The ecosystems involved (biodiversity and upper watersheds) can be interconnected, as healthy upper watersheds contribute to overall biodiversity, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and community engagement in both traditional practices and ecosystem restoration efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 14: By 2030, traditional knowledge, uses, and practices of local communities relevant to biodiversity and sustainable use of resources are collected, evaluated, documented, preserved, and shared/published, based on their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity, with the NBSAP target focusing on traditional knowledge and sustainable resource use, while the NDC target emphasizes species conservation and climate resilience. The ecosystems involved are related, as traditional knowledge can inform effective conservation strategies, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity management. |
| NBSAP Target 14: By 2030, traditional knowledge, uses, and practices of local communities relevant to biodiversity and sustainable use of resources are collected, evaluated, documented, preserved, and shared/published, based on their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity and sustainable resource management, with the NBSAP target focusing on traditional knowledge and the NDC target on sustainable practices in agriculture and related sectors. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable management in agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry can benefit from the integration of traditional knowledge, leading to enhanced resilience and productivity while conserving biodiversity. |
| NBSAP Target 14: By 2030, traditional knowledge, uses, and practices of local communities relevant to biodiversity and sustainable use of resources are collected, evaluated, documented, preserved, and shared/published, based on their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity, with the NBSAP target focusing on traditional knowledge and sustainable resource use, while the NDC target aims to enhance biodiversity in urban areas. By integrating traditional knowledge into urban planning, both targets can create synergies that improve ecological integrity and community well-being, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and sustainable urbanization. |
| NBSAP Target 14: By 2030, traditional knowledge, uses, and practices of local communities relevant to biodiversity and sustainable use of resources are collected, evaluated, documented, preserved, and shared/published, based on their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation | NDC Key Action 5.6: Update the draft Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Lebanon | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable resource management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing traditional knowledge relevant to biodiversity, which can enhance the ecological health of coastal zones addressed in the NDC target. Additionally, both targets involve local communities as key stakeholders, suggesting that integrating traditional knowledge into coastal management strategies could lead to improved outcomes for both biodiversity and coastal resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 15: By 2030, the Lebanese Government reviews, updates, reinforces, and takes effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and facilitating appropriate access to genetic resources, and by 2030, facilitating a significant increase of the benefits shared, in accordance with applicable international access and benefit-sharing (ABS) instruments. | NDC Key Action 1.8: Support the Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute and local nurseries by creating germplasm banks of animal breeds and plant material (climate-smart cultivars adapted to various climatic extremes, and of native tree species for their genetic pool and potential use as rootstocks) and supply nurseries with propagation material, and support seed multiplication programs | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing genetic resources and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing equitable sharing of benefits from genetic resources and the NDC target supporting biodiversity through germplasm banks. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of genetic resources and agriculture, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in biodiversity management and agricultural resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 15: By 2030, the Lebanese Government reviews, updates, reinforces, and takes effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and facilitating appropriate access to genetic resources, and by 2030, facilitating a significant increase of the benefits shared, in accordance with applicable international access and benefit-sharing (ABS) instruments. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and equitable sharing of resources, with the NBSAP target emphasizing genetic resources and traditional knowledge, while the NDC target addresses broader natural resource management. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable management practices in forests and rangelands can enhance the benefits derived from genetic resources, leading to measurable improvements in both biodiversity and community well-being. |
| NBSAP Target 15: By 2030, the Lebanese Government reviews, updates, reinforces, and takes effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and facilitating appropriate access to genetic resources, and by 2030, facilitating a significant increase of the benefits shared, in accordance with applicable international access and benefit-sharing (ABS) instruments. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of benefiting local communities and ensuring sustainable management of natural resources, which creates a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems of genetic resources and forests/rangelands are interrelated, and aligning these targets could enhance biodiversity conservation and benefit-sharing, leading to measurable outcomes for both communities and ecosystems. |
| NBSAP Target 15: By 2030, the Lebanese Government reviews, updates, reinforces, and takes effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and facilitating appropriate access to genetic resources, and by 2030, facilitating a significant increase of the benefits shared, in accordance with applicable international access and benefit-sharing (ABS) instruments. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on the sustainable management and equitable sharing of biodiversity resources, with the NBSAP target emphasizing genetic resources and traditional knowledge, while the NDC target addresses broader terrestrial and marine ecosystems. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in policy implementation, as effective management of genetic resources can contribute to the overall preservation and conservation of ecosystems and habitats. |
| NBSAP Target 15: By 2030, the Lebanese Government reviews, updates, reinforces, and takes effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and facilitating appropriate access to genetic resources, and by 2030, facilitating a significant increase of the benefits shared, in accordance with applicable international access and benefit-sharing (ABS) instruments. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ensuring equitable resource management, which are interconnected. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed—genetic resources and vulnerable ecosystems—can be seen as related, as healthy ecosystems contribute to the resilience of genetic resources, creating potential for measurable benefits through aligned actions and shared resources. |
| NBSAP Target 15: By 2030, the Lebanese Government reviews, updates, reinforces, and takes effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and facilitating appropriate access to genetic resources, and by 2030, facilitating a significant increase of the benefits shared, in accordance with applicable international access and benefit-sharing (ABS) instruments. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and ensuring equitable benefit-sharing from genetic resources, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved are related, as genetic resources are often found within the broader context of terrestrial and coastal ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and policy coherence. |
| NBSAP Target 15: By 2030, the Lebanese Government reviews, updates, reinforces, and takes effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and facilitating appropriate access to genetic resources, and by 2030, facilitating a significant increase of the benefits shared, in accordance with applicable international access and benefit-sharing (ABS) instruments. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and equitable sharing of resources, with a shared emphasis on biodiversity. The ecosystems involved—genetic resources and traditional knowledge in the NBSAP target and agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry in the NDC target—are interconnected, allowing for synergies that can enhance resilience and productivity while conserving biodiversity. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.1: Raise the awareness of, and conduct capacity building for concerned law enforcement personnel, including internal security forces, forest guards, PAs rangers, municipality police, and customs employees on biodiversity legislation related to ABS, to ensure that they can effectively assess situations, understand biodiversity legislation, recognize environmental crimes, and take appropriate action. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing law enforcement and the NDC target focusing on sustainable development and community benefits. The ecosystems of biodiversity law enforcement and forest/rangeland management are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved enforcement of biodiversity legislation while simultaneously supporting local communities, creating measurable benefits in resource efficiency and policy coherence. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.1: Raise the awareness of, and conduct capacity building for concerned law enforcement personnel, including internal security forces, forest guards, PAs rangers, municipality police, and customs employees on biodiversity legislation related to ABS, to ensure that they can effectively assess situations, understand biodiversity legislation, recognize environmental crimes, and take appropriate action. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing law enforcement to protect biodiversity and the NDC target aiming to increase biodiversity resilience against climate change. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as effective law enforcement can support the resilience of vulnerable ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and policy implementation. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.1: Raise the awareness of, and conduct capacity building for concerned law enforcement personnel, including internal security forces, forest guards, PAs rangers, municipality police, and customs employees on biodiversity legislation related to ABS, to ensure that they can effectively assess situations, understand biodiversity legislation, recognize environmental crimes, and take appropriate action. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and the enforcement of biodiversity legislation, which are interconnected. The ecosystems addressed, while different in scope, can be related, as effective law enforcement can support ecosystem rehabilitation efforts, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved outcomes for both biodiversity and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.1: Raise the awareness of, and conduct capacity building for concerned law enforcement personnel, including internal security forces, forest guards, PAs rangers, municipality police, and customs employees on biodiversity legislation related to ABS, to ensure that they can effectively assess situations, understand biodiversity legislation, recognize environmental crimes, and take appropriate action. | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing law enforcement related to biodiversity legislation and the NDC target aiming for species conservation. The ecosystems involved are related, as effective law enforcement can support conservation efforts, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity protection and climate resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.1: Raise the awareness of, and conduct capacity building for concerned law enforcement personnel, including internal security forces, forest guards, PAs rangers, municipality police, and customs employees on biodiversity legislation related to ABS, to ensure that they can effectively assess situations, understand biodiversity legislation, recognize environmental crimes, and take appropriate action. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing law enforcement and the NDC target addressing sustainable management in agriculture and related sectors. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as effective law enforcement can support sustainable practices in agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.2: Develop specific capacity building training programs and awareness campaigns and programs, concerning “Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS)” regulations and the digital sequence information (DSI) in order to promote the implementation of the related international conventions | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity management and ensuring local communities benefit, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems of biodiversity management and forest/rangeland management are related, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.2: Develop specific capacity building training programs and awareness campaigns and programs, concerning “Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS)” regulations and the digital sequence information (DSI) in order to promote the implementation of the related international conventions | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) regulations and the NDC target aiming for sustainable management of Lebanon’s biodiversity. Both targets address stakeholders involved in biodiversity management, and aligning them could enhance understanding and compliance with ABS regulations while promoting equitable access to ecosystem services, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and policy coherence. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.2: Develop specific capacity building training programs and awareness campaigns and programs, concerning “Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS)” regulations and the digital sequence information (DSI) in order to promote the implementation of the related international conventions | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem management, with the NBSAP target addressing biodiversity and ABS regulations, while the NDC target emphasizes vulnerability assessments for ecosystems affected by climate change. Both targets involve stakeholders in ecosystem management and can create synergies by integrating ABS considerations into climate adaptation strategies, leading to more comprehensive and effective environmental policies. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.2: Develop specific capacity building training programs and awareness campaigns and programs, concerning “Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS)” regulations and the digital sequence information (DSI) in order to promote the implementation of the related international conventions | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing compliance with ABS regulations and DSI, while the NDC target aims to increase biodiversity resilience against climate change. Both targets address stakeholders involved in biodiversity management, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance the overall effectiveness of biodiversity policies. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.2: Develop specific capacity building training programs and awareness campaigns and programs, concerning “Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS)” regulations and the digital sequence information (DSI) in order to promote the implementation of the related international conventions | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem integrity and management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing compliance with ABS regulations that can support biodiversity, while the NDC target aims to restore and maintain ecosystem services. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as effective ABS regulations can facilitate the rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and policy coherence. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.2: Develop specific capacity building training programs and awareness campaigns and programs, concerning “Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS)” regulations and the digital sequence information (DSI) in order to promote the implementation of the related international conventions | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) regulations and the NDC target concentrating on species conservation and resilience to climate change. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of biodiversity management, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance the overall effectiveness of biodiversity conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.2: Develop specific capacity building training programs and awareness campaigns and programs, concerning “Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS)” regulations and the digital sequence information (DSI) in order to promote the implementation of the related international conventions | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity, with the NBSAP target focusing on ABS regulations and DSI, while the NDC target aims for sustainable management of various sectors that rely on biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable practices in agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry can enhance compliance with ABS regulations, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.3: Establish clear agreements and mechanisms to facilitate benefit sharing and technology transfer arising from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information (DSI) on genetic resources in order to promote the implementation of the related international conventions | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of benefit sharing and sustainable management of resources, with a focus on enhancing local community involvement. The ecosystems of genetic resources and forests/rangelands are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved biodiversity conservation and economic benefits for local communities through shared strategies and resources. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.3: Establish clear agreements and mechanisms to facilitate benefit sharing and technology transfer arising from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information (DSI) on genetic resources in order to promote the implementation of the related international conventions | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on the sustainable management and conservation of biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing genetic resources and technology transfer, while the NDC target addresses broader terrestrial and marine ecosystems. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in biodiversity management, as both aim to improve stakeholder engagement and benefit sharing in the context of ecosystem preservation. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.3: Establish clear agreements and mechanisms to facilitate benefit sharing and technology transfer arising from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information (DSI) on genetic resources in order to promote the implementation of the related international conventions | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and addressing the impacts of climate change, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved—genetic resources and vulnerable ecosystems—can be seen as interrelated, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved resilience strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.3: Establish clear agreements and mechanisms to facilitate benefit sharing and technology transfer arising from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information (DSI) on genetic resources in order to promote the implementation of the related international conventions | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and improving the management of genetic resources, which can be interconnected. Additionally, the ecosystems involved, particularly in the context of degraded areas, can benefit from shared strategies in benefit sharing and technology transfer, leading to measurable improvements in ecological integrity and service delivery. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.3: Establish clear agreements and mechanisms to facilitate benefit sharing and technology transfer arising from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information (DSI) on genetic resources in order to promote the implementation of the related international conventions | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the conservation and management of genetic resources and biodiversity, which are interconnected. By aligning the actions related to benefit sharing and technology transfer with species conservation efforts, there is potential for improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in both genetic conservation and climate resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.3: Establish clear agreements and mechanisms to facilitate benefit sharing and technology transfer arising from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information (DSI) on genetic resources in order to promote the implementation of the related international conventions | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity and sustainable resource management, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (genetic resources and digital sequence information versus agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry) can be seen as interrelated, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resilience and productivity while promoting conservation efforts, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and policy coherence. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.4: Establish a national database of genetic resources from native species | NDC Key Action 1.8: Support the Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute and local nurseries by creating germplasm banks of animal breeds and plant material (climate-smart cultivars adapted to various climatic extremes, and of native tree species for their genetic pool and potential use as rootstocks) and supply nurseries with propagation material, and support seed multiplication programs | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and genetic resources, with the NBSAP target emphasizing a national database and the NDC target supporting germplasm banks. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of biodiversity management, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced conservation efforts through shared data and genetic material. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.4: Establish a national database of genetic resources from native species | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and sustainable resource management, which are interconnected. The ecosystems involved—biodiversity management and forest/rangeland management—can complement each other, and aligning these targets could lead to improved conservation efforts and resource efficiency in Lebanon. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.4: Establish a national database of genetic resources from native species | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing genetic resources and the NDC target addressing broader ecosystem management. The ecosystems of biodiversity management and forests/rangelands are interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance conservation efforts and resource management, leading to measurable benefits for both genetic resources and local communities. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.4: Establish a national database of genetic resources from native species | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing genetic resources and the NDC target addressing broader ecosystem preservation. Their actions can complement each other, as improved access to genetic information can enhance the sustainable management of both terrestrial and marine ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in conservation efforts and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.4: Establish a national database of genetic resources from native species | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing genetic resources and the NDC target addressing climate resilience. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as genetic resources are vital for the resilience of biodiversity in the face of climate change, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved conservation strategies and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.4: Establish a national database of genetic resources from native species | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets can be related, as genetic resources from native species can contribute to the ecological integrity and restoration efforts outlined in the NDC target, leading to measurable benefits in conservation and ecosystem management. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.4: Establish a national database of genetic resources from native species | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing genetic resources and the NDC target enhancing species resilience to climate change. Their actions and ecosystems are interconnected, as effective management of genetic resources can support species conservation efforts, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity management and climate adaptation strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.4: Establish a national database of genetic resources from native species | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing genetic resources and the NDC target addressing sustainable management of various sectors while conserving biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are related, as effective management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry can benefit from improved access to genetic information, leading to enhanced conservation efforts and measurable outcomes in both biodiversity and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.4: Establish a national database of genetic resources from native species | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing genetic resources and the NDC target addressing species adaptation to climate change. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of biodiversity management, and aligning them could enhance conservation efforts by improving genetic resource access while facilitating species adaptation, leading to measurable benefits in ecosystem resilience and species survival. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.4: Establish a national database of genetic resources from native species | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing genetic resources and the NDC target addressing urban biodiversity. By integrating genetic resource management into urban planning, both targets can create synergies that improve conservation efforts and ecosystem services in urban areas, leading to measurable benefits for both biodiversity and community well-being. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.5: Conduct advanced research on genetics of native species (e.g. sequencing and barcoding) | NDC Key Action 1.8: Support the Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute and local nurseries by creating germplasm banks of animal breeds and plant material (climate-smart cultivars adapted to various climatic extremes, and of native tree species for their genetic pool and potential use as rootstocks) and supply nurseries with propagation material, and support seed multiplication programs | Both targets focus on enhancing genetic diversity and conservation efforts, with the NBSAP target emphasizing research on native species and the NDC target supporting the establishment of germplasm banks. The ecosystems of biodiversity and agriculture are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved conservation strategies and resource efficiency in biodiversity management. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.5: Conduct advanced research on genetics of native species (e.g. sequencing and barcoding) | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and sustainable resource management, which are interconnected. The ecosystems involved (biodiversity conservation and forest management) can complement each other, and aligning these targets could lead to improved conservation strategies and increased forest cover, benefiting both ecological health and community well-being. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.5: Conduct advanced research on genetics of native species (e.g. sequencing and barcoding) | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing genetic research and the NDC target promoting sustainable management of forests and rangelands. Both ecosystems are interconnected, as healthy forest and rangeland management can support genetic diversity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved conservation strategies and resource efficiency in biodiversity management. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.5: Conduct advanced research on genetics of native species (e.g. sequencing and barcoding) | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing genetic research and the NDC target aiming for sustainable management of ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed are related, as understanding genetic data can enhance the management of both terrestrial and marine biodiversity, leading to measurable benefits in conservation strategies and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.5: Conduct advanced research on genetics of native species (e.g. sequencing and barcoding) | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing genetic research for conservation and the NDC target addressing vulnerability assessments for climate change. Both targets operate within the broader context of biodiversity and ecosystem health, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to improved conservation strategies and adaptation measures, ultimately benefiting both native species and ecosystems affected by climate change. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.5: Conduct advanced research on genetics of native species (e.g. sequencing and barcoding) | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing genetic research and the NDC target aiming to increase resilience against climate change impacts. Both targets address biodiversity within vulnerable ecosystems, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to improved conservation strategies and enhanced resilience, ultimately benefiting both research and implementation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.5: Conduct advanced research on genetics of native species (e.g. sequencing and barcoding) | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and conservation efforts, with the NBSAP target emphasizing genetic research for native species and the NDC target aiming to restore ecosystem services. The ecosystems involved are related, as improved genetic data can support the rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity management and ecosystem restoration. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.5: Conduct advanced research on genetics of native species (e.g. sequencing and barcoding) | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing species conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing genetic research and the NDC target addressing climate resilience. Their actions and ecosystems are related, as improved genetic data can support active management plans and climate adaptation strategies, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.5: Conduct advanced research on genetics of native species (e.g. sequencing and barcoding) | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing genetic research and the NDC target promoting sustainable management practices. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry can benefit from improved genetic data, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and biodiversity management. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.5: Conduct advanced research on genetics of native species (e.g. sequencing and barcoding) | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and conservation efforts, with the NBSAP target emphasizing genetic research and the NDC target facilitating species adaptation to climate change. Both targets operate within the biodiversity conservation sector, and aligning them could lead to improved conservation strategies that incorporate genetic data to support species resilience in changing climates, thereby optimizing resources and enhancing overall effectiveness. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.5: Conduct advanced research on genetics of native species (e.g. sequencing and barcoding) | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing genetic research for conservation and the NDC target integrating biodiversity into urban planning. The ecosystems are related, as urban areas can host native species, and aligning these targets could lead to improved conservation strategies and urban biodiversity management, resulting in measurable benefits for both conservation efforts and urban well-being. |
| NBSAP Target 16: By 2030, government entities mainstream biodiversity priorities (conservation, benefit sharing, pressure alleviation, sustainable management, sustainable use of natural resources) into their policy making processes and their implementation | NDC Key Action 1.8: Support the Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute and local nurseries by creating germplasm banks of animal breeds and plant material (climate-smart cultivars adapted to various climatic extremes, and of native tree species for their genetic pool and potential use as rootstocks) and supply nurseries with propagation material, and support seed multiplication programs | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing policy integration and the NDC target supporting practical biodiversity initiatives in agriculture. The ecosystems of biodiversity management and agriculture are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in biodiversity conservation and agricultural resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 16: By 2030, government entities mainstream biodiversity priorities (conservation, benefit sharing, pressure alleviation, sustainable management, sustainable use of natural resources) into their policy making processes and their implementation | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity integration into policy and the NDC target supporting coastal communities. Both ecosystems are interconnected, as healthy biodiversity in marine environments can directly support the livelihoods of coastal communities, creating measurable benefits through aligned conservation and adaptation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 16: By 2030, government entities mainstream biodiversity priorities (conservation, benefit sharing, pressure alleviation, sustainable management, sustainable use of natural resources) into their policy making processes and their implementation | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to promote sustainable management of natural resources, with the NBSAP focusing on biodiversity integration into policy and the NDC emphasizing sustainable use and restoration of specific ecosystems in Lebanon. The ecosystems addressed (biodiversity and natural resource management in general versus specific ecosystems like forests and rangelands) are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 16: By 2030, government entities mainstream biodiversity priorities (conservation, benefit sharing, pressure alleviation, sustainable management, sustainable use of natural resources) into their policy making processes and their implementation | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets emphasize the integration of biodiversity considerations into broader policy frameworks, with the NBSAP focusing on government policies and the NDC targeting local community benefits. The ecosystems of biodiversity management and forest/rangeland management are interconnected, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits for both biodiversity conservation and local communities. |
| NBSAP Target 16: By 2030, government entities mainstream biodiversity priorities (conservation, benefit sharing, pressure alleviation, sustainable management, sustainable use of natural resources) into their policy making processes and their implementation | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity conservation and sustainable management, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets (biodiversity and natural resource management versus terrestrial and marine ecosystems) are related, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved policy outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 16: By 2030, government entities mainstream biodiversity priorities (conservation, benefit sharing, pressure alleviation, sustainable management, sustainable use of natural resources) into their policy making processes and their implementation | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity integration into policy and the NDC target addressing vulnerability assessments for ecosystems. Both targets relate to the broader ecosystem management framework, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for biodiversity conservation and climate adaptation. |
| NBSAP Target 16: By 2030, government entities mainstream biodiversity priorities (conservation, benefit sharing, pressure alleviation, sustainable management, sustainable use of natural resources) into their policy making processes and their implementation | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing integration into policy and the NDC target addressing climate resilience. The ecosystems involved are related, as biodiversity management is crucial for maintaining resilience in vulnerable ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in policy coherence and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP Target 16: By 2030, government entities mainstream biodiversity priorities (conservation, benefit sharing, pressure alleviation, sustainable management, sustainable use of natural resources) into their policy making processes and their implementation | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets can be seen as related, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity management that can support the ecological integrity and connectivity sought in the NDC target, leading to clear, measurable benefits through coordinated policy and implementation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 16: By 2030, government entities mainstream biodiversity priorities (conservation, benefit sharing, pressure alleviation, sustainable management, sustainable use of natural resources) into their policy making processes and their implementation | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and integrating it into policy and practice, with the NBSAP emphasizing broader biodiversity priorities and the NDC specifically targeting ecosystem restoration. The ecosystems involved, while different in specificity, are related as healthy upper watersheds contribute to overall biodiversity and natural resource management, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 16: By 2030, government entities mainstream biodiversity priorities (conservation, benefit sharing, pressure alleviation, sustainable management, sustainable use of natural resources) into their policy making processes and their implementation | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing policy integration and the NDC target focusing on species conservation and climate resilience. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of biodiversity management, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies that enhance overall conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 16: By 2030, government entities mainstream biodiversity priorities (conservation, benefit sharing, pressure alleviation, sustainable management, sustainable use of natural resources) into their policy making processes and their implementation | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of integrating biodiversity considerations into policy and practice, with a focus on sustainable management. The ecosystems addressed are related, as agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry can all impact biodiversity and natural resource management, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in both biodiversity conservation and food security. |
| NBSAP Target 16: By 2030, government entities mainstream biodiversity priorities (conservation, benefit sharing, pressure alleviation, sustainable management, sustainable use of natural resources) into their policy making processes and their implementation | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing policy integration and the NDC target addressing species adaptation to climate change. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of biodiversity and natural resource management, and aligning them could lead to improved policy frameworks that support both conservation and climate resilience, resulting in measurable benefits for vulnerable species and overall biodiversity. |
| NBSAP Target 16: By 2030, government entities mainstream biodiversity priorities (conservation, benefit sharing, pressure alleviation, sustainable management, sustainable use of natural resources) into their policy making processes and their implementation | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of integrating biodiversity considerations into policy and planning processes, with the NBSAP focusing on broader biodiversity management and the NDC targeting urban green and blue spaces. The ecosystems addressed are related, as urban areas can significantly impact biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced outcomes for both biodiversity conservation and urban well-being. |
| NBSAP Target 16: By 2030, government entities mainstream biodiversity priorities (conservation, benefit sharing, pressure alleviation, sustainable management, sustainable use of natural resources) into their policy making processes and their implementation | NDC Key Action 5.6: Update the draft Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Lebanon | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainable management practices, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity integration into policies and the NDC target specifically addressing coastal zone management. Given that coastal zones are critical for biodiversity and that both targets involve government entities, aligning them could lead to improved ecological outcomes and resource efficiency in policy implementation. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.12: Develop scenario-based standard operating procedures (SOPs) for the operation of the Joint Maritime Operation Chamber in coordination with concerned governmental bodies for marine and coastal environment management | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the management and resilience of marine and coastal environments, with the NBSAP target emphasizing operational procedures and the NDC target focusing on community adaptation measures. The ecosystems involved are related, as effective management of marine environments can directly support the resilience of coastal communities, creating measurable benefits through improved coordination and resource sharing. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.12: Develop scenario-based standard operating procedures (SOPs) for the operation of the Joint Maritime Operation Chamber in coordination with concerned governmental bodies for marine and coastal environment management | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing environmental management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing marine and coastal environments and the NDC target addressing sustainable resource use in forests, rangelands, and fisheries. Given that fisheries are part of the coastal ecosystem, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and measurable benefits through coordinated efforts among stakeholders. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.12: Develop scenario-based standard operating procedures (SOPs) for the operation of the Joint Maritime Operation Chamber in coordination with concerned governmental bodies for marine and coastal environment management | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets focus on the management and conservation of marine ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing operational procedures for marine management and the NDC target aiming for sustainable management of biodiversity. Aligning these targets could enhance coordination among governmental bodies and stakeholders, leading to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in ecosystem preservation and management. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.12: Develop scenario-based standard operating procedures (SOPs) for the operation of the Joint Maritime Operation Chamber in coordination with concerned governmental bodies for marine and coastal environment management | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing management and resilience of marine ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing operational procedures and the NDC target addressing vulnerability assessments. By aligning these targets, stakeholders can improve resource efficiency and create synergies in managing marine environments, ultimately leading to better adaptation strategies and operational effectiveness. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.12: Develop scenario-based standard operating procedures (SOPs) for the operation of the Joint Maritime Operation Chamber in coordination with concerned governmental bodies for marine and coastal environment management | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the management and resilience of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing operational procedures for marine environments and the NDC target addressing climate change impacts on biodiversity. Since marine and coastal environments can be considered vulnerable ecosystems affected by climate change, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and coordinated efforts in managing these ecosystems effectively. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.12: Develop scenario-based standard operating procedures (SOPs) for the operation of the Joint Maritime Operation Chamber in coordination with concerned governmental bodies for marine and coastal environment management | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the management and restoration of marine and coastal ecosystems, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and coordination among stakeholders, ultimately enhancing the effectiveness of both initiatives. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.12: Develop scenario-based standard operating procedures (SOPs) for the operation of the Joint Maritime Operation Chamber in coordination with concerned governmental bodies for marine and coastal environment management | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing environmental management and conservation, with the NBSAP target addressing marine and coastal environments and the NDC target focusing on biodiversity conservation, which can include marine species. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and coordinated efforts in managing ecosystems, ultimately enhancing resilience to climate change and improving conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.12: Develop scenario-based standard operating procedures (SOPs) for the operation of the Joint Maritime Operation Chamber in coordination with concerned governmental bodies for marine and coastal environment management | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing management practices in ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing marine and coastal environments and the NDC target addressing sustainable management in agriculture, aquaculture, and fisheries. Given that aquaculture and fisheries are integral to coastal ecosystems, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced ecosystem services, benefiting both marine management and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.12: Develop scenario-based standard operating procedures (SOPs) for the operation of the Joint Maritime Operation Chamber in coordination with concerned governmental bodies for marine and coastal environment management | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing environmental management, with the NBSAP target addressing marine and coastal environments and the NDC target emphasizing urban green and blue spaces. Given that urban areas can impact coastal ecosystems through runoff and development, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and better integrated management practices that benefit both ecosystems. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.12: Develop scenario-based standard operating procedures (SOPs) for the operation of the Joint Maritime Operation Chamber in coordination with concerned governmental bodies for marine and coastal environment management | NDC Key Action 5.6: Update the draft Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Lebanon | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the management of coastal environments, with the NBSAP target emphasizing operational procedures and the NDC target aiming for sustainable management. Both targets address coastal ecosystems, and aligning them could lead to improved coordination and resource efficiency in managing these areas, ultimately resulting in better ecological health and resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 17: By 2030, ensure that 75% of large businesses (defined as those with over 250 employees) in Lebanon: a) Implement regularly biodiversity impact assessments and publicly disclose results b) Demonstrate a 30% reduction in negative biodiversity impacts and a 20% increase in positive impacts compared to baselines conducted between 2020-2026. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity management in Lebanon, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the role of large businesses and the NDC target addressing broader ecosystem preservation. The ecosystems involved are related, as business impacts on biodiversity can influence the health of terrestrial and marine ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and enhanced conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 17: By 2030, ensure that 75% of large businesses (defined as those with over 250 employees) in Lebanon: a) Implement regularly biodiversity impact assessments and publicly disclose results b) Demonstrate a 30% reduction in negative biodiversity impacts and a 20% increase in positive impacts compared to baselines conducted between 2020-2026. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing business impacts and the NDC target addressing climate change resilience. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as business activities can significantly affect vulnerable ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared assessments and integrated strategies for biodiversity management and climate resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 17: By 2030, ensure that 75% of large businesses (defined as those with over 250 employees) in Lebanon: a) Implement regularly biodiversity impact assessments and publicly disclose results b) Demonstrate a 30% reduction in negative biodiversity impacts and a 20% increase in positive impacts compared to baselines conducted between 2020-2026. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services, with the NBSAP target emphasizing business impacts on biodiversity and the NDC target aiming to restore and maintain ecosystem integrity. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as large businesses can influence the health of degraded ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and collaborative efforts in ecosystem rehabilitation and biodiversity assessments. |
| NBSAP Target 17: By 2030, ensure that 75% of large businesses (defined as those with over 250 employees) in Lebanon: a) Implement regularly biodiversity impact assessments and publicly disclose results b) Demonstrate a 30% reduction in negative biodiversity impacts and a 20% increase in positive impacts compared to baselines conducted between 2020-2026. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on improving biodiversity while enhancing productivity and sustainability in their respective sectors. The ecosystems involved (business sector biodiversity management and agriculture/aquaculture/fisheries/forestry) can be interconnected, allowing for synergies in resource management and conservation efforts that could lead to measurable benefits in both biodiversity and economic resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 17: By 2030, ensure that 75% of large businesses (defined as those with over 250 employees) in Lebanon: a) Implement regularly biodiversity impact assessments and publicly disclose results b) Demonstrate a 30% reduction in negative biodiversity impacts and a 20% increase in positive impacts compared to baselines conducted between 2020-2026. | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing business impacts and the NDC target addressing urban biodiversity. By integrating biodiversity assessments from large businesses into urban planning, both targets can create synergies that improve ecological integrity and well-being in urban areas, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 17.3: Establish a national Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR ) program focused on biodiversity, encouraging businesses to act in a manner that benefits the well-being of society and the environment: ● Create a public CSR registry requiring annual reporting of biodiversity-related activities from all large businesses ● Develop a standardized biodiversity impact assessment tool and train representatives from at least 75% of large companies and 25% of medium-sized companies on its use ● Launch a "Biodiversity Leaders" recognition program, annually acknowledging the top 20 companies demonstrating exceptional biodiversity performance | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing corporate responsibility and the NDC target aiming for sustainable management of ecosystems. Aligning these targets could enhance accountability and reporting from businesses while simultaneously promoting equitable access to ecosystem services, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 17.3: Establish a national Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR ) program focused on biodiversity, encouraging businesses to act in a manner that benefits the well-being of society and the environment: ● Create a public CSR registry requiring annual reporting of biodiversity-related activities from all large businesses ● Develop a standardized biodiversity impact assessment tool and train representatives from at least 75% of large companies and 25% of medium-sized companies on its use ● Launch a "Biodiversity Leaders" recognition program, annually acknowledging the top 20 companies demonstrating exceptional biodiversity performance | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing corporate responsibility and the NDC target addressing climate change impacts on biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as corporate actions can influence the resilience of vulnerable ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved reporting and accountability while enhancing biodiversity resilience through collaborative efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 17.3: Establish a national Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR ) program focused on biodiversity, encouraging businesses to act in a manner that benefits the well-being of society and the environment: ● Create a public CSR registry requiring annual reporting of biodiversity-related activities from all large businesses ● Develop a standardized biodiversity impact assessment tool and train representatives from at least 75% of large companies and 25% of medium-sized companies on its use ● Launch a "Biodiversity Leaders" recognition program, annually acknowledging the top 20 companies demonstrating exceptional biodiversity performance | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services, with the NBSAP target emphasizing corporate responsibility and the NDC target focusing on ecosystem rehabilitation. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as corporate activities can significantly impact the health of degraded ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved accountability and resource efficiency in biodiversity management. |
| NBSAP National Action 17.3: Establish a national Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR ) program focused on biodiversity, encouraging businesses to act in a manner that benefits the well-being of society and the environment: ● Create a public CSR registry requiring annual reporting of biodiversity-related activities from all large businesses ● Develop a standardized biodiversity impact assessment tool and train representatives from at least 75% of large companies and 25% of medium-sized companies on its use ● Launch a "Biodiversity Leaders" recognition program, annually acknowledging the top 20 companies demonstrating exceptional biodiversity performance | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity while promoting sustainable practices within their respective sectors. The ecosystems involved (biodiversity in the business sector and agriculture/aquaculture/fisheries/forestry) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and shared best practices, ultimately benefiting both biodiversity and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 17.3: Establish a national Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR ) program focused on biodiversity, encouraging businesses to act in a manner that benefits the well-being of society and the environment: ● Create a public CSR registry requiring annual reporting of biodiversity-related activities from all large businesses ● Develop a standardized biodiversity impact assessment tool and train representatives from at least 75% of large companies and 25% of medium-sized companies on its use ● Launch a "Biodiversity Leaders" recognition program, annually acknowledging the top 20 companies demonstrating exceptional biodiversity performance | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing corporate responsibility and the NDC target addressing urban biodiversity conservation. By integrating corporate biodiversity initiatives into urban planning, both targets can create synergies that improve ecological integrity and community well-being in urban areas, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 20.5: Incentivize and support seed banks preserving genetic diversity for the future while also promoting public awareness about their importance | NDC Key Action 1.8: Support the Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute and local nurseries by creating germplasm banks of animal breeds and plant material (climate-smart cultivars adapted to various climatic extremes, and of native tree species for their genetic pool and potential use as rootstocks) and supply nurseries with propagation material, and support seed multiplication programs | Both targets aim to enhance genetic diversity and resilience, with the NBSAP target focusing on seed banks and the NDC target on germplasm banks, which are closely related. The ecosystems of biodiversity and agriculture management are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in preserving genetic resources and supporting agricultural resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 20.5: Incentivize and support seed banks preserving genetic diversity for the future while also promoting public awareness about their importance | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity, with the NBSAP target focusing on genetic diversity and the NDC target on broader ecosystem management. Additionally, both targets aim to benefit local communities and stakeholders, suggesting that aligning their actions could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and community engagement. |
| NBSAP National Action 20.5: Incentivize and support seed banks preserving genetic diversity for the future while also promoting public awareness about their importance | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on the preservation and sustainable management of biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing genetic diversity and seed banks, while the NDC target addresses broader ecosystem conservation. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and public awareness, as the preservation of genetic diversity through seed banks can support the overall health of terrestrial and marine ecosystems in Lebanon. |
| NBSAP National Action 20.5: Incentivize and support seed banks preserving genetic diversity for the future while also promoting public awareness about their importance | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing genetic diversity and the NDC target addressing resilience against climate change impacts. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of biodiversity, and aligning them could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance the preservation and resilience of genetic resources in the face of climate change. |
| NBSAP National Action 20.5: Incentivize and support seed banks preserving genetic diversity for the future while also promoting public awareness about their importance | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and preserving biodiversity, which are interconnected. By aligning the actions of incentivizing seed banks with ecosystem rehabilitation efforts, there is potential for improved genetic diversity and ecological integrity, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 20.5: Incentivize and support seed banks preserving genetic diversity for the future while also promoting public awareness about their importance | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and genetic conservation, with the NBSAP target focusing on seed banks and genetic diversity, while the NDC target emphasizes species conservation and resilience to climate change. The ecosystems involved are related, as genetic resources are crucial for species conservation, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary conservation strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 20.5: Incentivize and support seed banks preserving genetic diversity for the future while also promoting public awareness about their importance | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity, with the NBSAP target focusing on genetic diversity and the NDC target on broader ecosystem management. The ecosystems involved are related, as preserving genetic diversity can enhance the resilience and productivity of agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry, leading to measurable benefits in food security and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 20.6: Promote the use of local and native species, and mandate their inclusion as a minimum standard in all government-funded projects | NDC Key Action 1.8: Support the Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute and local nurseries by creating germplasm banks of animal breeds and plant material (climate-smart cultivars adapted to various climatic extremes, and of native tree species for their genetic pool and potential use as rootstocks) and supply nurseries with propagation material, and support seed multiplication programs | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity, with the NBSAP target focusing on local and native species in government projects and the NDC target supporting the establishment of germplasm banks for climate-smart cultivars and native species. The ecosystems of biodiversity management in government projects and agricultural biodiversity are related, and aligning these targets could lead to increased resource efficiency and improved outcomes for both biodiversity and agricultural resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 20.6: Promote the use of local and native species, and mandate their inclusion as a minimum standard in all government-funded projects | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and sustainable resource management, with the NBSAP target promoting local species and the NDC target emphasizing forest cover and ecosystem health. The ecosystems involved are related, as the sustainable management of forests can benefit from the inclusion of local species, leading to measurable improvements in biodiversity and ecosystem resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 20.6: Promote the use of local and native species, and mandate their inclusion as a minimum standard in all government-funded projects | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets emphasize biodiversity conservation and the use of local resources, creating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems of biodiversity management in government projects and forest/rangeland management are related, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to enhanced resource efficiency and measurable benefits for local communities and ecosystems. |
| NBSAP National Action 20.6: Promote the use of local and native species, and mandate their inclusion as a minimum standard in all government-funded projects | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem management, with the NBSAP target focusing on local and native species in government projects, while the NDC target emphasizes the sustainable management of terrestrial and marine biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed are related, as the management of local species can contribute to the overall health of both terrestrial and marine ecosystems, creating synergies that enhance resource efficiency and conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 20.6: Promote the use of local and native species, and mandate their inclusion as a minimum standard in all government-funded projects | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target promoting local and native species, which can support the adaptation needs identified in the NDC target. Additionally, both targets address ecosystems, with the NBSAP focusing on biodiversity within government projects that could include assessments of vulnerabilities in terrestrial and marine ecosystems, creating a synergistic relationship that enhances overall ecosystem management. |
| NBSAP National Action 20.6: Promote the use of local and native species, and mandate their inclusion as a minimum standard in all government-funded projects | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience, with the NBSAP target promoting local and native species, which can directly contribute to the NDC target's aim of increasing biodiversity resilience against climate change. Additionally, both targets address ecosystems, with the NBSAP focusing on biodiversity management in government projects that can be aligned with the NDC's emphasis on vulnerable ecosystems, creating synergies for effective implementation. |
| NBSAP National Action 20.6: Promote the use of local and native species, and mandate their inclusion as a minimum standard in all government-funded projects | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target focusing on the use of local and native species in government projects, while the NDC target emphasizes ecosystem rehabilitation and restoration. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as the use of native species can support the restoration of degraded ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in ecological integrity and service delivery. |
| NBSAP National Action 20.6: Promote the use of local and native species, and mandate their inclusion as a minimum standard in all government-funded projects | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target promoting local and native species while the NDC target emphasizes ecosystem-based approaches through reforestation. The ecosystems involved can be related, as reforestation in upper watersheds can support the use of local species, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved project outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 20.6: Promote the use of local and native species, and mandate their inclusion as a minimum standard in all government-funded projects | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target promoting local and native species and the NDC target emphasizing species conservation in the face of climate change. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of biodiversity management, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance conservation efforts in government-funded projects. |
| NBSAP National Action 20.6: Promote the use of local and native species, and mandate their inclusion as a minimum standard in all government-funded projects | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target promoting local and native species in government projects and the NDC target emphasizing sustainable management across various sectors. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as sustainable agricultural practices can benefit from the inclusion of local species, leading to measurable improvements in biodiversity and productivity. |
| NBSAP National Action 20.6: Promote the use of local and native species, and mandate their inclusion as a minimum standard in all government-funded projects | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing local and native species in government projects and the NDC target integrating biodiversity into urban planning. Both targets operate within the broader context of ecosystem management, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in urban environments through the inclusion of native species in urban development projects. |
| NBSAP National Action 20.6: Promote the use of local and native species, and mandate their inclusion as a minimum standard in all government-funded projects | NDC Key Action 5.6: Update the draft Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Lebanon | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological health and resilience, with the NBSAP target promoting local and native species, which can contribute to the biodiversity of coastal zones addressed in the NDC target. Additionally, both targets involve government agencies as a key audience, suggesting potential for collaborative implementation that could optimize resources and lead to measurable ecological benefits in coastal management. |
| NBSAP Target 21: By 2030, identify and phase out harmful incentives, and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity | NDC Key Action 1.8: Support the Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute and local nurseries by creating germplasm banks of animal breeds and plant material (climate-smart cultivars adapted to various climatic extremes, and of native tree species for their genetic pool and potential use as rootstocks) and supply nurseries with propagation material, and support seed multiplication programs | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the elimination of harmful incentives and the promotion of positive ones, while the NDC target aims to enhance biodiversity through the establishment of germplasm banks. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of biodiversity management, and aligning them could lead to increased resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance biodiversity conservation and agricultural resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 21: By 2030, identify and phase out harmful incentives, and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and the NDC target supporting coastal communities reliant on marine ecosystems. Since fisheries and marine environments are integral to biodiversity, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and shared benefits for both biodiversity and coastal livelihoods. |
| NBSAP Target 21: By 2030, identify and phase out harmful incentives, and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to promote sustainable use of natural resources and enhance ecosystem health, with the NBSAP focusing on biodiversity conservation and the NDC emphasizing forest cover and resource management. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as healthy biodiversity supports forest and rangeland ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in both biodiversity and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP Target 21: By 2030, identify and phase out harmful incentives, and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation and sustainable practices, with the NBSAP emphasizing the elimination of harmful incentives and the NDC promoting sustainable development in forest and rangeland management. The ecosystems of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in the NBSAP are related to the forests and rangelands in the NDC, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create measurable benefits for both biodiversity and local communities. |
| NBSAP Target 21: By 2030, identify and phase out harmful incentives, and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to conserve and sustainably manage biodiversity, with the NBSAP focusing on eliminating harmful incentives and promoting positive ones, while the NDC emphasizes equitable access to ecosystem services. The ecosystems addressed (biodiversity conservation and Lebanon's terrestrial and marine ecosystems) are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in biodiversity management efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 21: By 2030, identify and phase out harmful incentives, and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target promoting biodiversity conservation and the NDC target addressing vulnerabilities in ecosystems due to climate change. Both targets involve stakeholders in ecosystem management and conservation, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to more efficient resource use and improved resilience of ecosystems through integrated approaches. |
| NBSAP Target 21: By 2030, identify and phase out harmful incentives, and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable use and conservation, while the NDC target aims to minimize climate change impacts on biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as climate change affects biodiversity health, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions in biodiversity management and climate resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 21: By 2030, identify and phase out harmful incentives, and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the sustainable use of biodiversity and the NDC target aiming to restore and maintain ecosystem services. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as biodiversity conservation supports the ecological integrity and connectivity sought in the NDC target, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP Target 21: By 2030, identify and phase out harmful incentives, and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target promoting sustainable practices and the NDC target emphasizing ecosystem restoration. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (biodiversity conservation and upper watersheds) can be interconnected, as healthy upper watersheds contribute to overall biodiversity, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP Target 21: By 2030, identify and phase out harmful incentives, and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP emphasizing sustainable use and the NDC targeting resilience to climate change. Their actions can complement each other, as phasing out harmful incentives can enhance the effectiveness of active management plans, and both targets address similar ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 21: By 2030, identify and phase out harmful incentives, and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets aim to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity, with the NBSAP focusing on eliminating harmful incentives and the NDC emphasizing sustainable management in agriculture and related sectors. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable practices in agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry can directly contribute to biodiversity conservation, creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and enhanced ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP Target 21: By 2030, identify and phase out harmful incentives, and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity, with the NBSAP target focusing on sustainable practices and the NDC target facilitating species adaptation to climate change. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets address biodiversity conservation, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 21: By 2030, identify and phase out harmful incentives, and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target focusing on broader biodiversity conservation and the NDC target emphasizing urban green and blue spaces. The ecosystems addressed are related, as urban areas can significantly impact overall biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced ecological integrity in urban settings. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.2: Conduct a comprehensive review of existing incentives affecting biodiversity and ecosystems and develop a clear roadmap to ensure that incentives are aligned with conservation goals and sustainable practices, fostering biodiversity resilience and ecosystem health across Lebanon. This includes updating current legislation to incorporate positive incentives. | NDC Key Action 1.8: Support the Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute and local nurseries by creating germplasm banks of animal breeds and plant material (climate-smart cultivars adapted to various climatic extremes, and of native tree species for their genetic pool and potential use as rootstocks) and supply nurseries with propagation material, and support seed multiplication programs | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation incentives and the NDC target supporting agricultural biodiversity through germplasm banks. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of biodiversity management in Lebanon, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in both conservation and agricultural practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.2: Conduct a comprehensive review of existing incentives affecting biodiversity and ecosystems and develop a clear roadmap to ensure that incentives are aligned with conservation goals and sustainable practices, fostering biodiversity resilience and ecosystem health across Lebanon. This includes updating current legislation to incorporate positive incentives. | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, albeit in different contexts (biodiversity vs. coastal communities). The ecosystems are related, as healthy marine environments contribute to biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and shared benefits for both biodiversity and coastal livelihoods. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.2: Conduct a comprehensive review of existing incentives affecting biodiversity and ecosystems and develop a clear roadmap to ensure that incentives are aligned with conservation goals and sustainable practices, fostering biodiversity resilience and ecosystem health across Lebanon. This includes updating current legislation to incorporate positive incentives. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and sustainable practices in Lebanon, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity resilience and the NDC target promoting sustainable resource use and increased forest cover. The ecosystems addressed are related, as forests are integral to biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary management practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.2: Conduct a comprehensive review of existing incentives affecting biodiversity and ecosystems and develop a clear roadmap to ensure that incentives are aligned with conservation goals and sustainable practices, fostering biodiversity resilience and ecosystem health across Lebanon. This includes updating current legislation to incorporate positive incentives. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets emphasize enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target focusing on conservation incentives and the NDC target on sustainable management of forests and rangelands. Since both ecosystems are interconnected and the actions can complement each other, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits for local communities and biodiversity. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.2: Conduct a comprehensive review of existing incentives affecting biodiversity and ecosystems and develop a clear roadmap to ensure that incentives are aligned with conservation goals and sustainable practices, fostering biodiversity resilience and ecosystem health across Lebanon. This includes updating current legislation to incorporate positive incentives. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on the sustainable management and conservation of Lebanon's biodiversity and ecosystems, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets are related, as terrestrial and marine ecosystems can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.2: Conduct a comprehensive review of existing incentives affecting biodiversity and ecosystems and develop a clear roadmap to ensure that incentives are aligned with conservation goals and sustainable practices, fostering biodiversity resilience and ecosystem health across Lebanon. This includes updating current legislation to incorporate positive incentives. | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity resilience and the NDC target addressing vulnerabilities to climate change. Both targets involve stakeholders in ecosystem management and conservation, and aligning them could lead to more efficient resource use and comprehensive strategies that address both biodiversity and climate adaptation needs in Lebanon's ecosystems. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.2: Conduct a comprehensive review of existing incentives affecting biodiversity and ecosystems and develop a clear roadmap to ensure that incentives are aligned with conservation goals and sustainable practices, fostering biodiversity resilience and ecosystem health across Lebanon. This includes updating current legislation to incorporate positive incentives. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity resilience, with the NBSAP target focusing on aligning incentives for conservation and the NDC target addressing climate change impacts on biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are related, as improving biodiversity health can directly contribute to the resilience of vulnerable ecosystems, creating measurable benefits through coordinated actions and resource optimization. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.2: Conduct a comprehensive review of existing incentives affecting biodiversity and ecosystems and develop a clear roadmap to ensure that incentives are aligned with conservation goals and sustainable practices, fostering biodiversity resilience and ecosystem health across Lebanon. This includes updating current legislation to incorporate positive incentives. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem health and resilience, with the NBSAP target focusing on aligning incentives for conservation and the NDC target emphasizing ecosystem rehabilitation. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as improved biodiversity and ecosystem health in Lebanon can support the restoration and maintenance of degraded ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and policy coherence. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.2: Conduct a comprehensive review of existing incentives affecting biodiversity and ecosystems and develop a clear roadmap to ensure that incentives are aligned with conservation goals and sustainable practices, fostering biodiversity resilience and ecosystem health across Lebanon. This includes updating current legislation to incorporate positive incentives. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing incentives for conservation and the NDC target promoting ecosystem-based approaches like reforestation. The ecosystems involved, while distinct, are interconnected, as healthy upper watersheds contribute to overall biodiversity resilience, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem management. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.2: Conduct a comprehensive review of existing incentives affecting biodiversity and ecosystems and develop a clear roadmap to ensure that incentives are aligned with conservation goals and sustainable practices, fostering biodiversity resilience and ecosystem health across Lebanon. This includes updating current legislation to incorporate positive incentives. | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation incentives and the NDC target addressing species conservation in the context of climate change. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of biodiversity in Lebanon, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance overall conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.2: Conduct a comprehensive review of existing incentives affecting biodiversity and ecosystems and develop a clear roadmap to ensure that incentives are aligned with conservation goals and sustainable practices, fostering biodiversity resilience and ecosystem health across Lebanon. This includes updating current legislation to incorporate positive incentives. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity conservation and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target focusing on aligning incentives and the NDC target on sustainable management practices. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry can significantly impact biodiversity, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in both conservation and productivity. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.2: Conduct a comprehensive review of existing incentives affecting biodiversity and ecosystems and develop a clear roadmap to ensure that incentives are aligned with conservation goals and sustainable practices, fostering biodiversity resilience and ecosystem health across Lebanon. This includes updating current legislation to incorporate positive incentives. | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation incentives and the NDC target facilitating species adaptation to climate change. Both targets address biodiversity management in Lebanon, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes through shared strategies and stakeholder engagement. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.2: Conduct a comprehensive review of existing incentives affecting biodiversity and ecosystems and develop a clear roadmap to ensure that incentives are aligned with conservation goals and sustainable practices, fostering biodiversity resilience and ecosystem health across Lebanon. This includes updating current legislation to incorporate positive incentives. | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, albeit in different contexts (Lebanon's broader ecosystems vs. urban green and blue spaces). The actions proposed in both targets can complement each other, as integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning can support the overarching conservation goals of the NBSAP, leading to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in both rural and urban settings. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.2: Conduct a comprehensive review of existing incentives affecting biodiversity and ecosystems and develop a clear roadmap to ensure that incentives are aligned with conservation goals and sustainable practices, fostering biodiversity resilience and ecosystem health across Lebanon. This includes updating current legislation to incorporate positive incentives. | NDC Key Action 5.6: Update the draft Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Lebanon | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological health and resilience, with the NBSAP target addressing broader biodiversity and ecosystem health, while the NDC target specifically targets coastal zones, which are part of the larger ecosystem framework. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and synergies in policy implementation, as effective biodiversity management can enhance the ecological health of coastal areas, benefiting both targets. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.3: Increase fees for construction permits near ecologically sensitive areas (i.e. buffer zones of protected areas, forests, rivers, marine public domains, etc.) | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and conservation, with the NBSAP target aiming to protect ecologically sensitive areas and the NDC target promoting sustainable resource management and increased forest cover. The ecosystems involved, particularly forests, are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits such as reduced construction impacts on sensitive areas while simultaneously restoring and managing forest resources effectively. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.3: Increase fees for construction permits near ecologically sensitive areas (i.e. buffer zones of protected areas, forests, rivers, marine public domains, etc.) | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation, albeit through different approaches. The ecosystems involved (ecologically sensitive areas and forests/rangelands) can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved conservation outcomes for both local communities and biodiversity. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.3: Increase fees for construction permits near ecologically sensitive areas (i.e. buffer zones of protected areas, forests, rivers, marine public domains, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target aiming to protect ecologically sensitive areas and the NDC target seeking to increase resilience against climate change impacts. Both targets address ecosystems that are vulnerable and interconnected, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to more effective conservation strategies and resource optimization in managing these areas. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.3: Increase fees for construction permits near ecologically sensitive areas (i.e. buffer zones of protected areas, forests, rivers, marine public domains, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecological integrity and protect sensitive ecosystems, albeit through different approaches. The NBSAP target focuses on reducing construction in ecologically sensitive areas, which can complement the NDC target's goal of rehabilitating degraded ecosystems, creating a synergistic effect that promotes overall ecosystem health and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.3: Increase fees for construction permits near ecologically sensitive areas (i.e. buffer zones of protected areas, forests, rivers, marine public domains, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing conservation efforts, with the NBSAP target aiming to protect ecologically sensitive areas and the NDC target emphasizing species conservation and resilience. Both targets address ecosystems that are interconnected, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.3: Increase fees for construction permits near ecologically sensitive areas (i.e. buffer zones of protected areas, forests, rivers, marine public domains, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, albeit in different contexts. The ecosystems addressed in both targets can be interconnected, as ecologically sensitive areas may include agricultural and aquatic environments, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.3: Increase fees for construction permits near ecologically sensitive areas (i.e. buffer zones of protected areas, forests, rivers, marine public domains, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem health, albeit in different contexts (ecologically sensitive areas vs. urban green and blue spaces). The actions of increasing fees for construction permits and integrating biodiversity into urban planning can complement each other, as both seek to reduce negative impacts on ecosystems and promote sustainable practices, leading to measurable benefits in conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.3: Increase fees for construction permits near ecologically sensitive areas (i.e. buffer zones of protected areas, forests, rivers, marine public domains, etc.) | NDC Key Action 5.6: Update the draft Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Lebanon | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological health, with the NBSAP target addressing construction in ecologically sensitive areas and the NDC target focusing on sustainable management of coastal zones. Since coastal zones can include ecologically sensitive areas, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and conservation efforts, benefiting both biodiversity and coastal resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.9: Offer tax credits or other financial incentives for companies and individuals involved in ecosystem restoration and sustainable forest management efforts | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to promote sustainable management of natural resources, with a focus on forest ecosystems. The NBSAP target's financial incentives can support the NDC target's restoration efforts, creating synergies that enhance resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in ecosystem health and community benefits. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.9: Offer tax credits or other financial incentives for companies and individuals involved in ecosystem restoration and sustainable forest management efforts | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | Both targets aim to promote sustainable management of ecosystems, with the NBSAP focusing on financial incentives for restoration and sustainable forest management, while the NDC emphasizes aligning these efforts with broader sustainable development goals. The ecosystems involved (forests and rangelands) are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create measurable benefits for both local communities and broader ecological outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.9: Offer tax credits or other financial incentives for companies and individuals involved in ecosystem restoration and sustainable forest management efforts | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to manage and restore ecosystems, with the NBSAP focusing on sustainable forest management and the NDC emphasizing the preservation of terrestrial and marine biodiversity. The actions proposed in both targets can complement each other, as financial incentives for ecosystem restoration can enhance biodiversity management efforts, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.9: Offer tax credits or other financial incentives for companies and individuals involved in ecosystem restoration and sustainable forest management efforts | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and management, with the NBSAP target promoting sustainable forest management and restoration, while the NDC target aims to minimize climate change impacts on biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are related, as sustainable forest management can contribute to the resilience of vulnerable ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.9: Offer tax credits or other financial incentives for companies and individuals involved in ecosystem restoration and sustainable forest management efforts | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem restoration and management, with the NBSAP focusing on financial incentives and the NDC emphasizing rehabilitation plans. The ecosystems targeted are related, as sustainable forest management can contribute to the restoration of degraded terrestrial ecosystems, creating synergies that enhance resource efficiency and measurable outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.9: Offer tax credits or other financial incentives for companies and individuals involved in ecosystem restoration and sustainable forest management efforts | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem health, with the NBSAP focusing on sustainable forest management and the NDC emphasizing reforestation in upper watersheds, which can be part of broader forest ecosystems. Aligning these targets could lead to increased resource efficiency and measurable benefits, as financial incentives for restoration could support reforestation efforts, ultimately boosting biodiversity and resilience in the targeted areas. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.9: Offer tax credits or other financial incentives for companies and individuals involved in ecosystem restoration and sustainable forest management efforts | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets aim to promote sustainable management and restoration of ecosystems, with the NBSAP focusing on forest management and the NDC encompassing a broader range of ecosystems, including forestry. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation, as both seek to improve ecosystem health and resilience while engaging similar target audiences. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.9: Offer tax credits or other financial incentives for companies and individuals involved in ecosystem restoration and sustainable forest management efforts | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and sustainability, albeit in different contexts (forest management vs. urban biodiversity). The ecosystems involved can be seen as interconnected, as urban areas can benefit from sustainable forest management practices, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced ecological outcomes in both settings. |
| NBSAP Target 22: Substantially and progressively increase the level of financial resources from all sources, in an effective, timely and easily accessible manner, including domestic, international, public and private resources to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans, mobilizing at least $100 million per year by 2030 | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and effective management of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing financial resources for biodiversity and the NDC target aiming to support coastal communities reliant on marine ecosystems. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies that enhance both biodiversity conservation and the resilience of marine-dependent livelihoods. |
| NBSAP Target 22: Substantially and progressively increase the level of financial resources from all sources, in an effective, timely and easily accessible manner, including domestic, international, public and private resources to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans, mobilizing at least $100 million per year by 2030 | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services, with the NBSAP target emphasizing financial resources for biodiversity management and the NDC target aiming to mainstream biodiversity conservation in forest and rangeland management. The ecosystems involved are related, as forests and rangelands are critical components of biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and collaborative efforts in conservation and sustainable development. |
| NBSAP Target 22: Substantially and progressively increase the level of financial resources from all sources, in an effective, timely and easily accessible manner, including domestic, international, public and private resources to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans, mobilizing at least $100 million per year by 2030 | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing financial resources for biodiversity management and the NDC target aiming to increase resilience against climate change impacts. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as effective biodiversity management can enhance the resilience of vulnerable ecosystems, creating measurable benefits through resource optimization and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP Target 22: Substantially and progressively increase the level of financial resources from all sources, in an effective, timely and easily accessible manner, including domestic, international, public and private resources to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans, mobilizing at least $100 million per year by 2030 | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and services, with the NBSAP target emphasizing financial resources for biodiversity management, which can support the NDC target's rehabilitation efforts. Additionally, both targets address ecosystems, with the NBSAP focusing on biodiversity management that can include the ecosystems targeted by the NDC, creating potential synergies in resource mobilization and implementation strategies. |
| NBSAP Target 22: Substantially and progressively increase the level of financial resources from all sources, in an effective, timely and easily accessible manner, including domestic, international, public and private resources to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans, mobilizing at least $100 million per year by 2030 | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing financial resources for implementation and the NDC target enhancing species conservation and resilience to climate change. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of biodiversity management and conservation, suggesting that aligning them could optimize resource mobilization and enhance the effectiveness of conservation efforts through shared strategies and funding mechanisms. |
| NBSAP Target 22: Substantially and progressively increase the level of financial resources from all sources, in an effective, timely and easily accessible manner, including domestic, international, public and private resources to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans, mobilizing at least $100 million per year by 2030 | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity while ensuring sustainable resource management, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (biodiversity management and agriculture/aquaculture/fisheries/forestry) are interrelated, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP Target 22: Substantially and progressively increase the level of financial resources from all sources, in an effective, timely and easily accessible manner, including domestic, international, public and private resources to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans, mobilizing at least $100 million per year by 2030 | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity, albeit in different contexts (national vs. urban). The NBSAP target's focus on financial resources can support the NDC target's goal of integrating biodiversity into urban planning, creating synergies that enhance implementation and resource efficiency in urban ecosystems. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.5: Implement tax incentives and funding programs to promote PPP (private public partnership) in favor of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of resources | NDC Key Action 1.8: Support the Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute and local nurseries by creating germplasm banks of animal breeds and plant material (climate-smart cultivars adapted to various climatic extremes, and of native tree species for their genetic pool and potential use as rootstocks) and supply nurseries with propagation material, and support seed multiplication programs | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target promoting conservation and sustainable resource use, while the NDC target specifically supports biodiversity through agricultural practices. The ecosystems of biodiversity management and agriculture are related, and aligning these targets could lead to increased investment in biodiversity initiatives and improved agricultural resilience, creating measurable benefits in resource efficiency and policy coherence. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.5: Implement tax incentives and funding programs to promote PPP (private public partnership) in favor of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of resources | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and resilience, with the NBSAP target promoting biodiversity conservation and the NDC target supporting coastal communities reliant on marine resources. The ecosystems are related, as biodiversity conservation efforts can enhance the resilience of fisheries and marine environments, leading to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.5: Implement tax incentives and funding programs to promote PPP (private public partnership) in favor of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of resources | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to promote sustainable resource use and biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP focusing on broader biodiversity management and the NDC specifically addressing forest cover and ecosystem health in Lebanon. The ecosystems involved are related, as biodiversity conservation can enhance forest health, and aligning these targets could lead to increased investment and improved management practices, resulting in measurable benefits for both biodiversity and resource sustainability. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.5: Implement tax incentives and funding programs to promote PPP (private public partnership) in favor of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of resources | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | Both targets aim to promote biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP focusing on resource management and the NDC emphasizing sustainable development goals in forest and rangeland management. The ecosystems of biodiversity management and forests/rangelands are interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance investment and community benefits, leading to measurable outcomes in both biodiversity conservation and local economic development. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.5: Implement tax incentives and funding programs to promote PPP (private public partnership) in favor of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of resources | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation and sustainable resource management, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets (biodiversity and resource management in general versus specific terrestrial and marine ecosystems) are related, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to enhanced resource efficiency and complementary policy implementation. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.5: Implement tax incentives and funding programs to promote PPP (private public partnership) in favor of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of resources | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem management and conservation, with the NBSAP target promoting biodiversity while the NDC target addresses vulnerabilities to climate change. The ecosystems involved are related, as biodiversity conservation is essential for the resilience of terrestrial and marine ecosystems, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.5: Implement tax incentives and funding programs to promote PPP (private public partnership) in favor of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of resources | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity, with the NBSAP emphasizing conservation and sustainable resource use, while the NDC aims to enhance resilience against climate change impacts. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as biodiversity conservation efforts can bolster the resilience of vulnerable ecosystems, creating measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.5: Implement tax incentives and funding programs to promote PPP (private public partnership) in favor of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of resources | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets can be seen as related, with the NBSAP target promoting biodiversity conservation that can support the ecological integrity emphasized in the NDC target, leading to measurable benefits through coordinated efforts in resource management and rehabilitation. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.5: Implement tax incentives and funding programs to promote PPP (private public partnership) in favor of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of resources | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and sustainable resource use, with the NBSAP target promoting conservation and the NDC target emphasizing ecosystem restoration. The ecosystems involved (biodiversity management and upper watersheds) can be interconnected, as healthy upper watersheds contribute to overall biodiversity, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and enhanced conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.5: Implement tax incentives and funding programs to promote PPP (private public partnership) in favor of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of resources | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | Both targets aim to promote biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP focusing on sustainable resource use and the NDC emphasizing species conservation and climate resilience. The ecosystems involved are related, as biodiversity conservation is essential for both sustainable resource management and enhancing resilience to climate change, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and complementary policy implementation. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.5: Implement tax incentives and funding programs to promote PPP (private public partnership) in favor of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of resources | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets aim to promote biodiversity conservation while ensuring sustainable resource management, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems involved are related, as agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry can all impact biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to enhanced resource efficiency and measurable benefits in both sectors. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.5: Implement tax incentives and funding programs to promote PPP (private public partnership) in favor of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of resources | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target promoting sustainable resource use and the NDC target facilitating species adaptation to climate change. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets address biodiversity management, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and improve outcomes for vulnerable species through shared strategies and infrastructure. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.5: Implement tax incentives and funding programs to promote PPP (private public partnership) in favor of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of resources | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | Both targets aim to promote biodiversity conservation, albeit in different contexts (broad biodiversity vs. urban green and blue spaces). The actions proposed in both targets can complement each other, as integrating biodiversity into urban planning can enhance the outcomes of broader biodiversity initiatives, leading to improved ecological integrity and resource efficiency in urban environments. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.5: Implement tax incentives and funding programs to promote PPP (private public partnership) in favor of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of resources | NDC Key Action 5.6: Update the draft Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Lebanon | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable resource management and conservation, with the NBSAP target promoting biodiversity and the NDC target enhancing coastal zone management, which can include biodiversity aspects. Additionally, both targets involve stakeholders from public and private sectors, suggesting potential for collaboration and resource optimization in implementing their respective actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.6: Develop a national biodiversity finance plan, including the following: - Study innovative sources of financing for biodiversity - Engage donors in the implementation of the plan - Engage the private sector in resource mobilization - Conduct an environmental valuation study to promote the mobilization of internal resources - Assess and develop mechanisms to facilitate access to funding to vulnerable and low-income population - Develop guidelines on how to Introduce biodiversity valuation in SEAs and EIAs to assess the economic value, potential loss and offset measures resulting from the assessed project’s impacts - Develop a national framework enabling proper evaluation of the economics of ecosystems and biodiversity (TEEB, BIOFIN) in Lebanon. This can include payments for ecosystem services, reforming environmentally harmful subsidies or introducing fiscal incentives for conservation - Conduct economic valuation studies for nature reserves and utilize the findings in decision making, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting ecotourism and sustainable practices in tourism activities - Conduct economic valuation studies for coastal zones , maritime public domain, high mountains, riparian zones classified as nature sites and at least 20% of public forests, and utilize the findings in strategic land use planning, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting sustainable management practices | NDC Key Action 1.8: Support the Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute and local nurseries by creating germplasm banks of animal breeds and plant material (climate-smart cultivars adapted to various climatic extremes, and of native tree species for their genetic pool and potential use as rootstocks) and supply nurseries with propagation material, and support seed multiplication programs | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing funding for biodiversity conservation and the NDC target supporting agricultural biodiversity through germplasm banks. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of biodiversity management, and aligning them could lead to increased resource efficiency and improved resilience in both conservation and agricultural systems. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.6: Develop a national biodiversity finance plan, including the following: - Study innovative sources of financing for biodiversity - Engage donors in the implementation of the plan - Engage the private sector in resource mobilization - Conduct an environmental valuation study to promote the mobilization of internal resources - Assess and develop mechanisms to facilitate access to funding to vulnerable and low-income population - Develop guidelines on how to Introduce biodiversity valuation in SEAs and EIAs to assess the economic value, potential loss and offset measures resulting from the assessed project’s impacts - Develop a national framework enabling proper evaluation of the economics of ecosystems and biodiversity (TEEB, BIOFIN) in Lebanon. This can include payments for ecosystem services, reforming environmentally harmful subsidies or introducing fiscal incentives for conservation - Conduct economic valuation studies for nature reserves and utilize the findings in decision making, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting ecotourism and sustainable practices in tourism activities - Conduct economic valuation studies for coastal zones , maritime public domain, high mountains, riparian zones classified as nature sites and at least 20% of public forests, and utilize the findings in strategic land use planning, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting sustainable management practices | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the resilience and sustainability of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and the NDC target supporting coastal communities. Both targets operate within coastal and marine ecosystems, and aligning them could lead to improved resource mobilization for biodiversity while simultaneously enhancing the livelihoods of coastal communities, creating measurable benefits through shared strategies and interventions. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.6: Develop a national biodiversity finance plan, including the following: - Study innovative sources of financing for biodiversity - Engage donors in the implementation of the plan - Engage the private sector in resource mobilization - Conduct an environmental valuation study to promote the mobilization of internal resources - Assess and develop mechanisms to facilitate access to funding to vulnerable and low-income population - Develop guidelines on how to Introduce biodiversity valuation in SEAs and EIAs to assess the economic value, potential loss and offset measures resulting from the assessed project’s impacts - Develop a national framework enabling proper evaluation of the economics of ecosystems and biodiversity (TEEB, BIOFIN) in Lebanon. This can include payments for ecosystem services, reforming environmentally harmful subsidies or introducing fiscal incentives for conservation - Conduct economic valuation studies for nature reserves and utilize the findings in decision making, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting ecotourism and sustainable practices in tourism activities - Conduct economic valuation studies for coastal zones , maritime public domain, high mountains, riparian zones classified as nature sites and at least 20% of public forests, and utilize the findings in strategic land use planning, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting sustainable management practices | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and sustainable resource management in Lebanon, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity finance and the NDC target promoting sustainable use of natural resources. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as forests and rangelands contribute to overall biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to increased funding and improved management practices that benefit both biodiversity conservation and sustainable resource use. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.6: Develop a national biodiversity finance plan, including the following: - Study innovative sources of financing for biodiversity - Engage donors in the implementation of the plan - Engage the private sector in resource mobilization - Conduct an environmental valuation study to promote the mobilization of internal resources - Assess and develop mechanisms to facilitate access to funding to vulnerable and low-income population - Develop guidelines on how to Introduce biodiversity valuation in SEAs and EIAs to assess the economic value, potential loss and offset measures resulting from the assessed project’s impacts - Develop a national framework enabling proper evaluation of the economics of ecosystems and biodiversity (TEEB, BIOFIN) in Lebanon. This can include payments for ecosystem services, reforming environmentally harmful subsidies or introducing fiscal incentives for conservation - Conduct economic valuation studies for nature reserves and utilize the findings in decision making, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting ecotourism and sustainable practices in tourism activities - Conduct economic valuation studies for coastal zones , maritime public domain, high mountains, riparian zones classified as nature sites and at least 20% of public forests, and utilize the findings in strategic land use planning, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting sustainable management practices | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation and ensuring economic benefits for local communities, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems of forests and rangelands in the NDC target can be seen as part of the broader biodiversity and ecosystems focus in the NBSAP target, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.6: Develop a national biodiversity finance plan, including the following: - Study innovative sources of financing for biodiversity - Engage donors in the implementation of the plan - Engage the private sector in resource mobilization - Conduct an environmental valuation study to promote the mobilization of internal resources - Assess and develop mechanisms to facilitate access to funding to vulnerable and low-income population - Develop guidelines on how to Introduce biodiversity valuation in SEAs and EIAs to assess the economic value, potential loss and offset measures resulting from the assessed project’s impacts - Develop a national framework enabling proper evaluation of the economics of ecosystems and biodiversity (TEEB, BIOFIN) in Lebanon. This can include payments for ecosystem services, reforming environmentally harmful subsidies or introducing fiscal incentives for conservation - Conduct economic valuation studies for nature reserves and utilize the findings in decision making, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting ecotourism and sustainable practices in tourism activities - Conduct economic valuation studies for coastal zones , maritime public domain, high mountains, riparian zones classified as nature sites and at least 20% of public forests, and utilize the findings in strategic land use planning, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting sustainable management practices | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on the conservation and sustainable management of Lebanon's biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing funding and resource mobilization, while the NDC target aims for equitable access to ecosystem services. The ecosystems addressed are related, as both terrestrial and marine biodiversity are integral to Lebanon's overall biodiversity strategy, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.6: Develop a national biodiversity finance plan, including the following: - Study innovative sources of financing for biodiversity - Engage donors in the implementation of the plan - Engage the private sector in resource mobilization - Conduct an environmental valuation study to promote the mobilization of internal resources - Assess and develop mechanisms to facilitate access to funding to vulnerable and low-income population - Develop guidelines on how to Introduce biodiversity valuation in SEAs and EIAs to assess the economic value, potential loss and offset measures resulting from the assessed project’s impacts - Develop a national framework enabling proper evaluation of the economics of ecosystems and biodiversity (TEEB, BIOFIN) in Lebanon. This can include payments for ecosystem services, reforming environmentally harmful subsidies or introducing fiscal incentives for conservation - Conduct economic valuation studies for nature reserves and utilize the findings in decision making, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting ecotourism and sustainable practices in tourism activities - Conduct economic valuation studies for coastal zones , maritime public domain, high mountains, riparian zones classified as nature sites and at least 20% of public forests, and utilize the findings in strategic land use planning, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting sustainable management practices | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity finance and the NDC target addressing vulnerability assessments for ecosystems. The ecosystems involved are related, as biodiversity conservation efforts can support the resilience of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, creating measurable benefits through resource optimization and complementary strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.6: Develop a national biodiversity finance plan, including the following: - Study innovative sources of financing for biodiversity - Engage donors in the implementation of the plan - Engage the private sector in resource mobilization - Conduct an environmental valuation study to promote the mobilization of internal resources - Assess and develop mechanisms to facilitate access to funding to vulnerable and low-income population - Develop guidelines on how to Introduce biodiversity valuation in SEAs and EIAs to assess the economic value, potential loss and offset measures resulting from the assessed project’s impacts - Develop a national framework enabling proper evaluation of the economics of ecosystems and biodiversity (TEEB, BIOFIN) in Lebanon. This can include payments for ecosystem services, reforming environmentally harmful subsidies or introducing fiscal incentives for conservation - Conduct economic valuation studies for nature reserves and utilize the findings in decision making, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting ecotourism and sustainable practices in tourism activities - Conduct economic valuation studies for coastal zones , maritime public domain, high mountains, riparian zones classified as nature sites and at least 20% of public forests, and utilize the findings in strategic land use planning, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting sustainable management practices | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing funding for conservation and the NDC target aiming to increase resilience against climate change impacts. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as vulnerable ecosystems to climate change often include biodiversity-rich areas, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource mobilization and effective implementation of nature-based solutions. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.6: Develop a national biodiversity finance plan, including the following: - Study innovative sources of financing for biodiversity - Engage donors in the implementation of the plan - Engage the private sector in resource mobilization - Conduct an environmental valuation study to promote the mobilization of internal resources - Assess and develop mechanisms to facilitate access to funding to vulnerable and low-income population - Develop guidelines on how to Introduce biodiversity valuation in SEAs and EIAs to assess the economic value, potential loss and offset measures resulting from the assessed project’s impacts - Develop a national framework enabling proper evaluation of the economics of ecosystems and biodiversity (TEEB, BIOFIN) in Lebanon. This can include payments for ecosystem services, reforming environmentally harmful subsidies or introducing fiscal incentives for conservation - Conduct economic valuation studies for nature reserves and utilize the findings in decision making, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting ecotourism and sustainable practices in tourism activities - Conduct economic valuation studies for coastal zones , maritime public domain, high mountains, riparian zones classified as nature sites and at least 20% of public forests, and utilize the findings in strategic land use planning, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting sustainable management practices | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and biodiversity conservation, which are interconnected. The ecosystems addressed in both targets overlap, particularly in coastal and marine areas, suggesting that aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource mobilization and more effective rehabilitation strategies, ultimately benefiting both biodiversity and community resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.6: Develop a national biodiversity finance plan, including the following: - Study innovative sources of financing for biodiversity - Engage donors in the implementation of the plan - Engage the private sector in resource mobilization - Conduct an environmental valuation study to promote the mobilization of internal resources - Assess and develop mechanisms to facilitate access to funding to vulnerable and low-income population - Develop guidelines on how to Introduce biodiversity valuation in SEAs and EIAs to assess the economic value, potential loss and offset measures resulting from the assessed project’s impacts - Develop a national framework enabling proper evaluation of the economics of ecosystems and biodiversity (TEEB, BIOFIN) in Lebanon. This can include payments for ecosystem services, reforming environmentally harmful subsidies or introducing fiscal incentives for conservation - Conduct economic valuation studies for nature reserves and utilize the findings in decision making, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting ecotourism and sustainable practices in tourism activities - Conduct economic valuation studies for coastal zones , maritime public domain, high mountains, riparian zones classified as nature sites and at least 20% of public forests, and utilize the findings in strategic land use planning, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting sustainable management practices | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing funding for biodiversity conservation and the NDC target aiming to restore ecosystems through reforestation. The ecosystems involved are related, as upper watersheds can influence broader biodiversity outcomes, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource mobilization and ecosystem restoration efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.6: Develop a national biodiversity finance plan, including the following: - Study innovative sources of financing for biodiversity - Engage donors in the implementation of the plan - Engage the private sector in resource mobilization - Conduct an environmental valuation study to promote the mobilization of internal resources - Assess and develop mechanisms to facilitate access to funding to vulnerable and low-income population - Develop guidelines on how to Introduce biodiversity valuation in SEAs and EIAs to assess the economic value, potential loss and offset measures resulting from the assessed project’s impacts - Develop a national framework enabling proper evaluation of the economics of ecosystems and biodiversity (TEEB, BIOFIN) in Lebanon. This can include payments for ecosystem services, reforming environmentally harmful subsidies or introducing fiscal incentives for conservation - Conduct economic valuation studies for nature reserves and utilize the findings in decision making, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting ecotourism and sustainable practices in tourism activities - Conduct economic valuation studies for coastal zones , maritime public domain, high mountains, riparian zones classified as nature sites and at least 20% of public forests, and utilize the findings in strategic land use planning, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting sustainable management practices | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing funding and resource mobilization, while the NDC target aims at species conservation and resilience to climate change. The ecosystems addressed are related, as protected areas and biodiversity conservation can be part of the broader biodiversity and ecosystems in Lebanon, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions in conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.6: Develop a national biodiversity finance plan, including the following: - Study innovative sources of financing for biodiversity - Engage donors in the implementation of the plan - Engage the private sector in resource mobilization - Conduct an environmental valuation study to promote the mobilization of internal resources - Assess and develop mechanisms to facilitate access to funding to vulnerable and low-income population - Develop guidelines on how to Introduce biodiversity valuation in SEAs and EIAs to assess the economic value, potential loss and offset measures resulting from the assessed project’s impacts - Develop a national framework enabling proper evaluation of the economics of ecosystems and biodiversity (TEEB, BIOFIN) in Lebanon. This can include payments for ecosystem services, reforming environmentally harmful subsidies or introducing fiscal incentives for conservation - Conduct economic valuation studies for nature reserves and utilize the findings in decision making, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting ecotourism and sustainable practices in tourism activities - Conduct economic valuation studies for coastal zones , maritime public domain, high mountains, riparian zones classified as nature sites and at least 20% of public forests, and utilize the findings in strategic land use planning, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting sustainable management practices | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity while promoting sustainable management practices, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets (biodiversity in general and specific sectors like agriculture and fisheries) are interrelated, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.6: Develop a national biodiversity finance plan, including the following: - Study innovative sources of financing for biodiversity - Engage donors in the implementation of the plan - Engage the private sector in resource mobilization - Conduct an environmental valuation study to promote the mobilization of internal resources - Assess and develop mechanisms to facilitate access to funding to vulnerable and low-income population - Develop guidelines on how to Introduce biodiversity valuation in SEAs and EIAs to assess the economic value, potential loss and offset measures resulting from the assessed project’s impacts - Develop a national framework enabling proper evaluation of the economics of ecosystems and biodiversity (TEEB, BIOFIN) in Lebanon. This can include payments for ecosystem services, reforming environmentally harmful subsidies or introducing fiscal incentives for conservation - Conduct economic valuation studies for nature reserves and utilize the findings in decision making, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting ecotourism and sustainable practices in tourism activities - Conduct economic valuation studies for coastal zones , maritime public domain, high mountains, riparian zones classified as nature sites and at least 20% of public forests, and utilize the findings in strategic land use planning, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting sustainable management practices | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing funding and resource mobilization, while the NDC target aims to facilitate species adaptation to climate change. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets address biodiversity and conservation areas, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced survival rates for vulnerable species through better funding and strategic planning. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.6: Develop a national biodiversity finance plan, including the following: - Study innovative sources of financing for biodiversity - Engage donors in the implementation of the plan - Engage the private sector in resource mobilization - Conduct an environmental valuation study to promote the mobilization of internal resources - Assess and develop mechanisms to facilitate access to funding to vulnerable and low-income population - Develop guidelines on how to Introduce biodiversity valuation in SEAs and EIAs to assess the economic value, potential loss and offset measures resulting from the assessed project’s impacts - Develop a national framework enabling proper evaluation of the economics of ecosystems and biodiversity (TEEB, BIOFIN) in Lebanon. This can include payments for ecosystem services, reforming environmentally harmful subsidies or introducing fiscal incentives for conservation - Conduct economic valuation studies for nature reserves and utilize the findings in decision making, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting ecotourism and sustainable practices in tourism activities - Conduct economic valuation studies for coastal zones , maritime public domain, high mountains, riparian zones classified as nature sites and at least 20% of public forests, and utilize the findings in strategic land use planning, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting sustainable management practices | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation, albeit in different contexts (national finance vs. urban planning). The ecosystems involved (biodiversity in Lebanon and green/blue spaces in urban areas) can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource mobilization and sustainable urbanization practices that benefit both rural and urban biodiversity efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.6: Develop a national biodiversity finance plan, including the following: - Study innovative sources of financing for biodiversity - Engage donors in the implementation of the plan - Engage the private sector in resource mobilization - Conduct an environmental valuation study to promote the mobilization of internal resources - Assess and develop mechanisms to facilitate access to funding to vulnerable and low-income population - Develop guidelines on how to Introduce biodiversity valuation in SEAs and EIAs to assess the economic value, potential loss and offset measures resulting from the assessed project’s impacts - Develop a national framework enabling proper evaluation of the economics of ecosystems and biodiversity (TEEB, BIOFIN) in Lebanon. This can include payments for ecosystem services, reforming environmentally harmful subsidies or introducing fiscal incentives for conservation - Conduct economic valuation studies for nature reserves and utilize the findings in decision making, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting ecotourism and sustainable practices in tourism activities - Conduct economic valuation studies for coastal zones , maritime public domain, high mountains, riparian zones classified as nature sites and at least 20% of public forests, and utilize the findings in strategic land use planning, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting sustainable management practices | NDC Key Action 5.6: Update the draft Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Lebanon | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the sustainable management of coastal zones and biodiversity conservation in Lebanon, indicating a meaningful connection. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource mobilization and ecological health, creating measurable benefits for both biodiversity and coastal management efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.7: Conduct awareness campaigns and educational seminars to introduce the concept of biodiversity valuation, its importance for conservation, and sustainable management to decision makers, practitioners, and other concerned stakeholders (public sector including deputies, ministers, Directors Generals, private sector, research institutions, NGOs, etc.) | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets emphasize sustainable management and conservation, with the NBSAP target focusing on biodiversity valuation and the NDC target promoting sustainable resource use. The ecosystems involved, particularly forests and biodiversity, are interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to improved conservation outcomes through shared educational and management practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.7: Conduct awareness campaigns and educational seminars to introduce the concept of biodiversity valuation, its importance for conservation, and sustainable management to decision makers, practitioners, and other concerned stakeholders (public sector including deputies, ministers, Directors Generals, private sector, research institutions, NGOs, etc.) | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity and sustainable management, with the NBSAP target focusing on awareness and education, while the NDC target aims to integrate biodiversity conservation into local economic and social frameworks. The ecosystems involved (biodiversity management and forests/rangelands) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits for both conservation efforts and local communities. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.7: Conduct awareness campaigns and educational seminars to introduce the concept of biodiversity valuation, its importance for conservation, and sustainable management to decision makers, practitioners, and other concerned stakeholders (public sector including deputies, ministers, Directors Generals, private sector, research institutions, NGOs, etc.) | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to enhance the valuation and management of biodiversity, with the NBSAP focusing on awareness and education while the NDC emphasizes sustainable management and equitable access. The ecosystems addressed (biodiversity management in general versus specific terrestrial and marine ecosystems in Lebanon) are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved conservation practices and resource efficiency through shared educational initiatives and stakeholder engagement. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.7: Conduct awareness campaigns and educational seminars to introduce the concept of biodiversity valuation, its importance for conservation, and sustainable management to decision makers, practitioners, and other concerned stakeholders (public sector including deputies, ministers, Directors Generals, private sector, research institutions, NGOs, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity valuation and the NDC target addressing vulnerability assessments related to climate change. Both targets involve stakeholders in ecosystem management and conservation, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for sustainable management and adaptation. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.7: Conduct awareness campaigns and educational seminars to introduce the concept of biodiversity valuation, its importance for conservation, and sustainable management to decision makers, practitioners, and other concerned stakeholders (public sector including deputies, ministers, Directors Generals, private sector, research institutions, NGOs, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing valuation for conservation and the NDC target aiming to increase resilience against climate change impacts. Both targets address ecosystems, with the NBSAP focusing on biodiversity management and the NDC on vulnerable ecosystems, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to improved conservation practices and resilience strategies, ultimately benefiting both biodiversity and climate adaptation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.7: Conduct awareness campaigns and educational seminars to introduce the concept of biodiversity valuation, its importance for conservation, and sustainable management to decision makers, practitioners, and other concerned stakeholders (public sector including deputies, ministers, Directors Generals, private sector, research institutions, NGOs, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem health and sustainability, with the NBSAP target focusing on biodiversity valuation and the NDC target on ecosystem service delivery. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as improved biodiversity management can support the restoration and maintenance of ecosystem services, leading to measurable benefits in conservation and sustainable management practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.7: Conduct awareness campaigns and educational seminars to introduce the concept of biodiversity valuation, its importance for conservation, and sustainable management to decision makers, practitioners, and other concerned stakeholders (public sector including deputies, ministers, Directors Generals, private sector, research institutions, NGOs, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity and sustainable management, with the NBSAP target focusing on awareness and education while the NDC target aims at practical restoration through reforestation. The ecosystems involved (biodiversity management and upper watersheds) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in conservation and ecosystem resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.7: Conduct awareness campaigns and educational seminars to introduce the concept of biodiversity valuation, its importance for conservation, and sustainable management to decision makers, practitioners, and other concerned stakeholders (public sector including deputies, ministers, Directors Generals, private sector, research institutions, NGOs, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity valuation and the NDC target enhancing species conservation. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of biodiversity and conservation management, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance conservation efforts and resilience to climate change. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.7: Conduct awareness campaigns and educational seminars to introduce the concept of biodiversity valuation, its importance for conservation, and sustainable management to decision makers, practitioners, and other concerned stakeholders (public sector including deputies, ministers, Directors Generals, private sector, research institutions, NGOs, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity and sustainable management, with the NBSAP target focusing on awareness and education, while the NDC target aims for practical applications in agriculture and related sectors. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable practices in agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry can directly benefit from enhanced biodiversity management, leading to measurable improvements in conservation and productivity. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.7: Conduct awareness campaigns and educational seminars to introduce the concept of biodiversity valuation, its importance for conservation, and sustainable management to decision makers, practitioners, and other concerned stakeholders (public sector including deputies, ministers, Directors Generals, private sector, research institutions, NGOs, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity valuation and the NDC target facilitating species adaptation to climate change. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of biodiversity management, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in educational efforts and habitat connectivity initiatives, leading to measurable benefits in conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.7: Conduct awareness campaigns and educational seminars to introduce the concept of biodiversity valuation, its importance for conservation, and sustainable management to decision makers, practitioners, and other concerned stakeholders (public sector including deputies, ministers, Directors Generals, private sector, research institutions, NGOs, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity, with the NBSAP target focusing on valuation for conservation and the NDC target on sustainable urban biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed are related, as urban areas can host diverse species and contribute to broader biodiversity goals, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and improve conservation outcomes in urban settings. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.7: Conduct awareness campaigns and educational seminars to introduce the concept of biodiversity valuation, its importance for conservation, and sustainable management to decision makers, practitioners, and other concerned stakeholders (public sector including deputies, ministers, Directors Generals, private sector, research institutions, NGOs, etc.) | NDC Key Action 5.6: Update the draft Integrated Coastal Zone Management Strategy for Lebanon | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity valuation and the NDC target addressing coastal zone management, which can include biodiversity aspects. Additionally, both targets involve similar target audiences, including decision-makers and stakeholders, suggesting that coordinated efforts could enhance understanding and implementation of conservation practices in coastal ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in ecological health and resource management. |
| NBSAP Target 23: Strengthen capacity-building, joint scientific research programs for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and scientific research and monitoring capacities | NDC Key Action 1.8: Support the Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute and local nurseries by creating germplasm banks of animal breeds and plant material (climate-smart cultivars adapted to various climatic extremes, and of native tree species for their genetic pool and potential use as rootstocks) and supply nurseries with propagation material, and support seed multiplication programs | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation and sustainable use, while the NDC target supports agricultural biodiversity through germplasm banks. The ecosystems of biodiversity conservation and agriculture are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in biodiversity management and agricultural resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 23: Strengthen capacity-building, joint scientific research programs for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and scientific research and monitoring capacities | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and capacity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and the NDC target supporting coastal communities reliant on marine ecosystems. Given that fisheries and marine environments are integral to biodiversity, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and conservation outcomes, benefiting both ecosystems and communities. |
| NBSAP Target 23: Strengthen capacity-building, joint scientific research programs for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and scientific research and monitoring capacities | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to promote sustainable use of natural resources, with the NBSAP focusing on biodiversity conservation and the NDC emphasizing forest cover and ecosystem health. The ecosystems involved (biodiversity and forests) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance resource management and conservation efforts, leading to measurable benefits in both biodiversity and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 23: Strengthen capacity-building, joint scientific research programs for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and scientific research and monitoring capacities | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing capacity-building and the NDC target aiming to integrate biodiversity into sustainable development. The ecosystems of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in the NBSAP target are related to the forests and rangelands in the NDC target, suggesting that aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits for both conservation and local communities. |
| NBSAP Target 23: Strengthen capacity-building, joint scientific research programs for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and scientific research and monitoring capacities | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation and sustainable management, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets (biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, and terrestrial and marine ecosystems) are related, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 23: Strengthen capacity-building, joint scientific research programs for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and scientific research and monitoring capacities | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and the NDC target addressing climate change vulnerabilities in ecosystems. The ecosystems involved are related, as biodiversity conservation efforts can directly support the resilience of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, creating measurable benefits through shared research and capacity-building initiatives. |
| NBSAP Target 23: Strengthen capacity-building, joint scientific research programs for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and scientific research and monitoring capacities | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation and sustainable use, while the NDC target aims to increase resilience against climate change impacts. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as vulnerable ecosystems are often critical for biodiversity conservation, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions in both conservation and climate resilience efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 23: Strengthen capacity-building, joint scientific research programs for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and scientific research and monitoring capacities | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets can be seen as related, with the NBSAP target focusing on biodiversity conservation, which is essential for the ecological integrity and connectivity emphasized in the NDC target, suggesting that aligning these efforts could lead to improved conservation outcomes and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP Target 23: Strengthen capacity-building, joint scientific research programs for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and scientific research and monitoring capacities | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing capacity-building for conservation and the NDC target promoting ecosystem restoration through reforestation. The ecosystems involved, while different in specificity, are related as upper watersheds can contribute to broader biodiversity conservation efforts, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in biodiversity management. |
| NBSAP Target 23: Strengthen capacity-building, joint scientific research programs for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and scientific research and monitoring capacities | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP focusing on capacity-building and the NDC emphasizing species conservation and climate resilience. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and better conservation outcomes through shared scientific research and management strategies. |
| NBSAP Target 23: Strengthen capacity-building, joint scientific research programs for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and scientific research and monitoring capacities | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity while promoting sustainable practices, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (biodiversity conservation and sustainable use versus agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry) are interrelated, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in both conservation and sustainable management. |
| NBSAP Target 23: Strengthen capacity-building, joint scientific research programs for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and scientific research and monitoring capacities | NDC Key Action 4.7: Designate corridors for species shifting to higher elevations in strategic land use planning and implement assisted regeneration for vulnerable species of high conservation value. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target enhancing capacity for sustainable use and the NDC target facilitating species adaptation to climate change. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets address biodiversity conservation, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and better outcomes for vulnerable species through shared scientific research and planning efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 23: Strengthen capacity-building, joint scientific research programs for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and scientific research and monitoring capacities | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation and sustainable use, while the NDC target aims to integrate biodiversity into urban planning. The ecosystems addressed are related, as urban areas can host diverse species and contribute to broader biodiversity conservation efforts, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and better conservation outcomes in urban settings. |
| NBSAP National Action 23.2: Allocate a capacity building budget for relevant ministries focusing on GBF, CBD, and NBSAP implementation | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing capacity building for relevant ministries and the NDC target aiming to align forest and rangeland management with sustainable development. Both targets address ecosystems that are interconnected, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced implementation of biodiversity strategies, benefiting both local communities and governmental bodies. |
| NBSAP National Action 23.2: Allocate a capacity building budget for relevant ministries focusing on GBF, CBD, and NBSAP implementation | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity management and capacity building, which are interconnected. The ecosystems addressed in both targets (biodiversity governance frameworks and terrestrial/marine ecosystems) can be seen as related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced implementation of biodiversity strategies in Lebanon. |
| NBSAP National Action 23.2: Allocate a capacity building budget for relevant ministries focusing on GBF, CBD, and NBSAP implementation | NDC Key Action 4.1: Conduct comprehensive vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems to climate change, identifying key risks and adaptation needs. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the capacity to manage ecosystems effectively, with the NBSAP target emphasizing capacity building for relevant ministries and the NDC target identifying vulnerabilities in ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as biodiversity governance frameworks (NBSAP) can support the vulnerability assessments of terrestrial and marine ecosystems (NDC), leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and policy coherence. |
| NBSAP National Action 23.2: Allocate a capacity building budget for relevant ministries focusing on GBF, CBD, and NBSAP implementation | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity resilience in the context of climate change, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets are related, as the capacity building for ministries can directly support the implementation of actions that mitigate climate impacts on vulnerable ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and policy coherence. |
| NBSAP National Action 23.2: Allocate a capacity building budget for relevant ministries focusing on GBF, CBD, and NBSAP implementation | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem integrity and capacity building, which are interconnected. By aligning the capacity building efforts for relevant ministries with the implementation of rehabilitation plans, resources can be optimized, leading to improved ecological outcomes and effective governance in biodiversity and climate strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 23.2: Allocate a capacity building budget for relevant ministries focusing on GBF, CBD, and NBSAP implementation | NDC Key Action 4.5: Implement active management plans for species conservation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation in protected areas, genetic conservation units, and germplasm management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience to climate change, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved—biodiversity governance frameworks and protected areas—are related, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 23.2: Allocate a capacity building budget for relevant ministries focusing on GBF, CBD, and NBSAP implementation | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing capacity building for relevant ministries and the NDC target aiming for sustainable management in agriculture and related sectors. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as effective governance and capacity building can directly support sustainable practices in agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and policy coherence. |
| NBSAP National Action 24.3: Adopt and implement the “National strategy on greening education/Education for sustainable development” that is being developed by the MEHE, integrate environmental education, including biodiversity (fauna and flora), into school curricula under this strategy and implement extracurricular activities related to the environment. Implementation efforts should include comprehensive training and capacity building for schoolteachers and health educators, etc. to ensure effective delivery of environmental education across Lebanon | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets emphasize sustainable practices, with the NBSAP target focusing on education for sustainable development and the NDC target promoting sustainable resource management. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as education on biodiversity can enhance community engagement in sustainable practices, leading to measurable benefits in both environmental awareness and resource management. |
| NBSAP National Action 24.3: Adopt and implement the “National strategy on greening education/Education for sustainable development” that is being developed by the MEHE, integrate environmental education, including biodiversity (fauna and flora), into school curricula under this strategy and implement extracurricular activities related to the environment. Implementation efforts should include comprehensive training and capacity building for schoolteachers and health educators, etc. to ensure effective delivery of environmental education across Lebanon | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing environmental education and sustainably managing biodiversity, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the education sector can play a crucial role in promoting awareness and understanding of biodiversity, which aligns with the NDC target's aim of preserving ecosystems, creating a synergistic relationship that can lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and community engagement. |
| NBSAP National Action 24.3: Adopt and implement the “National strategy on greening education/Education for sustainable development” that is being developed by the MEHE, integrate environmental education, including biodiversity (fauna and flora), into school curricula under this strategy and implement extracurricular activities related to the environment. Implementation efforts should include comprehensive training and capacity building for schoolteachers and health educators, etc. to ensure effective delivery of environmental education across Lebanon | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing education and awareness, while the NDC target addresses resilience against climate change impacts. By integrating environmental education into curricula, the NBSAP target can foster a more informed audience that supports the NDC target's objectives, creating synergies that enhance both educational outcomes and biodiversity resilience in vulnerable ecosystems. |
| NBSAP National Action 24.3: Adopt and implement the “National strategy on greening education/Education for sustainable development” that is being developed by the MEHE, integrate environmental education, including biodiversity (fauna and flora), into school curricula under this strategy and implement extracurricular activities related to the environment. Implementation efforts should include comprehensive training and capacity building for schoolteachers and health educators, etc. to ensure effective delivery of environmental education across Lebanon | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of enhancing ecological integrity and promoting sustainable practices, with the NBSAP target focusing on education as a means to achieve this. The ecosystems addressed in both targets can be interconnected, as improved environmental education can lead to better stewardship of the ecosystems targeted by the NDC, creating measurable benefits through increased awareness and community engagement in ecosystem rehabilitation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 24.3: Adopt and implement the “National strategy on greening education/Education for sustainable development” that is being developed by the MEHE, integrate environmental education, including biodiversity (fauna and flora), into school curricula under this strategy and implement extracurricular activities related to the environment. Implementation efforts should include comprehensive training and capacity building for schoolteachers and health educators, etc. to ensure effective delivery of environmental education across Lebanon | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing education and awareness while the NDC target addresses sustainable management of natural resources. The ecosystems involved, education and agriculture, can be interconnected, as environmental education can inform sustainable practices in agriculture, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP National Action 24.3: Adopt and implement the “National strategy on greening education/Education for sustainable development” that is being developed by the MEHE, integrate environmental education, including biodiversity (fauna and flora), into school curricula under this strategy and implement extracurricular activities related to the environment. Implementation efforts should include comprehensive training and capacity building for schoolteachers and health educators, etc. to ensure effective delivery of environmental education across Lebanon | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of education and awareness in promoting sustainability and biodiversity, which can be interconnected. Additionally, the ecosystems of education and urban environments can complement each other, as enhanced environmental education can lead to better-informed urban planning and community engagement, ultimately resulting in improved ecological outcomes in urban areas. |
| NBSAP Target 25: Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources, and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities and ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of local community involvement and the sustainable management of natural resources, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems of biodiversity governance and forest/rangeland management are related, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits for local communities and biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP Target 25: Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources, and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities and ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity and equitable access, with the NBSAP target focusing on inclusive decision-making and the NDC target on sustainable management of ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed are related, as both terrestrial and marine biodiversity are crucial for overall environmental governance, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and stakeholder engagement in biodiversity management. |
| NBSAP Target 25: Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources, and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities and ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing equitable representation in decision-making and the NDC target aiming to increase resilience against climate change impacts. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as effective governance and participation can lead to better implementation of climate adaptation strategies, creating measurable benefits through shared resources and collaborative efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 25: Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources, and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities and ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity, with the NBSAP target focusing on equitable representation in decision-making and the NDC target on sustainable management of natural resources. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as effective governance and participation can enhance sustainable practices in agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 25: Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources, and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities and ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets emphasize enhancing biodiversity and improving community well-being, with the NBSAP target focusing on equitable representation in decision-making and the NDC target on urban biodiversity conservation. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as urban areas can significantly impact biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced outcomes for both marginalized communities and urban environments. |

**Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU)**

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
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| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, ensure that at least 20% of all natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas (PAs) are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, as well as bringing biodiversity loss close to zero in areas of high biodiversity importance and ecosystems of high ecological integrity, while respecting the rights of local communities. | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity in natural ecosystems and the NDC target promoting sustainable agricultural practices. Both targets address overlapping audiences (local communities and farmers) and ecosystems, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and agricultural resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, ensure that at least 20% of all natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas (PAs) are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, as well as bringing biodiversity loss close to zero in areas of high biodiversity importance and ecosystems of high ecological integrity, while respecting the rights of local communities. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and conservation of natural ecosystems, with an emphasis on participatory approaches. The ecosystems addressed, while different in specific types (natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas vs. forests, rangelands, and fisheries), can be seen as interconnected within broader ecological frameworks, allowing for potential synergies in resource management and community engagement. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, ensure that at least 20% of all natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas (PAs) are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, as well as bringing biodiversity loss close to zero in areas of high biodiversity importance and ecosystems of high ecological integrity, while respecting the rights of local communities. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and involve local communities in management processes, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems of natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas and forests/rangelands can be seen as related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and integrated management strategies. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, ensure that at least 20% of all natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas (PAs) are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, as well as bringing biodiversity loss close to zero in areas of high biodiversity importance and ecosystems of high ecological integrity, while respecting the rights of local communities. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on the sustainable management and conservation of biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing participatory planning and management, while the NDC target aims for equitable access to ecosystem services. The ecosystems addressed are related, as natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas can include areas that are part of Lebanon's terrestrial and marine ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, ensure that at least 20% of all natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas (PAs) are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, as well as bringing biodiversity loss close to zero in areas of high biodiversity importance and ecosystems of high ecological integrity, while respecting the rights of local communities. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing participatory management of natural ecosystems and the NDC target addressing climate change impacts on vulnerable ecosystems. Since both targets aim to protect and manage ecosystems while involving local stakeholders, aligning them could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance biodiversity outcomes in the face of climate change. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, ensure that at least 20% of all natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas (PAs) are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, as well as bringing biodiversity loss close to zero in areas of high biodiversity importance and ecosystems of high ecological integrity, while respecting the rights of local communities. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecological integrity and address biodiversity loss, with the NBSAP focusing on participatory management of natural ecosystems and the NDC emphasizing rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems. The ecosystems targeted are related, as degraded ecosystems can often be part of broader natural ecosystems, and aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in ecosystem restoration and management. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, ensure that at least 20% of all natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas (PAs) are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, as well as bringing biodiversity loss close to zero in areas of high biodiversity importance and ecosystems of high ecological integrity, while respecting the rights of local communities. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of ecosystems, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets can be seen as interrelated, as sustainable practices in agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry can contribute to the health of natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.1: Establish clear criteria for identifying and mapping areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable practices that enhance resilience and management of natural resources, with a shared emphasis on agriculture and ecosystems. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and agricultural stability, as they address overlapping ecosystems and target audiences. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.1: Establish clear criteria for identifying and mapping areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 1.5: Create a resilience fund to support farmers in transitioning to more sustainable farming systems | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability within the agricultural sector, with the NBSAP target addressing broader sustainable management practices that include agriculture. The ecosystems involved are related, as sustainable farming practices can contribute to improved management of agricultural areas, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.1: Establish clear criteria for identifying and mapping areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 1.6: Conduct an in-depth analysis of key agriculture value chains and identify food security priorities in line with the National Agriculture Strategy focusing on agricultural growth, rural development, local agriculture input, sustainable food systems, and risk management. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable practices, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management across various ecosystems, including agriculture, which is directly relevant to the NDC target's focus on sustainable agricultural practices. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementing sustainable practices that benefit both biodiversity conservation and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.1: Establish clear criteria for identifying and mapping areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 1.8: Support the Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute and local nurseries by creating germplasm banks of animal breeds and plant material (climate-smart cultivars adapted to various climatic extremes, and of native tree species for their genetic pool and potential use as rootstocks) and supply nurseries with propagation material, and support seed multiplication programs | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and sustainability within agricultural ecosystems, with the NBSAP target focusing on sustainable management practices and the NDC target emphasizing the establishment of germplasm banks. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance biodiversity conservation and agricultural resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.1: Establish clear criteria for identifying and mapping areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management practices, with the NBSAP target emphasizing broader ecosystems while the NDC target specifically addresses agriculture and water resource management. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and resilience, as improved management of natural resources in the NBSAP could support the climate resilience efforts outlined in the NDC, leading to measurable benefits in both biodiversity conservation and agricultural productivity. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.1: Establish clear criteria for identifying and mapping areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to promote sustainable management practices and enhance ecosystem health, with a focus on forestry and fisheries. The ecosystems addressed are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and increased forest cover. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.1: Establish clear criteria for identifying and mapping areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management practices and biodiversity conservation, with actions that complement each other in promoting sustainable resource use. The ecosystems involved (forestry, fisheries, and rangelands) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits for local communities and biodiversity. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.1: Establish clear criteria for identifying and mapping areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Actions 2.2: Restoration of degraded lands affected by war, through reforestation, protection, assisted regeneration and other means | The goals of both targets focus on improving land and resource management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable practices and the NDC target addressing restoration of degraded lands. The ecosystems involved, while distinct, can be interconnected, as sustainable management practices can enhance the restoration efforts in degraded lands, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.1: Establish clear criteria for identifying and mapping areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Actions 2.4: Manage pest and disease outbreaks to protect forests and forest resources. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management of forest ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing broader sustainable practices and the NDC target specifically addressing forest health. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and enhanced biodiversity conservation, as effective pest and disease management can support the overall sustainability efforts outlined in the NBSAP target. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.1: Establish clear criteria for identifying and mapping areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Actions 2.5: Upgrade MoA capacity and equipment (i.e. vehicles, drones) and capacities as a first intervention to suppress fires, and supervise, monitor, and implement sustainable forest and rangeland management plans and sustainable harvesting of species of high economic value. | Both targets focus on sustainable management practices within ecosystems, with the NBSAP target addressing broader sustainable management across multiple areas, including forestry and agriculture, while the NDC target specifically enhances forest and rangeland management. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and effectiveness in managing natural resources, as both aim to enhance sustainability and biodiversity conservation through complementary actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.1: Establish clear criteria for identifying and mapping areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Actions 2.6: Develop unified forest monitoring and reporting systems aligned with global standards, and monitor land use changes, forest and range resource assessment using geospatial analysis and field surveys. | The goals of both targets focus on improving management practices and monitoring systems for natural resources, which are interconnected. The ecosystems involved (forestry and land use) are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to better outcomes in sustainable management and biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.1: Establish clear criteria for identifying and mapping areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to enhance the sustainable management of ecosystems, with the NBSAP focusing on specific management practices and the NDC emphasizing the preservation of biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed (forestry, fisheries, and marine environments in NBSAP and terrestrial and marine ecosystems in NDC) are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and equitable access to ecosystem services, benefiting both policy implementation and community engagement. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.1: Establish clear criteria for identifying and mapping areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management practices and the NDC target addressing climate change impacts on biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable management in forestry, fisheries, and agriculture can contribute to the resilience of vulnerable ecosystems, creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.1: Establish clear criteria for identifying and mapping areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem management and sustainability, with actions that can complement each other through integrated approaches. The ecosystems addressed are related, as sustainable management practices in forestry and fisheries can support the rehabilitation of degraded marine and coastal ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecological integrity. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.1: Establish clear criteria for identifying and mapping areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target addressing broader sustainable management practices while the NDC target emphasizes ecosystem restoration. The ecosystems involved are related, as sustainable management practices in forestry and agriculture can positively impact upper watersheds, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and measurable biodiversity outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.1: Establish clear criteria for identifying and mapping areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize sustainable management of natural resources while conserving biodiversity, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed (agriculture, fisheries, and forestry) are interrelated, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in food security and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.2: Based on Land Use/ Land Cover, Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) databases and other sources, and in accordance with the criteria identified under NA 1.1, identify and map the extent and spatial distribution of areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | Both targets aim to promote sustainable practices within agriculture and related ecosystems, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems involved overlap, particularly in agricultural areas that may also encompass forestry and grazing lands, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource management and resilience strategies, leading to measurable benefits for both environmental and community stability. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.2: Based on Land Use/ Land Cover, Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) databases and other sources, and in accordance with the criteria identified under NA 1.1, identify and map the extent and spatial distribution of areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 1.6: Conduct an in-depth analysis of key agriculture value chains and identify food security priorities in line with the National Agriculture Strategy focusing on agricultural growth, rural development, local agriculture input, sustainable food systems, and risk management. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable practices, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management across various ecosystems, including agriculture, which is directly relevant to the NDC target's focus on sustainable agricultural practices. By aligning these targets, there is potential for enhanced resource management and improved food security through shared strategies and stakeholder engagement, leading to measurable benefits in both conservation and agricultural productivity. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.2: Based on Land Use/ Land Cover, Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) databases and other sources, and in accordance with the criteria identified under NA 1.1, identify and map the extent and spatial distribution of areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management practices, with the NBSAP target emphasizing mapping sustainable areas and the NDC target enhancing resilience through sustainable land and water management. The ecosystems involved (agriculture and broader land use) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and enhanced agricultural productivity, creating measurable benefits in both conservation and climate resilience efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.2: Based on Land Use/ Land Cover, Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) databases and other sources, and in accordance with the criteria identified under NA 1.1, identify and map the extent and spatial distribution of areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to promote sustainable management practices within overlapping ecosystems, specifically forestry and fisheries. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to improved conservation strategies, as both focus on sustainable use and restoration of natural resources in Lebanon. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.2: Based on Land Use/ Land Cover, Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) databases and other sources, and in accordance with the criteria identified under NA 1.1, identify and map the extent and spatial distribution of areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management practices and the benefits to local communities, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems of forestry and rangelands in the NDC target are related to the broader categories of sustainable management practices outlined in the NBSAP target, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in conservation and community well-being. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.2: Based on Land Use/ Land Cover, Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) databases and other sources, and in accordance with the criteria identified under NA 1.1, identify and map the extent and spatial distribution of areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Actions 2.4: Manage pest and disease outbreaks to protect forests and forest resources. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management of forest ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing broader sustainable practices that include forestry. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and conservation strategies, as managing pest and disease outbreaks in forests can enhance the overall health of sustainably managed areas, creating measurable benefits for both targets. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.2: Based on Land Use/ Land Cover, Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) databases and other sources, and in accordance with the criteria identified under NA 1.1, identify and map the extent and spatial distribution of areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Actions 2.6: Develop unified forest monitoring and reporting systems aligned with global standards, and monitor land use changes, forest and range resource assessment using geospatial analysis and field surveys. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and monitoring of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable practices across various ecosystems, including forestry, while the NDC target specifically addresses forest monitoring. The ecosystems involved are related, as forests are a component of broader land use, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and improve conservation strategies through shared data and methodologies. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.2: Based on Land Use/ Land Cover, Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) databases and other sources, and in accordance with the criteria identified under NA 1.1, identify and map the extent and spatial distribution of areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to sustainably manage ecosystems, with the NBSAP focusing on mapping sustainable practices and the NDC emphasizing the preservation of biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed (terrestrial and marine) are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource management and conservation strategies, leading to measurable benefits for both biodiversity and sustainable practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.2: Based on Land Use/ Land Cover, Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) databases and other sources, and in accordance with the criteria identified under NA 1.1, identify and map the extent and spatial distribution of areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management practices and the NDC target aiming to minimize climate change impacts on biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as sustainable management in forestry, fisheries, and agriculture can contribute to the resilience of vulnerable ecosystems, creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.2: Based on Land Use/ Land Cover, Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) databases and other sources, and in accordance with the criteria identified under NA 1.1, identify and map the extent and spatial distribution of areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem management and services, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management practices and the NDC target aiming for ecological integrity and restoration. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as sustainable management in forestry and fisheries can support the restoration of degraded marine and coastal ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved conservation strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.2: Based on Land Use/ Land Cover, Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) databases and other sources, and in accordance with the criteria identified under NA 1.1, identify and map the extent and spatial distribution of areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainable management and restoring ecosystems, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (sustainable management practices in various areas and reforestation in upper watersheds) can complement each other, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and resource management. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.2: Based on Land Use/ Land Cover, Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) databases and other sources, and in accordance with the criteria identified under NA 1.1, identify and map the extent and spatial distribution of areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets aim to ensure sustainable management of ecosystems, specifically focusing on agriculture, fisheries, and forestry, which are interconnected. By aligning these targets, there is potential for enhanced resource efficiency and improved conservation strategies, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable practices that enhance biodiversity and agricultural resilience, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (forests, grasslands, and agriculture) are interrelated, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and measurable benefits for both biodiversity and agricultural stability. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Key Action 1.6: Conduct an in-depth analysis of key agriculture value chains and identify food security priorities in line with the National Agriculture Strategy focusing on agricultural growth, rural development, local agriculture input, sustainable food systems, and risk management. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable practices, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity resources and the NDC target enhancing food security through sustainable agriculture. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable management of biodiversity can support agricultural practices, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved livelihoods for local communities. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Key Action 1.8: Support the Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute and local nurseries by creating germplasm banks of animal breeds and plant material (climate-smart cultivars adapted to various climatic extremes, and of native tree species for their genetic pool and potential use as rootstocks) and supply nurseries with propagation material, and support seed multiplication programs | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable use of biodiversity resources and the NDC target supporting biodiversity through germplasm banks. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of agriculture and biodiversity management, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in biodiversity conservation and agricultural resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable resource management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and the NDC target enhancing agricultural resilience. The ecosystems involved (forests, grasslands, and agriculture) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary practices that enhance both biodiversity and agricultural productivity. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to promote the sustainable use of biodiversity and natural resources, with a focus on forests and fisheries, which are interconnected ecosystems. Aligning these targets could enhance resource management efficiency and lead to measurable outcomes such as increased forest cover and improved legal compliance in biodiversity management. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management of biodiversity resources, with the NBSAP emphasizing legal frameworks and the NDC highlighting economic and social benefits for local communities. Both targets address forests as a shared ecosystem, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and create measurable benefits through integrated management strategies that support both legal compliance and community engagement. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Key Actions 2.4: Manage pest and disease outbreaks to protect forests and forest resources. | The goals of both targets focus on the sustainable management of forests, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the sustainable use of biodiversity resources and the NDC target aiming to protect forest resources from pest and disease outbreaks. Aligning these targets could lead to improved legal compliance and management practices that enhance forest health, creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and shared strategies among stakeholders. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Key Actions 2.5: Upgrade MoA capacity and equipment (i.e. vehicles, drones) and capacities as a first intervention to suppress fires, and supervise, monitor, and implement sustainable forest and rangeland management plans and sustainable harvesting of species of high economic value. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management of ecosystems, specifically forests, which creates a meaningful connection. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced capacity for managing biodiversity and fire suppression, ultimately benefiting both biodiversity resources and forest health. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Key Actions 2.6: Develop unified forest monitoring and reporting systems aligned with global standards, and monitor land use changes, forest and range resource assessment using geospatial analysis and field surveys. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management of biodiversity and forest resources, which are interconnected. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and improve monitoring and compliance, leading to better outcomes in both biodiversity conservation and forest management. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on the sustainable management of biodiversity, with the NBSAP emphasizing legal frameworks and the NDC addressing pressures on ecosystems. The ecosystems involved, while distinct, can be seen as interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity management across both terrestrial and marine environments. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on the sustainable management of biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable use and the NDC target aiming to enhance resilience against climate change. The ecosystems involved, such as forests and vulnerable ecosystems, can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance biodiversity outcomes in the face of climate change. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and restoration of ecosystems, indicating a meaningful connection. The ecosystems addressed, such as forests and coastal-marine areas, can be interrelated, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and improve ecological outcomes through complementary actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and enhancement of biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing legal frameworks for sustainable use and the NDC target promoting ecosystem restoration. The ecosystems involved, particularly forests and upper watersheds, can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and measurable benefits in biodiversity and resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management of biodiversity resources, with the NBSAP emphasizing legal frameworks and the NDC highlighting resilience and productivity. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets address agriculture, fisheries, and forestry, suggesting that aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity monitoring and the NDC target promoting sustainable agricultural practices. Both targets address ecosystems that can be interconnected, as sustainable agricultural practices can contribute to the health of high biodiversity areas, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Key Action 1.8: Support the Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute and local nurseries by creating germplasm banks of animal breeds and plant material (climate-smart cultivars adapted to various climatic extremes, and of native tree species for their genetic pool and potential use as rootstocks) and supply nurseries with propagation material, and support seed multiplication programs | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing monitoring and the NDC target supporting genetic diversity through germplasm banks. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of biodiversity management, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in conservation and agricultural resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity monitoring and the NDC target promoting sustainable agricultural practices. The ecosystems involved—high biodiversity areas and agricultural landscapes—can be interconnected, allowing for synergies in resource management and conservation efforts that lead to improved outcomes for both biodiversity and agricultural resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets focus on improving ecosystem health and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing monitoring in high biodiversity areas and the NDC target promoting sustainable management practices in forests and rangelands. The ecosystems involved can be seen as interconnected, as healthy forests and rangelands contribute to overall biodiversity, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to better conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing monitoring and the NDC target focusing on sustainable management. Both targets address ecosystems that can be interconnected, as forests and rangelands may contain areas of high biodiversity, and aligning their actions could lead to improved resource efficiency and better conservation outcomes for local communities. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Key Actions 2.6: Develop unified forest monitoring and reporting systems aligned with global standards, and monitor land use changes, forest and range resource assessment using geospatial analysis and field surveys. | Both targets focus on monitoring and managing ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and ecological integrity, while the NDC target centers on forest monitoring and land use. The ecosystems involved are related, as forests are critical components of terrestrial environments, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and improve overall biodiversity management through shared monitoring efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to manage and conserve biodiversity, with the NBSAP focusing on monitoring high biodiversity areas and the NDC emphasizing sustainable management of terrestrial and marine ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed are related, as terrestrial ecosystems can influence marine environments, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to improved biodiversity outcomes through shared monitoring and management efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecological integrity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing monitoring and management, while the NDC target aims to increase resilience against climate change impacts. The ecosystems addressed are related, as vulnerable ecosystems to climate change often include areas of high biodiversity importance, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions in biodiversity management and climate resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecological integrity and address biodiversity, with the NBSAP focusing on monitoring and the NDC on rehabilitation. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets address terrestrial and aquatic environments, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions in biodiversity management and ecosystem restoration. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem management, with the NBSAP focusing on monitoring high biodiversity areas and the NDC emphasizing sustainable management in agriculture and fisheries. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as agricultural and aquatic environments can significantly impact terrestrial ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.8: Disseminate existing guidelines on forest and rangeland management and conduct the necessary capacity building for at least 30 technicians in MoA, NGOs and municipalities to implement management plans for their forests and range resources. | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and management practices, with the NBSAP target emphasizing capacity building for technicians in forest and rangeland management, which can support sustainable agricultural practices outlined in the NDC target. Both targets operate within related ecosystems, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in agricultural resilience and environmental stability. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.8: Disseminate existing guidelines on forest and rangeland management and conduct the necessary capacity building for at least 30 technicians in MoA, NGOs and municipalities to implement management plans for their forests and range resources. | NDC Key Action 1.6: Conduct an in-depth analysis of key agriculture value chains and identify food security priorities in line with the National Agriculture Strategy focusing on agricultural growth, rural development, local agriculture input, sustainable food systems, and risk management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing capacity and sustainability within their respective areas, with the NBSAP target aiming to improve forest and rangeland management and the NDC target promoting sustainable agricultural practices. The ecosystems of forests/rangelands and agriculture can be interconnected, as sustainable management of one can positively influence the other, leading to improved food security and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.8: Disseminate existing guidelines on forest and rangeland management and conduct the necessary capacity building for at least 30 technicians in MoA, NGOs and municipalities to implement management plans for their forests and range resources. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing forest and rangeland management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing capacity building for technicians and the NDC target promoting sustainable resource use and restoration. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved implementation of management practices and increased forest cover, creating measurable benefits through shared resources and collaborative efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.8: Disseminate existing guidelines on forest and rangeland management and conduct the necessary capacity building for at least 30 technicians in MoA, NGOs and municipalities to implement management plans for their forests and range resources. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing forest and rangeland management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing capacity building for technicians and the NDC target aiming for broader sustainable development benefits for local communities. Both targets operate within the same ecosystem and target audience, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity conservation and community benefits. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.8: Disseminate existing guidelines on forest and rangeland management and conduct the necessary capacity building for at least 30 technicians in MoA, NGOs and municipalities to implement management plans for their forests and range resources. | NDC Key Actions 2.4: Manage pest and disease outbreaks to protect forests and forest resources. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing forest management, with the NBSAP target aiming to build technician capacity and the NDC target addressing pest and disease management. Since both targets operate within the forest ecosystem and target audiences overlap, aligning them could lead to improved forest health and more effective management practices, resulting in measurable benefits. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.8: Disseminate existing guidelines on forest and rangeland management and conduct the necessary capacity building for at least 30 technicians in MoA, NGOs and municipalities to implement management plans for their forests and range resources. | NDC Key Actions 2.5: Upgrade MoA capacity and equipment (i.e. vehicles, drones) and capacities as a first intervention to suppress fires, and supervise, monitor, and implement sustainable forest and rangeland management plans and sustainable harvesting of species of high economic value. | Both targets focus on enhancing the capacity for managing forests and rangelands, with the NBSAP target emphasizing technician training and the NDC target focusing on upgrading equipment and capacity for fire suppression. The shared ecosystem and target audience suggest that aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and more effective management practices in a complementary manner. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.8: Disseminate existing guidelines on forest and rangeland management and conduct the necessary capacity building for at least 30 technicians in MoA, NGOs and municipalities to implement management plans for their forests and range resources. | NDC Key Actions 2.6: Develop unified forest monitoring and reporting systems aligned with global standards, and monitor land use changes, forest and range resource assessment using geospatial analysis and field surveys. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing forest management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing capacity building for technicians and the NDC target aiming for improved monitoring systems. The ecosystems are related, as both targets address forests, and aligning them could lead to improved implementation of management plans through better monitoring and capacity building, resulting in measurable benefits in resource efficiency and effectiveness. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.8: Disseminate existing guidelines on forest and rangeland management and conduct the necessary capacity building for at least 30 technicians in MoA, NGOs and municipalities to implement management plans for their forests and range resources. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem management and resilience, with the NBSAP target aiming to improve forest and rangeland management, which can contribute to the broader goal of increasing biodiversity resilience outlined in the NDC target. Additionally, both targets address stakeholders involved in ecosystem management, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to more efficient resource use and improved outcomes for vulnerable ecosystems. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.8: Disseminate existing guidelines on forest and rangeland management and conduct the necessary capacity building for at least 30 technicians in MoA, NGOs and municipalities to implement management plans for their forests and range resources. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem management and services, with the NBSAP target emphasizing capacity building for technicians in forest and rangeland management, which can support the NDC target's aim of restoring and maintaining ecosystem services. The ecosystems involved, while distinct, are interconnected, as improved management of forests and rangelands can contribute to the overall ecological integrity and connectivity sought in the NDC target, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and implementation effectiveness. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.8: Disseminate existing guidelines on forest and rangeland management and conduct the necessary capacity building for at least 30 technicians in MoA, NGOs and municipalities to implement management plans for their forests and range resources. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing management practices in forestry and related ecosystems, which are interconnected. Aligning these targets could lead to improved capacity building for technicians while simultaneously promoting sustainable practices that enhance resilience and productivity in the broader agricultural and forestry sectors, resulting in measurable benefits for biodiversity conservation and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.10: Develop and implement sustainable forest and rangeland management plans in at least 10 communal lands outside PAs in close collaboration between MoA and the local authorities. | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable practices that enhance environmental stability and resource management, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (communal lands and agricultural areas) can be seen as related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and resilience in both forest/rangeland and agricultural systems. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.10: Develop and implement sustainable forest and rangeland management plans in at least 10 communal lands outside PAs in close collaboration between MoA and the local authorities. | NDC Key Action 1.6: Conduct an in-depth analysis of key agriculture value chains and identify food security priorities in line with the National Agriculture Strategy focusing on agricultural growth, rural development, local agriculture input, sustainable food systems, and risk management. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management practices, with the NBSAP target emphasizing forest and rangeland management and the NDC target highlighting sustainable agricultural practices. Both targets address rural communities and aim for improved livelihoods, suggesting that aligning their actions could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementing sustainable practices across communal lands and agricultural sectors. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.10: Develop and implement sustainable forest and rangeland management plans in at least 10 communal lands outside PAs in close collaboration between MoA and the local authorities. | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable forest and rangeland management and the NDC target enhancing resilience in agricultural practices. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable land management in communal lands can support agricultural productivity and water resource management, creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.10: Develop and implement sustainable forest and rangeland management plans in at least 10 communal lands outside PAs in close collaboration between MoA and the local authorities. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to promote sustainable management of natural resources, with a focus on forests and rangelands, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems addressed are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in both ecological health and community well-being. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.10: Develop and implement sustainable forest and rangeland management plans in at least 10 communal lands outside PAs in close collaboration between MoA and the local authorities. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | Both targets aim to enhance sustainable management of forest and rangeland resources, with the NBSAP target focusing on implementation at the communal level and the NDC target emphasizing broader sustainable development goals. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits for local communities through shared resources and integrated management strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.10: Develop and implement sustainable forest and rangeland management plans in at least 10 communal lands outside PAs in close collaboration between MoA and the local authorities. | NDC Key Actions 2.2: Restoration of degraded lands affected by war, through reforestation, protection, assisted regeneration and other means | The goals of both targets focus on land management and restoration, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management and the NDC target aiming for restoration of degraded lands. The ecosystems involved, communal lands and degraded lands, can be interconnected, allowing for synergies in resource management and community engagement that enhance both targets' implementation and outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.10: Develop and implement sustainable forest and rangeland management plans in at least 10 communal lands outside PAs in close collaboration between MoA and the local authorities. | NDC Key Actions 2.5: Upgrade MoA capacity and equipment (i.e. vehicles, drones) and capacities as a first intervention to suppress fires, and supervise, monitor, and implement sustainable forest and rangeland management plans and sustainable harvesting of species of high economic value. | Both targets aim to enhance sustainable management of forests and rangelands, with the NBSAP target focusing on management plans and the NDC target on capacity building for fire suppression. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and effectiveness in managing communal lands and fire suppression efforts, ultimately benefiting both sustainable practices and local communities. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.10: Develop and implement sustainable forest and rangeland management plans in at least 10 communal lands outside PAs in close collaboration between MoA and the local authorities. | NDC Key Actions 2.6: Develop unified forest monitoring and reporting systems aligned with global standards, and monitor land use changes, forest and range resource assessment using geospatial analysis and field surveys. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and monitoring of forest resources, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (forests and communal lands) are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and improve the overall effectiveness of forest management practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.10: Develop and implement sustainable forest and rangeland management plans in at least 10 communal lands outside PAs in close collaboration between MoA and the local authorities. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and conservation of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing forest and rangeland management and the NDC target addressing broader terrestrial and marine biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are related, as sustainable management of communal lands can contribute to the overall health of terrestrial ecosystems, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.10: Develop and implement sustainable forest and rangeland management plans in at least 10 communal lands outside PAs in close collaboration between MoA and the local authorities. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable forest and rangeland management and the NDC target aiming to enhance biodiversity resilience against climate change. Both targets address ecosystems that can be interconnected, as communal lands may include vulnerable ecosystems, and aligning them could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance overall environmental outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.10: Develop and implement sustainable forest and rangeland management plans in at least 10 communal lands outside PAs in close collaboration between MoA and the local authorities. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem management and restoration, with the NBSAP target focusing on sustainable management of communal lands and the NDC target emphasizing ecosystem rehabilitation. The ecosystems involved can be related, as sustainable forest and rangeland management can contribute to the overall ecological integrity and connectivity sought in the NDC target, leading to measurable benefits through collaborative efforts and resource optimization. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.10: Develop and implement sustainable forest and rangeland management plans in at least 10 communal lands outside PAs in close collaboration between MoA and the local authorities. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets aim for sustainable management of natural resources, with the NBSAP focusing on forest and rangeland management and the NDC encompassing broader sectors including forestry. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementing sustainable practices across communal lands and agricultural sectors, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and food security. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem rehabilitation and the NDC target promoting sustainable agricultural practices. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as agricultural practices can impact and be influenced by the health of surrounding ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in both ecological and agricultural outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 1.6: Conduct an in-depth analysis of key agriculture value chains and identify food security priorities in line with the National Agriculture Strategy focusing on agricultural growth, rural development, local agriculture input, sustainable food systems, and risk management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and food security, which can be interconnected through sustainable agricultural practices that support ecosystem rehabilitation. Additionally, the ecosystems involved, particularly in the context of agriculture and rural development, can benefit from improved ecological conditions, leading to measurable outcomes in both food production and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 1.8: Support the Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute and local nurseries by creating germplasm banks of animal breeds and plant material (climate-smart cultivars adapted to various climatic extremes, and of native tree species for their genetic pool and potential use as rootstocks) and supply nurseries with propagation material, and support seed multiplication programs | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem rehabilitation and the NDC target supporting biodiversity through germplasm banks. Both targets operate within the broader context of ecosystem management, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in biodiversity enhancement and ecosystem resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem rehabilitation and the NDC target promoting sustainable land and water management. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as improved agricultural practices can lead to better water management and ecosystem health, creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to restore and enhance the health of degraded ecosystems, with the NBSAP focusing on a broader range of ecosystems while the NDC specifically targets forests, rangelands, and fisheries. The actions of both targets can complement each other, as implementing rehabilitation plans in degraded ecosystems can support sustainable management practices, leading to improved ecological integrity and increased forest cover in Lebanon. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and ecological integrity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing rehabilitation and the NDC target focusing on sustainable management. The ecosystems addressed are related, as degraded ecosystems can include forests and rangelands, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and collaborative efforts in ecosystem management. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Actions 2.2: Restoration of degraded lands affected by war, through reforestation, protection, assisted regeneration and other means | Both targets focus on the restoration of degraded ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecological integrity and connectivity, while the NDC target addresses land restoration affected by war. The ecosystems involved are related, as degraded lands can include various types of ecosystems, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable improvements in biodiversity and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Actions 2.6: Develop unified forest monitoring and reporting systems aligned with global standards, and monitor land use changes, forest and range resource assessment using geospatial analysis and field surveys. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem integrity and monitoring, which are interconnected. The ecosystems involved (degraded ecosystems and forests) can overlap, particularly in areas where forested ecosystems are degraded, allowing for resource efficiency and complementary actions in rehabilitation and monitoring efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on the preservation and enhancement of ecosystem integrity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing rehabilitation and the NDC target focusing on sustainable management. Additionally, both targets address similar ecosystems (terrestrial and marine), and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions in ecosystem management and rehabilitation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem integrity and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing rehabilitation and the NDC target addressing climate change impacts. The ecosystems involved are related, as degraded ecosystems can be vulnerable to climate change, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in both biodiversity and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets share a common goal of safeguarding ecosystem services and enhancing ecological integrity, indicating a meaningful connection. The ecosystems targeted are the same, and aligning their actions could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in ecosystem rehabilitation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem integrity and contributions, with the NBSAP target emphasizing rehabilitation and the NDC target focusing on reforestation. The ecosystems involved, while distinct, can be interconnected, as rehabilitated ecosystems can support the health of upper watersheds, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems and the NDC target promoting sustainable management of various sectors. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as agricultural and coastal ecosystems can benefit from improved ecological integrity, leading to measurable outcomes in resilience and productivity. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological health and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity restoration and the NDC target promoting sustainable agricultural practices. The ecosystems involved, while distinct, can be interconnected, as improved biodiversity in rehabilitated sites can support agricultural resilience, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and environmental stability. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological health and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity restoration and the NDC target aiming to improve agricultural resilience. The ecosystems involved, particularly in the context of land and water management, can be interconnected, allowing for synergies in implementation that could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in both biodiversity and agricultural productivity. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to restore and enhance ecosystems, with the NBSAP target focusing on a broader range of ecosystems, including degraded sites, while the NDC target specifically emphasizes forests and rangelands. The actions of both targets involve restoration and sustainable management practices, indicating that aligning them could lead to resource efficiency and improved ecological outcomes across overlapping ecosystems. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services, with the NBSAP target emphasizing site rehabilitation and the NDC target promoting sustainable management of forests and rangelands. The ecosystems involved are related, as forests and rangelands can be part of broader landscapes that include the various sites mentioned in the NBSAP target, allowing for synergies in implementation and resource optimization. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Actions 2.2: Restoration of degraded lands affected by war, through reforestation, protection, assisted regeneration and other means | Both targets focus on restoring degraded ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing a broader range of ecosystems while the NDC target specifically addresses lands affected by war. The actions of rehabilitation and restoration can complement each other, leading to improved ecological health and biodiversity, thus creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and shared stakeholder engagement. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity and ecosystem management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing rehabilitation and the NDC target focusing on sustainable management. The ecosystems addressed in both targets can be related, as the NBSAP's rehabilitation efforts can enhance the conservation goals of the NDC, leading to measurable benefits in ecological health and equitable access to ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing rehabilitation and the NDC target addressing resilience against climate change impacts. The ecosystems involved, particularly vulnerable areas like wetlands and coastal regions, are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and improved ecological outcomes through complementary actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecological integrity and restore ecosystems, with a focus on rehabilitation using nature-based solutions. The ecosystems targeted, including degraded terrestrial and coastal areas, are related, and aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on restoring and enhancing ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing a broader range of ecosystems while the NDC target specifically targets upper watersheds. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits, such as improved biodiversity and ecosystem services, as the rehabilitation efforts in various ecosystems can complement the reforestation of upper watersheds, creating synergies in resource management and ecological health. |
| NBSAP National Action 2.7: Undertake pilot rehabilitation in at least 20% of the key sites identified as per NA2.1 and NA2.2 based on the developed prioritization scheme covering at least one of each type and using scientifically validated nature based and sustainable practices: quarries, dumpsites, degraded forest, rangeland, riverbed, wetlands, old terraces, submarine canyons, vermetid reefs, seagrass meadows, ports, artificial lakes, dam sites, sea-filled coastal areas and aquaculture sites | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services, with the NBSAP target focusing on site rehabilitation and the NDC target emphasizing sustainable management in agriculture and aquaculture. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as the NBSAP target includes aquaculture sites, which fall under the broader categories addressed by the NDC target, suggesting that aligning these efforts could lead to improved ecological health and resource efficiency in both sectors. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing environmental stability and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and the NDC target promoting sustainable agricultural practices. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy terrestrial and marine environments can support agricultural resilience, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and complementary policy implementation. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to enhance the conservation and sustainable management of natural resources, with the NBSAP focusing on broader biodiversity conservation and the NDC emphasizing forest cover and sustainable practices. The ecosystems involved are related, as forests can be part of terrestrial areas, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in biodiversity and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity conservation and the involvement of local communities, creating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems of forests and rangelands can be seen as part of broader terrestrial and coastal ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits for both biodiversity and local communities. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity, with a specific emphasis on ecosystems in Lebanon. The ecosystems addressed are related, as both targets encompass terrestrial and marine areas, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in biodiversity management efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation and management, while the NDC target aims to increase resilience against climate change impacts. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as vulnerable ecosystems to climate change often include areas that are critical for biodiversity, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved outcomes for both conservation and climate resilience efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation and the NDC target focusing on rehabilitation. The ecosystems addressed are related, as both include terrestrial, inland water, and marine areas, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation of diverse ecosystems and the NDC target promoting ecosystem restoration. Additionally, the ecosystems involved are related, as upper watersheds can influence the health of terrestrial and coastal areas, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource management and biodiversity outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of conserving biodiversity while managing ecosystems sustainably, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets can be seen as interrelated, with the NBSAP target focusing on broader natural areas that include agricultural and coastal ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem management. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.5: Develop and regularly update management plans for all existing nature reserves, incorporating biodiversity conservation, community engagement, and sustainable use strategies (in accordance with the NRs legislation). The management plans should be developed by the NRs committees and MoE and involving local communities and relevant stakeholders. | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and resilience within their respective ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation in nature reserves and the NDC target promoting sustainable agricultural practices. Both targets involve local communities and stakeholders, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in biodiversity and agricultural resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.5: Develop and regularly update management plans for all existing nature reserves, incorporating biodiversity conservation, community engagement, and sustainable use strategies (in accordance with the NRs legislation). The management plans should be developed by the NRs committees and MoE and involving local communities and relevant stakeholders. | NDC Key Action 1.8: Support the Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute and local nurseries by creating germplasm banks of animal breeds and plant material (climate-smart cultivars adapted to various climatic extremes, and of native tree species for their genetic pool and potential use as rootstocks) and supply nurseries with propagation material, and support seed multiplication programs | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, albeit in different ecosystems (nature reserves and agricultural areas). Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and stakeholder engagement, as both involve local communities and relevant stakeholders in biodiversity conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.5: Develop and regularly update management plans for all existing nature reserves, incorporating biodiversity conservation, community engagement, and sustainable use strategies (in accordance with the NRs legislation). The management plans should be developed by the NRs committees and MoE and involving local communities and relevant stakeholders. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and conservation of natural resources, with an emphasis on community engagement. The ecosystems involved, nature reserves and forests/rangelands, can be seen as interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance biodiversity conservation while promoting sustainable resource use, leading to measurable benefits in both ecological health and community involvement. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.5: Develop and regularly update management plans for all existing nature reserves, incorporating biodiversity conservation, community engagement, and sustainable use strategies (in accordance with the NRs legislation). The management plans should be developed by the NRs committees and MoE and involving local communities and relevant stakeholders. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation while engaging local communities, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems of nature reserves and forests/rangelands are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and collaborative management efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.5: Develop and regularly update management plans for all existing nature reserves, incorporating biodiversity conservation, community engagement, and sustainable use strategies (in accordance with the NRs legislation). The management plans should be developed by the NRs committees and MoE and involving local communities and relevant stakeholders. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP focusing on nature reserves and the NDC addressing broader terrestrial and marine ecosystems. The actions of both targets involve stakeholder engagement and management practices that can complement each other, leading to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity preservation. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.5: Develop and regularly update management plans for all existing nature reserves, incorporating biodiversity conservation, community engagement, and sustainable use strategies (in accordance with the NRs legislation). The management plans should be developed by the NRs committees and MoE and involving local communities and relevant stakeholders. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation in nature reserves and the NDC target addressing resilience against climate change impacts. Both targets involve stakeholders who can collaborate on management plans and actions that integrate nature-based solutions, creating synergies that enhance resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity conservation and climate resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.5: Develop and regularly update management plans for all existing nature reserves, incorporating biodiversity conservation, community engagement, and sustainable use strategies (in accordance with the NRs legislation). The management plans should be developed by the NRs committees and MoE and involving local communities and relevant stakeholders. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services, with actions that involve community engagement and rehabilitation efforts. The ecosystems addressed are related, as nature reserves can contribute to the ecological integrity of degraded areas, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.5: Develop and regularly update management plans for all existing nature reserves, incorporating biodiversity conservation, community engagement, and sustainable use strategies (in accordance with the NRs legislation). The management plans should be developed by the NRs committees and MoE and involving local communities and relevant stakeholders. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing nature reserves and the NDC target addressing broader ecosystems like agriculture and fisheries. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits through shared community engagement efforts and resource management strategies that enhance both biodiversity and food security. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, with the NBSAP target addressing biodiversity and the NDC target emphasizing agricultural resilience, which can be interconnected. By aligning these targets, stakeholders can implement nature-based solutions that benefit both ecosystems and agricultural practices, leading to measurable improvements in resilience and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 1.8: Support the Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute and local nurseries by creating germplasm banks of animal breeds and plant material (climate-smart cultivars adapted to various climatic extremes, and of native tree species for their genetic pool and potential use as rootstocks) and supply nurseries with propagation material, and support seed multiplication programs | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience, albeit in different contexts (climate change impacts vs. agricultural biodiversity). The ecosystems involved (biodiversity and agriculture) can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and improved outcomes for both biodiversity conservation and agricultural resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, albeit in different ecosystems (biodiversity vs. agriculture). The actions proposed in both targets can complement each other, as improving biodiversity can support sustainable agricultural practices, leading to measurable benefits in resource management and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and sustainable resource management, which are interconnected. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets (biodiversity and forests) can be seen as related, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing climate change impacts and the NDC target focusing on sustainable development in forest and rangeland management. The ecosystems addressed are related, as forests and rangelands can be affected by climate change, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through integrated management strategies that enhance both biodiversity conservation and community well-being. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing climate change impacts and the NDC target focusing on sustainable management of ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed are related, as both terrestrial and marine ecosystems can be affected by climate change, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | Both targets share a common goal of minimizing the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increasing its resilience, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed are related, as the NBSAP target focuses on biodiversity and ecosystems affected by climate change, while the NDC target specifically mentions vulnerable ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create measurable benefits in implementation. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem resilience and integrity, with a focus on nature-based solutions. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as biodiversity affected by climate change can overlap with degraded ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in ecosystem restoration and climate adaptation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target addressing climate change impacts on ecosystems and the NDC target emphasizing ecosystem-based approaches through reforestation. The ecosystems involved are related, as upper watersheds can influence broader biodiversity and ecosystem health, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and managing ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity resilience to climate change and the NDC target focusing on sustainable management of food systems while conserving biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry can be affected by climate change, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance both biodiversity conservation and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity in natural ecosystems and the NDC target focusing on agricultural resilience. Both targets address ecosystems that are interconnected, as sustainable agricultural practices can positively impact natural ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, albeit in different ecosystems. The NBSAP target's emphasis on biodiversity resilience in natural ecosystems can complement the NDC target's focus on agricultural resilience, as healthy ecosystems support sustainable agriculture, leading to measurable benefits in resource management and conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and sustainable resource management, which are interconnected. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (natural ecosystems in the NBSAP target and forests, rangelands, and fisheries in the NDC target) can be seen as part of a broader ecological framework, allowing for potential synergies in conservation and restoration efforts that could lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity and resource sustainability. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing adaptation plans for vulnerable ecosystems and the NDC target aiming to mainstream biodiversity conservation. The ecosystems of natural ecosystems and forests/rangelands can be seen as related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and collaborative conservation efforts, ultimately enhancing both biodiversity and community well-being. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing adaptation to climate change and the NDC target focusing on sustainable management of biodiversity. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed (natural ecosystems in NA9.1 and terrestrial/marine ecosystems in Lebanon) can be seen as interconnected, allowing for potential synergies in conservation efforts and resource management that could lead to measurable benefits. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity resilience and mitigating climate change impacts, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems targeted are related, as both address vulnerable ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions in conservation and adaptation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and integrity, which are interconnected. The ecosystems targeted, while different in specificity, can be seen as part of a broader ecological framework, allowing for complementary actions that could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity and ecosystem service restoration. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and resilience, with the NBSAP target focusing on adaptation plans for vulnerable ecosystems and the NDC target emphasizing ecosystem-based approaches through reforestation. The ecosystems involved (natural ecosystems and upper watersheds) can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary conservation efforts, ultimately resulting in measurable benefits for biodiversity and climate resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing natural ecosystems and the NDC target addressing agricultural and forestry sectors, which can be interconnected. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies that enhance ecosystem services while promoting conservation and restoration efforts across both natural and managed ecosystems. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Adaptation Priority 1: Strengthen the agricultural sector’s resilience to enhance Lebanon’s agricultural output in a climate-smart manner to improve food security | Both targets aim to enhance food security through sustainable practices, with the NBSAP target focusing on biodiversity conservation in multiple ecosystems, including agriculture, while the NDC target emphasizes climate-smart agricultural practices. The ecosystems are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits by integrating biodiversity conservation into climate-smart agriculture, optimizing resource use, and enhancing resilience in the agricultural sector. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 1.3: Enhance direct engagement with farmers by implementing a nationwide agriculture orientation and capacity-building program, aimed at strengthening communication channels, improving agricultural practices, and fostering sustainable farming techniques. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural practices and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and the NDC target aiming to improve farmer engagement and capacity. Both targets operate within the agriculture ecosystem, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary strategies that enhance food security and sustainable farming techniques. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets emphasize sustainable practices in agriculture, with a focus on resilience and food security, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, both targets address similar ecosystems and target audiences, suggesting that aligning them could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and enhanced implementation of sustainable practices. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 1.5: Create a resilience fund to support farmers in transitioning to more sustainable farming systems | Both targets focus on sustainable practices within the agriculture sector, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and the NDC target supporting farmers' transition to sustainable systems. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies, as sustainable farming practices can contribute to biodiversity conservation, leading to measurable benefits in both food security and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 1.6: Conduct an in-depth analysis of key agriculture value chains and identify food security priorities in line with the National Agriculture Strategy focusing on agricultural growth, rural development, local agriculture input, sustainable food systems, and risk management. | Both targets focus on enhancing food security through sustainable practices in agriculture, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and the NDC target promoting agricultural growth. The ecosystems involved are related, as sustainable management in agriculture can support biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved livelihoods. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 1.8: Support the Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute and local nurseries by creating germplasm banks of animal breeds and plant material (climate-smart cultivars adapted to various climatic extremes, and of native tree species for their genetic pool and potential use as rootstocks) and supply nurseries with propagation material, and support seed multiplication programs | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience within the agricultural sector, with actions that complement each other through sustainable practices and genetic diversity initiatives. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets operate within the broader context of agriculture and biodiversity management, suggesting that aligning them could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved food security. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability within agricultural systems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and the NDC target addressing climate resilience. The ecosystems of agriculture are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared practices and resources, ultimately improving food security and environmental health. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets emphasize sustainable management of natural resources, with a focus on enhancing ecosystem health and productivity. The ecosystems involved (forests, fisheries, and agriculture) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and food security. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services, with the NBSAP target focusing on sustainable management across multiple sectors, including forestry, while the NDC target emphasizes forest and rangeland management. The ecosystems of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits for both local communities and broader biodiversity goals. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets emphasize the sustainable management and conservation of biodiversity, with a focus on enhancing ecosystem functions and services. The ecosystems addressed (agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry in the NBSAP target and terrestrial and marine ecosystems in the NDC target) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary policy implementation, ultimately benefiting food security and ecosystem preservation. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management of production systems and the NDC target addressing climate change impacts on biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable practices in agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry can contribute to the resilience of vulnerable ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management in agriculture and related sectors, while the NDC target aims at restoring and maintaining ecosystem integrity. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as sustainable agricultural practices can contribute to the health of terrestrial and coastal ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem service delivery. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets share a common goal of sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry while conserving biodiversity, indicating a meaningful connection. The ecosystems are directly related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and enhanced ecosystem services, as both targets aim to improve food security and resilience in these sectors. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Adaptation Priority 1: Strengthen the agricultural sector’s resilience to enhance Lebanon’s agricultural output in a climate-smart manner to improve food security | Both targets focus on the agricultural sector and aim to enhance sustainability and resilience in farming practices. The NBSAP target's emphasis on sustainable agriculture practices complements the NDC target's goal of improving food security through climate-smart methods, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in agricultural productivity and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Action 1.3: Enhance direct engagement with farmers by implementing a nationwide agriculture orientation and capacity-building program, aimed at strengthening communication channels, improving agricultural practices, and fostering sustainable farming techniques. | Both targets focus on enhancing agricultural practices, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable production systems and the NDC target aiming to engage farmers through capacity-building. The ecosystems are related as both operate within the agricultural sector, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and the sharing of best practices, ultimately fostering sustainable farming techniques. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | Both targets aim to promote sustainable agricultural practices, with the NBSAP focusing on integrating these practices into national strategies and the NDC emphasizing resilience and stability. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies that improve agricultural sustainability and resilience in a measurable way. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Action 1.5: Create a resilience fund to support farmers in transitioning to more sustainable farming systems | Both targets aim to support sustainable agricultural practices, with the NBSAP target focusing on integrating various sustainable methods into national strategies, while the NDC target emphasizes transitioning farmers to sustainable systems. The ecosystems are related as both targets operate within the agricultural sector, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation, leading to measurable benefits for farmers. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Action 1.6: Conduct an in-depth analysis of key agriculture value chains and identify food security priorities in line with the National Agriculture Strategy focusing on agricultural growth, rural development, local agriculture input, sustainable food systems, and risk management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability in agriculture, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable production systems and the NDC target aiming for food security through sustainable practices. Both targets operate within the agricultural ecosystem and target similar audiences, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in agricultural practices and rural development. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Action 1.8: Support the Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute and local nurseries by creating germplasm banks of animal breeds and plant material (climate-smart cultivars adapted to various climatic extremes, and of native tree species for their genetic pool and potential use as rootstocks) and supply nurseries with propagation material, and support seed multiplication programs | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural sustainability and biodiversity, which are interconnected. The actions proposed in both targets can complement each other, as integrating sustainable practices can support the establishment of germplasm banks, leading to improved resource efficiency and resilience in the agricultural sector. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural sustainability and resilience, with actions that complement each other, such as promoting agroforestry and efficient irrigation systems. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets operate within the agricultural sector, and aligning them could lead to improved resource management and increased agricultural productivity through shared strategies and practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable resource management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable agriculture and the NDC target promoting sustainable use of natural resources, including forests. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable agricultural practices can enhance forest health and vice versa, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable agricultural practices and the NDC target aiming to bolster biodiversity resilience against climate change. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable agriculture can positively impact vulnerable ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved outcomes for both agricultural productivity and biodiversity resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and ecological integrity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable agricultural practices and the NDC target aiming to restore ecosystem services. The agricultural sector can benefit from improved ecosystem health, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions in ecosystem rehabilitation and sustainable agriculture. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets aim to enhance sustainability within the agricultural sector, with the NBSAP focusing on sustainable agricultural practices and the NDC emphasizing the management of agriculture alongside biodiversity conservation. The ecosystems addressed are related, as agriculture is a component of broader food systems that include aquaculture and forestry, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.4: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable forestry into related national forestry strategies and action plans. | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity in forestry and the NDC target highlighting sustainable agricultural practices. Both ecosystems (forestry and agriculture) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementing sustainable practices across both sectors, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and agricultural resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.4: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable forestry into related national forestry strategies and action plans. | NDC Key Action 1.8: Support the Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute and local nurseries by creating germplasm banks of animal breeds and plant material (climate-smart cultivars adapted to various climatic extremes, and of native tree species for their genetic pool and potential use as rootstocks) and supply nurseries with propagation material, and support seed multiplication programs | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable forestry and the NDC target supporting agricultural biodiversity through germplasm banks. Both ecosystems—forestry and agriculture—are interconnected within the broader context of biodiversity management, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and improved practices that benefit both sectors. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.4: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable forestry into related national forestry strategies and action plans. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable forestry and resource management, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (forests) are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared practices and enhanced biodiversity conservation efforts in Lebanon. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.4: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable forestry into related national forestry strategies and action plans. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP focusing on forestry strategies and the NDC emphasizing sustainable development in forest and rangeland management. The ecosystems of forestry and rangelands are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions that support both biodiversity and local community welfare. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.4: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable forestry into related national forestry strategies and action plans. | NDC Key Actions 2.4: Manage pest and disease outbreaks to protect forests and forest resources. | The goals of both targets focus on the health and sustainability of forest ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and sustainable forestry, while the NDC target aims to protect forests from pest and disease outbreaks. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits by integrating pest management into biodiversity strategies, enhancing overall forest health and resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.4: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable forestry into related national forestry strategies and action plans. | NDC Key Actions 2.5: Upgrade MoA capacity and equipment (i.e. vehicles, drones) and capacities as a first intervention to suppress fires, and supervise, monitor, and implement sustainable forest and rangeland management plans and sustainable harvesting of species of high economic value. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management of forest ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and the NDC target enhancing fire suppression and management practices. Both targets address related ecosystems (forests) and target audiences (agencies involved in forestry management), suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in forest management practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.4: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable forestry into related national forestry strategies and action plans. | NDC Key Actions 2.6: Develop unified forest monitoring and reporting systems aligned with global standards, and monitor land use changes, forest and range resource assessment using geospatial analysis and field surveys. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing forest management and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation and sustainable practices, while the NDC target aims for improved monitoring and reporting systems. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets address forests, and aligning them could lead to more efficient resource use and improved outcomes in biodiversity conservation and land use management. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.4: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable forestry into related national forestry strategies and action plans. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP focusing on forestry and the NDC addressing both terrestrial and marine ecosystems. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementing sustainable practices across different ecosystems, benefiting both national strategies and local biodiversity management efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.4: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable forestry into related national forestry strategies and action plans. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable forestry and the NDC target addressing climate resilience. The ecosystems involved are related, as sustainable forestry practices can contribute to the resilience of vulnerable ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through integrated strategies that optimize resource use and enhance biodiversity outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.4: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable forestry into related national forestry strategies and action plans. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem health and sustainability, with the NBSAP target focusing on biodiversity conservation within forestry and the NDC target addressing broader ecosystem services and rehabilitation. The ecosystems involved are related, as sustainable forestry practices can contribute to the restoration and maintenance of ecological integrity, creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.4: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable forestry into related national forestry strategies and action plans. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and sustainable practices, with the NBSAP target emphasizing forestry and the NDC target addressing ecosystem-based approaches through reforestation. The ecosystems of forestry and upper watersheds are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits such as improved biodiversity and resilience, optimizing resources and creating synergies in implementation. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.4: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable forestry into related national forestry strategies and action plans. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity conservation within forestry, with the NBSAP focusing specifically on forestry strategies and the NDC encompassing a broader range of ecosystems, including forestry. Aligning these targets can lead to enhanced resource efficiency and measurable benefits in sustainable management practices across both policies, as they target overlapping audiences and ecosystems. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem functions and services, while the NDC target aims at agricultural resilience through sustainable practices. Both targets address ecosystems and audiences that overlap, suggesting that aligning them could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved outcomes for both ecosystems and agricultural practices. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 1.6: Conduct an in-depth analysis of key agriculture value chains and identify food security priorities in line with the National Agriculture Strategy focusing on agricultural growth, rural development, local agriculture input, sustainable food systems, and risk management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem services and the NDC target focusing on sustainable agricultural practices. The ecosystems involved can be interconnected, as healthy ecosystems contribute to agricultural productivity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and measurable benefits in both food security and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and improving ecosystem services, with the NBSAP target emphasizing broader ecosystem functions and the NDC target specifically addressing agricultural resilience. The ecosystems involved (natural ecosystems and agricultural systems) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and enhanced agricultural practices that benefit both ecosystems and farmers. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem health and services, with the NBSAP focusing on broader ecosystem functions and the NDC specifically targeting forest cover and sustainable resource management in Lebanon. The ecosystems involved (forests, rangelands, and fisheries) can be seen as part of the broader category of ecosystems providing essential services, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in both ecological and socio-economic outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem services and contribute to sustainable development, with the NBSAP focusing on broader ecosystem functions and the NDC emphasizing forest and rangeland management. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions that enhance both biodiversity conservation and community well-being. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Actions 2.2: Restoration of degraded lands affected by war, through reforestation, protection, assisted regeneration and other means | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem functions and services, albeit in different contexts. The NBSAP target focuses on broader ecosystem services, while the NDC target specifically addresses degraded lands, suggesting that restoration efforts could complement nature-based solutions, leading to improved land health and resilience in both scenarios. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Actions 2.6: Develop unified forest monitoring and reporting systems aligned with global standards, and monitor land use changes, forest and range resource assessment using geospatial analysis and field surveys. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem functions and services, with the NBSAP target emphasizing nature-based solutions and the NDC target focusing on forest monitoring, which can inform and support ecosystem management. Additionally, both targets involve stakeholders responsible for ecosystem management, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in ecosystem health and monitoring. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem functions and services, with the NBSAP focusing on broader nature-based solutions and the NDC emphasizing sustainable management of Lebanon's biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as terrestrial and marine ecosystems can influence each other, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and equitable access to ecosystem services for Lebanese citizens. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | Both targets share a meaningful connection in their goals of enhancing resilience and ecosystem functions, with a focus on nature-based solutions. The ecosystems addressed are related, as vulnerable ecosystems to climate change can also provide essential services, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved outcomes for both biodiversity and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets share a common goal of restoring and enhancing nature's contributions to people, with actions focused on implementing nature-based solutions. The ecosystems addressed are related, as both targets aim to improve ecosystem services, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and enhanced ecological integrity. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | Both targets aim to restore and enhance nature's contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The NBSAP target's broader focus on various ecosystems complements the NDC target's specific emphasis on upper watersheds, suggesting that aligning these efforts could lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity, resilience, and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize enhancing ecosystem services and resilience, with the NBSAP focusing on broader ecosystem functions and the NDC specifically addressing sustainable management in agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in both biodiversity conservation and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Adaptation Priority 1: Strengthen the agricultural sector’s resilience to enhance Lebanon’s agricultural output in a climate-smart manner to improve food security | Both targets focus on enhancing agricultural practices, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and resilience, while the NDC target aims to improve food security in a climate-smart manner. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions that enhance both biodiversity and agricultural output. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 1.3: Enhance direct engagement with farmers by implementing a nationwide agriculture orientation and capacity-building program, aimed at strengthening communication channels, improving agricultural practices, and fostering sustainable farming techniques. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural practices, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and resilience, while the NDC target aims to strengthen farmer engagement and sustainable techniques. The ecosystems are related as both operate within the agricultural sector, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in sustainable farming practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | Both targets focus on enhancing agricultural resilience and sustainability, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems addressed are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions in ecosystem restoration and sustainable agricultural practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 1.5: Create a resilience fund to support farmers in transitioning to more sustainable farming systems | Both targets focus on agriculture and aim to enhance sustainability and resilience within farming practices. The NBSAP target's emphasis on biodiversity and ecosystem restoration can complement the NDC target's goal of supporting farmers in transitioning to sustainable systems, creating synergies that enhance resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in agricultural practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 1.6: Conduct an in-depth analysis of key agriculture value chains and identify food security priorities in line with the National Agriculture Strategy focusing on agricultural growth, rural development, local agriculture input, sustainable food systems, and risk management. | Both targets focus on agriculture, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and resilience, while the NDC target aims to enhance food security through sustainable practices. Their shared ecosystem of agriculture and overlapping target audiences suggest that aligning these initiatives could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in both biodiversity and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 1.8: Support the Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute and local nurseries by creating germplasm banks of animal breeds and plant material (climate-smart cultivars adapted to various climatic extremes, and of native tree species for their genetic pool and potential use as rootstocks) and supply nurseries with propagation material, and support seed multiplication programs | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and resilience within the agricultural sector, with the NBSAP target focusing on ecosystem restoration and the NDC target on establishing germplasm banks. Their actions are complementary, as the implementation of germplasm banks can support the biodiversity goals of ecosystem restoration, creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and shared objectives among stakeholders. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience in agriculture, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and ecosystem restoration, while the NDC target aims at improving sustainable land and water management. Their actions are complementary, as both involve agroforestry and agricultural practices, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in agricultural productivity and biodiversity. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem health and resilience, with the NBSAP target focusing on agriculture and biodiversity, while the NDC target emphasizes forest cover and sustainable resource management. The ecosystems of agriculture and forests can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved biodiversity and resource efficiency, benefiting both agricultural practices and forest management in Lebanon. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets emphasize biodiversity conservation and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP focusing on agriculture and ecosystem restoration, while the NDC targets forests and rangelands. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits through shared actions and stakeholder engagement, optimizing resources and enhancing overall ecosystem management. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity and ecosystem management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing agricultural biodiversity and resilience, while the NDC target addresses broader terrestrial and marine biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are related, as agricultural practices can impact terrestrial ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and enhanced conservation efforts through collaborative actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity resilience, with the NBSAP focusing on agricultural practices and ecosystem restoration, while the NDC emphasizes minimizing climate change impacts on biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed are related, as agricultural areas can be vulnerable to climate change, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance overall resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and integrity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing agrobiodiversity and the NDC target addressing broader ecosystem services. Both targets operate within the agricultural and ecosystem restoration areas, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity and ecosystem service restoration. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and resilience, with the NBSAP target focusing on agriculture and ecosystem restoration, while the NDC target emphasizes ecosystem-based approaches in upper watersheds. The actions of collaborating on agro-forestry and reforesting can complement each other, as improved agricultural practices can lead to better watershed management, creating measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and resilience within agricultural systems, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems involved (agriculture) are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in food security and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 13.5: Introduce native plant species in urban forestry, and conserve and expand existing ones | NDC Key Action 1.8: Support the Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute and local nurseries by creating germplasm banks of animal breeds and plant material (climate-smart cultivars adapted to various climatic extremes, and of native tree species for their genetic pool and potential use as rootstocks) and supply nurseries with propagation material, and support seed multiplication programs | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, albeit in different ecosystems (urban forestry vs. agriculture). Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies, such as promoting native plant species in urban areas that could also support agricultural biodiversity initiatives. |
| NBSAP National Action 13.5: Introduce native plant species in urban forestry, and conserve and expand existing ones | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological health and biodiversity, albeit in different ecosystems. The actions of introducing native plant species in urban areas and restoring degraded landscapes can complement each other, as urban forestry can benefit from improved forest cover and sustainable management practices, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 13.5: Introduce native plant species in urban forestry, and conserve and expand existing ones | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services, albeit in different ecosystems (urban forestry vs. forests and rangelands). By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and shared strategies that can benefit both urban and rural communities, leading to measurable improvements in biodiversity and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP National Action 13.5: Introduce native plant species in urban forestry, and conserve and expand existing ones | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, albeit in different contexts (urban vs. terrestrial/marine). The ecosystems addressed can be seen as interconnected, as urban areas can influence surrounding terrestrial ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and improved biodiversity outcomes across both settings. |
| NBSAP National Action 13.5: Introduce native plant species in urban forestry, and conserve and expand existing ones | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing urban ecosystems and the NDC target addressing vulnerable ecosystems affected by climate change. By aligning these targets, urban biodiversity initiatives can incorporate climate resilience strategies, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved ecosystem services in urban areas. |
| NBSAP National Action 13.5: Introduce native plant species in urban forestry, and conserve and expand existing ones | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological health and improving ecosystem services, with the NBSAP target emphasizing urban biodiversity and the NDC target addressing broader ecosystem integrity. The ecosystems involved, urban forestry and degraded terrestrial ecosystems, can be interconnected, allowing for resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance both urban and broader ecological resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 13.5: Introduce native plant species in urban forestry, and conserve and expand existing ones | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services, albeit in different ecosystems. The urban forestry focus of the NBSAP target can complement the agricultural and forestry aspects of the NDC target, creating synergies that enhance resilience and productivity across both urban and rural landscapes. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.4: Develop and implement a cross-sectoral planning enhancement program by integrating environmental considerations into at least 7 key sectors (e.g., agriculture, fisheries, forestry, tourism, etc.). | NDC Key Action 1.3: Enhance direct engagement with farmers by implementing a nationwide agriculture orientation and capacity-building program, aimed at strengthening communication channels, improving agricultural practices, and fostering sustainable farming techniques. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing practices within the agricultural sector, with the NBSAP target aiming for cross-sectoral integration that includes agriculture. By aligning these targets, there is potential for improved resource efficiency and the sharing of best practices, which could lead to measurable benefits in sustainable farming techniques and environmental considerations. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.4: Develop and implement a cross-sectoral planning enhancement program by integrating environmental considerations into at least 7 key sectors (e.g., agriculture, fisheries, forestry, tourism, etc.). | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing environmental considerations and resilience within the agricultural sector, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved are related, as sustainable agricultural practices can improve environmental stability, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and stakeholder engagement across both targets. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.4: Develop and implement a cross-sectoral planning enhancement program by integrating environmental considerations into at least 7 key sectors (e.g., agriculture, fisheries, forestry, tourism, etc.). | NDC Key Action 1.6: Conduct an in-depth analysis of key agriculture value chains and identify food security priorities in line with the National Agriculture Strategy focusing on agricultural growth, rural development, local agriculture input, sustainable food systems, and risk management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and integration of environmental considerations, particularly in agriculture and related sectors. By aligning the NBSAP target's cross-sectoral planning with the NDC target's emphasis on sustainable agricultural practices, there is potential for improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in food security and environmental management. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.4: Develop and implement a cross-sectoral planning enhancement program by integrating environmental considerations into at least 7 key sectors (e.g., agriculture, fisheries, forestry, tourism, etc.). | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability within the agricultural sector, with the NBSAP target emphasizing cross-sectoral planning that includes agriculture. The ecosystems involved are related, as effective water resource management and sustainable agricultural practices can significantly benefit from integrated environmental considerations, leading to measurable improvements in productivity and resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.4: Develop and implement a cross-sectoral planning enhancement program by integrating environmental considerations into at least 7 key sectors (e.g., agriculture, fisheries, forestry, tourism, etc.). | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to enhance environmental sustainability, with the NBSAP focusing on cross-sectoral planning and the NDC emphasizing sustainable resource management. The ecosystems involved (forests, fisheries) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in ecosystem health and stakeholder engagement. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.4: Develop and implement a cross-sectoral planning enhancement program by integrating environmental considerations into at least 7 key sectors (e.g., agriculture, fisheries, forestry, tourism, etc.). | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets emphasize the integration of environmental considerations and sustainable development, which can complement each other. Additionally, the ecosystems of forests and rangelands can be seen as part of broader land-use planning that includes the key sectors identified in the NBSAP target, creating potential for resource efficiency and enhanced outcomes for local communities. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.4: Develop and implement a cross-sectoral planning enhancement program by integrating environmental considerations into at least 7 key sectors (e.g., agriculture, fisheries, forestry, tourism, etc.). | NDC Key Actions 2.6: Develop unified forest monitoring and reporting systems aligned with global standards, and monitor land use changes, forest and range resource assessment using geospatial analysis and field surveys. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing environmental considerations and monitoring, which can complement each other. By integrating cross-sectoral planning with unified forest monitoring, stakeholders can achieve improved resource management and more effective environmental outcomes across the identified sectors and ecosystems. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.4: Develop and implement a cross-sectoral planning enhancement program by integrating environmental considerations into at least 7 key sectors (e.g., agriculture, fisheries, forestry, tourism, etc.). | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of integrating environmental considerations and managing biodiversity, which are interconnected. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets (terrestrial and marine) can be seen as part of a broader ecological framework, allowing for resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance overall environmental management in Lebanon. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.4: Develop and implement a cross-sectoral planning enhancement program by integrating environmental considerations into at least 7 key sectors (e.g., agriculture, fisheries, forestry, tourism, etc.). | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing environmental considerations and resilience, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets can be related, as vulnerable ecosystems to climate change may include those in the key sectors identified in the NBSAP target, allowing for resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.4: Develop and implement a cross-sectoral planning enhancement program by integrating environmental considerations into at least 7 key sectors (e.g., agriculture, fisheries, forestry, tourism, etc.). | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and integrating environmental considerations across sectors, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets can be related, as the NBSAP target's sectors may influence the health of the ecosystems targeted by the NDC, leading to clear, measurable benefits through coordinated efforts in planning and rehabilitation. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.4: Develop and implement a cross-sectoral planning enhancement program by integrating environmental considerations into at least 7 key sectors (e.g., agriculture, fisheries, forestry, tourism, etc.). | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and integrating environmental considerations across key sectors, which creates a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (agriculture, fisheries, and forestry) are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP Target 18: By 2030, at least 40% of large enterprises (those with over 250 employees) and 20% of medium enterprises (those with 50-249 employees) have implemented plans for sustainable production in key sectors (i.e. industrial, agriculture, energy, and tourism), to mitigate or prevent negative impacts on ecosystems from the use of natural resources | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable production in key sectors, including agriculture, while the NDC target specifically aims to strengthen agricultural resilience through sustainable practices. Both targets address the agricultural ecosystem and target audiences that overlap, suggesting that aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and create measurable benefits in promoting sustainable practices across enterprises and farming communities. |
| NBSAP Target 18: By 2030, at least 40% of large enterprises (those with over 250 employees) and 20% of medium enterprises (those with 50-249 employees) have implemented plans for sustainable production in key sectors (i.e. industrial, agriculture, energy, and tourism), to mitigate or prevent negative impacts on ecosystems from the use of natural resources | NDC Key Action 1.6: Conduct an in-depth analysis of key agriculture value chains and identify food security priorities in line with the National Agriculture Strategy focusing on agricultural growth, rural development, local agriculture input, sustainable food systems, and risk management. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable practices, with the NBSAP target addressing sustainable production in key sectors and the NDC target emphasizing sustainable agricultural practices. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of agriculture and rural development, suggesting that aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementing sustainable practices across different sectors. |
| NBSAP Target 18: By 2030, at least 40% of large enterprises (those with over 250 employees) and 20% of medium enterprises (those with 50-249 employees) have implemented plans for sustainable production in key sectors (i.e. industrial, agriculture, energy, and tourism), to mitigate or prevent negative impacts on ecosystems from the use of natural resources | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable practices, with the NBSAP targeting sustainable production in key sectors and the NDC enhancing resilience in agriculture through sustainable land and water management. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of agriculture, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies that enhance overall sustainability outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 18: By 2030, at least 40% of large enterprises (those with over 250 employees) and 20% of medium enterprises (those with 50-249 employees) have implemented plans for sustainable production in key sectors (i.e. industrial, agriculture, energy, and tourism), to mitigate or prevent negative impacts on ecosystems from the use of natural resources | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to promote sustainable resource management, with the NBSAP focusing on sustainable production in key sectors and the NDC emphasizing the restoration and sustainable management of specific ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed in both targets can be interconnected, as sustainable practices in agriculture and tourism can positively impact forest and rangeland health, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 18: By 2030, at least 40% of large enterprises (those with over 250 employees) and 20% of medium enterprises (those with 50-249 employees) have implemented plans for sustainable production in key sectors (i.e. industrial, agriculture, energy, and tourism), to mitigate or prevent negative impacts on ecosystems from the use of natural resources | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on mitigating negative impacts on ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable production and the NDC target addressing climate change resilience. The ecosystems targeted are related, as sustainable production can enhance the resilience of vulnerable ecosystems, creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP Target 18: By 2030, at least 40% of large enterprises (those with over 250 employees) and 20% of medium enterprises (those with 50-249 employees) have implemented plans for sustainable production in key sectors (i.e. industrial, agriculture, energy, and tourism), to mitigate or prevent negative impacts on ecosystems from the use of natural resources | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable production and the NDC target focusing on ecosystem rehabilitation. The ecosystems addressed, particularly in the context of degraded areas, can overlap, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in both sustainable production and ecosystem restoration efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 18: By 2030, at least 40% of large enterprises (those with over 250 employees) and 20% of medium enterprises (those with 50-249 employees) have implemented plans for sustainable production in key sectors (i.e. industrial, agriculture, energy, and tourism), to mitigate or prevent negative impacts on ecosystems from the use of natural resources | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and the mitigation of negative impacts on ecosystems, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets (agriculture and related sectors) are interrelated, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and sustainable production practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.2: Conduct a comprehensive review of existing incentives affecting biodiversity and ecosystems and develop a clear roadmap to ensure that incentives are aligned with conservation goals and sustainable practices, fostering biodiversity resilience and ecosystem health across Lebanon. This includes updating current legislation to incorporate positive incentives. | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and ecosystem health, while the NDC target aims at agricultural resilience through sustainable practices. Both targets address interconnected ecosystems, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary policies that benefit both biodiversity and agricultural stability in Lebanon. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.2: Conduct a comprehensive review of existing incentives affecting biodiversity and ecosystems and develop a clear roadmap to ensure that incentives are aligned with conservation goals and sustainable practices, fostering biodiversity resilience and ecosystem health across Lebanon. This includes updating current legislation to incorporate positive incentives. | NDC Key Action 1.6: Conduct an in-depth analysis of key agriculture value chains and identify food security priorities in line with the National Agriculture Strategy focusing on agricultural growth, rural development, local agriculture input, sustainable food systems, and risk management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and ecosystem health, while the NDC target aims at sustainable agricultural practices. Given that agriculture can significantly impact biodiversity, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and enhanced ecosystem services, benefiting both food security and conservation efforts in Lebanon. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.2: Conduct a comprehensive review of existing incentives affecting biodiversity and ecosystems and develop a clear roadmap to ensure that incentives are aligned with conservation goals and sustainable practices, fostering biodiversity resilience and ecosystem health across Lebanon. This includes updating current legislation to incorporate positive incentives. | NDC Key Action 1.8: Support the Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute and local nurseries by creating germplasm banks of animal breeds and plant material (climate-smart cultivars adapted to various climatic extremes, and of native tree species for their genetic pool and potential use as rootstocks) and supply nurseries with propagation material, and support seed multiplication programs | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation incentives and the NDC target supporting agricultural biodiversity through germplasm banks. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of biodiversity management in Lebanon, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in biodiversity conservation and agricultural practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.2: Conduct a comprehensive review of existing incentives affecting biodiversity and ecosystems and develop a clear roadmap to ensure that incentives are aligned with conservation goals and sustainable practices, fostering biodiversity resilience and ecosystem health across Lebanon. This includes updating current legislation to incorporate positive incentives. | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and ecosystem health, while the NDC target aims at improving agricultural resilience and resource management. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy biodiversity supports sustainable agriculture, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary practices that benefit both conservation and agricultural productivity. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.2: Conduct a comprehensive review of existing incentives affecting biodiversity and ecosystems and develop a clear roadmap to ensure that incentives are aligned with conservation goals and sustainable practices, fostering biodiversity resilience and ecosystem health across Lebanon. This includes updating current legislation to incorporate positive incentives. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and sustainable practices in Lebanon, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity resilience and the NDC target promoting sustainable resource use. The ecosystems addressed are related, as biodiversity is integral to forest and rangeland health, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and measurable benefits in both conservation and sustainable development efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.2: Conduct a comprehensive review of existing incentives affecting biodiversity and ecosystems and develop a clear roadmap to ensure that incentives are aligned with conservation goals and sustainable practices, fostering biodiversity resilience and ecosystem health across Lebanon. This includes updating current legislation to incorporate positive incentives. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation incentives and the NDC target aiming for sustainable management of forests and rangelands. Since forests and rangelands can be integral components of broader biodiversity and ecosystem health in Lebanon, aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions that support both conservation and sustainable development. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.2: Conduct a comprehensive review of existing incentives affecting biodiversity and ecosystems and develop a clear roadmap to ensure that incentives are aligned with conservation goals and sustainable practices, fostering biodiversity resilience and ecosystem health across Lebanon. This includes updating current legislation to incorporate positive incentives. | NDC Key Actions 2.2: Restoration of degraded lands affected by war, through reforestation, protection, assisted regeneration and other means | The goals of both targets focus on improving ecosystem health and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation incentives and the NDC target addressing land restoration. The ecosystems involved are related, as restoring degraded lands can enhance biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions in policy implementation. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.2: Conduct a comprehensive review of existing incentives affecting biodiversity and ecosystems and develop a clear roadmap to ensure that incentives are aligned with conservation goals and sustainable practices, fostering biodiversity resilience and ecosystem health across Lebanon. This includes updating current legislation to incorporate positive incentives. | NDC Key Actions 2.6: Develop unified forest monitoring and reporting systems aligned with global standards, and monitor land use changes, forest and range resource assessment using geospatial analysis and field surveys. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity resilience and the NDC target concentrating on forest monitoring. Both targets address ecosystems in Lebanon, specifically forests and biodiversity, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to improved resource efficiency and a more comprehensive approach to ecosystem management. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.2: Conduct a comprehensive review of existing incentives affecting biodiversity and ecosystems and develop a clear roadmap to ensure that incentives are aligned with conservation goals and sustainable practices, fostering biodiversity resilience and ecosystem health across Lebanon. This includes updating current legislation to incorporate positive incentives. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on the conservation and sustainable management of Lebanon's biodiversity and ecosystems, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets (terrestrial and marine) are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in policy implementation, leading to measurable benefits for biodiversity management. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.2: Conduct a comprehensive review of existing incentives affecting biodiversity and ecosystems and develop a clear roadmap to ensure that incentives are aligned with conservation goals and sustainable practices, fostering biodiversity resilience and ecosystem health across Lebanon. This includes updating current legislation to incorporate positive incentives. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation incentives and the NDC target addressing climate change impacts. Both targets operate within the broader context of biodiversity and ecosystems, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for ecosystem health in Lebanon. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.2: Conduct a comprehensive review of existing incentives affecting biodiversity and ecosystems and develop a clear roadmap to ensure that incentives are aligned with conservation goals and sustainable practices, fostering biodiversity resilience and ecosystem health across Lebanon. This includes updating current legislation to incorporate positive incentives. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem health and resilience, with the NBSAP target focusing on aligning incentives for conservation and the NDC target emphasizing rehabilitation and restoration of ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as improved biodiversity and ecosystem health in Lebanon can support the restoration and maintenance of degraded ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in ecological integrity and service delivery. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.2: Conduct a comprehensive review of existing incentives affecting biodiversity and ecosystems and develop a clear roadmap to ensure that incentives are aligned with conservation goals and sustainable practices, fostering biodiversity resilience and ecosystem health across Lebanon. This includes updating current legislation to incorporate positive incentives. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing incentives for conservation and the NDC target promoting ecosystem-based approaches through reforestation. The ecosystems involved are related, as reforesting upper watersheds can contribute to broader biodiversity goals in Lebanon, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved ecosystem resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.2: Conduct a comprehensive review of existing incentives affecting biodiversity and ecosystems and develop a clear roadmap to ensure that incentives are aligned with conservation goals and sustainable practices, fostering biodiversity resilience and ecosystem health across Lebanon. This includes updating current legislation to incorporate positive incentives. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity conservation while promoting sustainable practices in different sectors. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry all play a role in overall biodiversity and ecosystem health, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in both conservation and productivity. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.7: Provide financial incentives or subsidies to farmers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture and conservation agriculture. | NDC Adaptation Priority 1: Strengthen the agricultural sector’s resilience to enhance Lebanon’s agricultural output in a climate-smart manner to improve food security | Both targets focus on the agricultural sector, with the NBSAP target promoting sustainable practices and the NDC target enhancing climate-smart agricultural output. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in both environmental sustainability and food security, as sustainable practices can enhance resilience and productivity in agriculture. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.7: Provide financial incentives or subsidies to farmers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture and conservation agriculture. | NDC Key Action 1.3: Enhance direct engagement with farmers by implementing a nationwide agriculture orientation and capacity-building program, aimed at strengthening communication channels, improving agricultural practices, and fostering sustainable farming techniques. | Both targets focus on enhancing sustainable agricultural practices among farmers, with the NBSAP target promoting specific environmentally sustainable practices and the NDC target aiming to strengthen engagement and capacity-building. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets operate within the agriculture sector, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in sustainable farming techniques. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.7: Provide financial incentives or subsidies to farmers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture and conservation agriculture. | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | Both targets aim to promote sustainable agricultural practices, with the NBSAP focusing on environmental sustainability and the NDC emphasizing resilience and stability. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create measurable benefits for farmers and communities through shared practices and policies. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.7: Provide financial incentives or subsidies to farmers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture and conservation agriculture. | NDC Key Action 1.5: Create a resilience fund to support farmers in transitioning to more sustainable farming systems | Both targets aim to support farmers in adopting sustainable practices within the agriculture sector, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The actions proposed, while different in approach, can complement each other, as financial incentives could enhance the effectiveness of a resilience fund, leading to measurable benefits in transitioning to sustainable farming systems. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.7: Provide financial incentives or subsidies to farmers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture and conservation agriculture. | NDC Key Action 1.6: Conduct an in-depth analysis of key agriculture value chains and identify food security priorities in line with the National Agriculture Strategy focusing on agricultural growth, rural development, local agriculture input, sustainable food systems, and risk management. | Both targets aim to promote sustainable agricultural practices, with the NBSAP focusing on environmental sustainability and the NDC emphasizing food security and rural development. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies that improve both environmental health and food production outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.7: Provide financial incentives or subsidies to farmers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture and conservation agriculture. | NDC Key Action 1.8: Support the Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute and local nurseries by creating germplasm banks of animal breeds and plant material (climate-smart cultivars adapted to various climatic extremes, and of native tree species for their genetic pool and potential use as rootstocks) and supply nurseries with propagation material, and support seed multiplication programs | Both targets focus on enhancing agricultural practices and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target promoting sustainable practices among farmers and the NDC target supporting biodiversity through germplasm banks. The ecosystems of agriculture and biodiversity management are related, and aligning these targets could lead to increased resource efficiency and improved outcomes for both sustainable agriculture and biodiversity enhancement. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.7: Provide financial incentives or subsidies to farmers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture and conservation agriculture. | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on promoting sustainable agricultural practices and enhancing resilience to climate change, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, both targets address the agriculture ecosystem, and aligning them could lead to improved resource management and increased adoption of sustainable practices, resulting in measurable benefits for farmers and the environment. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.7: Provide financial incentives or subsidies to farmers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture and conservation agriculture. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to promote sustainable practices, with the NBSAP focusing on sustainable agriculture and the NDC emphasizing sustainable resource management in forests and rangelands. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable agricultural practices can enhance forest health and biodiversity, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.7: Provide financial incentives or subsidies to farmers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture and conservation agriculture. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on promoting sustainable practices and enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable agriculture and the NDC target addressing forest and rangeland management. Both ecosystems are interconnected, as sustainable agricultural practices can positively impact forest and rangeland health, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions that enhance overall environmental sustainability. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.7: Provide financial incentives or subsidies to farmers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture and conservation agriculture. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on promoting sustainable practices and managing biodiversity, which are interconnected. The ecosystems involved (agriculture and aquaculture for the NBSAP target, and terrestrial and marine ecosystems for the NDC target) can complement each other, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in environmental health and biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.7: Provide financial incentives or subsidies to farmers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture and conservation agriculture. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on promoting environmental sustainability and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable agricultural practices and the NDC target addressing climate change impacts on biodiversity. Both targets operate within the broader agricultural and vulnerable ecosystems context, suggesting that aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.7: Provide financial incentives or subsidies to farmers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture and conservation agriculture. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on promoting environmental sustainability and enhancing ecosystem health, which creates a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved—agriculture and aquaculture in the NBSAP target and degraded ecosystems in the NDC target—can be related, as sustainable agricultural practices can contribute to the restoration and maintenance of ecological integrity, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.7: Provide financial incentives or subsidies to farmers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture and conservation agriculture. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets aim to promote sustainable practices within the agriculture and aquaculture sectors, with a shared focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary actions that support both sustainable agricultural practices and biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.8: Increase the fines related to forests and fishing violations and logging in order to promote sustainable forestry management and minimize environmental degradation | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to promote sustainable management of natural resources, specifically focusing on forests and fisheries, which are interconnected ecosystems. The actions proposed in both targets, such as increasing fines for violations and restoring degraded landscapes, can complement each other, leading to improved compliance and enhanced ecosystem health in Lebanon. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.8: Increase the fines related to forests and fishing violations and logging in order to promote sustainable forestry management and minimize environmental degradation | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management of forest ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing compliance and reduction of violations, while the NDC target aims for broader sustainable development benefits for local communities. The ecosystems involved (forests) are directly related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create measurable benefits through improved compliance and community engagement in sustainable practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.8: Increase the fines related to forests and fishing violations and logging in order to promote sustainable forestry management and minimize environmental degradation | NDC Key Actions 2.4: Manage pest and disease outbreaks to protect forests and forest resources. | Both targets focus on forest ecosystems, with the NBSAP target aiming to promote sustainable forestry management while the NDC target seeks to protect forests from pest and disease outbreaks. Aligning these targets could lead to improved compliance with sustainable practices and enhanced forest health, creating measurable benefits through shared resources and coordinated management efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.8: Increase the fines related to forests and fishing violations and logging in order to promote sustainable forestry management and minimize environmental degradation | NDC Key Actions 2.5: Upgrade MoA capacity and equipment (i.e. vehicles, drones) and capacities as a first intervention to suppress fires, and supervise, monitor, and implement sustainable forest and rangeland management plans and sustainable harvesting of species of high economic value. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management of forests, with the NBSAP target emphasizing compliance and reduction of violations, while the NDC target aims to enhance fire suppression and management capacity. The ecosystems involved (forests) are directly related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and better overall management practices, benefiting both compliance and fire suppression efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.8: Increase the fines related to forests and fishing violations and logging in order to promote sustainable forestry management and minimize environmental degradation | NDC Key Actions 2.6: Develop unified forest monitoring and reporting systems aligned with global standards, and monitor land use changes, forest and range resource assessment using geospatial analysis and field surveys. | Both targets focus on forests, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management and compliance, while the NDC target aims to enhance monitoring and reporting systems. Aligning these targets could lead to improved enforcement of sustainable practices through better data and monitoring, ultimately resulting in measurable benefits for forest management and conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.8: Increase the fines related to forests and fishing violations and logging in order to promote sustainable forestry management and minimize environmental degradation | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and conservation of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable forestry and fishing, while the NDC target addresses broader terrestrial and marine biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are related, as forests and fishing environments can impact marine ecosystems, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and compliance with sustainable practices, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity preservation and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.8: Increase the fines related to forests and fishing violations and logging in order to promote sustainable forestry management and minimize environmental degradation | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable forestry and fishing practices, while the NDC target aims to enhance biodiversity resilience against climate change. Both targets address ecosystems that are interconnected, and aligning them could lead to improved compliance and resource efficiency, ultimately benefiting both sustainable practices and biodiversity resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.8: Increase the fines related to forests and fishing violations and logging in order to promote sustainable forestry management and minimize environmental degradation | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and promoting sustainable practices, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable forestry and fishing management, while the NDC target aims to restore and maintain ecosystem services. The ecosystems involved are related, as forests and fishing environments can impact and be impacted by broader terrestrial and coastal ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in ecosystem management. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.8: Increase the fines related to forests and fishing violations and logging in order to promote sustainable forestry management and minimize environmental degradation | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management of natural resources, specifically forestry and fisheries, which are interconnected ecosystems. Aligning these targets could enhance compliance and resilience in these sectors, leading to improved environmental outcomes and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.9: Offer tax credits or other financial incentives for companies and individuals involved in ecosystem restoration and sustainable forest management efforts | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem restoration and sustainable forest management, while the NDC target aims to strengthen agricultural resilience through sustainable practices. Both targets address interconnected ecosystems, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation, leading to measurable benefits for both environmental and agricultural stability. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.9: Offer tax credits or other financial incentives for companies and individuals involved in ecosystem restoration and sustainable forest management efforts | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem restoration and sustainable forest management, while the NDC target aims to enhance agricultural resilience and sustainable land management. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable forest management can support agricultural practices, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in both sectors. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.9: Offer tax credits or other financial incentives for companies and individuals involved in ecosystem restoration and sustainable forest management efforts | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to promote sustainable management of natural resources, with a focus on forest ecosystems. The NBSAP target's financial incentives can support the NDC target's restoration efforts, creating synergies that enhance resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in ecosystem health and community benefits. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.9: Offer tax credits or other financial incentives for companies and individuals involved in ecosystem restoration and sustainable forest management efforts | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | Both targets aim to promote sustainable management of ecosystems, with the NBSAP focusing on financial incentives for restoration and sustainable forest management, while the NDC emphasizes aligning these efforts with broader sustainable development goals. The ecosystems involved (forests and rangelands) are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create measurable benefits for both local communities and broader ecological outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.9: Offer tax credits or other financial incentives for companies and individuals involved in ecosystem restoration and sustainable forest management efforts | NDC Key Actions 2.2: Restoration of degraded lands affected by war, through reforestation, protection, assisted regeneration and other means | Both targets focus on ecosystem restoration, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable forest management and the NDC target addressing the restoration of degraded lands. The actions proposed in both targets can complement each other, as financial incentives could support reforestation and other restoration efforts, leading to improved land health and biodiversity. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.9: Offer tax credits or other financial incentives for companies and individuals involved in ecosystem restoration and sustainable forest management efforts | NDC Key Actions 2.5: Upgrade MoA capacity and equipment (i.e. vehicles, drones) and capacities as a first intervention to suppress fires, and supervise, monitor, and implement sustainable forest and rangeland management plans and sustainable harvesting of species of high economic value. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing restoration and sustainable forest management, while the NDC target aims to enhance fire suppression and sustainable management of forests and rangelands. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and effectiveness in managing forest ecosystems, as both targets address overlapping areas and audiences, potentially creating synergies in implementation. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.9: Offer tax credits or other financial incentives for companies and individuals involved in ecosystem restoration and sustainable forest management efforts | NDC Key Actions 2.6: Develop unified forest monitoring and reporting systems aligned with global standards, and monitor land use changes, forest and range resource assessment using geospatial analysis and field surveys. | The goals of both targets focus on forest management, with the NBSAP target incentivizing restoration efforts and the NDC target aiming for improved monitoring systems. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in ecosystem management by ensuring that restoration activities are informed by accurate monitoring and reporting. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.9: Offer tax credits or other financial incentives for companies and individuals involved in ecosystem restoration and sustainable forest management efforts | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem management and restoration, with the NBSAP focusing on sustainable forest management and the NDC emphasizing the sustainable management of terrestrial and marine biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed are related, as sustainable forest management can contribute to broader biodiversity goals, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance overall ecosystem health in Lebanon. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.9: Offer tax credits or other financial incentives for companies and individuals involved in ecosystem restoration and sustainable forest management efforts | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and management, with the NBSAP target promoting sustainable forest management and restoration, while the NDC target aims to minimize climate change impacts on biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are related, as sustainable forest management can contribute to the resilience of vulnerable ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.9: Offer tax credits or other financial incentives for companies and individuals involved in ecosystem restoration and sustainable forest management efforts | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem restoration and management, with the NBSAP focusing on financial incentives and the NDC emphasizing rehabilitation plans. The ecosystems targeted are related, as sustainable forest management can contribute to the restoration of degraded terrestrial ecosystems, creating synergies that enhance resource efficiency and measurable outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.9: Offer tax credits or other financial incentives for companies and individuals involved in ecosystem restoration and sustainable forest management efforts | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem restoration and sustainable management, with the NBSAP target incentivizing broader restoration efforts while the NDC target specifically addresses reforestation in upper watersheds. These ecosystems are related, and aligning the targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity and resilience through coordinated efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.9: Offer tax credits or other financial incentives for companies and individuals involved in ecosystem restoration and sustainable forest management efforts | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets aim to promote sustainable management and restoration of ecosystems, with the NBSAP focusing on forest management and the NDC encompassing a broader range of sectors including agriculture and fisheries. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in promoting biodiversity conservation and ecosystem resilience across interconnected ecosystems. |

**Pollution**

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| NBSAP National Action 7.3: Provide technical, operational and financial support for quarantine customs and border security forces to regulate the import of species for crops, landscape, aquaculture, domesticated animals, and aquarium trade sectors to avoid genetic pollution of local species and genotypes. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem integrity and reducing negative impacts on local species, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (crops, aquaculture, and degraded ecosystems) can be interrelated, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in ecosystem management. |
| NBSAP National Action 7.3: Provide technical, operational and financial support for quarantine customs and border security forces to regulate the import of species for crops, landscape, aquaculture, domesticated animals, and aquarium trade sectors to avoid genetic pollution of local species and genotypes. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on the sustainable management of ecosystems and the conservation of biodiversity, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets (aquaculture and agriculture) are related, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in food security and biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Reduce pollution and the negative impact of pollution by 2030, to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, considering cumulative effects, including (a) by reducing excess nutrients lost to the environment (b) by reducing the overall risk from pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals ; and (c) by reducing, and working towards better management of plastic pollution . | NDC Key Actions 3.5: Develop cost-effective wastewater treatment and reuse plants to preserve surface and groundwater quality, and enhance water pollution prevention measures, prioritizing nature-based solutions in rural areas. | The goals of both targets focus on reducing pollution and enhancing environmental quality, with the NBSAP target addressing broader biodiversity impacts while the NDC target specifically targets water quality. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as improved water quality directly supports biodiversity and ecosystem functions, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Reduce pollution and the negative impact of pollution by 2030, to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, considering cumulative effects, including (a) by reducing excess nutrients lost to the environment (b) by reducing the overall risk from pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals ; and (c) by reducing, and working towards better management of plastic pollution . | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and services, with the NBSAP target addressing pollution reduction and the NDC target emphasizing ecosystem rehabilitation. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as reducing pollution can directly improve the integrity and functionality of degraded ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem service delivery. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Reduce pollution and the negative impact of pollution by 2030, to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, considering cumulative effects, including (a) by reducing excess nutrients lost to the environment (b) by reducing the overall risk from pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals ; and (c) by reducing, and working towards better management of plastic pollution . | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and productivity while addressing pollution and biodiversity conservation. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable management in agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry can directly contribute to reducing pollution impacts, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.1: Enhance knowledge about nutrient management and use, and about integrated pest management, through public awareness, and targeted trainings that emphasize on the impacts of these nutrients on surrounding environments, the consequences of pesticides mis-use, and that promotes the use of biopesticides and safer alternatives. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing nutrient and pest management in agricultural environments, which can directly impact the ecological integrity of surrounding ecosystems. By aligning these targets, there is potential for improved practices in agriculture that support ecosystem rehabilitation efforts outlined in the NDC target, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem service delivery. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.1: Enhance knowledge about nutrient management and use, and about integrated pest management, through public awareness, and targeted trainings that emphasize on the impacts of these nutrients on surrounding environments, the consequences of pesticides mis-use, and that promotes the use of biopesticides and safer alternatives. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets focus on sustainable practices within agricultural ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing nutrient and pest management and the NDC target addressing broader sustainable management of agriculture and related sectors. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to improved practices that benefit both food security and environmental conservation, as they share a common audience and ecosystem focus. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.2: Implement the part of the national strategy developed by MoA related to nutrient management to prevent excess loss into the environment taking into account the point and non-point sources of excess nutrients (fertilizers, lost feed in aquaculture, etc.) | NDC Key Actions 3.5: Develop cost-effective wastewater treatment and reuse plants to preserve surface and groundwater quality, and enhance water pollution prevention measures, prioritizing nature-based solutions in rural areas. | Both targets aim to improve environmental quality by addressing nutrient and water pollution, with the NBSAP target focusing on agricultural and aquaculture environments and the NDC target on rural water quality management. The actions proposed in both targets can complement each other, as effective nutrient management in agriculture can reduce nutrient runoff into water systems, thereby enhancing the outcomes of wastewater treatment and pollution prevention measures. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.2: Implement the part of the national strategy developed by MoA related to nutrient management to prevent excess loss into the environment taking into account the point and non-point sources of excess nutrients (fertilizers, lost feed in aquaculture, etc.) | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The NBSAP target focuses on nutrient management in agricultural and aquaculture environments, which can directly impact the health of terrestrial and marine ecosystems highlighted in the NDC target. By implementing nutrient management strategies, both targets can work synergistically to reduce nutrient pollution, thereby enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services for Lebanese citizens. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.2: Implement the part of the national strategy developed by MoA related to nutrient management to prevent excess loss into the environment taking into account the point and non-point sources of excess nutrients (fertilizers, lost feed in aquaculture, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on improving environmental quality and ecosystem services, with the NBSAP target addressing nutrient pollution and the NDC target emphasizing ecological integrity. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as agricultural runoff can impact aquatic environments, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through integrated nutrient management and ecosystem rehabilitation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.2: Implement the part of the national strategy developed by MoA related to nutrient management to prevent excess loss into the environment taking into account the point and non-point sources of excess nutrients (fertilizers, lost feed in aquaculture, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets aim to enhance environmental quality and sustainability within agricultural and aquaculture ecosystems, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The actions proposed in both targets can complement each other, as nutrient management strategies can support the sustainable management of these ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in productivity and reduced nutrient pollution. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.3: Implement the part of the national strategy developed by MoA related to managing pesticides, fungicides, herbicides, and antibiotics to prevent their excess introduction into the environment taking into account the point and non-point sources of pollution. | NDC Key Actions 3.5: Develop cost-effective wastewater treatment and reuse plants to preserve surface and groundwater quality, and enhance water pollution prevention measures, prioritizing nature-based solutions in rural areas. | The goals of both targets focus on reducing pollution and enhancing environmental health, with the NBSAP target addressing agricultural chemicals and the NDC target focusing on water quality. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as agricultural runoff can impact water quality, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in both agricultural and water management practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.3: Implement the part of the national strategy developed by MoA related to managing pesticides, fungicides, herbicides, and antibiotics to prevent their excess introduction into the environment taking into account the point and non-point sources of pollution. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on improving ecosystem health and integrity, with the NBSAP target addressing pollution from agricultural chemicals and the NDC target emphasizing ecosystem restoration. The ecosystems involved are related, as agricultural practices can impact terrestrial and coastal ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through integrated management strategies that enhance both agricultural sustainability and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.3: Implement the part of the national strategy developed by MoA related to managing pesticides, fungicides, herbicides, and antibiotics to prevent their excess introduction into the environment taking into account the point and non-point sources of pollution. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable agricultural practices and environmental health, with the NBSAP target addressing pollution from agricultural chemicals and the NDC target emphasizing biodiversity conservation. Both targets operate within the agricultural sector, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable improvements in ecosystem health and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.4: Monitoring of pollutants levels in ecosystems of high conservation value (coastal areas , river mouths, rivers, wetlands, water springs) to identify areas of priority action. | NDC Key Actions 3.5: Develop cost-effective wastewater treatment and reuse plants to preserve surface and groundwater quality, and enhance water pollution prevention measures, prioritizing nature-based solutions in rural areas. | The goals of both targets focus on pollution management and water quality improvement, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (coastal areas and rural water environments) can be seen as related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced implementation of pollution prevention measures across different environments. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.4: Monitoring of pollutants levels in ecosystems of high conservation value (coastal areas , river mouths, rivers, wetlands, water springs) to identify areas of priority action. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets focus on the management and conservation of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing pollution management in high conservation value ecosystems, which can directly support the NDC target's goal of sustainably managing biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed in both targets (coastal and marine) are interconnected, and aligning these efforts could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable improvements in ecosystem health and biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.4: Monitoring of pollutants levels in ecosystems of high conservation value (coastal areas , river mouths, rivers, wetlands, water springs) to identify areas of priority action. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and integrity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing pollution management and the NDC target focusing on ecosystem rehabilitation. The ecosystems addressed are related, as coastal areas and wetlands can be impacted by pollution and are also part of broader ecological systems that require restoration, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in ecosystem management. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.4: Monitoring of pollutants levels in ecosystems of high conservation value (coastal areas , river mouths, rivers, wetlands, water springs) to identify areas of priority action. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and sustainability, with the NBSAP target addressing pollution management in ecosystems of high conservation value, while the NDC target emphasizes sustainable management in agriculture and related sectors. The ecosystems involved, such as coastal areas and wetlands, are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.5: In areas of priority action identified through NA 8.4, conduct capacity building for polluters and local authorities to define measures to mitigate, reduce or eliminate where possible pollution levels. | NDC Key Actions 3.5: Develop cost-effective wastewater treatment and reuse plants to preserve surface and groundwater quality, and enhance water pollution prevention measures, prioritizing nature-based solutions in rural areas. | Both targets aim to reduce pollution levels, with the NBSAP target focusing on pollution management in priority action areas and the NDC target emphasizing water quality management in rural environments. The actions of capacity building for polluters and developing wastewater treatment solutions can complement each other, leading to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in pollution reduction across both ecosystems. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.5: In areas of priority action identified through NA 8.4, conduct capacity building for polluters and local authorities to define measures to mitigate, reduce or eliminate where possible pollution levels. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on environmental management, with the NBSAP target addressing pollution reduction and the NDC target emphasizing biodiversity conservation. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as pollution management in priority areas can directly benefit the preservation of terrestrial and marine ecosystems, leading to measurable improvements in both pollution levels and biodiversity outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.5: In areas of priority action identified through NA 8.4, conduct capacity building for polluters and local authorities to define measures to mitigate, reduce or eliminate where possible pollution levels. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on improving environmental conditions, with the NBSAP target aiming to reduce pollution and the NDC target seeking to enhance ecosystem services. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as pollution management in priority areas can directly influence the health of degraded ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits through coordinated actions and resource optimization. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.5: In areas of priority action identified through NA 8.4, conduct capacity building for polluters and local authorities to define measures to mitigate, reduce or eliminate where possible pollution levels. | NDC Key Action 5.8: Integrate climate-resilient and walkable urban corridors into national and municipal urban planning and continuity of public spaces for improved air quality and reduced emissions. | Both targets aim to improve environmental quality, with the NBSAP target focusing on pollution reduction and the NDC target emphasizing air quality and emissions reduction in urban areas. The ecosystems involved are related, as urban pollution management can directly impact air quality, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and enhanced urban planning that supports both pollution control and climate resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.6: Improve the technical infrastructure of MoA, CNRS and LARI to conduct monitoring of pollution and chemical imports. | NDC Key Actions 3.5: Develop cost-effective wastewater treatment and reuse plants to preserve surface and groundwater quality, and enhance water pollution prevention measures, prioritizing nature-based solutions in rural areas. | The goals of both targets focus on pollution monitoring and prevention, with the NBSAP target emphasizing chemical imports and the NDC target addressing water quality. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in monitoring and managing pollution, particularly in rural areas where both ecosystems intersect. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.7: Update pesticide regulations and improve enforcement through banning hazardous chemicals from entering the market, in line with the GFC targets and guidelines. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing environmental health and ecosystem integrity, with the NBSAP target addressing hazardous pesticide use in agriculture and the NDC target emphasizing ecosystem restoration. By aligning these targets, there is potential for improved regulatory frameworks that support ecosystem rehabilitation, leading to measurable benefits in both agricultural practices and ecological outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.7: Update pesticide regulations and improve enforcement through banning hazardous chemicals from entering the market, in line with the GFC targets and guidelines. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural practices while considering environmental health and biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are related, as the agricultural sector is a key component of both targets, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in food security and biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.8: Reduce and prevent plastic pollution through the implementation of the National Integrated Solid Waste Management Strategy and emphasize on the impact of plastic pollution on surrounding habitats. | NDC Key Actions 3.5: Develop cost-effective wastewater treatment and reuse plants to preserve surface and groundwater quality, and enhance water pollution prevention measures, prioritizing nature-based solutions in rural areas. | The goals of both targets focus on pollution reduction, with the NBSAP target addressing plastic pollution and the NDC target focusing on water quality. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as plastic pollution can impact water quality, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced environmental outcomes through integrated waste and water management strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.8: Reduce and prevent plastic pollution through the implementation of the National Integrated Solid Waste Management Strategy and emphasize on the impact of plastic pollution on surrounding habitats. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on environmental health, with the NBSAP target addressing plastic pollution and the NDC target emphasizing biodiversity conservation. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as reducing plastic pollution can enhance the health of both terrestrial and marine ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource management and ecosystem services for Lebanese citizens. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.8: Reduce and prevent plastic pollution through the implementation of the National Integrated Solid Waste Management Strategy and emphasize on the impact of plastic pollution on surrounding habitats. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on improving ecosystem health and addressing environmental challenges, with the NBSAP target specifically targeting plastic pollution and the NDC target emphasizing ecosystem restoration. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as plastic pollution can significantly impact the health of terrestrial, inland water, and marine ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and enhanced ecological outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.8: Reduce and prevent plastic pollution through the implementation of the National Integrated Solid Waste Management Strategy and emphasize on the impact of plastic pollution on surrounding habitats. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on environmental sustainability, with the NBSAP target addressing plastic pollution and the NDC target emphasizing biodiversity conservation in agriculture and related sectors. The ecosystems involved can be interconnected, as plastic pollution can impact agricultural and aquatic environments, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource management and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.9: Assess the impact of pollution, with emphasis on phosphorus, from the 2024 war on natural (terrestrial, fresh water, and marine) and agricultural areas in areas affected by the 2024 war. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on environmental health and sustainable resource management, with the NBSAP target addressing pollution impacts that could affect the ecosystems targeted by the NDC. Additionally, both targets involve local communities and stakeholders, suggesting that collaborative efforts in monitoring pollution and restoring ecosystems could lead to improved outcomes in both areas. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.9: Assess the impact of pollution, with emphasis on phosphorus, from the 2024 war on natural (terrestrial, fresh water, and marine) and agricultural areas in areas affected by the 2024 war. | NDC Key Actions 3.5: Develop cost-effective wastewater treatment and reuse plants to preserve surface and groundwater quality, and enhance water pollution prevention measures, prioritizing nature-based solutions in rural areas. | Both targets focus on water quality and pollution management, with the NBSAP target assessing pollution impacts while the NDC target aims to enhance prevention measures. The ecosystems involved are related, as agricultural areas can impact water quality, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for pollution mitigation and water management. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.9: Assess the impact of pollution, with emphasis on phosphorus, from the 2024 war on natural (terrestrial, fresh water, and marine) and agricultural areas in areas affected by the 2024 war. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on addressing the impacts of the 2024 war on ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing pollution assessment and the NDC target aiming for ecosystem rehabilitation. Both targets address similar ecosystems affected by the war, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced ecological outcomes through coordinated monitoring and rehabilitation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.9: Assess the impact of pollution, with emphasis on phosphorus, from the 2024 war on natural (terrestrial, fresh water, and marine) and agricultural areas in areas affected by the 2024 war. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and productivity, with the NBSAP target addressing pollution impacts that can affect agricultural areas, which are also a focus of the NDC target. By aligning these targets, there is potential for improved resource management and mitigation strategies that enhance both agricultural resilience and biodiversity conservation, leading to measurable benefits in ecosystem services and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.10: Identify and map sources of marine litter in coastal and marine environments and develop plans for their management | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on managing and preserving marine ecosystems, with the NBSAP target specifically addressing marine litter, which is a significant issue affecting marine biodiversity. By aligning these targets, stakeholders can enhance resource efficiency and create complementary policies that improve both marine litter management and the overall conservation of marine biodiversity in Lebanon. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.10: Identify and map sources of marine litter in coastal and marine environments and develop plans for their management | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on improving ecosystem health and management, with the NBSAP target addressing marine litter and the NDC target emphasizing ecosystem services and integrity. Both targets operate within coastal and marine environments, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to enhanced resource efficiency and improved ecological outcomes through integrated management strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.10: Identify and map sources of marine litter in coastal and marine environments and develop plans for their management | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and conservation, with the NBSAP target addressing marine litter in coastal environments and the NDC target emphasizing biodiversity in agriculture, aquaculture, and fisheries. Given that coastal and marine ecosystems can be influenced by agricultural and aquaculture practices, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and enhanced ecosystem health, benefiting both marine environments and food security. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to promote sustainable management of natural resources, with a focus on enhancing ecosystem health and food security. The ecosystems involved (agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, forests, and rangelands) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets emphasize the sustainable management and conservation of biodiversity, with a focus on enhancing ecosystem functions and services. The ecosystems addressed (agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry in the NBSAP target and terrestrial and marine ecosystems in the NDC target) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary policy implementation, ultimately benefiting food security and ecosystem preservation. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management in agriculture and related sectors, while the NDC target aims at restoring and maintaining ecosystem integrity. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as sustainable agricultural practices can support the health of terrestrial and coastal ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved ecological outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets share a common goal of sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry while conserving biodiversity, indicating a meaningful connection. The ecosystems are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and enhanced ecosystem services, as both targets aim to improve food security and resilience in these sectors. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Actions 3.5: Develop cost-effective wastewater treatment and reuse plants to preserve surface and groundwater quality, and enhance water pollution prevention measures, prioritizing nature-based solutions in rural areas. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and resource management, with the NBSAP target addressing sustainable agricultural practices and the NDC target emphasizing water quality management. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable agriculture can positively impact water quality through better management practices, creating measurable benefits in resource efficiency and pollution reduction. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and ecological integrity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable agricultural practices and the NDC target aiming to restore ecosystem services. The agricultural sector can benefit from improved ecosystem services, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and enhanced agricultural productivity through ecosystem rehabilitation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management within the agricultural sector, with the NBSAP emphasizing sustainable agriculture practices and the NDC highlighting biodiversity conservation. The ecosystems involved are related, as agriculture is a key component of food systems that also includes aquaculture and forestry, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and improve overall productivity and resilience in food systems. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem functions and services, with the NBSAP focusing on broader ecosystem contributions and the NDC specifically targeting forest cover and sustainable resource management in Lebanon. The ecosystems involved are related, as forests can provide essential services that align with the broader goals of nature-based solutions, creating potential for resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in both policies. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Actions 3.5: Develop cost-effective wastewater treatment and reuse plants to preserve surface and groundwater quality, and enhance water pollution prevention measures, prioritizing nature-based solutions in rural areas. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem functions and services, with the NBSAP target focusing on broader ecosystem contributions and the NDC target specifically addressing water quality through nature-based solutions. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as improved water quality can enhance overall ecosystem health, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and implementation effectiveness. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem functions and services, with the NBSAP focusing on broader nature-based solutions and the NDC emphasizing sustainable management of Lebanon's biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as terrestrial and marine ecosystems can influence each other, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and equitable access to ecosystem services for Lebanese citizens. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets share a common goal of restoring and enhancing nature's contributions to people, with actions focused on implementing nature-based solutions. The ecosystems addressed are related, as both targets aim to improve ecosystem services, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and enhanced ecological integrity. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize enhancing ecosystem services and resilience, with the NBSAP focusing on broader ecosystem functions and the NDC specifically addressing agricultural and aquatic systems. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and measurable benefits in food security and biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP Target 13: Conserve the area and quality, and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban (design and conserve urban areas) and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature, and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and to the provision of ecosystem functions and services | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets emphasize the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity, albeit in different contexts (urban vs. terrestrial and marine ecosystems). The ecosystems mentioned can be seen as interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in biodiversity management efforts, leading to measurable benefits for both urban and broader ecological contexts. |
| NBSAP Target 13: Conserve the area and quality, and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban (design and conserve urban areas) and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature, and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and to the provision of ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets emphasize enhancing ecological integrity and connectivity, with a focus on improving ecosystem services. The ecosystems addressed, while different in specific contexts (urban vs. degraded ecosystems), can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions that benefit both urban biodiversity and ecosystem rehabilitation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 13: Conserve the area and quality, and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban (design and conserve urban areas) and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature, and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and to the provision of ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity, albeit in different ecosystems. The ecosystems of urban areas and agricultural sectors can be interconnected, as urban planning can influence agricultural practices and vice versa, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP Target 13: Conserve the area and quality, and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban (design and conserve urban areas) and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature, and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and to the provision of ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 5.8: Integrate climate-resilient and walkable urban corridors into national and municipal urban planning and continuity of public spaces for improved air quality and reduced emissions. | Both targets focus on urban environments and aim to improve quality of life through sustainable planning. The NBSAP target emphasizes biodiversity and ecosystem services, while the NDC target addresses air quality and emissions; aligning them could enhance urban resilience and promote healthier, more sustainable urban spaces through integrated planning efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 18: By 2030, at least 40% of large enterprises (those with over 250 employees) and 20% of medium enterprises (those with 50-249 employees) have implemented plans for sustainable production in key sectors (i.e. industrial, agriculture, energy, and tourism), to mitigate or prevent negative impacts on ecosystems from the use of natural resources | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to promote sustainable resource management, with the NBSAP focusing on sustainable production in key sectors and the NDC emphasizing the restoration and sustainable management of specific ecosystems in Lebanon. The ecosystems involved (forests, rangelands, and fisheries) can be seen as part of the broader natural resource management framework, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable outcomes in both sustainable production and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 18: By 2030, at least 40% of large enterprises (those with over 250 employees) and 20% of medium enterprises (those with 50-249 employees) have implemented plans for sustainable production in key sectors (i.e. industrial, agriculture, energy, and tourism), to mitigate or prevent negative impacts on ecosystems from the use of natural resources | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable production and the NDC target focusing on ecosystem rehabilitation. The ecosystems addressed, while different in specific focus, can be interconnected, particularly as sustainable production practices can support the restoration and maintenance of degraded ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecological integrity. |
| NBSAP Target 18: By 2030, at least 40% of large enterprises (those with over 250 employees) and 20% of medium enterprises (those with 50-249 employees) have implemented plans for sustainable production in key sectors (i.e. industrial, agriculture, energy, and tourism), to mitigate or prevent negative impacts on ecosystems from the use of natural resources | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and the mitigation of negative impacts on ecosystems, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets (agriculture and related sectors) are interrelated, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and sustainable production practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 18.1: Implement the National Integrated Solid Waste Management Strategy across industrial, agriculture, energy, and tourism sectors to transition the country towards a Circular Economy | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability and improved resource management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing waste management and the NDC target promoting sustainable use of natural resources. The ecosystems involved, while different in specific focus, can be interconnected through sustainable practices that enhance overall environmental health, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem restoration. |
| NBSAP National Action 18.1: Implement the National Integrated Solid Waste Management Strategy across industrial, agriculture, energy, and tourism sectors to transition the country towards a Circular Economy | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and ecological integrity, with the NBSAP target addressing waste management and the NDC target emphasizing ecosystem restoration. The ecosystems involved, particularly in the industrial and agricultural sectors, can directly impact the health of terrestrial and coastal ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable ecological benefits. |
| NBSAP National Action 18.1: Implement the National Integrated Solid Waste Management Strategy across industrial, agriculture, energy, and tourism sectors to transition the country towards a Circular Economy | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability and improved management practices within their respective sectors, with the NBSAP target emphasizing waste management and the NDC target focusing on biodiversity and food security. The ecosystems involved (agriculture and tourism) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementing sustainable practices across these sectors. |
| NBSAP National Action 18.2: Conduct targeted awareness campaigns on the need to endorse sustainable strategies (e.g., sustainable production, and sustainable consumption targeting consumers etc.) by: ● Developing sector-specific educational materials for 4 key industries ● Launching a public media campaign targeting consumers, with annual surveys to measure impact and behavior change | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on promoting sustainability and enhancing ecosystem services, which are interconnected. The ecosystems addressed in both targets can overlap, particularly in areas where sustainable production and consumption practices can support the rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecological integrity. |
| NBSAP National Action 18.2: Conduct targeted awareness campaigns on the need to endorse sustainable strategies (e.g., sustainable production, and sustainable consumption targeting consumers etc.) by: ● Developing sector-specific educational materials for 4 key industries ● Launching a public media campaign targeting consumers, with annual surveys to measure impact and behavior change | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on promoting sustainable practices, with the NBSAP target emphasizing consumer awareness and the NDC target addressing sustainable management in specific sectors. The ecosystems involved (sustainable production and consumption versus agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in promoting sustainable strategies across these sectors. |
| NBSAP Target 19: Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices, including by establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks, improving education and access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives, and by 2030, reduce Lebanon’s national footprint of consumption in an equitable manner, including reducing overconsumption, and waste generation including food waste, in order for all people to live well in harmony with nature | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable practices, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable consumption and waste management, while the NDC target promotes sustainable resource use and forest cover. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable consumption can reduce pressure on natural resources, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 19: Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices, including by establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks, improving education and access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives, and by 2030, reduce Lebanon’s national footprint of consumption in an equitable manner, including reducing overconsumption, and waste generation including food waste, in order for all people to live well in harmony with nature | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability and equitable access to resources, with the NBSAP target addressing sustainable consumption and waste management, while the NDC target emphasizes biodiversity conservation. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable consumption practices can directly impact the health of terrestrial and marine ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in both areas. |
| NBSAP Target 19: Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices, including by establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks, improving education and access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives, and by 2030, reduce Lebanon’s national footprint of consumption in an equitable manner, including reducing overconsumption, and waste generation including food waste, in order for all people to live well in harmony with nature | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability and improving ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable consumption and waste management, while the NDC target aims to restore and enhance ecosystem services. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as sustainable consumption practices can reduce pressure on ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved ecological outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 19: Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices, including by establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks, improving education and access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives, and by 2030, reduce Lebanon’s national footprint of consumption in an equitable manner, including reducing overconsumption, and waste generation including food waste, in order for all people to live well in harmony with nature | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability and resource management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable consumption and waste reduction, while the NDC target aims at sustainable management of natural resources. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable consumption practices can enhance the resilience and productivity of agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP National Action 19.2: Develop and implement a national strategy to reduce marine litter by encouraging and enabling sustainable consumption choices. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on the sustainable management of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target specifically addressing marine litter, which directly impacts marine biodiversity. By aligning these targets, there is potential for measurable benefits through shared actions that promote sustainable consumption and conservation efforts, ultimately enhancing the health of both marine and terrestrial ecosystems in Lebanon. |
| NBSAP National Action 19.2: Develop and implement a national strategy to reduce marine litter by encouraging and enabling sustainable consumption choices. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target focusing on reducing marine litter and the NDC target addressing broader ecological integrity in marine and coastal ecosystems. By aligning these targets, there is potential for measurable benefits through shared actions that promote sustainable consumption and rehabilitation efforts, ultimately leading to improved marine environments and reduced litter. |
| NBSAP National Action 19.2: Develop and implement a national strategy to reduce marine litter by encouraging and enabling sustainable consumption choices. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability and conservation, with the NBSAP target addressing marine litter and the NDC target emphasizing biodiversity in agriculture, aquaculture, and fisheries. Given that marine ecosystems are integral to fisheries and aquaculture, aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable outcomes in reducing marine litter while promoting sustainable practices in related sectors. |

**Capacity building and development**

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
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| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity monitoring and the NDC target promoting sustainable agricultural practices. Both targets address ecosystems that are interconnected, as agricultural practices can significantly impact biodiversity, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in both biodiversity management and agricultural resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity monitoring and the NDC target aiming to improve agricultural sustainability. The ecosystems involved—biodiversity-rich areas and agricultural landscapes—can be interconnected, allowing for resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance both biodiversity and agricultural resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing monitoring and the NDC target focusing on sustainable management practices. Both targets address ecosystems that are interrelated, as forests and rangelands can be part of broader terrestrial environments, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits for local communities and biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Key Actions 2.5: Upgrade MoA capacity and equipment (i.e. vehicles, drones) and capacities as a first intervention to suppress fires, and supervise, monitor, and implement sustainable forest and rangeland management plans and sustainable harvesting of species of high economic value. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing management practices related to fire suppression and biodiversity, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems of forests and rangelands are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and better management outcomes for both biodiversity and sustainable forest practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to manage and conserve biodiversity, with the NBSAP focusing on monitoring high biodiversity areas and the NDC emphasizing sustainable management of terrestrial and marine ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed are related, as terrestrial ecosystems can influence marine environments, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to improved biodiversity outcomes through shared monitoring and management efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecological integrity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing monitoring and management, while the NDC target aims to increase resilience against climate change impacts. Both targets address ecosystems of high biodiversity importance, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in biodiversity management and climate resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and managing ecosystems effectively, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets overlap, as both involve terrestrial and coastal environments, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in biodiversity management and ecosystem rehabilitation. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation and management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing monitoring and the NDC target focusing on sustainable management practices. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as agricultural and forestry practices can significantly impact terrestrial and aquatic environments, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.8: Disseminate existing guidelines on forest and rangeland management and conduct the necessary capacity building for at least 30 technicians in MoA, NGOs and municipalities to implement management plans for their forests and range resources. | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and management practices, with the NBSAP target emphasizing capacity building for technicians in forest and rangeland management, which can support sustainable agricultural practices outlined in the NDC target. Both targets operate within related ecosystems, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in agricultural resilience and environmental stability. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.8: Disseminate existing guidelines on forest and rangeland management and conduct the necessary capacity building for at least 30 technicians in MoA, NGOs and municipalities to implement management plans for their forests and range resources. | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing management practices and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing capacity building in forest and rangeland management, while the NDC target aims to improve sustainable land and water resource management for farmers. The ecosystems of forests and rangelands can be related to agricultural practices, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and shared knowledge, ultimately enhancing both agricultural productivity and environmental sustainability. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.8: Disseminate existing guidelines on forest and rangeland management and conduct the necessary capacity building for at least 30 technicians in MoA, NGOs and municipalities to implement management plans for their forests and range resources. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing management practices in forests and rangelands, with the NBSAP target emphasizing capacity building for technicians and the NDC target aiming for broader sustainable development benefits. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits by ensuring that trained technicians can effectively implement biodiversity conservation strategies that also support local communities economically and socially. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.8: Disseminate existing guidelines on forest and rangeland management and conduct the necessary capacity building for at least 30 technicians in MoA, NGOs and municipalities to implement management plans for their forests and range resources. | NDC Key Actions 2.5: Upgrade MoA capacity and equipment (i.e. vehicles, drones) and capacities as a first intervention to suppress fires, and supervise, monitor, and implement sustainable forest and rangeland management plans and sustainable harvesting of species of high economic value. | Both targets focus on enhancing the capacity for managing forests and rangelands, with the NBSAP target emphasizing technician training and the NDC target focusing on upgrading equipment and capacity for fire suppression. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and effectiveness in implementing sustainable management practices, as trained technicians could better utilize upgraded equipment for fire suppression and management. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.8: Disseminate existing guidelines on forest and rangeland management and conduct the necessary capacity building for at least 30 technicians in MoA, NGOs and municipalities to implement management plans for their forests and range resources. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem management and resilience, with the NBSAP target aiming to improve forest and rangeland management, which can contribute to the broader goal of increasing biodiversity resilience outlined in the NDC target. Additionally, both targets address stakeholders involved in ecosystem management, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to more efficient resource use and improved outcomes for vulnerable ecosystems. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.8: Disseminate existing guidelines on forest and rangeland management and conduct the necessary capacity building for at least 30 technicians in MoA, NGOs and municipalities to implement management plans for their forests and range resources. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing management practices in forestry and related ecosystems, with the NBSAP target specifically aiming to build technician capacity in forest management, which directly supports the NDC target's broader aim of sustainable management across multiple sectors, including forestry. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity conservation and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.8: Disseminate existing guidelines on forest and rangeland management and conduct the necessary capacity building for at least 30 technicians in MoA, NGOs and municipalities to implement management plans for their forests and range resources. | NDC Key Action 6.3: Build capacities to develop and implement a response framework and response plans at all levels (sectoral, national, local, community and infrastructure), including capacity building on standard operational procedures for various risk-vulnerable groups. | The goals of both targets focus on capacity building, albeit in different contexts, which suggests a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved can be seen as nested within broader environmental management frameworks, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and improve implementation outcomes across both areas. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.5: Develop and regularly update management plans for all existing nature reserves, incorporating biodiversity conservation, community engagement, and sustainable use strategies (in accordance with the NRs legislation). The management plans should be developed by the NRs committees and MoE and involving local communities and relevant stakeholders. | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and resilience within their respective ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation in nature reserves and the NDC target promoting sustainable agricultural practices. Both targets involve local communities and stakeholders, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in biodiversity and agricultural resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.5: Develop and regularly update management plans for all existing nature reserves, incorporating biodiversity conservation, community engagement, and sustainable use strategies (in accordance with the NRs legislation). The management plans should be developed by the NRs committees and MoE and involving local communities and relevant stakeholders. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation while engaging local communities, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems of nature reserves and forests/rangelands are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and collaborative management efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.5: Develop and regularly update management plans for all existing nature reserves, incorporating biodiversity conservation, community engagement, and sustainable use strategies (in accordance with the NRs legislation). The management plans should be developed by the NRs committees and MoE and involving local communities and relevant stakeholders. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing management plans for nature reserves and the NDC target aiming for sustainable management of terrestrial and marine ecosystems. Since nature reserves can be part of broader terrestrial ecosystems, aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and community engagement, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity preservation and equitable access to ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.5: Develop and regularly update management plans for all existing nature reserves, incorporating biodiversity conservation, community engagement, and sustainable use strategies (in accordance with the NRs legislation). The management plans should be developed by the NRs committees and MoE and involving local communities and relevant stakeholders. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation in nature reserves and the NDC target addressing resilience against climate change impacts. Both targets involve stakeholders that can collaborate on management plans and actions, creating synergies that can lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity conservation and climate resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.5: Develop and regularly update management plans for all existing nature reserves, incorporating biodiversity conservation, community engagement, and sustainable use strategies (in accordance with the NRs legislation). The management plans should be developed by the NRs committees and MoE and involving local communities and relevant stakeholders. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services, with the NBSAP target emphasizing management plans for nature reserves and the NDC target aiming for ecosystem rehabilitation. Both targets address related ecosystems, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity conservation and community engagement. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.5: Develop and regularly update management plans for all existing nature reserves, incorporating biodiversity conservation, community engagement, and sustainable use strategies (in accordance with the NRs legislation). The management plans should be developed by the NRs committees and MoE and involving local communities and relevant stakeholders. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation while engaging communities and stakeholders, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (nature reserves and agricultural/aquaculture sectors) can be seen as interrelated, as sustainable management practices in agriculture and fisheries can support biodiversity conservation efforts in adjacent nature reserves, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.7: Recruit and train qualified management teams for nature reserves, focusing on biodiversity conservation and community engagement. | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing community engagement and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation in nature reserves and the NDC target promoting sustainable agricultural practices. Both ecosystems are interconnected, as healthy nature reserves can support agricultural resilience, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits for both biodiversity and agricultural stability. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.7: Recruit and train qualified management teams for nature reserves, focusing on biodiversity conservation and community engagement. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation while engaging local communities, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems of nature reserves and forests/rangelands can be seen as related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and collaborative management efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.7: Recruit and train qualified management teams for nature reserves, focusing on biodiversity conservation and community engagement. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP emphasizing community engagement in nature reserves and the NDC targeting sustainable management of terrestrial and marine ecosystems in Lebanon. The ecosystems are related, as nature reserves can be part of broader terrestrial ecosystems, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and community involvement in biodiversity management, leading to measurable conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.7: Recruit and train qualified management teams for nature reserves, focusing on biodiversity conservation and community engagement. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation and community engagement, while the NDC target aims to increase resilience against climate change impacts. Both targets address ecosystems, with the NBSAP focusing on nature reserves and the NDC on vulnerable ecosystems, suggesting a nested relationship that could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions in implementation. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.7: Recruit and train qualified management teams for nature reserves, focusing on biodiversity conservation and community engagement. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (nature reserves and degraded ecosystems) can be related, as effective management of nature reserves can contribute to the restoration and maintenance of surrounding ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and community engagement. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.7: Recruit and train qualified management teams for nature reserves, focusing on biodiversity conservation and community engagement. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity while engaging communities and managing natural resources sustainably. The ecosystems involved are related, as nature reserves can support agricultural and forestry practices, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 6.4: Conduct capacity building for implicated public institutions (MoA Forest guards and quarantine services, PA rangers, custom services, border security forces, municipal police, etc.) on national and international regulations related to harvesting and trade of wild species and on species protected/regulated nationally and internationally (IUCN red list, CITES and other international conventions), to allow them to better enforce related laws and guidelines. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and sustainable management of natural resources, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (wildlife conservation and agriculture/aquaculture) can be seen as interrelated, and aligning these targets could lead to improved enforcement of regulations that support sustainable practices, ultimately enhancing food security and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.5: In areas of priority action identified through NA 8.4, conduct capacity building for polluters and local authorities to define measures to mitigate, reduce or eliminate where possible pollution levels. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on environmental management, with the NBSAP target addressing pollution reduction and the NDC target emphasizing biodiversity conservation. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as pollution management in priority areas can directly benefit the preservation of terrestrial and marine ecosystems, leading to measurable improvements in both pollution levels and biodiversity outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.5: In areas of priority action identified through NA 8.4, conduct capacity building for polluters and local authorities to define measures to mitigate, reduce or eliminate where possible pollution levels. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on reducing negative impacts on ecosystems, with the NBSAP target addressing pollution and the NDC target emphasizing climate change resilience. Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem health, and aligning them could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions in managing pollution and climate impacts on vulnerable ecosystems. |
| NBSAP National Action 8.5: In areas of priority action identified through NA 8.4, conduct capacity building for polluters and local authorities to define measures to mitigate, reduce or eliminate where possible pollution levels. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on improving environmental conditions, with the NBSAP target aiming to reduce pollution and the NDC target seeking to enhance ecosystem services. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as pollution management in priority areas can directly impact the health of degraded ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits through coordinated actions. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, with the NBSAP target addressing biodiversity and the NDC target emphasizing agricultural resilience. Both ecosystems are interconnected, as healthy biodiversity supports sustainable agricultural practices, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem stability. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, albeit in different ecosystems (biodiversity vs. agriculture). The actions proposed in both targets can complement each other, as improved water management and sustainable land practices in agriculture can positively impact biodiversity, creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing climate change impacts and the NDC target focusing on sustainable development in forest and rangeland management. The ecosystems involved are related, as forests and rangelands can be affected by climate change, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through integrated management strategies that support both biodiversity conservation and community well-being. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing climate change impacts and the NDC target focusing on sustainable management of ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed are related, as both terrestrial and marine ecosystems can be affected by climate change, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | Both targets share a common goal of minimizing the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increasing its resilience, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed are related, as the NBSAP target focuses on biodiversity and ecosystems affected by climate change, while the NDC target specifically mentions vulnerable ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions in implementation. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem resilience and integrity, with a focus on nature-based solutions. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as biodiversity affected by climate change can overlap with degraded ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in ecosystem restoration and climate adaptation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and managing ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity resilience to climate change and the NDC target focusing on sustainable management of food systems while conserving biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry can be affected by climate change, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance both biodiversity and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, albeit in different ecosystems. The NBSAP target's emphasis on biodiversity resilience in natural ecosystems can complement the NDC target's focus on agricultural resilience, as healthy ecosystems support sustainable agriculture, leading to measurable benefits in resource management and conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing adaptation plans for vulnerable ecosystems and the NDC target aiming to mainstream biodiversity conservation. The ecosystems of natural ecosystems and forests/rangelands can be seen as interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions that benefit both biodiversity and local communities. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP focusing on adaptation plans for vulnerable ecosystems and the NDC emphasizing sustainable management of biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed in both targets can be seen as interconnected, particularly as Lebanon's terrestrial ecosystems may influence marine biodiversity, creating potential for resource efficiency and complementary actions in conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity resilience in the face of climate change, with the NBSAP target focusing on specific adaptation plans and conservation projects, while the NDC target encompasses broader mitigation and adaptation actions. The ecosystems addressed are related, as vulnerable natural ecosystems are likely to include those identified in the NDC, and aligning these targets could optimize resources and create synergies in implementation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem resilience and integrity, with a focus on vulnerable ecosystems. The ecosystems targeted in both policies can be related, as natural ecosystems may include degraded areas that require rehabilitation, and aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing natural ecosystems and the NDC target addressing agricultural and forestry sectors, which can be interconnected. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies that enhance ecosystem services while promoting conservation and restoration efforts across both natural and managed ecosystems. |
| NBSAP Target 10: By 2030, ensure that the management and use of at least 10 wild used species is sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and high protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by local communities | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable practices that enhance social, economic, and environmental benefits, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems of biodiversity management and agriculture are interrelated, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and resilience in both sectors. |
| NBSAP Target 10: By 2030, ensure that the management and use of at least 10 wild used species is sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and high protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by local communities | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | Both targets aim to enhance the sustainable management of ecosystems while providing social and economic benefits to local communities. The ecosystems of biodiversity management and forest/rangeland management are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem service provision. |
| NBSAP Target 10: By 2030, ensure that the management and use of at least 10 wild used species is sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and high protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by local communities | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to sustainably manage biodiversity, with the NBSAP focusing on wild species and the NDC addressing broader terrestrial and marine ecosystems in Lebanon. The actions proposed in both targets can complement each other, leading to enhanced resource efficiency and measurable benefits for local communities and Lebanese citizens reliant on biodiversity. |
| NBSAP Target 10: By 2030, ensure that the management and use of at least 10 wild used species is sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and high protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by local communities | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management of wild species and the NDC target aiming to increase resilience against climate change impacts. Both targets address vulnerable ecosystems and communities, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved outcomes for biodiversity management and climate resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 10: By 2030, ensure that the management and use of at least 10 wild used species is sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and high protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by local communities | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and biodiversity, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets can be related, as sustainable management of wild species can contribute to the restoration and maintenance of ecological integrity, leading to measurable benefits for both biodiversity and local communities. |
| NBSAP Target 10: By 2030, ensure that the management and use of at least 10 wild used species is sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and high protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by local communities | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize sustainable management and conservation of biodiversity, with a focus on enhancing resilience and productivity in various sectors. The ecosystems addressed are related, as sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry can directly benefit from the sustainable use of wild species, creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary policies. |
| NBSAP National Action 10.3: Establish a robust system of knowledge sharing in ethnobotanic agrobiodiversity between relevant ministries, research institutes and major commercial users | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural practices and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing knowledge sharing in ethnobotanic agrobiodiversity, which can support sustainable agricultural practices outlined in the NDC target. Additionally, both targets address ecosystems related to agriculture, suggesting that collaboration could lead to improved practices and outcomes in both areas, creating measurable benefits through shared resources and knowledge. |
| NBSAP National Action 10.3: Establish a robust system of knowledge sharing in ethnobotanic agrobiodiversity between relevant ministries, research institutes and major commercial users | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets emphasize enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services, with the NBSAP target focusing on ethnobotanic agrobiodiversity and the NDC target on forests and rangelands, which can be interconnected. By facilitating knowledge sharing and collaboration among relevant stakeholders, both targets can create synergies that lead to improved practices and economic benefits for local communities, thereby optimizing resources and enhancing overall biodiversity conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 10.3: Establish a robust system of knowledge sharing in ethnobotanic agrobiodiversity between relevant ministries, research institutes and major commercial users | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing knowledge sharing in ethnobotanic agrobiodiversity and the NDC target aiming to increase resilience against climate change impacts. The ecosystems involved are related, as ethnobotanic agrobiodiversity can contribute to the resilience of vulnerable ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved practices and resource efficiency in addressing both biodiversity and climate change challenges. |
| NBSAP National Action 10.3: Establish a robust system of knowledge sharing in ethnobotanic agrobiodiversity between relevant ministries, research institutes and major commercial users | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and knowledge sharing, which are interconnected. The ecosystems involved, particularly in the context of ethnobotanic agrobiodiversity and broader ecological integrity, can create synergies that improve practices and outcomes in both areas, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and stakeholder engagement. |
| NBSAP National Action 10.3: Establish a robust system of knowledge sharing in ethnobotanic agrobiodiversity between relevant ministries, research institutes and major commercial users | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity and sustainable practices, with the NBSAP target focusing on ethnobotanic agrobiodiversity and the NDC target addressing broader agricultural and ecological systems. Aligning these targets could enhance knowledge sharing and practices in ethnobotanic agrobiodiversity, which can contribute to the sustainable management of agriculture and forestry, leading to measurable benefits in resilience and productivity. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem functions and services, while the NDC target aims at agricultural resilience through sustainable practices. Both targets address ecosystems and audiences that overlap, suggesting that aligning them could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved outcomes for both ecosystems and agricultural practices. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | Both targets aim to enhance resilience and improve ecosystem services, with the NBSAP target focusing on broader ecosystem functions and the NDC target specifically addressing agricultural resilience. The ecosystems involved (agriculture and broader ecosystems) can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and enhanced agricultural practices that benefit both farmers and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem services and contribute to sustainable development, with the NBSAP focusing on broader ecosystem functions and the NDC emphasizing forest and rangeland management. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and collaborative management efforts, ultimately enhancing both biodiversity conservation and community well-being. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem functions and services, with the NBSAP focusing on broader nature-based solutions and the NDC emphasizing sustainable management of Lebanon's biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as terrestrial and marine ecosystems can influence each other, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and equitable access to ecosystem services for Lebanese citizens. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance resilience and improve ecosystem functions, with a shared focus on nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as vulnerable ecosystems to climate change can include those providing essential services, leading to measurable benefits through coordinated actions and resource optimization. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets share a common goal of restoring and enhancing nature's contributions to people, with a focus on ecosystem services. The ecosystems addressed are related, as both targets involve the management and rehabilitation of ecosystems that provide critical services, suggesting that aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in ecological integrity and service delivery. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize enhancing ecosystem services and resilience, with the NBSAP focusing on broader ecosystem functions and the NDC specifically addressing agricultural and aquatic systems. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in both biodiversity conservation and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 1.3: Enhance direct engagement with farmers by implementing a nationwide agriculture orientation and capacity-building program, aimed at strengthening communication channels, improving agricultural practices, and fostering sustainable farming techniques. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural practices, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and resilience, while the NDC target aims to strengthen farmer engagement and sustainable techniques. Both targets operate within the agriculture ecosystem and target similar stakeholders, suggesting that collaboration could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in agricultural sustainability. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | Both targets focus on enhancing agricultural resilience and sustainability, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems addressed are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions in ecosystem restoration and sustainable agricultural practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 1.10: Coordinate with national DRR efforts to enhance LARI’s capacity to provide efficient, agriculture-specific early-warning services for farmers and fishers, particularly for climate adversities and pest outbreaks including preventive, anticipatory, or curative measures | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and ecosystem restoration, while the NDC target aims to improve early-warning services for climate adversities. Both targets operate within the agriculture sector and can create synergies by integrating biodiversity considerations into early-warning systems, leading to improved preparedness and reduced losses in agricultural practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | Both targets focus on enhancing agricultural resilience and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and ecosystem restoration, while the NDC target addresses climate resilience and resource management. The ecosystems of agriculture and water resource management are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary practices that enhance both biodiversity and climate resilience in agricultural settings. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets emphasize biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target focusing on agriculture and ecosystem restoration, while the NDC target addresses forest and rangeland management. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits through shared actions that enhance biodiversity conservation across different ecosystems, ultimately benefiting local communities and agricultural stakeholders. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity and ecosystem management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing agricultural biodiversity and resilience, while the NDC target addresses broader terrestrial and marine biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are related, as agricultural practices can impact terrestrial ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and enhanced conservation efforts through collaborative actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity resilience, with the NBSAP target focusing on agricultural practices and ecosystem restoration, while the NDC target addresses climate change impacts on vulnerable ecosystems. Their actions can complement each other, as implementing agro-forestry and ecosystem restoration can directly contribute to mitigating climate change effects, leading to measurable benefits in both agricultural and vulnerable ecosystems. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and integrity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing agrobiodiversity and the NDC target addressing broader ecosystem services. Both targets operate within the agricultural and ecosystem restoration areas, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity and ecosystem service restoration. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and resilience within agricultural systems, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems involved are related, as agriculture is a common ground for both targets, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in food security and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP Target 13: Conserve the area and quality, and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban (design and conserve urban areas) and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature, and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and to the provision of ecosystem functions and services | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets emphasize the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity, albeit in different contexts (urban vs. terrestrial and marine ecosystems). The ecosystems mentioned can be seen as interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in biodiversity management, leading to measurable benefits for both urban and broader ecological contexts. |
| NBSAP Target 13: Conserve the area and quality, and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban (design and conserve urban areas) and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature, and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and to the provision of ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing urban areas and the NDC target addressing vulnerable ecosystems. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits through integrated urban planning that incorporates nature-based solutions, ultimately improving both human well-being and biodiversity resilience in the face of climate change. |
| NBSAP Target 13: Conserve the area and quality, and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban (design and conserve urban areas) and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature, and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and to the provision of ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets emphasize enhancing ecological integrity and connectivity, with a focus on sustainable practices. The ecosystems addressed, while different in specificity, can be seen as interconnected, particularly in urban areas where degraded ecosystems may impact urban biodiversity, allowing for resource efficiency and complementary actions in implementation. |
| NBSAP Target 13: Conserve the area and quality, and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban (design and conserve urban areas) and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature, and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and to the provision of ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity, albeit in different ecosystems. The ecosystems of urban areas and agricultural sectors can be interconnected, as urban planning can influence agricultural practices and vice versa, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP Target 14: By 2030, traditional knowledge, uses, and practices of local communities relevant to biodiversity and sustainable use of resources are collected, evaluated, documented, preserved, and shared/published, based on their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing traditional knowledge in biodiversity and the NDC target promoting sustainable agricultural practices. Both targets address ecosystems that are interconnected, as sustainable resource use and agricultural resilience can mutually benefit from integrating traditional knowledge, leading to measurable improvements in environmental and community stability. |
| NBSAP Target 14: By 2030, traditional knowledge, uses, and practices of local communities relevant to biodiversity and sustainable use of resources are collected, evaluated, documented, preserved, and shared/published, based on their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of local communities in biodiversity conservation and sustainable resource management, creating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems of biodiversity and sustainable resource use in the NBSAP target are related to forests and rangelands in the NDC target, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits for local communities. |
| NBSAP Target 14: By 2030, traditional knowledge, uses, and practices of local communities relevant to biodiversity and sustainable use of resources are collected, evaluated, documented, preserved, and shared/published, based on their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation and sustainable resource management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing traditional knowledge and the NDC target addressing the sustainable management of ecosystems. Both targets aim to benefit local communities and stakeholders, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementing biodiversity initiatives across terrestrial and marine ecosystems in Lebanon. |
| NBSAP Target 14: By 2030, traditional knowledge, uses, and practices of local communities relevant to biodiversity and sustainable use of resources are collected, evaluated, documented, preserved, and shared/published, based on their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing traditional knowledge and the NDC target addressing climate resilience. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as traditional knowledge can inform climate adaptation strategies, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved biodiversity outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 14: By 2030, traditional knowledge, uses, and practices of local communities relevant to biodiversity and sustainable use of resources are collected, evaluated, documented, preserved, and shared/published, based on their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and integrating traditional knowledge for sustainable resource management, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed are related, as traditional knowledge can inform rehabilitation efforts in degraded ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved outcomes for both targets. |
| NBSAP Target 14: By 2030, traditional knowledge, uses, and practices of local communities relevant to biodiversity and sustainable use of resources are collected, evaluated, documented, preserved, and shared/published, based on their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity and sustainable resource management, with the NBSAP target focusing on traditional knowledge and the NDC target on sustainable practices in agriculture and related sectors. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as sustainable management in agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry can benefit from the integration of traditional knowledge, leading to enhanced resilience and productivity while conserving biodiversity. |
| NBSAP National Action 14.1: Conduct extensive surveys and studies to gather traditional knowledge related to biodiversity and sustainable practices. | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets emphasize sustainable practices, with the NBSAP target focusing on traditional knowledge that can inform biodiversity conservation, while the NDC target aims to strengthen agricultural resilience through sustainable practices. Both targets address ecosystems related to agriculture and biodiversity, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementing sustainable practices that benefit both agricultural resilience and biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP National Action 14.1: Conduct extensive surveys and studies to gather traditional knowledge related to biodiversity and sustainable practices. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity conservation while benefiting local communities, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems of biodiversity and sustainable practices in the NBSAP target can be seen as related to the forests and rangelands in the NDC target, suggesting that aligning these efforts could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 14.1: Conduct extensive surveys and studies to gather traditional knowledge related to biodiversity and sustainable practices. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and sustainable practices, with the NBSAP target focusing on traditional knowledge and the NDC target on managing biodiversity sustainably. The ecosystems addressed are related, as traditional knowledge can inform sustainable management practices, leading to measurable benefits in conservation efforts and equitable access to ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 14.1: Conduct extensive surveys and studies to gather traditional knowledge related to biodiversity and sustainable practices. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing traditional knowledge and the NDC target addressing climate resilience. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as traditional knowledge can inform climate adaptation strategies, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and policy coherence. |
| NBSAP National Action 14.1: Conduct extensive surveys and studies to gather traditional knowledge related to biodiversity and sustainable practices. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services, with the NBSAP target focusing on traditional knowledge that can inform sustainable practices, while the NDC target aims to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and complementary actions, as traditional knowledge can inform rehabilitation plans and improve the effectiveness of ecosystem restoration efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 14.1: Conduct extensive surveys and studies to gather traditional knowledge related to biodiversity and sustainable practices. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity and sustainable practices, with the NBSAP target focusing on traditional knowledge and the NDC target on sustainable management across various sectors. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable agricultural and forestry practices can benefit from traditional knowledge, leading to enhanced resilience and productivity while conserving biodiversity. |
| NBSAP National Action 14.2: Document and archive traditional knowledge, and integrate into education and disseminate through related community events | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets emphasize community engagement and resilience, with the NBSAP target focusing on traditional knowledge and the NDC target on sustainable agricultural practices. Both targets address community members and ecosystems, suggesting that integrating traditional knowledge into sustainable agricultural practices could enhance resilience and resource management, leading to measurable benefits in both cultural appreciation and agricultural stability. |
| NBSAP National Action 14.2: Document and archive traditional knowledge, and integrate into education and disseminate through related community events | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of community engagement and the integration of traditional knowledge and sustainable practices. The ecosystems involved (cultural/educational sectors and forests/rangelands) can be interconnected, as traditional knowledge can inform sustainable management practices, leading to measurable benefits for local communities and biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP National Action 14.2: Document and archive traditional knowledge, and integrate into education and disseminate through related community events | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing community resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing traditional knowledge and the NDC target addressing biodiversity resilience against climate change. By integrating traditional knowledge into climate adaptation strategies, both targets can create synergies that enhance community engagement and resource efficiency in vulnerable ecosystems. |
| NBSAP National Action 14.2: Document and archive traditional knowledge, and integrate into education and disseminate through related community events | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of community engagement and ecological integrity, suggesting a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved can be related, as traditional knowledge can inform the rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and community involvement. |
| NBSAP National Action 14.3: Raise awareness and build capacities to preserve local and traditional practices for sustainable use of biodiversity resou | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable practices that enhance resilience and resource management, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems of biodiversity and agriculture are interrelated, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved outcomes for local communities and farmers. |
| NBSAP National Action 14.3: Raise awareness and build capacities to preserve local and traditional practices for sustainable use of biodiversity resou | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable resource management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and traditional practices, while the NDC target aims at enhancing resilience in agriculture and water management. By aligning these targets, there is potential for shared knowledge and practices that can improve both biodiversity conservation and agricultural sustainability, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and community resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 14.3: Raise awareness and build capacities to preserve local and traditional practices for sustainable use of biodiversity resou | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | Both targets aim to benefit local communities through sustainable practices, with the NBSAP target focusing on biodiversity resources and the NDC target emphasizing forest and rangeland management. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create measurable benefits for local communities through shared knowledge and practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 14.3: Raise awareness and build capacities to preserve local and traditional practices for sustainable use of biodiversity resou | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on the sustainable management and preservation of biodiversity, with the NBSAP emphasizing local practices and the NDC addressing broader ecosystem management. The ecosystems involved are related, as local practices can enhance the sustainable use of both terrestrial and marine biodiversity, creating measurable benefits through shared knowledge and resources. |
| NBSAP National Action 14.3: Raise awareness and build capacities to preserve local and traditional practices for sustainable use of biodiversity resou | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable use and the NDC target aiming to increase resilience against climate change impacts. Both targets address ecosystems related to biodiversity, and aligning them could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance the overall effectiveness of biodiversity management strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 14.3: Raise awareness and build capacities to preserve local and traditional practices for sustainable use of biodiversity resou | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets can be related, as local and traditional practices can support the rehabilitation and management of degraded ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and community engagement. |
| NBSAP National Action 14.3: Raise awareness and build capacities to preserve local and traditional practices for sustainable use of biodiversity resou | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable use and management of biodiversity resources, with the NBSAP emphasizing local practices and the NDC targeting broader agricultural and forestry sectors. The ecosystems involved are related, as sustainable resource management in local communities can enhance the resilience and productivity of agriculture and forestry, leading to measurable benefits in food security and biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP National Action 14.3: Raise awareness and build capacities to preserve local and traditional practices for sustainable use of biodiversity resou | NDC Key Action 6.3: Build capacities to develop and implement a response framework and response plans at all levels (sectoral, national, local, community and infrastructure), including capacity building on standard operational procedures for various risk-vulnerable groups. | Both targets focus on capacity building, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable use of biodiversity resources and the NDC target addressing response frameworks for risk-vulnerable groups. The ecosystems involved are related, as sustainable resource management can enhance resilience in risk-vulnerable communities, creating measurable benefits through shared knowledge and practices. |
| NBSAP Target 15: By 2030, the Lebanese Government reviews, updates, reinforces, and takes effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and facilitating appropriate access to genetic resources, and by 2030, facilitating a significant increase of the benefits shared, in accordance with applicable international access and benefit-sharing (ABS) instruments. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing benefits for local communities and ensuring sustainable management of resources, which creates a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems of genetic resources and traditional knowledge can be seen as nested within the broader context of forests and rangelands, allowing for potential synergies in implementation that could lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and community welfare. |
| NBSAP Target 15: By 2030, the Lebanese Government reviews, updates, reinforces, and takes effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and facilitating appropriate access to genetic resources, and by 2030, facilitating a significant increase of the benefits shared, in accordance with applicable international access and benefit-sharing (ABS) instruments. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on the sustainable management and equitable sharing of biodiversity resources, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets are related, as genetic resources and traditional knowledge are integral to the broader context of terrestrial and marine biodiversity, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity management. |
| NBSAP Target 15: By 2030, the Lebanese Government reviews, updates, reinforces, and takes effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and facilitating appropriate access to genetic resources, and by 2030, facilitating a significant increase of the benefits shared, in accordance with applicable international access and benefit-sharing (ABS) instruments. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing equitable sharing of benefits from genetic resources and traditional knowledge, while the NDC target aims to increase biodiversity resilience against climate change. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as genetic resources are often found within vulnerable ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance biodiversity outcomes in a measurable way. |
| NBSAP Target 15: By 2030, the Lebanese Government reviews, updates, reinforces, and takes effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and facilitating appropriate access to genetic resources, and by 2030, facilitating a significant increase of the benefits shared, in accordance with applicable international access and benefit-sharing (ABS) instruments. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity, with the NBSAP target focusing on equitable sharing of benefits from genetic resources and traditional knowledge, while the NDC target aims for sustainable management of various sectors that rely on biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable practices in agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry can enhance the conservation of genetic resources, leading to measurable benefits in both biodiversity conservation and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.1: Raise the awareness of, and conduct capacity building for concerned law enforcement personnel, including internal security forces, forest guards, PAs rangers, municipality police, and customs employees on biodiversity legislation related to ABS, to ensure that they can effectively assess situations, understand biodiversity legislation, recognize environmental crimes, and take appropriate action. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and environmental management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing law enforcement and the NDC target focusing on sustainable development in forest and rangeland management. The ecosystems involved are related, as effective law enforcement can support biodiversity conservation efforts in forests and rangelands, leading to measurable benefits for local communities and improved ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.1: Raise the awareness of, and conduct capacity building for concerned law enforcement personnel, including internal security forces, forest guards, PAs rangers, municipality police, and customs employees on biodiversity legislation related to ABS, to ensure that they can effectively assess situations, understand biodiversity legislation, recognize environmental crimes, and take appropriate action. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing law enforcement's role in addressing environmental crimes, while the NDC target aims to increase biodiversity resilience against climate change. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as effective law enforcement can support the resilience of vulnerable ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and policy implementation. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.1: Raise the awareness of, and conduct capacity building for concerned law enforcement personnel, including internal security forces, forest guards, PAs rangers, municipality police, and customs employees on biodiversity legislation related to ABS, to ensure that they can effectively assess situations, understand biodiversity legislation, recognize environmental crimes, and take appropriate action. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and its sustainable management, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (biodiversity law enforcement and agriculture/aquaculture/forestry) can be seen as interrelated, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in biodiversity conservation and sustainable practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.2: Develop specific capacity building training programs and awareness campaigns and programs, concerning “Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS)” regulations and the digital sequence information (DSI) in order to promote the implementation of the related international conventions | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity management and ensuring local communities benefit, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems of biodiversity management and forest/rangeland management are related, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.2: Develop specific capacity building training programs and awareness campaigns and programs, concerning “Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS)” regulations and the digital sequence information (DSI) in order to promote the implementation of the related international conventions | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) regulations and the NDC target aiming for sustainable management of Lebanon’s biodiversity. Both targets address stakeholders involved in biodiversity management, and aligning them could enhance understanding and compliance with ABS regulations while promoting equitable access to ecosystem services, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and policy coherence. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.2: Develop specific capacity building training programs and awareness campaigns and programs, concerning “Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS)” regulations and the digital sequence information (DSI) in order to promote the implementation of the related international conventions | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) regulations and the NDC target addressing climate change impacts on biodiversity. Both targets involve stakeholders in biodiversity management, and aligning them could lead to increased resource efficiency and improved resilience of ecosystems through shared training and awareness initiatives. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.2: Develop specific capacity building training programs and awareness campaigns and programs, concerning “Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS)” regulations and the digital sequence information (DSI) in order to promote the implementation of the related international conventions | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem integrity and management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing compliance with ABS regulations that can support biodiversity, while the NDC target aims to restore and maintain ecosystem services. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as effective ABS regulations can facilitate the rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and policy coherence. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.2: Develop specific capacity building training programs and awareness campaigns and programs, concerning “Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS)” regulations and the digital sequence information (DSI) in order to promote the implementation of the related international conventions | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) regulations and the NDC target aiming for sustainable management of natural resources. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable practices in agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry can enhance biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in both biodiversity conservation and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.3: Establish clear agreements and mechanisms to facilitate benefit sharing and technology transfer arising from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information (DSI) on genetic resources in order to promote the implementation of the related international conventions | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of benefit sharing and sustainable management of resources, with a focus on enhancing local community benefits. The ecosystems of genetic resources and forests/rangelands are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved biodiversity conservation and resource efficiency, creating measurable benefits for stakeholders involved in both areas. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.3: Establish clear agreements and mechanisms to facilitate benefit sharing and technology transfer arising from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information (DSI) on genetic resources in order to promote the implementation of the related international conventions | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and addressing the impacts of climate change, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved—genetic resources and vulnerable ecosystems—can be seen as interrelated, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved resilience strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.3: Establish clear agreements and mechanisms to facilitate benefit sharing and technology transfer arising from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information (DSI) on genetic resources in order to promote the implementation of the related international conventions | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and improving the management of genetic resources, which can be interconnected. Additionally, the ecosystems involved, particularly in the context of degraded areas, can benefit from shared strategies in benefit sharing and technology transfer, leading to measurable improvements in ecological integrity and service delivery. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.3: Establish clear agreements and mechanisms to facilitate benefit sharing and technology transfer arising from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information (DSI) on genetic resources in order to promote the implementation of the related international conventions | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity and sustainable resource management, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (genetic resources and agricultural sectors) are interrelated, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resilience and productivity while promoting effective benefit sharing and technology transfer. |
| NBSAP Target 16: By 2030, government entities mainstream biodiversity priorities (conservation, benefit sharing, pressure alleviation, sustainable management, sustainable use of natural resources) into their policy making processes and their implementation | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity integration into policy and the NDC target promoting sustainable agricultural practices. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem context, where sustainable management of natural resources can enhance agricultural resilience, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and food security. |
| NBSAP Target 16: By 2030, government entities mainstream biodiversity priorities (conservation, benefit sharing, pressure alleviation, sustainable management, sustainable use of natural resources) into their policy making processes and their implementation | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and the NDC target addressing sustainable land and water resource management. The ecosystems of biodiversity and agriculture are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management practices that benefit both biodiversity conservation and agricultural productivity, creating measurable benefits in policy implementation. |
| NBSAP Target 16: By 2030, government entities mainstream biodiversity priorities (conservation, benefit sharing, pressure alleviation, sustainable management, sustainable use of natural resources) into their policy making processes and their implementation | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets emphasize the integration of biodiversity considerations into broader policy frameworks, with the NBSAP focusing on government policies and the NDC targeting local community benefits. The ecosystems of biodiversity management and forest/rangeland management are interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits for both biodiversity conservation and local communities. |
| NBSAP Target 16: By 2030, government entities mainstream biodiversity priorities (conservation, benefit sharing, pressure alleviation, sustainable management, sustainable use of natural resources) into their policy making processes and their implementation | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity management, with the NBSAP focusing on integrating biodiversity into policy-making and the NDC emphasizing sustainable management of ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed are related, as terrestrial and marine biodiversity can be seen as part of broader biodiversity management, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary policy outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 16: By 2030, government entities mainstream biodiversity priorities (conservation, benefit sharing, pressure alleviation, sustainable management, sustainable use of natural resources) into their policy making processes and their implementation | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing integration into policy-making and the NDC target aiming to increase resilience against climate change impacts. Both targets address ecosystems, with the NBSAP focusing on biodiversity and natural resource management, while the NDC specifically targets vulnerable ecosystems, suggesting a nested relationship that could lead to measurable benefits through coordinated actions and shared resources. |
| NBSAP Target 16: By 2030, government entities mainstream biodiversity priorities (conservation, benefit sharing, pressure alleviation, sustainable management, sustainable use of natural resources) into their policy making processes and their implementation | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services, with the NBSAP target focusing on integrating biodiversity into policy and the NDC target aiming to enhance ecological integrity and restore ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed are related, as biodiversity management is crucial for the health of degraded ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary policy implementation. |
| NBSAP Target 16: By 2030, government entities mainstream biodiversity priorities (conservation, benefit sharing, pressure alleviation, sustainable management, sustainable use of natural resources) into their policy making processes and their implementation | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of integrating biodiversity considerations into policy and practice, with a focus on sustainable management. The ecosystems addressed are related, as agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry can all impact biodiversity and natural resource management, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in both biodiversity conservation and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.1: Strengthen the capacity of MoE to implement the SEA process (including review) by making a dedicated unit or expert groups within the ministry | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing environmental governance and biodiversity management, which are interconnected. Establishing a dedicated unit within the Ministry of Environment could facilitate better implementation of biodiversity management strategies, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem preservation. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.1: Strengthen the capacity of MoE to implement the SEA process (including review) by making a dedicated unit or expert groups within the ministry | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing environmental governance and resilience, with the NBSAP target aiming to strengthen the SEA process, which can inform and support the NDC target's efforts to minimize climate change impacts on biodiversity. Additionally, both targets address ecosystems, with the NBSAP focusing on governance processes that can facilitate the implementation of nature-based solutions outlined in the NDC, creating a synergistic relationship that can optimize resources and enhance overall effectiveness. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.1: Strengthen the capacity of MoE to implement the SEA process (including review) by making a dedicated unit or expert groups within the ministry | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing environmental governance and ecosystem integrity, which are interconnected. By establishing a dedicated unit within the Ministry of Environment to implement the SEA process, it can facilitate the effective execution of rehabilitation plans for ecosystems, leading to improved ecological outcomes and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.1: Strengthen the capacity of MoE to implement the SEA process (including review) by making a dedicated unit or expert groups within the ministry | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing environmental governance and sustainable management of natural resources, which are interconnected. Additionally, the ecosystems involved—environmental governance and agriculture/aquaculture/fisheries/forestry—can be seen as related, as effective governance can improve the management of these sectors, leading to measurable benefits in resilience and biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.5: Conduct training and capacity building to raise awareness and build technical skills in public institutions concerned with biodiversity conservation; e.g., MoA, MEHE, DGUP, CDR, MoEW, MoPWT, LARI, etc. | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and capacity in relation to biodiversity and agriculture, which are interconnected ecosystems. By aligning the training and capacity-building efforts in biodiversity conservation with sustainable agricultural practices, there is potential for measurable benefits such as improved resource management and enhanced technical skills that support both environmental and agricultural stability. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.5: Conduct training and capacity building to raise awareness and build technical skills in public institutions concerned with biodiversity conservation; e.g., MoA, MEHE, DGUP, CDR, MoEW, MoPWT, LARI, etc. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing capacity building in public institutions and the NDC target aiming to integrate biodiversity into sustainable development for local communities. The ecosystems of biodiversity conservation and forests/rangelands are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and collaborative efforts in training and implementation. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.5: Conduct training and capacity building to raise awareness and build technical skills in public institutions concerned with biodiversity conservation; e.g., MoA, MEHE, DGUP, CDR, MoEW, MoPWT, LARI, etc. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing capacity building in public institutions and the NDC target aiming to preserve ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed are related, as terrestrial and marine biodiversity are interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.5: Conduct training and capacity building to raise awareness and build technical skills in public institutions concerned with biodiversity conservation; e.g., MoA, MEHE, DGUP, CDR, MoEW, MoPWT, LARI, etc. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing capacity building in public institutions and the NDC target aiming to increase resilience against climate change impacts. Both targets address ecosystems, with the NBSAP focusing on biodiversity conservation and the NDC on vulnerable ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies in biodiversity management. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.5: Conduct training and capacity building to raise awareness and build technical skills in public institutions concerned with biodiversity conservation; e.g., MoA, MEHE, DGUP, CDR, MoEW, MoPWT, LARI, etc. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets can be seen as related, as biodiversity conservation efforts can directly support the restoration and maintenance of ecosystem services, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved ecological outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.5: Conduct training and capacity building to raise awareness and build technical skills in public institutions concerned with biodiversity conservation; e.g., MoA, MEHE, DGUP, CDR, MoEW, MoPWT, LARI, etc. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target focusing on building capacity in public institutions and the NDC target aiming for sustainable management of various sectors while conserving biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed are related, as biodiversity conservation is integral to the sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create measurable benefits in both awareness and practical implementation. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.6: Develop and implement a training program on legislation related to natural resources and their enforcement for internal security forces, forest guards, and municipality police, training at least 200 officers annually, in order to increase violations control by the responsible authorities and help them manage the depletion of natural resources. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and enforcement related to natural resources, with the NBSAP target emphasizing control of violations and the NDC target aiming for sustainable practices in agriculture and forestry. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as effective enforcement of natural resource legislation can enhance the sustainable management practices outlined in the NDC target, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved biodiversity outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.10: Build capacity on biodiversity management at the level of governorates, cazas, UoMs, and Municipalities including environmental committees in municipal councils | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and capacity within ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity management and the NDC target promoting sustainable agricultural practices. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and complementary actions that can enhance both biodiversity and agricultural resilience, leading to measurable benefits for local governance and farming communities. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.10: Build capacity on biodiversity management at the level of governorates, cazas, UoMs, and Municipalities including environmental committees in municipal councils | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing local capacities for effective management, whether in biodiversity or agricultural resilience. By aligning training programs for biodiversity management with sustainable agricultural practices, there is potential for resource efficiency and improved outcomes in both ecosystems, as farmers can be better equipped to manage biodiversity while enhancing their resilience to climate change. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.10: Build capacity on biodiversity management at the level of governorates, cazas, UoMs, and Municipalities including environmental committees in municipal councils | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity management and conservation, which are interconnected. Additionally, the ecosystems of biodiversity management and forests/rangelands can be seen as related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared training programs and community engagement, optimizing resources and enhancing local governance effectiveness. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.10: Build capacity on biodiversity management at the level of governorates, cazas, UoMs, and Municipalities including environmental committees in municipal councils | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity management and conservation, which are interconnected. The actions proposed in both targets can complement each other, as building capacity at local governance levels can directly support the sustainable management of terrestrial and marine ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity preservation. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.10: Build capacity on biodiversity management at the level of governorates, cazas, UoMs, and Municipalities including environmental committees in municipal councils | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity management and resilience, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed are related, as effective biodiversity management can directly contribute to the resilience of vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and policy implementation. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.10: Build capacity on biodiversity management at the level of governorates, cazas, UoMs, and Municipalities including environmental committees in municipal councils | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets can be seen as related, as effective biodiversity management at local governance levels can support the rehabilitation and restoration of degraded ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in ecological integrity and community resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.10: Build capacity on biodiversity management at the level of governorates, cazas, UoMs, and Municipalities including environmental committees in municipal councils | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity management and ensuring sustainable practices in various sectors, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (biodiversity management and agriculture/aquaculture/fisheries/forestry) are interrelated, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in both biodiversity conservation and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.10: Build capacity on biodiversity management at the level of governorates, cazas, UoMs, and Municipalities including environmental committees in municipal councils | NDC Key Action 6.3: Build capacities to develop and implement a response framework and response plans at all levels (sectoral, national, local, community and infrastructure), including capacity building on standard operational procedures for various risk-vulnerable groups. | Both targets aim to enhance capacities at different governance levels, with the NBSAP focusing on biodiversity management and the NDC on response frameworks for risk-vulnerable groups. The ecosystems involved can be seen as nested, as effective biodiversity management can contribute to improved preparedness and response capabilities, creating measurable benefits through shared training and development programs. |
| NBSAP National Action 17.2: Hire an environmental expert in big scale companies to integrate sustainability, including biodiversity, into their core business strategies, enhance their reputation as responsible corporate citizens, and contribute positively to environmental and social well-being: ● Develop internal sustainability teams or outsource such services for all companies with over 250 employees and keep it as recommendation for companies below 250 employees | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability and biodiversity, albeit in different contexts (corporate vs. community). The ecosystems involved (corporate sustainability and biodiversity management vs. forests and rangelands) can be interconnected, as corporate practices can influence local resource management, leading to measurable benefits in both corporate reputation and community well-being. |
| NBSAP National Action 17.2: Hire an environmental expert in big scale companies to integrate sustainability, including biodiversity, into their core business strategies, enhance their reputation as responsible corporate citizens, and contribute positively to environmental and social well-being: ● Develop internal sustainability teams or outsource such services for all companies with over 250 employees and keep it as recommendation for companies below 250 employees | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing corporate responsibility and the NDC target addressing climate change impacts on biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are related, as corporate sustainability efforts can directly influence vulnerable ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and integrated strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 17.2: Hire an environmental expert in big scale companies to integrate sustainability, including biodiversity, into their core business strategies, enhance their reputation as responsible corporate citizens, and contribute positively to environmental and social well-being: ● Develop internal sustainability teams or outsource such services for all companies with over 250 employees and keep it as recommendation for companies below 250 employees | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing corporate responsibility and the NDC target addressing ecosystem services. The ecosystems involved can be related, as corporate sustainability efforts can positively impact degraded ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved ecological outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 17.2: Hire an environmental expert in big scale companies to integrate sustainability, including biodiversity, into their core business strategies, enhance their reputation as responsible corporate citizens, and contribute positively to environmental and social well-being: ● Develop internal sustainability teams or outsource such services for all companies with over 250 employees and keep it as recommendation for companies below 250 employees | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of sustainability and biodiversity, albeit in different sectors. The ecosystems involved (corporate sustainability and biodiversity management versus agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry) can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in promoting sustainable practices across both corporate and agricultural sectors. |
| NBSAP National Action 17.3: Establish a national Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR ) program focused on biodiversity, encouraging businesses to act in a manner that benefits the well-being of society and the environment: ● Create a public CSR registry requiring annual reporting of biodiversity-related activities from all large businesses ● Develop a standardized biodiversity impact assessment tool and train representatives from at least 75% of large companies and 25% of medium-sized companies on its use ● Launch a "Biodiversity Leaders" recognition program, annually acknowledging the top 20 companies demonstrating exceptional biodiversity performance | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ensuring economic and social benefits, albeit in different contexts. The ecosystems involved (corporate sector for biodiversity and forests/rangelands) can be interconnected, as corporate activities can impact land use and biodiversity in these areas, suggesting that aligning efforts could lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and sustainable development. |
| NBSAP National Action 17.3: Establish a national Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR ) program focused on biodiversity, encouraging businesses to act in a manner that benefits the well-being of society and the environment: ● Create a public CSR registry requiring annual reporting of biodiversity-related activities from all large businesses ● Develop a standardized biodiversity impact assessment tool and train representatives from at least 75% of large companies and 25% of medium-sized companies on its use ● Launch a "Biodiversity Leaders" recognition program, annually acknowledging the top 20 companies demonstrating exceptional biodiversity performance | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing corporate responsibility and the NDC target addressing climate change impacts on biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as corporate actions can influence vulnerable ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through improved corporate practices that support climate resilience and biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP National Action 17.3: Establish a national Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR ) program focused on biodiversity, encouraging businesses to act in a manner that benefits the well-being of society and the environment: ● Create a public CSR registry requiring annual reporting of biodiversity-related activities from all large businesses ● Develop a standardized biodiversity impact assessment tool and train representatives from at least 75% of large companies and 25% of medium-sized companies on its use ● Launch a "Biodiversity Leaders" recognition program, annually acknowledging the top 20 companies demonstrating exceptional biodiversity performance | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services, with the NBSAP target emphasizing corporate responsibility and the NDC target focusing on ecosystem rehabilitation. The ecosystems addressed are related, as corporate activities can impact the ecological integrity of the areas targeted for rehabilitation, creating potential synergies in reporting and improving biodiversity outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 17.3: Establish a national Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR ) program focused on biodiversity, encouraging businesses to act in a manner that benefits the well-being of society and the environment: ● Create a public CSR registry requiring annual reporting of biodiversity-related activities from all large businesses ● Develop a standardized biodiversity impact assessment tool and train representatives from at least 75% of large companies and 25% of medium-sized companies on its use ● Launch a "Biodiversity Leaders" recognition program, annually acknowledging the top 20 companies demonstrating exceptional biodiversity performance | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing corporate responsibility and the NDC target addressing sustainable management in agriculture and related sectors. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits by integrating corporate practices into sustainable food systems, thereby improving biodiversity outcomes across both the corporate and agricultural sectors. |
| NBSAP National Action 18.2: Conduct targeted awareness campaigns on the need to endorse sustainable strategies (e.g., sustainable production, and sustainable consumption targeting consumers etc.) by: ● Developing sector-specific educational materials for 4 key industries ● Launching a public media campaign targeting consumers, with annual surveys to measure impact and behavior change | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on promoting sustainable practices, with the NBSAP target emphasizing awareness and education while the NDC target aims to strengthen agricultural resilience through sustainable practices. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of sustainable production and consumption, with the NDC target's focus on agriculture being a specific area that can benefit from the awareness campaigns and educational materials developed in the NBSAP target, leading to measurable improvements in sustainability efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 18.2: Conduct targeted awareness campaigns on the need to endorse sustainable strategies (e.g., sustainable production, and sustainable consumption targeting consumers etc.) by: ● Developing sector-specific educational materials for 4 key industries ● Launching a public media campaign targeting consumers, with annual surveys to measure impact and behavior change | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing awareness and behavior change in sustainable strategies, while the NDC target aims to enhance resilience and sustainable practices in agriculture. The ecosystems of sustainable production and consumption and agriculture and water resource management are interconnected, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in both awareness and practical implementation. |
| NBSAP National Action 18.2: Conduct targeted awareness campaigns on the need to endorse sustainable strategies (e.g., sustainable production, and sustainable consumption targeting consumers etc.) by: ● Developing sector-specific educational materials for 4 key industries ● Launching a public media campaign targeting consumers, with annual surveys to measure impact and behavior change | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and resilience, with the NBSAP target promoting awareness of sustainable strategies and the NDC target aiming to mitigate climate change impacts on biodiversity. Both targets address ecosystems, with the NBSAP focusing on sustainable production and consumption, which can support the resilience of vulnerable ecosystems targeted by the NDC, creating potential synergies in implementation and measurable outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 18.2: Conduct targeted awareness campaigns on the need to endorse sustainable strategies (e.g., sustainable production, and sustainable consumption targeting consumers etc.) by: ● Developing sector-specific educational materials for 4 key industries ● Launching a public media campaign targeting consumers, with annual surveys to measure impact and behavior change | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and ecological integrity, with the NBSAP target promoting awareness for sustainable strategies and the NDC target aiming to restore ecosystem services. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as sustainable production and consumption can support the rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits through shared resources and stakeholder engagement. |
| NBSAP National Action 18.2: Conduct targeted awareness campaigns on the need to endorse sustainable strategies (e.g., sustainable production, and sustainable consumption targeting consumers etc.) by: ● Developing sector-specific educational materials for 4 key industries ● Launching a public media campaign targeting consumers, with annual surveys to measure impact and behavior change | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability and the management of natural resources, with the NBSAP target emphasizing awareness and behavior change in sustainable practices, while the NDC target aims for sustainable management of specific sectors. The ecosystems addressed are related, as sustainable production and consumption can enhance the resilience and productivity of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry, creating measurable benefits through shared educational initiatives and stakeholder engagement. |
| NBSAP Target 19: Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices, including by establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks, improving education and access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives, and by 2030, reduce Lebanon’s national footprint of consumption in an equitable manner, including reducing overconsumption, and waste generation including food waste, in order for all people to live well in harmony with nature | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability and resilience, with the NBSAP target addressing sustainable consumption and waste management, while the NDC target emphasizes sustainable agricultural practices. Both ecosystems are interconnected, as sustainable consumption can enhance agricultural resilience, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved environmental outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 19: Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices, including by establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks, improving education and access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives, and by 2030, reduce Lebanon’s national footprint of consumption in an equitable manner, including reducing overconsumption, and waste generation including food waste, in order for all people to live well in harmony with nature | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable consumption and waste management, while the NDC target aims to conserve biodiversity, which is directly impacted by consumption patterns. By aligning these targets, Lebanon can create synergies that promote sustainable practices, leading to measurable benefits in resource management and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 19: Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices, including by establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks, improving education and access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives, and by 2030, reduce Lebanon’s national footprint of consumption in an equitable manner, including reducing overconsumption, and waste generation including food waste, in order for all people to live well in harmony with nature | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability and resilience, with the NBSAP target addressing sustainable consumption that can reduce waste and the NDC target aiming to enhance biodiversity resilience against climate change. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable consumption practices can positively impact vulnerable ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and complementary policy implementation. |
| NBSAP Target 19: Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices, including by establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks, improving education and access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives, and by 2030, reduce Lebanon’s national footprint of consumption in an equitable manner, including reducing overconsumption, and waste generation including food waste, in order for all people to live well in harmony with nature | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability and ecological integrity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable consumption and waste management, while the NDC target aims to restore and enhance ecosystem services. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as sustainable consumption can reduce pressure on ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions in both consumption reduction and ecosystem rehabilitation. |
| NBSAP Target 19: Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices, including by establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks, improving education and access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives, and by 2030, reduce Lebanon’s national footprint of consumption in an equitable manner, including reducing overconsumption, and waste generation including food waste, in order for all people to live well in harmony with nature | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable practices, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable consumption and waste management, while the NDC target addresses sustainable management of agriculture and related sectors. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits through shared educational initiatives and policies that promote sustainable consumption in food systems, ultimately enhancing food security and reducing waste. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.7: Conduct awareness campaigns and educational seminars to introduce the concept of biodiversity valuation, its importance for conservation, and sustainable management to decision makers, practitioners, and other concerned stakeholders (public sector including deputies, ministers, Directors Generals, private sector, research institutions, NGOs, etc.) | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets emphasize sustainability and resilience, with the NBSAP target focusing on biodiversity valuation and the NDC target on agricultural resilience. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem context, where improved biodiversity can enhance agricultural practices, leading to measurable benefits in conservation and sustainable management. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.7: Conduct awareness campaigns and educational seminars to introduce the concept of biodiversity valuation, its importance for conservation, and sustainable management to decision makers, practitioners, and other concerned stakeholders (public sector including deputies, ministers, Directors Generals, private sector, research institutions, NGOs, etc.) | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity and sustainable management, with the NBSAP target focusing on awareness and education, while the NDC target aims to integrate biodiversity conservation into local economic and social frameworks. The ecosystems involved (biodiversity management and forests/rangelands) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits for both conservation efforts and local communities. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.7: Conduct awareness campaigns and educational seminars to introduce the concept of biodiversity valuation, its importance for conservation, and sustainable management to decision makers, practitioners, and other concerned stakeholders (public sector including deputies, ministers, Directors Generals, private sector, research institutions, NGOs, etc.) | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP focusing on valuation and awareness, while the NDC emphasizes preservation and sustainable management. The ecosystems addressed (biodiversity management in general vs. specific terrestrial and marine ecosystems) are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and stakeholder engagement, ultimately enhancing conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.7: Conduct awareness campaigns and educational seminars to introduce the concept of biodiversity valuation, its importance for conservation, and sustainable management to decision makers, practitioners, and other concerned stakeholders (public sector including deputies, ministers, Directors Generals, private sector, research institutions, NGOs, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing valuation for conservation and the NDC target aiming to minimize climate change impacts on biodiversity. Both targets address ecosystems, with the NBSAP focusing on biodiversity management and the NDC on vulnerable ecosystems, suggesting a nested relationship that could lead to measurable benefits through coordinated actions and shared resources. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.7: Conduct awareness campaigns and educational seminars to introduce the concept of biodiversity valuation, its importance for conservation, and sustainable management to decision makers, practitioners, and other concerned stakeholders (public sector including deputies, ministers, Directors Generals, private sector, research institutions, NGOs, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services, with the NBSAP target focusing on biodiversity valuation and the NDC target on ecosystem rehabilitation. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as improved understanding of biodiversity valuation can support effective rehabilitation efforts, leading to measurable benefits in conservation and sustainable management practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.7: Conduct awareness campaigns and educational seminars to introduce the concept of biodiversity valuation, its importance for conservation, and sustainable management to decision makers, practitioners, and other concerned stakeholders (public sector including deputies, ministers, Directors Generals, private sector, research institutions, NGOs, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity and sustainable management, with the NBSAP target focusing on awareness and education, while the NDC target aims for practical applications in agriculture and related sectors. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable practices in agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry can directly benefit from enhanced biodiversity understanding, leading to measurable improvements in conservation and productivity. |
| NBSAP Target 23: Strengthen capacity-building, joint scientific research programs for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and scientific research and monitoring capacities | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and the NDC target promoting sustainable agricultural practices. These ecosystems are interconnected, as healthy biodiversity supports agricultural resilience, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in both conservation and agricultural practices. |
| NBSAP Target 23: Strengthen capacity-building, joint scientific research programs for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and scientific research and monitoring capacities | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability, albeit in different contexts (biodiversity vs. agriculture). The ecosystems of biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management can be interconnected, as healthy ecosystems support agricultural productivity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 23: Strengthen capacity-building, joint scientific research programs for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and scientific research and monitoring capacities | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing capacity-building and the NDC target aiming to integrate biodiversity into sustainable development. The ecosystems of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in the NBSAP target are related to the forests and rangelands in the NDC target, suggesting that aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits for both conservation outcomes and local community well-being. |
| NBSAP Target 23: Strengthen capacity-building, joint scientific research programs for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and scientific research and monitoring capacities | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP focusing on capacity-building and scientific research, while the NDC emphasizes sustainable management of biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed are related, as terrestrial and marine ecosystems can be part of broader biodiversity conservation efforts, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in biodiversity management. |
| NBSAP Target 23: Strengthen capacity-building, joint scientific research programs for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and scientific research and monitoring capacities | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation and sustainable use, while the NDC target aims to minimize climate change impacts on biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed are related, as vulnerable ecosystems to climate change can include those targeted for conservation, and aligning these efforts could lead to improved resilience and conservation outcomes through shared resources and strategies. |
| NBSAP Target 23: Strengthen capacity-building, joint scientific research programs for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and scientific research and monitoring capacities | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets can be seen as related, with the NBSAP target focusing on biodiversity conservation, which is essential for the ecological integrity and connectivity emphasized in the NDC target, suggesting that aligning these efforts could lead to improved conservation outcomes and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP Target 23: Strengthen capacity-building, joint scientific research programs for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and scientific research and monitoring capacities | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation while promoting sustainable practices, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets (biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in the NBSAP, and agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry in the NDC) are interrelated, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in biodiversity management and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 23.1: Allocate a capacity building and scientific cooperation budget within the national budget | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and capacity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing capacity building that can support sustainable agricultural practices outlined in the NDC target. Both targets address interconnected ecosystems, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in agricultural resilience and scientific cooperation. |
| NBSAP National Action 23.1: Allocate a capacity building and scientific cooperation budget within the national budget | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing capacity and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing capacity building and scientific cooperation, while the NDC target aims to improve farmers' resilience and sustainable practices. The ecosystems of national budget allocation and agricultural resource management are interconnected, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary initiatives that enhance both scientific and agricultural outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 23.1: Allocate a capacity building and scientific cooperation budget within the national budget | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets emphasize enhancing capacity and sustainable management, which can complement each other. By aligning the capacity building efforts in the NBSAP with the sustainable development goals in the NDC, there is potential for improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits for both local communities and scientific initiatives. |
| NBSAP National Action 23.1: Allocate a capacity building and scientific cooperation budget within the national budget | NDC Key Actions 2.5: Upgrade MoA capacity and equipment (i.e. vehicles, drones) and capacities as a first intervention to suppress fires, and supervise, monitor, and implement sustainable forest and rangeland management plans and sustainable harvesting of species of high economic value. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing capacity, albeit in different contexts (scientific cooperation vs. fire suppression). The ecosystems of national budget allocation and forest/rangeland management can be interconnected, as effective capacity building in scientific research can support better management practices in forestry, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and implementation effectiveness. |
| NBSAP National Action 23.1: Allocate a capacity building and scientific cooperation budget within the national budget | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and effectiveness in their respective areas, with the NBSAP target emphasizing capacity building that can support the NDC target's aim of minimizing climate change impacts on biodiversity. Additionally, both targets address ecosystems, with the NBSAP's capacity building potentially benefiting vulnerable ecosystems identified in the NDC, leading to measurable benefits through shared resources and collaborative efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 23.1: Allocate a capacity building and scientific cooperation budget within the national budget | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and capacity building, which can complement each other. By aligning the budget allocation for capacity building with the implementation of ecosystem rehabilitation plans, resources can be optimized, leading to improved outcomes in both scientific cooperation and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 23.1: Allocate a capacity building and scientific cooperation budget within the national budget | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize enhancing capacity and resilience in ecosystems, with the NBSAP focusing on capacity building and scientific cooperation, while the NDC aims for sustainable management of natural resources. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as effective capacity building can improve practices in agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry, leading to measurable benefits in productivity and biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP National Action 23.1: Allocate a capacity building and scientific cooperation budget within the national budget | NDC Key Action 6.3: Build capacities to develop and implement a response framework and response plans at all levels (sectoral, national, local, community and infrastructure), including capacity building on standard operational procedures for various risk-vulnerable groups. | Both targets aim to enhance capacity building, albeit in different contexts, which indicates a meaningful connection. The ecosystems involved are related, as national frameworks can support local and community-level response plans, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and preparedness for risk-vulnerable groups. |
| NBSAP National Action 23.1: Allocate a capacity building and scientific cooperation budget within the national budget | NDC Key Action 7.9: Build awareness and capacity for climate and health resilience through strengthening overall emergency management capacities within the Ministry, organizing training programs and workshops for MoPH and PHC staff and public awareness campaigns. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing capacity building, with the NBSAP target emphasizing scientific cooperation and the NDC target addressing climate and health resilience. The ecosystems of national budget and health/emergency management can be seen as interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced emergency management capabilities through better scientific initiatives and training programs. |
| NBSAP National Action 23.2: Allocate a capacity building budget for relevant ministries focusing on GBF, CBD, and NBSAP implementation | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and capacity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing capacity building for biodiversity frameworks and the NDC target promoting sustainable agricultural practices. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem context, where improved capacity in ministries can support sustainable agricultural practices, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem stability. |
| NBSAP National Action 23.2: Allocate a capacity building budget for relevant ministries focusing on GBF, CBD, and NBSAP implementation | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing capacity building for relevant ministries and the NDC target aiming to benefit local communities through sustainable management of forests and rangelands. Both targets operate within the broader context of biodiversity conservation, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in ecosystem management and community benefits. |
| NBSAP National Action 23.2: Allocate a capacity building budget for relevant ministries focusing on GBF, CBD, and NBSAP implementation | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing capacity building for relevant ministries and the NDC target aiming to conserve Lebanon’s biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as effective capacity building can lead to better management of both terrestrial and marine ecosystems, creating measurable benefits through improved resource allocation and stakeholder engagement. |
| NBSAP National Action 23.2: Allocate a capacity building budget for relevant ministries focusing on GBF, CBD, and NBSAP implementation | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity resilience and effective implementation of strategies related to climate change and biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as the capacity building for relevant ministries can directly support the mitigation and adaptation actions needed for vulnerable ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and policy coherence. |
| NBSAP National Action 23.2: Allocate a capacity building budget for relevant ministries focusing on GBF, CBD, and NBSAP implementation | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and capacity building for effective implementation of biodiversity strategies. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as the capacity building for relevant ministries can directly support the rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems, leading to measurable improvements in ecosystem services and biodiversity outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 23.2: Allocate a capacity building budget for relevant ministries focusing on GBF, CBD, and NBSAP implementation | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing capacity building for relevant ministries and the NDC target aiming for sustainable management in agriculture and related sectors. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as effective capacity building can lead to better management practices in agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry, ultimately resulting in improved biodiversity outcomes and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP Target 24: Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and effective management, with the NBSAP emphasizing biodiversity governance and the NDC targeting agricultural sustainability. The ecosystems of biodiversity management and agriculture are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary practices that benefit both biodiversity and agricultural resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 24: Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity management and conservation, with a focus on enhancing governance and ensuring local community benefits. The ecosystems of biodiversity management and governance in the NBSAP target are related to the forests and rangelands in the NDC target, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through integrated management practices and shared resources. |
| NBSAP Target 24: Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity management, with the NBSAP emphasizing governance and knowledge sharing, while the NDC aims to conserve biodiversity in Lebanon. The ecosystems addressed are related, as both terrestrial and marine ecosystems are part of broader biodiversity management, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and stakeholder engagement in biodiversity initiatives. |
| NBSAP Target 24: Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing governance and management, while the NDC target aims to increase resilience against climate change impacts. Both targets address ecosystems, with the NBSAP focusing on biodiversity management and the NDC on vulnerable ecosystems, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for biodiversity conservation and climate adaptation. |
| NBSAP Target 24: Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets can be related, as effective governance and management of biodiversity can support the rehabilitation and maintenance of degraded ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved ecological outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 24: Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity management, with the NBSAP focusing on governance and knowledge accessibility, while the NDC aims for sustainable management of sectors that directly impact biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry all rely on healthy biodiversity, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation. |
| NBSAP National Action 24.3: Adopt and implement the “National strategy on greening education/Education for sustainable development” that is being developed by the MEHE, integrate environmental education, including biodiversity (fauna and flora), into school curricula under this strategy and implement extracurricular activities related to the environment. Implementation efforts should include comprehensive training and capacity building for schoolteachers and health educators, etc. to ensure effective delivery of environmental education across Lebanon | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets emphasize sustainable development and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target focusing on education and the NDC target on forest and rangeland management. By integrating environmental education into the management practices of local communities, both targets can enhance awareness and capacity, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and sustainable resource use. |
| NBSAP National Action 24.3: Adopt and implement the “National strategy on greening education/Education for sustainable development” that is being developed by the MEHE, integrate environmental education, including biodiversity (fauna and flora), into school curricula under this strategy and implement extracurricular activities related to the environment. Implementation efforts should include comprehensive training and capacity building for schoolteachers and health educators, etc. to ensure effective delivery of environmental education across Lebanon | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and environmental education, which are interconnected. By integrating environmental education into the curricula, the NBSAP target can support the NDC target's aim of preserving biodiversity, leading to measurable benefits in awareness and management of Lebanon’s ecosystems. |
| NBSAP National Action 24.3: Adopt and implement the “National strategy on greening education/Education for sustainable development” that is being developed by the MEHE, integrate environmental education, including biodiversity (fauna and flora), into school curricula under this strategy and implement extracurricular activities related to the environment. Implementation efforts should include comprehensive training and capacity building for schoolteachers and health educators, etc. to ensure effective delivery of environmental education across Lebanon | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and environmental education, which can complement each other effectively. By integrating environmental education into curricula, the NBSAP target can foster awareness and action among stakeholders, thereby supporting the NDC target's aim to increase biodiversity resilience against climate change impacts. |
| NBSAP National Action 24.3: Adopt and implement the “National strategy on greening education/Education for sustainable development” that is being developed by the MEHE, integrate environmental education, including biodiversity (fauna and flora), into school curricula under this strategy and implement extracurricular activities related to the environment. Implementation efforts should include comprehensive training and capacity building for schoolteachers and health educators, etc. to ensure effective delivery of environmental education across Lebanon | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and promoting environmental education, which can complement each other. By integrating environmental education into the rehabilitation of ecosystems, stakeholders can foster a more informed community that actively participates in ecosystem restoration, leading to measurable benefits in both education and ecological outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 24.3: Adopt and implement the “National strategy on greening education/Education for sustainable development” that is being developed by the MEHE, integrate environmental education, including biodiversity (fauna and flora), into school curricula under this strategy and implement extracurricular activities related to the environment. Implementation efforts should include comprehensive training and capacity building for schoolteachers and health educators, etc. to ensure effective delivery of environmental education across Lebanon | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing education and the NDC target focusing on sustainable management of natural resources. The ecosystems involved, education and agriculture, can be interconnected, as environmental education can inform sustainable practices in agriculture, leading to measurable benefits in both sectors. |
| NBSAP National Action 24.4: Organize participatory events to raise student, youth and public awareness about biodiversity, such as national science fair, guided open-house events at the MoE, etc. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity, with the NBSAP target focusing on raising awareness and the NDC target on sustainable management that benefits local communities. The ecosystems involved (biodiversity education and forests/rangelands) can be interconnected, as increased awareness can lead to better conservation practices, creating measurable benefits through enhanced community engagement and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP National Action 24.4: Organize participatory events to raise student, youth and public awareness about biodiversity, such as national science fair, guided open-house events at the MoE, etc. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing awareness and education, while the NDC target aims at preservation and conservation. By aligning these targets, educational initiatives can enhance public engagement and support for biodiversity management, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and community involvement in conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 24.4: Organize participatory events to raise student, youth and public awareness about biodiversity, such as national science fair, guided open-house events at the MoE, etc. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity, with the NBSAP target aiming to raise awareness and the NDC target seeking to enhance resilience against climate change impacts. By organizing educational events that emphasize the importance of biodiversity in the context of climate change, both targets can create synergies that lead to increased public engagement and informed stakeholder actions, ultimately benefiting vulnerable ecosystems. |
| NBSAP National Action 24.4: Organize participatory events to raise student, youth and public awareness about biodiversity, such as national science fair, guided open-house events at the MoE, etc. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services, which are interconnected. By raising awareness about biodiversity through educational initiatives, the NBSAP target can foster community support for the ecosystem rehabilitation efforts outlined in the NDC target, leading to measurable benefits in ecological integrity and public engagement. |
| NBSAP National Action 24.4: Organize participatory events to raise student, youth and public awareness about biodiversity, such as national science fair, guided open-house events at the MoE, etc. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity, with the NBSAP target focusing on awareness and education, while the NDC target aims for sustainable management that includes biodiversity conservation. The ecosystems addressed are related, as biodiversity education can enhance the sustainable practices in agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry, leading to measurable benefits in both awareness and ecosystem management. |
| NBSAP National Action 24.6: Build the capacities of NGOs to recognize and collect relevant data on biodiversity awareness. | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing awareness and resilience in relation to ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity awareness and the NDC target promoting sustainable agricultural practices. By aligning these targets, NGOs can be trained to collect data that supports sustainable agricultural practices, leading to improved environmental outcomes and resource efficiency in both biodiversity and agricultural resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 24.6: Build the capacities of NGOs to recognize and collect relevant data on biodiversity awareness. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity awareness and conservation, with actions that involve capacity building and mainstreaming biodiversity. The ecosystems of biodiversity awareness and forest/rangeland management are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved data collection and resource management, benefiting both NGOs and local communities. |
| NBSAP National Action 24.6: Build the capacities of NGOs to recognize and collect relevant data on biodiversity awareness. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity awareness and management, which are interconnected. By training NGOs to collect data on biodiversity, the NBSAP target can support the NDC target's aim of preserving Lebanon’s ecosystems, leading to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 24.6: Build the capacities of NGOs to recognize and collect relevant data on biodiversity awareness. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing data collection and awareness, while the NDC target aims to increase resilience against climate change impacts. Both targets address ecosystems related to biodiversity, and aligning them could lead to improved data-driven strategies that enhance the effectiveness of climate adaptation and mitigation efforts, ultimately benefiting both biodiversity awareness and resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 24.6: Build the capacities of NGOs to recognize and collect relevant data on biodiversity awareness. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services, with the NBSAP target aiming to improve data collection on biodiversity awareness, which can support the NDC target's efforts in ecosystem rehabilitation. By aligning these targets, NGOs can provide valuable data that informs rehabilitation plans, leading to more effective and measurable outcomes in restoring ecological integrity and connectivity. |
| NBSAP National Action 24.6: Build the capacities of NGOs to recognize and collect relevant data on biodiversity awareness. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity, with the NBSAP target focusing on capacity building for NGOs and the NDC target aiming for sustainable management of various sectors while conserving biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed are related, as improved data collection on biodiversity can enhance sustainable practices in agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 25: Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources, and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities and ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of local communities in decision-making and resource management, creating a meaningful connection. Additionally, both targets focus on ecosystems that are interrelated, with the NBSAP target addressing biodiversity governance and the NDC target focusing on sustainable management of forests and rangelands, which can enhance biodiversity conservation and community benefits. |
| NBSAP Target 25: Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources, and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities and ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity, with the NBSAP target focusing on equitable representation in decision-making and the NDC target on sustainable management of ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as sustainable agricultural practices can enhance biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in both biodiversity conservation and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 26.2: Work with cooperatives and women-led cooperatives to direct and encourage women in diversifying the biodiversity-based activities, through awareness, capacity building and financial support | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and supporting local communities, with the NBSAP target specifically aiming to empower women in biodiversity-based activities, which can complement the NDC target's broader community focus. Additionally, both targets operate within the realm of ecosystem management, suggesting that aligning them could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and enhanced community engagement in biodiversity conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 26.2: Work with cooperatives and women-led cooperatives to direct and encourage women in diversifying the biodiversity-based activities, through awareness, capacity building and financial support | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing women's involvement in biodiversity-based activities and the NDC target aiming to increase resilience against climate change impacts on biodiversity. By aligning these targets, resources can be optimized through capacity building for women in vulnerable ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in both biodiversity diversification and climate resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 26.2: Work with cooperatives and women-led cooperatives to direct and encourage women in diversifying the biodiversity-based activities, through awareness, capacity building and financial support | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The NBSAP target focuses on empowering women in biodiversity-based activities, which can directly contribute to the ecological integrity and restoration goals of the NDC target. By engaging women-led cooperatives in ecosystem rehabilitation efforts, both targets can enhance resource efficiency and create synergies that lead to improved outcomes for both biodiversity and community well-being. |
| NBSAP National Action 26.2: Work with cooperatives and women-led cooperatives to direct and encourage women in diversifying the biodiversity-based activities, through awareness, capacity building and financial support | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity while promoting sustainable practices, with the NBSAP target emphasizing women's involvement in biodiversity-based activities and the NDC target addressing sustainable management across various sectors. The ecosystems involved are related, as biodiversity is a critical component of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and community engagement. |

**Sustainable development and the SDGs**

| **Climate Target** | **Nature Target** | **AI-generated description** |
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| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, ensure that at least 20% of all natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas (PAs) are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, as well as bringing biodiversity loss close to zero in areas of high biodiversity importance and ecosystems of high ecological integrity, while respecting the rights of local communities. | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity management and the NDC target promoting sustainable agricultural practices. Both targets address ecosystems that are interconnected, as agricultural practices can significantly impact natural ecosystems, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in biodiversity and agricultural resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, ensure that at least 20% of all natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas (PAs) are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, as well as bringing biodiversity loss close to zero in areas of high biodiversity importance and ecosystems of high ecological integrity, while respecting the rights of local communities. | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management practices, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity in natural ecosystems and the NDC target enhancing resilience in agricultural ecosystems. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and complementary strategies that can improve both biodiversity outcomes and agricultural resilience, particularly in areas where agriculture and natural ecosystems intersect. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, ensure that at least 20% of all natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas (PAs) are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, as well as bringing biodiversity loss close to zero in areas of high biodiversity importance and ecosystems of high ecological integrity, while respecting the rights of local communities. | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the resilience and management of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity in natural ecosystems and the NDC target focusing on coastal communities and marine environments. Given that fisheries and marine environments can be considered part of broader coastal ecosystems, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and resilience strategies that benefit both biodiversity and community livelihoods. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, ensure that at least 20% of all natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas (PAs) are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, as well as bringing biodiversity loss close to zero in areas of high biodiversity importance and ecosystems of high ecological integrity, while respecting the rights of local communities. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and conservation of natural resources, with an emphasis on biodiversity and ecosystem health. The ecosystems addressed, while distinct, can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to enhanced resource efficiency and measurable benefits in both biodiversity conservation and sustainable resource management practices. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, ensure that at least 20% of all natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas (PAs) are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, as well as bringing biodiversity loss close to zero in areas of high biodiversity importance and ecosystems of high ecological integrity, while respecting the rights of local communities. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity conservation and the involvement of local communities, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems of natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas and forests/rangelands can be seen as related, allowing for potential synergies in management practices that enhance both biodiversity and community benefits. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, ensure that at least 20% of all natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas (PAs) are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, as well as bringing biodiversity loss close to zero in areas of high biodiversity importance and ecosystems of high ecological integrity, while respecting the rights of local communities. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing participatory management of natural ecosystems and the NDC target aiming to preserve Lebanon's terrestrial and marine biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed are related, as natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas can include areas that are part of Lebanon's terrestrial and marine ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in biodiversity management efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, ensure that at least 20% of all natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas (PAs) are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, as well as bringing biodiversity loss close to zero in areas of high biodiversity importance and ecosystems of high ecological integrity, while respecting the rights of local communities. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing participatory management of natural ecosystems and the NDC target addressing climate change impacts on vulnerable ecosystems. Since both targets aim to protect and manage ecosystems while involving stakeholders, aligning them could lead to resource efficiency and complementary strategies that enhance biodiversity outcomes in the face of climate change. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, ensure that at least 20% of all natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas (PAs) are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, as well as bringing biodiversity loss close to zero in areas of high biodiversity importance and ecosystems of high ecological integrity, while respecting the rights of local communities. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecological integrity and address biodiversity, with the NBSAP focusing on participatory management of natural ecosystems and the NDC emphasizing rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems. The ecosystems mentioned can be related, as degraded ecosystems may include areas that fall under the broader category of natural ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions in ecosystem management and restoration. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, ensure that at least 20% of all natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas (PAs) are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, as well as bringing biodiversity loss close to zero in areas of high biodiversity importance and ecosystems of high ecological integrity, while respecting the rights of local communities. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of ecosystems, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets can be seen as interrelated, as sustainable practices in agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry can enhance biodiversity in natural ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, ensure that at least 20% of all natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas (PAs) are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, as well as bringing biodiversity loss close to zero in areas of high biodiversity importance and ecosystems of high ecological integrity, while respecting the rights of local communities. | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecological integrity, albeit in different ecosystems (natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas vs. urban green and blue spaces). Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through integrated planning that addresses biodiversity conservation across both rural and urban landscapes, optimizing resources and creating synergies in implementation. |
| NBSAP Target 1: By 2030, ensure that at least 20% of all natural ecosystems outside Protected Areas (PAs) are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, as well as bringing biodiversity loss close to zero in areas of high biodiversity importance and ecosystems of high ecological integrity, while respecting the rights of local communities. | NDC Key Action 5.7: Climate-proof fishing ports and develop marine aquaculture to address future climate challenges and improve fishers’ livelihood, strengthening food security. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and improving livelihoods, indicating a meaningful connection. The ecosystems involved, particularly the marine environment, can be seen as interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and enhanced food security for communities dependent on both natural ecosystems and fisheries. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.1: Establish clear criteria for identifying and mapping areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Adaptation Priority 1: Strengthen the agricultural sector’s resilience to enhance Lebanon’s agricultural output in a climate-smart manner to improve food security | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and productivity within the agricultural sector, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management practices that can support climate-smart agriculture. Additionally, both targets address similar audiences, including policymakers and local communities, which could facilitate collaborative efforts to improve resource management and food security in a complementary manner. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.1: Establish clear criteria for identifying and mapping areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 1.1: Restore the livelihoods and productive capacity of farmers and producers, by prioritizing the rebuilding of damaged infrastructure, restoring or deploying climate-smart infrastructure (i.e. irrigation systems, water reservoirs, terraces, greenhouses, hydroponic systems, animal husbandry infrastructure, beehives, aquaculture infrastructure, etc.) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and improving livelihoods, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management practices and the NDC target aiming to restore productive capacity. The ecosystems involved, particularly agriculture, are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and infrastructure sharing, ultimately benefiting both biodiversity conservation and agricultural productivity. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.1: Establish clear criteria for identifying and mapping areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable practices that enhance resilience and management of natural resources, with a shared emphasis on agriculture and ecosystems. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary policies that support both sustainable management and agricultural resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.1: Establish clear criteria for identifying and mapping areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 1.6: Conduct an in-depth analysis of key agriculture value chains and identify food security priorities in line with the National Agriculture Strategy focusing on agricultural growth, rural development, local agriculture input, sustainable food systems, and risk management. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable practices, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management across various ecosystems, including agriculture, which is directly relevant to the NDC target's focus on sustainable agricultural practices. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in policy implementation, particularly in rural areas where sustainable management and food security intersect. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.1: Establish clear criteria for identifying and mapping areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management practices, with the NBSAP target emphasizing broader ecosystems while the NDC target specifically addresses agriculture and water resource management. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and resilience, as improved sustainable practices in agriculture can contribute to better management of forestry and fisheries, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and productivity. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.1: Establish clear criteria for identifying and mapping areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and resilience in marine environments, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management practices and the NDC target supporting coastal communities. The ecosystems involved are related, as fisheries and marine environments are part of broader coastal ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and community resilience, creating measurable benefits for both policy implementation and community livelihoods. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.1: Establish clear criteria for identifying and mapping areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to promote sustainable management practices and enhance ecosystem health, with a focus on forestry and fisheries. The ecosystems addressed are related, as both involve natural resource management in similar environments, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and forest cover. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.1: Establish clear criteria for identifying and mapping areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | Both targets aim to enhance sustainable management practices, with the NBSAP focusing on specific management criteria and the NDC emphasizing alignment with broader sustainable development goals. The ecosystems involved (forestry and rangelands) are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and measurable benefits for local communities and biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.1: Establish clear criteria for identifying and mapping areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and conservation of biodiversity, with actions that complement each other in addressing anthropogenic pressures. The ecosystems involved (terrestrial and marine) are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity management across Lebanon. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.1: Establish clear criteria for identifying and mapping areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management practices and the NDC target addressing climate change impacts on biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable management in forestry, fisheries, and agriculture can contribute to the resilience of vulnerable ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.1: Establish clear criteria for identifying and mapping areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem management and sustainability, with actions that can complement each other through integrated approaches. The ecosystems addressed are related, as sustainable management practices in forestry and fisheries can support the rehabilitation of degraded marine and coastal ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecological integrity. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.1: Establish clear criteria for identifying and mapping areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management practices across various ecosystems, while the NDC target specifically aims to restore ecosystems through reforestation. The ecosystems involved, particularly in the context of upper watersheds, can be seen as nested within broader categories of forestry and agricultural areas, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource management and biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.1: Establish clear criteria for identifying and mapping areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets aim for sustainable management of overlapping ecosystems (agriculture, fisheries, and forestry) while emphasizing biodiversity conservation. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation, leading to measurable benefits in resilience, productivity, and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.1: Establish clear criteria for identifying and mapping areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and biodiversity, albeit in different contexts (natural resource management vs. urban environments). The ecosystems addressed (forestry, fisheries, and agricultural areas vs. urban green and blue spaces) can be interconnected, as urban areas often rely on surrounding natural ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and ecological benefits in both settings. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.1: Establish clear criteria for identifying and mapping areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 5.7: Climate-proof fishing ports and develop marine aquaculture to address future climate challenges and improve fishers’ livelihood, strengthening food security. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management practices and improving livelihoods, particularly in the fisheries sector. The ecosystems involved are related, as the NBSAP target encompasses broader marine environments that include the fisheries sector, and aligning these targets could enhance resource management and resilience, leading to measurable benefits for both fishers and biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.2: Based on Land Use/ Land Cover, Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) databases and other sources, and in accordance with the criteria identified under NA 1.1, identify and map the extent and spatial distribution of areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | Both targets focus on sustainable practices within the agricultural ecosystem, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management across various land uses, including agriculture. Aligning these targets could enhance resource management and resilience in agricultural practices, leading to improved environmental and economic stability while ensuring food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.2: Based on Land Use/ Land Cover, Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) databases and other sources, and in accordance with the criteria identified under NA 1.1, identify and map the extent and spatial distribution of areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 1.6: Conduct an in-depth analysis of key agriculture value chains and identify food security priorities in line with the National Agriculture Strategy focusing on agricultural growth, rural development, local agriculture input, sustainable food systems, and risk management. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable practices, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management of various ecosystems, including agriculture, which directly relates to the NDC target's focus on enhancing food security through sustainable agricultural practices. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and improved outcomes in both conservation strategies and agricultural productivity, as they share overlapping ecosystems and target audiences. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.2: Based on Land Use/ Land Cover, Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) databases and other sources, and in accordance with the criteria identified under NA 1.1, identify and map the extent and spatial distribution of areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management practices, with the NBSAP target emphasizing mapping sustainable areas and the NDC target enhancing resilience in agricultural practices. The ecosystems involved (agriculture and broader land use) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and enhanced agricultural productivity through shared strategies and infrastructure. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.2: Based on Land Use/ Land Cover, Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) databases and other sources, and in accordance with the criteria identified under NA 1.1, identify and map the extent and spatial distribution of areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainable practices and resilience in marine environments, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management and the NDC target supporting community adaptation. The ecosystems involved are related, as fisheries fall under broader marine environments, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and community resilience, creating measurable benefits for both policy implementation and community livelihoods. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.2: Based on Land Use/ Land Cover, Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) databases and other sources, and in accordance with the criteria identified under NA 1.1, identify and map the extent and spatial distribution of areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to promote sustainable management practices within overlapping ecosystems, specifically forestry and fisheries. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in ecosystem health and community engagement in Lebanon. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.2: Based on Land Use/ Land Cover, Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) databases and other sources, and in accordance with the criteria identified under NA 1.1, identify and map the extent and spatial distribution of areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | Both targets aim to enhance sustainable management practices, with the NBSAP focusing on mapping areas for sustainable practices and the NDC emphasizing alignment with sustainable development goals. The ecosystems of forestry and rangelands in the NDC are related to the broader categories of ecosystems mentioned in the NBSAP, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and measurable benefits for local communities and biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.2: Based on Land Use/ Land Cover, Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) databases and other sources, and in accordance with the criteria identified under NA 1.1, identify and map the extent and spatial distribution of areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and conservation of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable practices and the NDC target aiming to preserve biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed are related, as sustainable management practices in forestry, fisheries, and agriculture can directly contribute to the conservation of terrestrial and marine biodiversity, creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.2: Based on Land Use/ Land Cover, Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) databases and other sources, and in accordance with the criteria identified under NA 1.1, identify and map the extent and spatial distribution of areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem management and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable practices and the NDC target addressing climate change impacts. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable management practices can bolster the resilience of vulnerable ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource management and conservation strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.2: Based on Land Use/ Land Cover, Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) databases and other sources, and in accordance with the criteria identified under NA 1.1, identify and map the extent and spatial distribution of areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem management and services, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management practices and the NDC target aiming for ecological integrity and restoration. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as sustainable management in forestry and marine environments can support the rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.2: Based on Land Use/ Land Cover, Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) databases and other sources, and in accordance with the criteria identified under NA 1.1, identify and map the extent and spatial distribution of areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and sustainable management practices, with the NBSAP target addressing broader areas while the NDC target specifically targets upper watersheds. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through integrated management strategies that enhance biodiversity and resource efficiency across overlapping ecosystems. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.2: Based on Land Use/ Land Cover, Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) databases and other sources, and in accordance with the criteria identified under NA 1.1, identify and map the extent and spatial distribution of areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management practices within overlapping ecosystems, specifically agriculture, fisheries, and forestry. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and food security through complementary actions and shared audiences. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.2: Based on Land Use/ Land Cover, Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) databases and other sources, and in accordance with the criteria identified under NA 1.1, identify and map the extent and spatial distribution of areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and conservation, albeit in different contexts (rural vs. urban). The ecosystems involved (forestry, fisheries, and marine environments for the NBSAP target and green and blue spaces in urban areas for the NDC target) can be interconnected, as urban areas often rely on surrounding ecosystems for resources and services, creating potential for complementary actions that enhance overall ecological integrity and resource management. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.2: Based on Land Use/ Land Cover, Marine Spatial Plan (MSP) databases and other sources, and in accordance with the criteria identified under NA 1.1, identify and map the extent and spatial distribution of areas under sustainable forestry, fisheries, artificial reefs, grazing, agriculture, and areas in need of sustainable management. | NDC Key Action 5.7: Climate-proof fishing ports and develop marine aquaculture to address future climate challenges and improve fishers’ livelihood, strengthening food security. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the sustainability and resilience of marine environments and fisheries, which are interconnected ecosystems. By aligning the actions of mapping sustainable management practices with climate-proofing fishing ports, both targets can create synergies that improve resource management and livelihoods for communities dependent on these ecosystems. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.5: Inform concerned municipalities and their federations hosting identified areas of high biodiversity importance (such as KBAs and potential areas for conservation) to integrate them in eventual or existing Master Plans of each related municipality/region, while ensuring the participation of relevant stakeholders | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing environmental stability and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity integration into planning and the NDC target promoting sustainable agricultural practices. Both targets address ecosystems, with the NBSAP focusing on biodiversity areas that can include agricultural landscapes, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.5: Inform concerned municipalities and their federations hosting identified areas of high biodiversity importance (such as KBAs and potential areas for conservation) to integrate them in eventual or existing Master Plans of each related municipality/region, while ensuring the participation of relevant stakeholders | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity integration and the NDC target supporting coastal community resilience. The ecosystems involved are related, as areas of high biodiversity importance can include coastal and marine environments, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes for both biodiversity and community livelihoods. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.5: Inform concerned municipalities and their federations hosting identified areas of high biodiversity importance (such as KBAs and potential areas for conservation) to integrate them in eventual or existing Master Plans of each related municipality/region, while ensuring the participation of relevant stakeholders | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and sustainable resource management, which are interconnected. The ecosystems involved, particularly forests and areas of high biodiversity importance, can be seen as related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved conservation efforts and resource efficiency in Lebanon. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.5: Inform concerned municipalities and their federations hosting identified areas of high biodiversity importance (such as KBAs and potential areas for conservation) to integrate them in eventual or existing Master Plans of each related municipality/region, while ensuring the participation of relevant stakeholders | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of integrating biodiversity considerations into planning and management practices, with a focus on enhancing conservation efforts. The ecosystems involved (areas of high biodiversity importance and forests/rangelands) can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved outcomes for local communities and biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.5: Inform concerned municipalities and their federations hosting identified areas of high biodiversity importance (such as KBAs and potential areas for conservation) to integrate them in eventual or existing Master Plans of each related municipality/region, while ensuring the participation of relevant stakeholders | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP focusing on integrating biodiversity into municipal planning and the NDC emphasizing the preservation of ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed (terrestrial and marine) are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and stakeholder engagement, ultimately benefiting both municipal planning and broader biodiversity goals. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.5: Inform concerned municipalities and their federations hosting identified areas of high biodiversity importance (such as KBAs and potential areas for conservation) to integrate them in eventual or existing Master Plans of each related municipality/region, while ensuring the participation of relevant stakeholders | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing integration into municipal planning and the NDC target addressing climate resilience. The ecosystems involved are related, as areas of high biodiversity importance can also be vulnerable to climate change, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for conservation and climate adaptation. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.5: Inform concerned municipalities and their federations hosting identified areas of high biodiversity importance (such as KBAs and potential areas for conservation) to integrate them in eventual or existing Master Plans of each related municipality/region, while ensuring the participation of relevant stakeholders | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecological integrity and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target focusing on integrating biodiversity into municipal planning and the NDC target emphasizing ecosystem rehabilitation. The ecosystems addressed, including areas of high biodiversity and degraded ecosystems, are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.5: Inform concerned municipalities and their federations hosting identified areas of high biodiversity importance (such as KBAs and potential areas for conservation) to integrate them in eventual or existing Master Plans of each related municipality/region, while ensuring the participation of relevant stakeholders | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity, with the NBSAP focusing on integrating biodiversity into municipal planning and the NDC targeting sustainable management of sectors that impact biodiversity. The ecosystems involved, while distinct, can be interconnected, as sustainable agricultural practices can enhance biodiversity in areas of high importance, leading to measurable benefits in conservation and productivity. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.5: Inform concerned municipalities and their federations hosting identified areas of high biodiversity importance (such as KBAs and potential areas for conservation) to integrate them in eventual or existing Master Plans of each related municipality/region, while ensuring the participation of relevant stakeholders | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | Both targets aim to integrate biodiversity considerations into planning processes, with the NBSAP focusing on high biodiversity areas and the NDC emphasizing urban green and blue spaces. The ecosystems involved are related, as urban areas can encompass regions of high biodiversity importance, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and improve conservation outcomes in urban planning. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable practices that enhance biodiversity and agricultural resilience, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (forests, grasslands, and agriculture) are interrelated, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in sustainable management and resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Key Action 1.6: Conduct an in-depth analysis of key agriculture value chains and identify food security priorities in line with the National Agriculture Strategy focusing on agricultural growth, rural development, local agriculture input, sustainable food systems, and risk management. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable practices, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and the NDC target highlighting sustainable agriculture, which can enhance food security. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable use of biodiversity resources can support agricultural practices, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved livelihoods in rural areas. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable resource management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and the NDC target enhancing agricultural resilience. The ecosystems involved (forests, grasslands, and agriculture) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary practices that enhance both biodiversity and agricultural productivity. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable resource management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and the NDC target enhancing resilience in marine-dependent communities. The ecosystems involved (fisheries) are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved legal compliance and sustainable practices that benefit both biodiversity and the livelihoods of coastal communities, creating measurable benefits in resource efficiency and community resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to promote the sustainable use of biodiversity and natural resources, with a focus on forests and fisheries, which are interconnected ecosystems. Aligning these targets could enhance resource management efficiency and lead to measurable outcomes such as increased forest cover and improved legal compliance in biodiversity management. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management of biodiversity resources, with the NBSAP emphasizing legal frameworks and the NDC highlighting economic and social benefits for local communities. The ecosystems of forests in both targets are related, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and create measurable benefits through shared management practices and stakeholder engagement. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to manage and conserve biodiversity, with the NBSAP focusing on sustainable use and the NDC emphasizing preservation. The ecosystems addressed are related, as sustainable management in forests and grasslands can complement the conservation of terrestrial and marine ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and stakeholder engagement. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on the sustainable management of biodiversity, with the NBSAP emphasizing sustainable use and the NDC targeting resilience against climate change impacts. The ecosystems involved, such as forests and grasslands, can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and climate adaptation. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and restoration of ecosystems, indicating a meaningful connection. The ecosystems addressed, such as forests and coastal ecosystems, can be related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and improve ecological outcomes through shared strategies and stakeholder engagement. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and sustainable resource management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable use and the NDC target aiming to restore ecosystems. The ecosystems involved, particularly forests and upper watersheds, can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets aim to ensure the sustainable management of biodiversity resources, with the NBSAP focusing on legal frameworks and the NDC emphasizing resilience and productivity in food systems. The ecosystems involved (forests, fisheries, agriculture) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable improvements in biodiversity conservation and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and conservation of biodiversity, albeit in different contexts (outside nature reserves vs. urban areas). The ecosystems involved (forests, grasslands, and urban green spaces) can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and promote integrated approaches to biodiversity management across different environments. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.6: Enforce properly and update where needed the legal framework related to sustainable use of biodiversity resources outside nature reserves within MoA mandate (forests, grasslands, fisheries, edible and medicinal plants, agrobiodiversity, etc.). | NDC Key Action 5.7: Climate-proof fishing ports and develop marine aquaculture to address future climate challenges and improve fishers’ livelihood, strengthening food security. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable resource management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and the NDC target addressing fisheries and food security. The ecosystems involved (forests, grasslands, and fisheries) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance legal compliance and resilience in the fisheries sector, leading to improved livelihoods and sustainable practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity monitoring and the NDC target promoting sustainable agricultural practices. Both targets address ecosystems that are interconnected, as agricultural practices can significantly impact biodiversity, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and better conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the resilience and health of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity monitoring and the NDC target supporting coastal communities reliant on marine resources. The ecosystems involved are related, as high biodiversity areas can include coastal and marine environments, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and conservation outcomes for both biodiversity and community livelihoods. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on improving ecosystem health and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing monitoring in high biodiversity areas and the NDC target promoting sustainable resource management in forests and rangelands. The ecosystems involved are related, as healthy forests and rangelands contribute to overall biodiversity, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to better conservation outcomes through shared monitoring and management practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing monitoring and the NDC target promoting sustainable management. The ecosystems of high biodiversity areas and forests/rangelands are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and better conservation outcomes for local communities. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP focusing on monitoring high biodiversity areas and the NDC emphasizing the preservation of terrestrial and marine ecosystems in Lebanon. The ecosystems addressed are related, as high biodiversity areas can include both terrestrial and marine environments, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and more effective conservation strategies through shared stakeholder engagement. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing monitoring and the NDC target addressing resilience against climate change impacts. The ecosystems involved are related, as high biodiversity areas can also be vulnerable to climate change, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and better conservation outcomes through shared monitoring and adaptive strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and improving ecosystem health, which are interconnected. Additionally, the ecosystems targeted in both policies can overlap, particularly in areas of high biodiversity that may also be degraded, suggesting that aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and better conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing monitoring and the NDC target highlighting sustainable management practices. The ecosystems involved, while distinct, can be interconnected, as sustainable agricultural and forestry practices can enhance biodiversity in high ecological integrity areas, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 1.7: Develop and/or update monitoring programs (e,g, Forest fires, land and coastal changes, violation, land and coastal degradation, etc.) for areas of high biodiversity importance, and ecosystems of high ecological integrity outside PAs while using a participatory approach for both terrestrial and aquatic environments | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecological integrity, albeit in different contexts (high biodiversity areas vs. urban environments). The ecosystems addressed can be seen as related, as urban areas can include green and blue spaces that contribute to broader biodiversity goals, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and better conservation outcomes through integrated planning and monitoring. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem integrity and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem services and the NDC target promoting agricultural sustainability. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as agricultural practices can impact and be impacted by the health of surrounding ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved outcomes for both environmental and agricultural resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem integrity and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem services and the NDC target aiming to improve agricultural resilience. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable land and water management in agriculture can contribute to the health of degraded ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and integrity, with the NBSAP target addressing broader ecosystem services and the NDC target specifically supporting coastal communities reliant on marine ecosystems. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as degraded terrestrial and coastal ecosystems can impact fisheries, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and enhanced livelihoods for coastal communities. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to restore and enhance the health of degraded ecosystems, with a focus on sustainable management practices. The ecosystems addressed in both targets are interconnected, as degraded terrestrial and marine ecosystems can influence forest and rangeland health, suggesting that aligning these efforts could lead to improved ecological integrity and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and ecological integrity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems and the NDC target promoting sustainable management of forests and rangelands. Since both targets involve stakeholders in ecosystem management and aim for improved outcomes for local communities, aligning them could lead to resource efficiency and complementary efforts in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem service provision. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem integrity and management, with the NBSAP focusing on rehabilitation and the NDC emphasizing sustainable management of biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed are related, as degraded terrestrial and marine ecosystems can be part of broader biodiversity conservation efforts, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem integrity and resilience, with actions that can complement each other through rehabilitation and nature-based solutions. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as degraded ecosystems can be vulnerable to climate change, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in both biodiversity and climate resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets share a common goal of safeguarding ecosystem services and enhancing ecological integrity and connectivity, indicating a meaningful connection. The ecosystems targeted are the same, and aligning their actions could lead to resource efficiency and improved outcomes in ecosystem rehabilitation, particularly through the use of nature-based solutions. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem integrity and services, with the NBSAP focusing on rehabilitating degraded ecosystems and the NDC emphasizing reforestation in upper watersheds. The ecosystems involved are related, as upper watersheds can influence the health of broader terrestrial and coastal ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these efforts could lead to improved biodiversity and resilience while optimizing resource use. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and biodiversity, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (degraded ecosystems and agricultural/aquaculture sectors) can be related, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in both ecological integrity and food security. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and connectivity, albeit in different contexts (degraded ecosystems vs. urban green and blue spaces). The ecosystems addressed are related, as urban areas can include degraded ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions in both rural and urban settings. |
| NBSAP Target 2: By 2030, rehabilitation plans are implemented in at least 20% of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) so that they can safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services and to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. | NDC Key Action 5.7: Climate-proof fishing ports and develop marine aquaculture to address future climate challenges and improve fishers’ livelihood, strengthening food security. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem integrity and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem services and the NDC target addressing climate resilience in fisheries. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy marine environments contribute to the overall ecological integrity of coastal and marine ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes for both ecological and community resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and the NDC target promoting sustainable agricultural practices. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as agricultural practices can significantly impact terrestrial and coastal ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved ecological outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Key Action 1.6: Conduct an in-depth analysis of key agriculture value chains and identify food security priorities in line with the National Agriculture Strategy focusing on agricultural growth, rural development, local agriculture input, sustainable food systems, and risk management. | The NBSAP target focuses on conserving biodiversity-rich areas, which can include agricultural ecosystems, while the NDC target emphasizes sustainable agricultural practices that can enhance biodiversity. By aligning these targets, there is potential for improved resource management and ecological health, leading to measurable benefits in both food security and biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the resilience and conservation of marine and coastal ecosystems, which are interconnected. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and support for local communities, as conservation efforts can enhance the resilience of fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, creating measurable benefits for both biodiversity and community well-being. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and sustainable management of natural resources, with an emphasis on enhancing ecosystem health. The ecosystems addressed in both targets (natural areas and forests) are interconnected, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in biodiversity and forest cover management. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets emphasize biodiversity conservation and the involvement of local communities, creating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems of forests and rangelands can be seen as part of broader terrestrial and coastal ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits for both biodiversity and local communities. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to conserve and manage biodiversity within terrestrial and marine ecosystems, with a focus on equitable access and community involvement. The ecosystems addressed are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in biodiversity management efforts in Lebanon. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation and management, while the NDC target aims to increase resilience against climate change impacts. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as vulnerable ecosystems to climate change often include areas that are critical for biodiversity, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and complementary conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and managing ecosystems effectively, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation and the NDC target focusing on rehabilitation. The ecosystems addressed are related, as both include terrestrial and marine areas, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing broader conservation areas and the NDC target specifically addressing upper watersheds. Since upper watersheds can be integral to the health of surrounding ecosystems, aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource management and biodiversity outcomes through complementary actions. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP emphasizing protected areas and the NDC targeting sustainable management of various sectors. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as agricultural and coastal areas can influence each other, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on conservation and management of biodiversity, albeit in different ecosystems (natural vs. urban). The actions proposed can complement each other, as integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning can enhance the ecological integrity of surrounding natural areas, leading to measurable benefits in both contexts. |
| NBSAP Target 3: By 2030, at least 30% of natural terrestrial, inland water areas, and marine and coastal areas , especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity are effectively conserved and managed, through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, while recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities, including over their traditional territories. | NDC Key Action 5.7: Climate-proof fishing ports and develop marine aquaculture to address future climate challenges and improve fishers’ livelihood, strengthening food security. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and the NDC target addressing climate resilience in fisheries. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy marine environments contribute to biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and enhanced livelihoods for communities dependent on these ecosystems. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.5: Develop and regularly update management plans for all existing nature reserves, incorporating biodiversity conservation, community engagement, and sustainable use strategies (in accordance with the NRs legislation). The management plans should be developed by the NRs committees and MoE and involving local communities and relevant stakeholders. | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and resilience within their respective ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation in nature reserves and the NDC target promoting sustainable agricultural practices. Both targets involve local communities and stakeholders, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource management and community engagement, ultimately benefiting both biodiversity and agricultural resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.5: Develop and regularly update management plans for all existing nature reserves, incorporating biodiversity conservation, community engagement, and sustainable use strategies (in accordance with the NRs legislation). The management plans should be developed by the NRs committees and MoE and involving local communities and relevant stakeholders. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and conservation of natural resources, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity in nature reserves and the NDC target promoting forest cover and ecosystem health. The ecosystems involved are related, as nature reserves can encompass forested areas, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced community engagement in conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.5: Develop and regularly update management plans for all existing nature reserves, incorporating biodiversity conservation, community engagement, and sustainable use strategies (in accordance with the NRs legislation). The management plans should be developed by the NRs committees and MoE and involving local communities and relevant stakeholders. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation while engaging local communities, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems of nature reserves and forests/rangelands are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and collaborative management efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.5: Develop and regularly update management plans for all existing nature reserves, incorporating biodiversity conservation, community engagement, and sustainable use strategies (in accordance with the NRs legislation). The management plans should be developed by the NRs committees and MoE and involving local communities and relevant stakeholders. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing nature reserves and the NDC target addressing broader terrestrial and marine ecosystems. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and community engagement in biodiversity management, as both involve local stakeholders and aim for sustainable ecosystem management. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.5: Develop and regularly update management plans for all existing nature reserves, incorporating biodiversity conservation, community engagement, and sustainable use strategies (in accordance with the NRs legislation). The management plans should be developed by the NRs committees and MoE and involving local communities and relevant stakeholders. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing management plans for nature reserves and the NDC target aiming to increase resilience against climate change impacts. Both targets address ecosystems, with nature reserves potentially serving as critical areas for implementing nature-based solutions that can enhance biodiversity resilience, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and community engagement. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.5: Develop and regularly update management plans for all existing nature reserves, incorporating biodiversity conservation, community engagement, and sustainable use strategies (in accordance with the NRs legislation). The management plans should be developed by the NRs committees and MoE and involving local communities and relevant stakeholders. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and community engagement, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation in nature reserves and the NDC target addressing ecosystem services across various ecosystems. The ecosystems involved are related, as nature reserves can contribute to the overall health of degraded ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in both biodiversity and ecosystem service restoration. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.5: Develop and regularly update management plans for all existing nature reserves, incorporating biodiversity conservation, community engagement, and sustainable use strategies (in accordance with the NRs legislation). The management plans should be developed by the NRs committees and MoE and involving local communities and relevant stakeholders. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing nature reserves and the NDC target addressing broader ecosystems like agriculture and fisheries. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits through shared community engagement efforts and resource management strategies that enhance both biodiversity and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.5: Develop and regularly update management plans for all existing nature reserves, incorporating biodiversity conservation, community engagement, and sustainable use strategies (in accordance with the NRs legislation). The management plans should be developed by the NRs committees and MoE and involving local communities and relevant stakeholders. | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation, albeit in different ecosystems (nature reserves vs. urban green and blue spaces). By integrating management plans for nature reserves with urban planning efforts, there is potential for resource efficiency and improved ecological outcomes, as both targets aim to engage local communities and stakeholders in their respective areas. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.7: Recruit and train qualified management teams for nature reserves, focusing on biodiversity conservation and community engagement. | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing community engagement and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation in nature reserves and the NDC target promoting sustainable agricultural practices. Both ecosystems are interconnected, as healthy nature reserves can support agricultural resilience, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and community involvement in both biodiversity and agricultural sustainability. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.7: Recruit and train qualified management teams for nature reserves, focusing on biodiversity conservation and community engagement. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and sustainable resource management, which are interconnected. The ecosystems involved, nature reserves and forests/rangelands, can complement each other, and aligning these targets could lead to improved management practices and increased community engagement, resulting in measurable benefits for both biodiversity and resource sustainability. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.7: Recruit and train qualified management teams for nature reserves, focusing on biodiversity conservation and community engagement. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity conservation while engaging local communities, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems of nature reserves and forests/rangelands are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits for both biodiversity and community engagement. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.7: Recruit and train qualified management teams for nature reserves, focusing on biodiversity conservation and community engagement. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP emphasizing community engagement in nature reserves and the NDC aiming for sustainable management of terrestrial and marine ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed are related, as nature reserves can be part of broader terrestrial ecosystems, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and community involvement in biodiversity management across Lebanon. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.7: Recruit and train qualified management teams for nature reserves, focusing on biodiversity conservation and community engagement. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation and community engagement in nature reserves, while the NDC target aims to increase resilience against climate change impacts on biodiversity. The ecosystems involved can be related, as nature reserves may include vulnerable ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity management and climate resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.7: Recruit and train qualified management teams for nature reserves, focusing on biodiversity conservation and community engagement. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem health and community engagement, with the NBSAP focusing on biodiversity conservation in nature reserves and the NDC targeting the restoration of various ecosystems. The ecosystems involved can be related, as nature reserves may include areas that contribute to broader ecological integrity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in both biodiversity and ecosystem service delivery. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.7: Recruit and train qualified management teams for nature reserves, focusing on biodiversity conservation and community engagement. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing community engagement in nature reserves and the NDC target aiming to restore ecosystems through reforestation. The ecosystems of nature reserves and upper watersheds can be interconnected, as healthy upper watersheds can support the biodiversity found in adjacent nature reserves, creating potential for resource efficiency and complementary outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.7: Recruit and train qualified management teams for nature reserves, focusing on biodiversity conservation and community engagement. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP focusing on nature reserves and the NDC addressing broader ecosystems like agriculture and fisheries. Aligning these targets can enhance resource efficiency and community engagement in biodiversity management, leading to measurable benefits in both conservation and sustainable resource use. |
| NBSAP National Action 3.7: Recruit and train qualified management teams for nature reserves, focusing on biodiversity conservation and community engagement. | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and community engagement, albeit in different ecosystems. The NBSAP target's emphasis on nature reserves can complement the NDC target's focus on urban green and blue spaces, as both aim to improve biodiversity outcomes and community involvement, creating potential synergies in resource use and implementation strategies. |
| NBSAP Target 5: By 2030, the genetic diversity of 40% of native (including endemic economic species) fauna and flora is conserved in-situ and ex-situ through sustainable management practices to maintain their adaptive potential | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing genetic diversity in native species and the NDC target promoting agricultural resilience through sustainable practices. Both ecosystems are interconnected, as agricultural practices can impact biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to enhanced resource efficiency and improved outcomes for both conservation and agricultural stability. |
| NBSAP Target 5: By 2030, the genetic diversity of 40% of native (including endemic economic species) fauna and flora is conserved in-situ and ex-situ through sustainable management practices to maintain their adaptive potential | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management practices and conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing genetic diversity and the NDC target promoting forest cover and resource use. The ecosystems involved, while distinct, can be interconnected, as healthy forests contribute to overall biodiversity, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and ecological health in Lebanon. |
| NBSAP Target 5: By 2030, the genetic diversity of 40% of native (including endemic economic species) fauna and flora is conserved in-situ and ex-situ through sustainable management practices to maintain their adaptive potential | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets emphasize biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP focusing on genetic diversity and the NDC on sustainable forest and rangeland management. The ecosystems involved are related, as forests and rangelands can support native fauna and flora, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create measurable benefits for local communities and biodiversity. |
| NBSAP Target 5: By 2030, the genetic diversity of 40% of native (including endemic economic species) fauna and flora is conserved in-situ and ex-situ through sustainable management practices to maintain their adaptive potential | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to conserve biodiversity, with the NBSAP focusing on genetic diversity of native species and the NDC emphasizing sustainable management of terrestrial and marine ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed are related, as terrestrial and marine biodiversity can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 5: By 2030, the genetic diversity of 40% of native (including endemic economic species) fauna and flora is conserved in-situ and ex-situ through sustainable management practices to maintain their adaptive potential | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing genetic diversity and the NDC target aiming to increase resilience against climate change impacts. Both targets address ecosystems that are interconnected, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits through shared management practices and resource optimization, ultimately enhancing the adaptive potential and resilience of biodiversity in the face of climate change. |
| NBSAP Target 5: By 2030, the genetic diversity of 40% of native (including endemic economic species) fauna and flora is conserved in-situ and ex-situ through sustainable management practices to maintain their adaptive potential | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing genetic diversity and the NDC target aiming to restore ecosystem services. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as the conservation of native species contributes to the overall ecological integrity and connectivity sought in the NDC target, suggesting that aligning these efforts could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved outcomes for both biodiversity and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP Target 5: By 2030, the genetic diversity of 40% of native (including endemic economic species) fauna and flora is conserved in-situ and ex-situ through sustainable management practices to maintain their adaptive potential | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets aim to conserve biodiversity while promoting sustainable management practices, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems addressed, while distinct, can be seen as interrelated, as sustainable agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry practices can enhance the genetic diversity of native species, leading to measurable benefits in both conservation and productivity. |
| NBSAP Target 5: By 2030, the genetic diversity of 40% of native (including endemic economic species) fauna and flora is conserved in-situ and ex-situ through sustainable management practices to maintain their adaptive potential | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing genetic diversity of native species and the NDC target enhancing native biodiversity in urban areas. By integrating sustainable management practices from the NBSAP into urban planning efforts outlined in the NDC, there is potential for improved ecological integrity and resource efficiency in both rural and urban contexts. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Reduce pollution and the negative impact of pollution by 2030, to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, considering cumulative effects, including (a) by reducing excess nutrients lost to the environment (b) by reducing the overall risk from pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals ; and (c) by reducing, and working towards better management of plastic pollution . | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing environmental health and resilience, with the NBSAP target addressing pollution that affects biodiversity and ecosystem functions, while the NDC target promotes sustainable agricultural practices that can mitigate climate change impacts. Both targets involve stakeholders in agriculture and environmental management, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in ecosystem health and agricultural resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Reduce pollution and the negative impact of pollution by 2030, to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, considering cumulative effects, including (a) by reducing excess nutrients lost to the environment (b) by reducing the overall risk from pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals ; and (c) by reducing, and working towards better management of plastic pollution . | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on the preservation and management of biodiversity and ecosystems, with the NBSAP target addressing pollution that negatively impacts these systems, while the NDC target emphasizes sustainable management of biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as pollution management can directly enhance the health of terrestrial and marine ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in both environmental health and equitable access to ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Reduce pollution and the negative impact of pollution by 2030, to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, considering cumulative effects, including (a) by reducing excess nutrients lost to the environment (b) by reducing the overall risk from pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals ; and (c) by reducing, and working towards better management of plastic pollution . | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target addressing pollution impacts and the NDC target emphasizing climate change resilience. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as pollution can exacerbate the vulnerabilities of ecosystems affected by climate change, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved environmental outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Reduce pollution and the negative impact of pollution by 2030, to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, considering cumulative effects, including (a) by reducing excess nutrients lost to the environment (b) by reducing the overall risk from pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals ; and (c) by reducing, and working towards better management of plastic pollution . | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem health and services, with the NBSAP target focusing on reducing pollution that harms biodiversity, while the NDC target emphasizes restoring and maintaining ecosystem services. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as pollution reduction can directly improve the ecological integrity and connectivity that the NDC target seeks to enhance, leading to measurable benefits in resource management and ecosystem rehabilitation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Reduce pollution and the negative impact of pollution by 2030, to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, considering cumulative effects, including (a) by reducing excess nutrients lost to the environment (b) by reducing the overall risk from pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals ; and (c) by reducing, and working towards better management of plastic pollution . | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and resilience, with the NBSAP target addressing pollution impacts that can affect biodiversity, while the NDC target emphasizes sustainable management of sectors that rely on biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as pollution management can directly influence the health of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved environmental outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 8: Reduce pollution and the negative impact of pollution by 2030, to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, considering cumulative effects, including (a) by reducing excess nutrients lost to the environment (b) by reducing the overall risk from pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals ; and (c) by reducing, and working towards better management of plastic pollution . | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, albeit in different contexts (pollution management vs. urban planning). The actions proposed in both targets can complement each other, as reducing pollution can improve the quality of urban green and blue spaces, leading to measurable benefits in both biodiversity and community well-being. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, with the NBSAP target addressing biodiversity and the NDC target emphasizing agricultural resilience, which can be interconnected. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits through shared practices that enhance ecosystem health and agricultural stability, optimizing resources and fostering synergies in implementation. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, albeit in different ecosystems (biodiversity vs. agriculture). The actions proposed in both targets can complement each other, as improved water management and sustainable land practices in agriculture can positively impact biodiversity, creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | Both targets aim to enhance resilience in ecosystems affected by climate change, with the NBSAP target focusing on biodiversity and the NDC target on fisheries and marine environments, which are interconnected. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions that benefit both biodiversity and coastal community livelihoods, particularly through nature-based solutions that support both ecosystems. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and sustainable resource management, which are interconnected. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (biodiversity and forests) can complement each other, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in both biodiversity conservation and forest management. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing climate change impacts and the NDC target focusing on sustainable development in forest and rangeland management. The ecosystems involved are related, as forests and rangelands can be affected by climate change, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and integrated management strategies that enhance both biodiversity conservation and community well-being. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation and resilience, with the NBSAP emphasizing climate change impacts and the NDC targeting sustainable management of ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed are related, as Lebanon's terrestrial and marine ecosystems can be affected by climate change, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | Both targets share a common goal of minimizing the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increasing its resilience, indicating a meaningful connection. The ecosystems addressed are related, as the NBSAP target focuses on biodiversity and ecosystems affected by climate change, while the NDC target specifically mentions vulnerable ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem resilience and integrity, with a focus on nature-based solutions. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as biodiversity affected by climate change can overlap with degraded ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in ecosystem restoration and climate adaptation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience, with the NBSAP target addressing climate change impacts on ecosystems and the NDC target emphasizing ecosystem-based approaches. The ecosystems involved are related, as upper watersheds can influence broader biodiversity and ecosystem health, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and managing ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity resilience to climate change and the NDC target focusing on sustainable management of food systems while conserving biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry can be affected by climate change, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance both biodiversity and food security. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience, albeit in different contexts (climate change impacts vs. urban environments). The ecosystems addressed (biodiversity affected by climate change and urban green/blue spaces) can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for biodiversity conservation in urban settings. |
| NBSAP Target 9: By 2030, identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change, and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 5.7: Climate-proof fishing ports and develop marine aquaculture to address future climate challenges and improve fishers’ livelihood, strengthening food security. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, with the NBSAP target addressing biodiversity and the NDC target focusing on the marine environment, which can include ecosystems like mangroves that support both biodiversity and fisheries. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance both biodiversity conservation and the livelihoods of fishers, ultimately contributing to food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity in natural ecosystems and the NDC target promoting agricultural resilience. Both targets address ecosystems that are interconnected, as agricultural practices can impact natural ecosystems, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, albeit in different ecosystems. The NBSAP target's emphasis on biodiversity resilience in natural ecosystems can complement the NDC target's focus on agricultural resilience, as healthy ecosystems support sustainable agriculture, leading to measurable benefits in resource management and conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience to climate change, albeit in different ecosystems. The NBSAP target's emphasis on natural ecosystems can complement the NDC target's focus on fisheries and marine environments, as both are interconnected within broader coastal-marine ecosystems, allowing for resource efficiency and synergistic conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and sustainable resource management, which are interconnected. The ecosystems addressed in both targets (natural ecosystems and forests) can complement each other, and aligning them could lead to improved biodiversity outcomes and resource efficiency through shared stakeholder engagement and integrated management practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target specifically addressing vulnerable natural ecosystems and the NDC target emphasizing forest and rangeland management. Since forests and rangelands can be considered part of broader natural ecosystems, aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary conservation efforts that benefit both biodiversity and local communities. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing adaptation to climate change and the NDC target focusing on sustainable management of biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed, while geographically distinct, can be related through broader ecological frameworks, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary conservation efforts in Lebanon's ecosystems. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity resilience in the face of climate change, with the NBSAP target focusing on specific adaptation plans and conservation projects, while the NDC target encompasses broader mitigation and adaptation actions. The ecosystems addressed are related, as vulnerable natural ecosystems are likely to include those identified in the NDC, and aligning these targets could optimize resources and create synergies in implementation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem resilience and integrity, with a focus on vulnerable ecosystems. The ecosystems targeted in both policies can be seen as interconnected, and aligning their actions could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity and ecosystem service restoration. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing adaptation plans for vulnerable ecosystems and the NDC target aiming to restore ecosystems through reforestation. The ecosystems involved, particularly the upper watersheds, can be seen as part of broader natural ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and complementary conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing natural ecosystems and the NDC target addressing agricultural and forestry sectors, which can be interconnected. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and strategies that promote biodiversity conservation while improving food security and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 9.3: Develop adaptation plans to mitigate the impact of climate change on at least 5 identified vulnerable natural ecosystems in NA9.1 with special emphasis on species of high conservation value identified under NA5.1, and implement at least 2 conservation and restoration projects aiming at enhancing biodiversity resilience in the targeted ecosystems. | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience, albeit in different ecosystems (natural vs. urban). By integrating adaptation plans for vulnerable ecosystems with urban biodiversity conservation efforts, there is potential for resource efficiency and complementary actions that can lead to improved ecological outcomes in both contexts. |
| NBSAP Target 10: By 2030, ensure that the management and use of at least 10 wild used species is sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and high protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by local communities | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable practices that enhance social, economic, and environmental benefits, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems of biodiversity management and agriculture are interrelated, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and resilience in both sectors. |
| NBSAP Target 10: By 2030, ensure that the management and use of at least 10 wild used species is sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and high protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by local communities | NDC Key Action 1.6: Conduct an in-depth analysis of key agriculture value chains and identify food security priorities in line with the National Agriculture Strategy focusing on agricultural growth, rural development, local agriculture input, sustainable food systems, and risk management. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable practices that enhance community well-being, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and the NDC target focusing on agricultural sustainability. The ecosystems of biodiversity management and agriculture are interconnected, as sustainable management of wild species can support agricultural resilience, leading to measurable benefits for local communities and improved livelihoods. |
| NBSAP Target 10: By 2030, ensure that the management and use of at least 10 wild used species is sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and high protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by local communities | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the resilience and well-being of communities dependent on natural resources, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity management and the NDC target focusing on marine livelihoods. The ecosystems of biodiversity management and fisheries are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and shared benefits for both terrestrial and marine environments, ultimately enhancing community resilience and sustainability. |
| NBSAP Target 10: By 2030, ensure that the management and use of at least 10 wild used species is sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and high protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by local communities | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to promote sustainable management of natural resources, with the NBSAP focusing on wild species and the NDC emphasizing forest cover and ecosystem health. The ecosystems involved (biodiversity management and forests/rangelands) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create measurable benefits for local communities reliant on biodiversity and natural resources. |
| NBSAP Target 10: By 2030, ensure that the management and use of at least 10 wild used species is sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and high protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by local communities | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | Both targets aim to benefit local communities economically and socially while enhancing biodiversity, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. Additionally, the ecosystems of biodiversity management and forest/rangeland management are related, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP Target 10: By 2030, ensure that the management and use of at least 10 wild used species is sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and high protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by local communities | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to sustainably manage biodiversity, with the NBSAP focusing on wild species and the NDC encompassing both terrestrial and marine ecosystems. Their shared goal of enhancing social, economic, and environmental benefits for communities suggests that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary actions in biodiversity management. |
| NBSAP Target 10: By 2030, ensure that the management and use of at least 10 wild used species is sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and high protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by local communities | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management of wild species and the NDC target aiming to increase resilience against climate change impacts. Both targets address vulnerable ecosystems and communities, suggesting that aligning their actions could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and climate adaptation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 10: By 2030, ensure that the management and use of at least 10 wild used species is sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and high protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by local communities | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and biodiversity, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets can be related, as sustainable management of wild species can contribute to the restoration and maintenance of ecological integrity, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and community well-being. |
| NBSAP Target 10: By 2030, ensure that the management and use of at least 10 wild used species is sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and high protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by local communities | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management of wild species and the NDC target aiming to restore ecosystems through reforestation. The ecosystems involved, while distinct, can be interconnected, as healthy upper watersheds can support biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved environmental outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 10: By 2030, ensure that the management and use of at least 10 wild used species is sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and high protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by local communities | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize sustainable management and conservation of biodiversity, with a focus on enhancing social, economic, and environmental benefits. The ecosystems involved are related, as sustainable practices in agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry can directly support the management of wild species, leading to measurable benefits in resilience and productivity while conserving biodiversity. |
| NBSAP Target 10: By 2030, ensure that the management and use of at least 10 wild used species is sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and high protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by local communities | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and conservation, albeit in different contexts (wild species vs. urban biodiversity). The ecosystems addressed (biodiversity management and urban green/blue spaces) can be interconnected, as urban areas can host wild species, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and promote integrated biodiversity strategies. |
| NBSAP Target 10: By 2030, ensure that the management and use of at least 10 wild used species is sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and high protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by local communities | NDC Key Action 5.7: Climate-proof fishing ports and develop marine aquaculture to address future climate challenges and improve fishers’ livelihood, strengthening food security. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing livelihoods and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity management and the NDC target addressing climate resilience in fisheries. The ecosystems are related, as sustainable management of wild species can support marine environments, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions in both biodiversity and fisheries management. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Adaptation Priority 1: Strengthen the agricultural sector’s resilience to enhance Lebanon’s agricultural output in a climate-smart manner to improve food security | Both targets aim to enhance food security through sustainable practices, with the NBSAP target focusing on biodiversity conservation in multiple ecosystems, including agriculture, while the NDC target emphasizes climate-smart agricultural practices. The ecosystems are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved agricultural resilience, creating synergies that enhance both biodiversity and food security outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 1.1: Restore the livelihoods and productive capacity of farmers and producers, by prioritizing the rebuilding of damaged infrastructure, restoring or deploying climate-smart infrastructure (i.e. irrigation systems, water reservoirs, terraces, greenhouses, hydroponic systems, animal husbandry infrastructure, beehives, aquaculture infrastructure, etc.) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing productivity and resilience in agriculture, which creates a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared infrastructure and improved livelihoods, ultimately supporting both biodiversity conservation and productive capacity. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets emphasize sustainable practices in agriculture, with a focus on resilience and food security, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, both targets address similar ecosystems and target audiences, suggesting that aligning them could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and enhanced implementation of sustainable practices. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 1.5: Create a resilience fund to support farmers in transitioning to more sustainable farming systems | Both targets focus on sustainable practices within the agriculture sector, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and the NDC target supporting farmers in transitioning to sustainable systems. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies, as the sustainable use of biodiversity can directly support the adoption of sustainable farming practices, leading to improved food security and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 1.6: Conduct an in-depth analysis of key agriculture value chains and identify food security priorities in line with the National Agriculture Strategy focusing on agricultural growth, rural development, local agriculture input, sustainable food systems, and risk management. | Both targets focus on enhancing food security through sustainable practices in agriculture, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and the NDC target promoting agricultural growth. The ecosystems involved are related, as sustainable management in agriculture can support biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved livelihoods. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability within agricultural systems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and the NDC target addressing climate resilience. The ecosystems of agriculture are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared practices and resources, ultimately improving food security and environmental health. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability within the fisheries sector, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and the NDC target addressing adaptation measures for marine-dependent livelihoods. The ecosystems involved are related, as fisheries are a component of both agricultural and marine environments, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes for both biodiversity and community resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to promote sustainable management of natural resources, with a focus on enhancing ecosystem health and food security. The ecosystems involved (agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, forests, and rangelands) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets emphasize sustainable management and biodiversity conservation, with a focus on enhancing ecosystem services. The ecosystems of forestry in the NDC target are related to the broader category of agriculture, aquaculture, and fisheries in the NBSAP target, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved food security while conserving biodiversity. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets emphasize the sustainable management and conservation of biodiversity, with a focus on enhancing ecosystem functions and services. The ecosystems addressed (agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry in the NBSAP target and terrestrial and marine ecosystems in the NDC target) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary policy implementation, ultimately benefiting food security and ecosystem preservation. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management of production systems and the NDC target addressing climate change impacts on biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable practices in agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry can contribute to the resilience of vulnerable ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable management in agriculture and related sectors, while the NDC target aims at restoring and maintaining ecosystem integrity. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as sustainable agricultural practices can contribute to the health of terrestrial and coastal ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem service delivery. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets share a common goal of sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry while conserving biodiversity, indicating a meaningful connection. The ecosystems are directly related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and enhanced ecosystem services, as both targets aim to improve food security and resilience in these sectors. |
| NBSAP Target 11: Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 5.7: Climate-proof fishing ports and develop marine aquaculture to address future climate challenges and improve fishers’ livelihood, strengthening food security. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing food security and resilience within the fisheries sector, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (fisheries and marine environments) are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary policies that benefit both producers and fishers. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Adaptation Priority 1: Strengthen the agricultural sector’s resilience to enhance Lebanon’s agricultural output in a climate-smart manner to improve food security | Both targets focus on enhancing agricultural practices to improve food security, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable methods and the NDC target highlighting climate-smart approaches. Since both targets operate within the agricultural sector and target similar audiences, aligning them could lead to resource efficiency and complementary strategies that enhance overall agricultural resilience and productivity. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Action 1.1: Restore the livelihoods and productive capacity of farmers and producers, by prioritizing the rebuilding of damaged infrastructure, restoring or deploying climate-smart infrastructure (i.e. irrigation systems, water reservoirs, terraces, greenhouses, hydroponic systems, animal husbandry infrastructure, beehives, aquaculture infrastructure, etc.) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the livelihoods and sustainability of farmers, with actions that include the implementation of climate-smart practices and infrastructure improvements. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets operate within the agricultural sector, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in agricultural productivity and sustainability. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | Both targets aim to promote sustainable agricultural practices, with the NBSAP target focusing on integrating these practices into national strategies and the NDC target emphasizing resilience and stability. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets address the agricultural sector, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation, leading to improved sustainability and resilience in agriculture. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Action 1.5: Create a resilience fund to support farmers in transitioning to more sustainable farming systems | Both targets aim to promote sustainable agricultural practices, with the NBSAP target focusing on integrating these practices into national strategies and the NDC target supporting farmers in transitioning to sustainable systems. The ecosystems are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and facilitate the adoption of sustainable practices, leading to measurable benefits in agricultural sustainability and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Action 1.6: Conduct an in-depth analysis of key agriculture value chains and identify food security priorities in line with the National Agriculture Strategy focusing on agricultural growth, rural development, local agriculture input, sustainable food systems, and risk management. | Both targets aim to enhance food security through sustainable agricultural practices, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems involved (agricultural sector and rural development) are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary policies that enhance the overall sustainability of agricultural practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and resilience in agriculture, with actions that complement each other, such as promoting agroforestry and efficient irrigation systems. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets address agricultural practices and resource management, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in agricultural productivity and sustainability. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable resource management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable agriculture and the NDC target promoting sustainable use of natural resources, including forests. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable agricultural practices can enhance forest health and vice versa, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable practices within their respective ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable agriculture and the NDC target addressing forest and rangeland management. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and promote integrated land-use strategies, benefiting both agricultural and forest ecosystems while supporting local communities. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Adaptation Priority 3: Structure and develop sustainable water services, including irrigation, to improve people's living conditions | The goals of both targets focus on improving sustainability and living conditions, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable agricultural practices and the NDC target focusing on sustainable water services, which are essential for agriculture. The ecosystems of agriculture and water services are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to enhanced resource efficiency and improved living conditions through better irrigation practices and sustainable agricultural methods. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable agricultural practices that can contribute to biodiversity resilience, which is central to the NDC target. Additionally, both targets address stakeholders in the agricultural sector and biodiversity, indicating a shared audience that can facilitate collaborative efforts, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem management. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and ecological integrity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable agriculture and the NDC target focusing on ecosystem services. The ecosystems involved can be interconnected, as sustainable agricultural practices can improve the health of surrounding ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource management and ecological restoration. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.2: Mainstream sustainable agriculture production systems into national agricultural strategies and action plans: Organic farming, agroecology, agroforestry, the use of climate smart crops, crop rotation, conservation agriculture, agriculture and forest waste management, terracing, reuse of treated wastewater, efficient irrigation systems, use of rainfed crops, etc. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets aim to ensure sustainable management of agricultural practices while enhancing food security and ecosystem services. The ecosystems involved are related, as agriculture is a common thread, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies that enhance both agricultural productivity and biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.4: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable forestry into related national forestry strategies and action plans. | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity in forestry and the NDC target promoting sustainable agricultural practices. Both ecosystems (forestry and agriculture) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in sustainable land management practices, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and agricultural resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.4: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable forestry into related national forestry strategies and action plans. | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity in forestry and the NDC target addressing climate resilience in agriculture. The ecosystems of forestry and agriculture are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and biodiversity conservation, resulting in measurable benefits for both sectors. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.4: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable forestry into related national forestry strategies and action plans. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to promote sustainable management of forest resources, with the NBSAP focusing on biodiversity conservation within forestry strategies and the NDC emphasizing the restoration and sustainable use of forests while addressing broader ecological and social needs. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets operate within the forestry sector, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable outcomes in forest cover and biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.4: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable forestry into related national forestry strategies and action plans. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets emphasize biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP focusing on sustainable forestry and the NDC on broader sustainable development in forest and rangeland management. The ecosystems are related, as forests are a component of the broader rangeland ecosystem, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create measurable benefits for both local communities and biodiversity. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.4: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable forestry into related national forestry strategies and action plans. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP emphasizing sustainable forestry and the NDC addressing broader terrestrial and marine ecosystems. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in managing Lebanon's biodiversity, as sustainable forestry practices can contribute to the overall preservation of ecosystems and equitable access to resources. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.4: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable forestry into related national forestry strategies and action plans. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable forestry and the NDC target addressing climate change impacts on biodiversity. Both targets operate within the broader context of ecosystem management, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits through integrated strategies that enhance resilience and conservation efforts in forestry and vulnerable ecosystems. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.4: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable forestry into related national forestry strategies and action plans. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable forestry and the NDC target addressing ecosystem services. The ecosystems involved are related, as sustainable forestry practices can contribute to the restoration and maintenance of broader terrestrial ecosystems, creating synergies that enhance resource efficiency and measurable outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.4: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable forestry into related national forestry strategies and action plans. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and sustainable practices, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable forestry and the NDC target highlighting ecosystem-based approaches through reforestation. The ecosystems involved (forestry and upper watersheds) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits such as improved forest management practices that support watershed health, ultimately enhancing biodiversity and resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.4: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable forestry into related national forestry strategies and action plans. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets aim to integrate biodiversity conservation within their respective sectors, with the NBSAP focusing on forestry and the NDC encompassing a broader range of ecosystems, including forestry. The alignment of these targets can enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in sustainable management practices, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 11.4: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable forestry into related national forestry strategies and action plans. | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets emphasize biodiversity conservation, albeit in different ecosystems (forestry vs. urban areas). By integrating biodiversity practices from the forestry sector into urban planning, there is potential for enhanced ecological integrity and resource efficiency, leading to measurable benefits in both environments. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 1.1: Restore the livelihoods and productive capacity of farmers and producers, by prioritizing the rebuilding of damaged infrastructure, restoring or deploying climate-smart infrastructure (i.e. irrigation systems, water reservoirs, terraces, greenhouses, hydroponic systems, animal husbandry infrastructure, beehives, aquaculture infrastructure, etc.) | The goals of both targets focus on restoration and enhancement, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem functions and services, while the NDC target aims to restore livelihoods through climate-smart infrastructure in agriculture. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy ecosystems contribute to agricultural productivity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits for both farmers and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem functions and services, while the NDC target aims at agricultural resilience through sustainable practices. Both targets address ecosystems and audiences that overlap, suggesting that aligning them could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved outcomes for both ecosystems and agricultural practices. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 1.6: Conduct an in-depth analysis of key agriculture value chains and identify food security priorities in line with the National Agriculture Strategy focusing on agricultural growth, rural development, local agriculture input, sustainable food systems, and risk management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem functions and the NDC target focusing on sustainable agricultural practices. The ecosystems involved can be interconnected, as healthy ecosystems contribute to agricultural productivity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and measurable benefits in both food security and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and improving ecosystem services, with the NBSAP target emphasizing broader ecosystem functions and the NDC target concentrating on agricultural resilience. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable land and water management practices can enhance the overall health of ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and complementary outcomes for both farmers and broader ecological systems. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem functions and services that can support coastal communities, while the NDC target specifically addresses the resilience of marine-dependent livelihoods. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy fisheries and marine environments contribute to broader ecosystem services, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and community resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem functions and services, with the NBSAP focusing on broader ecosystem contributions and the NDC specifically targeting forest cover and sustainable resource management in Lebanon. The ecosystems involved are related, as forests can provide essential services that align with the NBSAP's goals, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in ecosystem health and resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem services and contribute to sustainable development, with the NBSAP focusing on broader ecosystem functions and the NDC emphasizing forest and rangeland management. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions that enhance both biodiversity conservation and community well-being. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Adaptation Priority 3: Structure and develop sustainable water services, including irrigation, to improve people's living conditions | The goals of both targets focus on improving human well-being through enhanced ecosystem services, with the NBSAP target emphasizing broader ecosystem functions and the NDC target specifically addressing sustainable water services. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy ecosystems contribute to sustainable water management, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and better living conditions through integrated approaches. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem functions and services, with the NBSAP focusing on nature-based solutions and the NDC emphasizing sustainable management of biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed (terrestrial and marine) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in ecosystem conservation and resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance resilience and improve ecosystem functions, with a shared focus on nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as vulnerable ecosystems to climate change can include those providing essential services, leading to measurable benefits through coordinated actions and resource optimization. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets share a common goal of restoring and enhancing nature's contributions to people, with actions focused on implementing nature-based solutions. The ecosystems addressed are related, as both targets aim to improve ecosystem services, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and enhanced ecological integrity. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | Both targets aim to restore and enhance nature's contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, indicating a shared goal. The NBSAP target's broader focus on various ecosystems complements the NDC target's specific emphasis on upper watersheds, suggesting that aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity and resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize enhancing ecosystem services and resilience, with the NBSAP focusing on broader ecosystem functions and the NDC specifically addressing sustainable management in agriculture and related sectors. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in both biodiversity conservation and food security. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem services and well-being, with the NBSAP focusing on broader ecosystems and the NDC specifically addressing urban green and blue spaces. Aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits by integrating nature-based solutions into urban planning, thereby enhancing both biodiversity and ecosystem functions in urban areas. |
| NBSAP Target 12: By 2030, restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature | NDC Key Action 5.7: Climate-proof fishing ports and develop marine aquaculture to address future climate challenges and improve fishers’ livelihood, strengthening food security. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and improving livelihoods, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem services that can support the marine environment. By implementing nature-based solutions in coastal ecosystems, such as mangroves, both targets can create synergies that improve fishers' livelihoods while also restoring ecosystem functions, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and community resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, with the NBSAP target addressing natural hazards and ecosystem services, while the NDC target emphasizes agricultural resilience and sustainable practices. Both targets operate within interconnected ecosystems, and aligning them could lead to measurable benefits such as improved resource management and enhanced stability for both natural environments and agricultural systems. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, albeit in different contexts (natural hazards vs. climate change). The ecosystems involved (natural environments and agriculture) can be interconnected, as healthy ecosystems support agricultural productivity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and shared practices that benefit both environmental and agricultural stakeholders. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | Both targets aim to enhance resilience, albeit in different contexts (natural hazards vs. climate change threats). The ecosystems involved (natural environments and fisheries/marine environments) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and shared benefits for coastal communities, enhancing both ecosystem services and livelihoods. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem services and promote sustainable management practices, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems involved, such as forests and natural environments, can be seen as interrelated, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in resilience and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing nature-based solutions and the NDC target promoting biodiversity conservation. The ecosystems of natural environments and forests/rangelands are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and collaborative management practices that enhance both ecological and community outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and managing biodiversity, which are interconnected. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed (natural environments and ecosystems in general versus specific terrestrial and marine ecosystems in Lebanon) can be seen as related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and resilience against natural hazards while promoting biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance resilience against natural hazards and climate change impacts, with a focus on nature-based solutions. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem services and resilience through nature-based solutions, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems addressed are related, as both involve natural environments, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in ecosystem rehabilitation and resilience building. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem services and resilience, albeit in different ecosystems. The NBSAP target's focus on nature-based solutions can complement the NDC target's reforestation efforts in upper watersheds, leading to improved biodiversity and reduced flooding, thus creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and shared goals. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets aim to enhance resilience and ecosystem services, with the NBSAP focusing on natural environments and the NDC emphasizing sustainable management of agriculture and related sectors. The ecosystems involved can be interconnected, as healthy natural environments can support agricultural productivity and biodiversity, leading to measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and biodiversity, albeit in different contexts (natural vs. urban environments). The actions proposed in both targets can complement each other, as promoting nature-based solutions in natural ecosystems can support biodiversity conservation efforts in urban areas, leading to improved resilience and well-being across both settings. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.2: Promote the adoption of nature-based solutions to mitigate natural hazards and enhance ecosystem services through scientifically validated practices (e.g. Creation of artificial reefs, artificial ponds and wetlands, restoration of degraded corridors, etc.) | NDC Key Action 5.7: Climate-proof fishing ports and develop marine aquaculture to address future climate challenges and improve fishers’ livelihood, strengthening food security. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, with the NBSAP target addressing natural hazards and ecosystem services, while the NDC target aims to improve livelihoods and food security in the fishing sector. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy marine environments contribute to overall ecosystem resilience, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary benefits for both environmental management and community livelihoods. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Adaptation Priority 1: Strengthen the agricultural sector’s resilience to enhance Lebanon’s agricultural output in a climate-smart manner to improve food security | Both targets focus on the agricultural sector, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and resilience, while the NDC target aims to enhance agricultural output and food security. By collaborating on ecosystem restoration and climate-smart practices, these targets can create synergies that improve both biodiversity and agricultural productivity, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 1.1: Restore the livelihoods and productive capacity of farmers and producers, by prioritizing the rebuilding of damaged infrastructure, restoring or deploying climate-smart infrastructure (i.e. irrigation systems, water reservoirs, terraces, greenhouses, hydroponic systems, animal husbandry infrastructure, beehives, aquaculture infrastructure, etc.) | Both targets focus on agriculture, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and resilience, while the NDC target aims to restore livelihoods and productive capacity. The actions of both targets can complement each other, as improving biodiversity can enhance agricultural productivity, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | Both targets focus on enhancing agricultural resilience and sustainability, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits such as improved biodiversity, resource efficiency, and shared practices that enhance both agricultural and ecosystem stability. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 1.5: Create a resilience fund to support farmers in transitioning to more sustainable farming systems | Both targets focus on agriculture, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and resilience in agricultural practices, while the NDC target aims to support sustainable farming systems. By collaborating on ecosystem restoration and sustainable practices, both targets can enhance resource efficiency and create measurable benefits for farmers and the environment. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 1.6: Conduct an in-depth analysis of key agriculture value chains and identify food security priorities in line with the National Agriculture Strategy focusing on agricultural growth, rural development, local agriculture input, sustainable food systems, and risk management. | Both targets focus on agriculture, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and resilience, while the NDC target aims to enhance food security through sustainable practices. Their actions can complement each other, as improving biodiversity in agricultural practices can lead to increased food production and resilience, creating measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience in agriculture, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and ecosystem restoration, while the NDC target aims at improving sustainable land and water resource management. The actions proposed in both targets can complement each other, particularly in agroforestry practices, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved agricultural outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and sustainable resource management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing agriculture and ecosystem restoration, while the NDC target addresses forest cover and natural resource management. The ecosystems involved (agriculture and forests) can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets emphasize biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP focusing on agriculture and ecosystem restoration, while the NDC targets forests and rangelands. By collaborating on practices that enhance biodiversity across these interconnected ecosystems, both targets can achieve measurable benefits in resource efficiency and community engagement. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity and ecosystem management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing agricultural practices and the NDC target addressing broader terrestrial and marine ecosystems. By collaborating on ecosystem restoration and sustainable management, both targets can enhance biodiversity outcomes and resource efficiency, creating synergies that benefit both agricultural and conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity resilience, with the NBSAP focusing on agrobiodiversity in agriculture and ecosystem restoration, while the NDC emphasizes minimizing climate change impacts on biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are related, as agricultural practices can influence and support vulnerable ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to resource efficiency and complementary actions in both policy areas. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and integrity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing agrobiodiversity and the NDC target addressing broader ecosystem services. Both targets operate within the context of ecosystem restoration, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in agricultural and ecological practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing agricultural practices and ecosystem restoration, while the NDC target aims at ecosystem-based approaches through reforestation. The ecosystems involved (agriculture and upper watersheds) can be interconnected, as healthy agricultural practices can contribute to watershed health, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and biodiversity enhancement. |
| NBSAP National Action 12.3: Collaborate with MoA, Green Plan, LARI and local NGOs to mainstream agrobiodiversity, climate and hazard resilient and wild-crop relatives and native species in ecosystem restoration, agro-forestry and crop selections in agriculture, targeting at least 50 hectares. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and resilience within agricultural practices, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems involved (agriculture) are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in food security and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP Target 13: Conserve the area and quality, and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban (design and conserve urban areas) and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature, and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and to the provision of ecosystem functions and services | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity, albeit in different contexts (urban vs. terrestrial and marine ecosystems). The ecosystems addressed can be seen as interconnected, as urban areas often impact surrounding terrestrial and marine environments, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced ecosystem services for both urban and broader ecological contexts. |
| NBSAP Target 13: Conserve the area and quality, and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban (design and conserve urban areas) and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature, and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and to the provision of ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing urban areas and the NDC target addressing vulnerable ecosystems. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits through integrated urban planning that incorporates nature-based solutions, ultimately improving both human health and biodiversity resilience in the face of climate change. |
| NBSAP Target 13: Conserve the area and quality, and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban (design and conserve urban areas) and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature, and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and to the provision of ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets emphasize enhancing ecological integrity and connectivity, with a focus on sustainable practices. The ecosystems addressed, while different in specificity, can be seen as interconnected, particularly in urban areas where degraded ecosystems may impact urban biodiversity, allowing for resource efficiency and complementary actions in implementation. |
| NBSAP Target 13: Conserve the area and quality, and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban (design and conserve urban areas) and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature, and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and to the provision of ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity, albeit in different ecosystems. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and enhanced ecosystem services, as urban biodiversity initiatives can complement agricultural and forestry practices, leading to improved overall resilience and productivity in both sectors. |
| NBSAP Target 13: Conserve the area and quality, and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban (design and conserve urban areas) and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature, and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and to the provision of ecosystem functions and services | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | Both targets share a common goal of sustainably conserving green and blue spaces in urban areas, with similar actions focused on integrating biodiversity into urban planning. The ecosystems addressed are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved well-being in urban environments. |
| NBSAP Target 14: By 2030, traditional knowledge, uses, and practices of local communities relevant to biodiversity and sustainable use of resources are collected, evaluated, documented, preserved, and shared/published, based on their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing traditional knowledge in biodiversity and the NDC target promoting sustainable agricultural practices. Both targets address local communities and ecosystems, suggesting that integrating traditional knowledge could enhance agricultural resilience and resource management, leading to measurable benefits in both biodiversity conservation and agricultural stability. |
| NBSAP Target 14: By 2030, traditional knowledge, uses, and practices of local communities relevant to biodiversity and sustainable use of resources are collected, evaluated, documented, preserved, and shared/published, based on their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation | NDC Key Action 1.6: Conduct an in-depth analysis of key agriculture value chains and identify food security priorities in line with the National Agriculture Strategy focusing on agricultural growth, rural development, local agriculture input, sustainable food systems, and risk management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing community well-being through sustainable practices, with the NBSAP target emphasizing traditional knowledge in biodiversity and the NDC target promoting sustainable agriculture. Both ecosystems are interconnected, as sustainable resource use and agricultural practices can benefit from integrating traditional knowledge, leading to improved food security and biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP Target 14: By 2030, traditional knowledge, uses, and practices of local communities relevant to biodiversity and sustainable use of resources are collected, evaluated, documented, preserved, and shared/published, based on their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the resilience and sustainability of communities, with the NBSAP target emphasizing traditional knowledge relevant to biodiversity and the NDC target addressing adaptation for coastal communities. The ecosystems are related, as traditional knowledge can inform sustainable practices in fisheries and marine environments, creating potential synergies that enhance resource management and community resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 14: By 2030, traditional knowledge, uses, and practices of local communities relevant to biodiversity and sustainable use of resources are collected, evaluated, documented, preserved, and shared/published, based on their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to promote sustainable resource management, with the NBSAP target focusing on traditional knowledge and the NDC target on restoring ecosystems. The ecosystems involved (biodiversity and sustainable resource use in the NBSAP and forests, rangelands, and fisheries in the NDC) can be interconnected, allowing for synergies in implementation that enhance both traditional practices and modern sustainable management efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 14: By 2030, traditional knowledge, uses, and practices of local communities relevant to biodiversity and sustainable use of resources are collected, evaluated, documented, preserved, and shared/published, based on their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of local communities in biodiversity conservation and sustainable resource management, creating a meaningful connection. Additionally, both targets focus on ecosystems that are interrelated, as forests and rangelands can significantly impact biodiversity and resource use, suggesting that aligning them could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and community engagement. |
| NBSAP Target 14: By 2030, traditional knowledge, uses, and practices of local communities relevant to biodiversity and sustainable use of resources are collected, evaluated, documented, preserved, and shared/published, based on their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation and sustainable resource management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing traditional knowledge and the NDC target focusing on the sustainable management of ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed are related, as traditional knowledge can enhance the management of both terrestrial and marine biodiversity, creating measurable benefits through shared resources and integrated approaches. |
| NBSAP Target 14: By 2030, traditional knowledge, uses, and practices of local communities relevant to biodiversity and sustainable use of resources are collected, evaluated, documented, preserved, and shared/published, based on their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing traditional knowledge and the NDC target addressing climate resilience. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as traditional knowledge can inform climate adaptation strategies, leading to measurable benefits in resource management and biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP Target 14: By 2030, traditional knowledge, uses, and practices of local communities relevant to biodiversity and sustainable use of resources are collected, evaluated, documented, preserved, and shared/published, based on their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of ecosystem health and the integration of local knowledge and practices, which can enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets can be interconnected, as traditional knowledge can inform rehabilitation efforts in degraded areas, leading to measurable benefits in resource management and ecological restoration. |
| NBSAP Target 14: By 2030, traditional knowledge, uses, and practices of local communities relevant to biodiversity and sustainable use of resources are collected, evaluated, documented, preserved, and shared/published, based on their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity and sustainable resource management, with the NBSAP target focusing on traditional knowledge and the NDC target on sustainable practices in agriculture and related sectors. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable management in agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry can benefit from the integration of traditional knowledge, leading to enhanced resilience and productivity while conserving biodiversity. |
| NBSAP Target 14: By 2030, traditional knowledge, uses, and practices of local communities relevant to biodiversity and sustainable use of resources are collected, evaluated, documented, preserved, and shared/published, based on their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity, with the NBSAP target focusing on traditional knowledge and sustainable resource use, while the NDC target aims to enhance biodiversity in urban areas. By integrating traditional knowledge into urban planning, both targets can create synergies that improve ecological integrity and community well-being, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and sustainable urbanization. |
| NBSAP Target 14: By 2030, traditional knowledge, uses, and practices of local communities relevant to biodiversity and sustainable use of resources are collected, evaluated, documented, preserved, and shared/published, based on their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation | NDC Key Action 5.7: Climate-proof fishing ports and develop marine aquaculture to address future climate challenges and improve fishers’ livelihood, strengthening food security. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing community resilience and sustainable practices, with the NBSAP target emphasizing traditional knowledge in biodiversity and the NDC target addressing climate challenges in fisheries. The ecosystems are related, as sustainable resource use in biodiversity can support the marine environment, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and enhanced livelihoods for local communities dependent on fishing. |
| NBSAP National Action 14.1: Conduct extensive surveys and studies to gather traditional knowledge related to biodiversity and sustainable practices. | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets emphasize sustainable practices, with the NBSAP target focusing on traditional knowledge that can enhance biodiversity conservation, while the NDC target aims to strengthen agricultural resilience through sustainable practices. Both targets address ecosystems related to agriculture and biodiversity, suggesting that integrating traditional knowledge into agricultural practices could lead to improved resilience and environmental stability, creating measurable benefits for both communities and ecosystems. |
| NBSAP National Action 14.1: Conduct extensive surveys and studies to gather traditional knowledge related to biodiversity and sustainable practices. | NDC Key Action 1.6: Conduct an in-depth analysis of key agriculture value chains and identify food security priorities in line with the National Agriculture Strategy focusing on agricultural growth, rural development, local agriculture input, sustainable food systems, and risk management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing traditional knowledge related to biodiversity, which can inform sustainable agricultural practices in the NDC target. Both targets address rural communities and policymakers, suggesting that integrating traditional knowledge into agricultural practices could lead to improved food security and biodiversity conservation, creating measurable benefits in resource efficiency and policy coherence. |
| NBSAP National Action 14.1: Conduct extensive surveys and studies to gather traditional knowledge related to biodiversity and sustainable practices. | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing traditional knowledge in biodiversity, which can inform sustainable agricultural practices in the NDC target. Additionally, both targets address ecosystems related to resource management, suggesting that integrating traditional knowledge could improve the effectiveness of climate-smart agricultural interventions, leading to measurable benefits in productivity and conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 14.1: Conduct extensive surveys and studies to gather traditional knowledge related to biodiversity and sustainable practices. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets emphasize sustainable practices and resource management, with the NBSAP target focusing on traditional knowledge that can inform the sustainable use of natural resources outlined in the NDC target. Additionally, both targets engage local communities, suggesting that collaboration could enhance the implementation of sustainable practices in biodiversity conservation and forest management, leading to measurable benefits in ecosystem health and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP National Action 14.1: Conduct extensive surveys and studies to gather traditional knowledge related to biodiversity and sustainable practices. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of local communities and biodiversity, creating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems of biodiversity and sustainable practices in the NBSAP target can be seen as related to the forests and rangelands in the NDC target, suggesting that aligning these efforts could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and community well-being. |
| NBSAP National Action 14.1: Conduct extensive surveys and studies to gather traditional knowledge related to biodiversity and sustainable practices. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing traditional knowledge and sustainable practices, while the NDC target aims for sustainable management of Lebanon’s biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed are related, as traditional knowledge can enhance the management of both terrestrial and marine ecosystems, creating synergies that can lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and policy implementation. |
| NBSAP National Action 14.1: Conduct extensive surveys and studies to gather traditional knowledge related to biodiversity and sustainable practices. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing traditional knowledge and the NDC target addressing climate resilience. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as traditional knowledge can inform climate adaptation strategies, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and policy coherence. |
| NBSAP National Action 14.1: Conduct extensive surveys and studies to gather traditional knowledge related to biodiversity and sustainable practices. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services, with the NBSAP target focusing on traditional knowledge that can inform sustainable practices, while the NDC target aims to enhance ecological integrity and connectivity. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and complementary actions, as traditional knowledge can inform rehabilitation efforts in degraded ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in both biodiversity conservation and ecosystem service delivery. |
| NBSAP National Action 14.1: Conduct extensive surveys and studies to gather traditional knowledge related to biodiversity and sustainable practices. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing traditional knowledge and the NDC target promoting ecosystem-based approaches. The ecosystems involved are related, as traditional knowledge can inform reforestation efforts in upper watersheds, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 14.1: Conduct extensive surveys and studies to gather traditional knowledge related to biodiversity and sustainable practices. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing traditional knowledge and the NDC target on sustainable management practices. The ecosystems addressed are related, as sustainable agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry can benefit from traditional knowledge, creating measurable benefits through enhanced resilience and productivity in food systems. |
| NBSAP National Action 14.1: Conduct extensive surveys and studies to gather traditional knowledge related to biodiversity and sustainable practices. | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing traditional knowledge and the NDC target integrating biodiversity into urban planning. The ecosystems are related, as urban areas can benefit from traditional knowledge in biodiversity conservation, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in both biodiversity conservation and urban well-being. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.1: Raise the awareness of, and conduct capacity building for concerned law enforcement personnel, including internal security forces, forest guards, PAs rangers, municipality police, and customs employees on biodiversity legislation related to ABS, to ensure that they can effectively assess situations, understand biodiversity legislation, recognize environmental crimes, and take appropriate action. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and environmental management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing law enforcement and the NDC target focusing on sustainable development in forest and rangeland management. The ecosystems of biodiversity law enforcement and forests/rangelands are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced capacity for local communities to engage in biodiversity conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.1: Raise the awareness of, and conduct capacity building for concerned law enforcement personnel, including internal security forces, forest guards, PAs rangers, municipality police, and customs employees on biodiversity legislation related to ABS, to ensure that they can effectively assess situations, understand biodiversity legislation, recognize environmental crimes, and take appropriate action. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and addressing environmental issues, with the NBSAP target emphasizing law enforcement capacity and the NDC target focusing on sustainable management. The ecosystems involved are related, as effective law enforcement can support the preservation of both terrestrial and marine ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved biodiversity outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.1: Raise the awareness of, and conduct capacity building for concerned law enforcement personnel, including internal security forces, forest guards, PAs rangers, municipality police, and customs employees on biodiversity legislation related to ABS, to ensure that they can effectively assess situations, understand biodiversity legislation, recognize environmental crimes, and take appropriate action. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing law enforcement's role in addressing environmental crimes and the NDC target aiming to increase biodiversity resilience against climate change. Both targets address ecosystems that are vulnerable to threats, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced capacity for law enforcement personnel to implement climate adaptation strategies effectively. |
| NBSAP National Action 15.1: Raise the awareness of, and conduct capacity building for concerned law enforcement personnel, including internal security forces, forest guards, PAs rangers, municipality police, and customs employees on biodiversity legislation related to ABS, to ensure that they can effectively assess situations, understand biodiversity legislation, recognize environmental crimes, and take appropriate action. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and its sustainable management, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (biodiversity law enforcement and agriculture/aquaculture/forestry) can be seen as interrelated, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in biodiversity conservation and sustainable practices. |
| NBSAP Target 16: By 2030, government entities mainstream biodiversity priorities (conservation, benefit sharing, pressure alleviation, sustainable management, sustainable use of natural resources) into their policy making processes and their implementation | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and natural resource management, while the NDC target aims to strengthen agricultural resilience through sustainable practices. Both ecosystems are interconnected, as healthy biodiversity supports agricultural productivity, and aligning these targets could lead to enhanced resource efficiency and improved outcomes for both biodiversity and agricultural sustainability. |
| NBSAP Target 16: By 2030, government entities mainstream biodiversity priorities (conservation, benefit sharing, pressure alleviation, sustainable management, sustainable use of natural resources) into their policy making processes and their implementation | NDC Key Action 1.6: Conduct an in-depth analysis of key agriculture value chains and identify food security priorities in line with the National Agriculture Strategy focusing on agricultural growth, rural development, local agriculture input, sustainable food systems, and risk management. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and integration of natural resources, with the NBSAP emphasizing biodiversity and the NDC targeting sustainable agriculture. Aligning these targets can enhance resource efficiency and create synergies, as sustainable agricultural practices can contribute to biodiversity conservation while improving food security. |
| NBSAP Target 16: By 2030, government entities mainstream biodiversity priorities (conservation, benefit sharing, pressure alleviation, sustainable management, sustainable use of natural resources) into their policy making processes and their implementation | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management of natural resources, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and the NDC target addressing agricultural resilience. The ecosystems of biodiversity and agriculture are interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and promote complementary policies that benefit both conservation and agricultural productivity. |
| NBSAP Target 16: By 2030, government entities mainstream biodiversity priorities (conservation, benefit sharing, pressure alleviation, sustainable management, sustainable use of natural resources) into their policy making processes and their implementation | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainable management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity integration into policy and the NDC target supporting coastal communities. The ecosystems are related, as fisheries and marine environments are part of broader coastal-marine ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and resilience for both biodiversity and coastal livelihoods. |
| NBSAP Target 16: By 2030, government entities mainstream biodiversity priorities (conservation, benefit sharing, pressure alleviation, sustainable management, sustainable use of natural resources) into their policy making processes and their implementation | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to promote sustainable management of natural resources, with the NBSAP focusing on biodiversity integration into policy and the NDC emphasizing sustainable use and restoration of specific ecosystems in Lebanon. The ecosystems addressed are related, as biodiversity management is essential for the health of forests, rangelands, and fisheries, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 16: By 2030, government entities mainstream biodiversity priorities (conservation, benefit sharing, pressure alleviation, sustainable management, sustainable use of natural resources) into their policy making processes and their implementation | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | Both targets aim to integrate biodiversity considerations into policy-making, with the NBSAP focusing on broader biodiversity and natural resource management, while the NDC emphasizes forest and rangeland management. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits for both local communities and biodiversity conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 16: By 2030, government entities mainstream biodiversity priorities (conservation, benefit sharing, pressure alleviation, sustainable management, sustainable use of natural resources) into their policy making processes and their implementation | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity conservation and sustainable management, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets (biodiversity and natural resource management versus terrestrial and marine ecosystems) are related, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and complementary policy implementation. |
| NBSAP Target 16: By 2030, government entities mainstream biodiversity priorities (conservation, benefit sharing, pressure alleviation, sustainable management, sustainable use of natural resources) into their policy making processes and their implementation | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing integration into policy and the NDC target addressing climate resilience. The ecosystems involved are related, as biodiversity management is crucial for maintaining resilience in vulnerable ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and policy coherence. |
| NBSAP Target 16: By 2030, government entities mainstream biodiversity priorities (conservation, benefit sharing, pressure alleviation, sustainable management, sustainable use of natural resources) into their policy making processes and their implementation | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services, with the NBSAP target focusing on integrating biodiversity into policy and the NDC target aiming to enhance ecological integrity. The ecosystems addressed are related, as biodiversity management can directly support the restoration and maintenance of degraded ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and policy coherence. |
| NBSAP Target 16: By 2030, government entities mainstream biodiversity priorities (conservation, benefit sharing, pressure alleviation, sustainable management, sustainable use of natural resources) into their policy making processes and their implementation | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of integrating biodiversity considerations into policy and practice, with a focus on sustainable management of natural resources. The ecosystems addressed are related, as agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry are all components of broader biodiversity and natural resource management, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in conservation and sustainable use. |
| NBSAP Target 16: By 2030, government entities mainstream biodiversity priorities (conservation, benefit sharing, pressure alleviation, sustainable management, sustainable use of natural resources) into their policy making processes and their implementation | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and sustainable resource management, albeit in different contexts (policy-making vs. urban planning). The ecosystems involved (biodiversity and natural resource management vs. urban green and blue spaces) can be seen as interconnected, as urban areas often rely on surrounding natural resources, and aligning these targets could lead to improved conservation outcomes and resource efficiency in both policy and implementation. |
| NBSAP Target 16: By 2030, government entities mainstream biodiversity priorities (conservation, benefit sharing, pressure alleviation, sustainable management, sustainable use of natural resources) into their policy making processes and their implementation | NDC Key Action 5.7: Climate-proof fishing ports and develop marine aquaculture to address future climate challenges and improve fishers’ livelihood, strengthening food security. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and resilience within their respective ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and natural resource management, while the NDC target addresses climate resilience in the marine environment. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through integrated policies that promote sustainable fishing practices and biodiversity conservation, ultimately enhancing food security and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.4: Develop and implement a cross-sectoral planning enhancement program by integrating environmental considerations into at least 7 key sectors (e.g., agriculture, fisheries, forestry, tourism, etc.). | NDC Key Action 1.1: Restore the livelihoods and productive capacity of farmers and producers, by prioritizing the rebuilding of damaged infrastructure, restoring or deploying climate-smart infrastructure (i.e. irrigation systems, water reservoirs, terraces, greenhouses, hydroponic systems, animal husbandry infrastructure, beehives, aquaculture infrastructure, etc.) | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing productivity and sustainability within the agricultural sector, with the NBSAP target emphasizing cross-sectoral planning that includes agriculture. The ecosystems involved are related, as agriculture is a key sector that can benefit from improved environmental integration, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and infrastructure improvements. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.4: Develop and implement a cross-sectoral planning enhancement program by integrating environmental considerations into at least 7 key sectors (e.g., agriculture, fisheries, forestry, tourism, etc.). | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing environmental considerations and resilience within the agricultural sector, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved are related, as sustainable agricultural practices can improve environmental stability, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and stakeholder engagement across both targets. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.4: Develop and implement a cross-sectoral planning enhancement program by integrating environmental considerations into at least 7 key sectors (e.g., agriculture, fisheries, forestry, tourism, etc.). | NDC Key Action 1.6: Conduct an in-depth analysis of key agriculture value chains and identify food security priorities in line with the National Agriculture Strategy focusing on agricultural growth, rural development, local agriculture input, sustainable food systems, and risk management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and integration of environmental considerations, particularly in agriculture and related sectors. By aligning these targets, there is potential for improved resource efficiency and complementary policies that can enhance food security while integrating environmental planning across multiple sectors. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.4: Develop and implement a cross-sectoral planning enhancement program by integrating environmental considerations into at least 7 key sectors (e.g., agriculture, fisheries, forestry, tourism, etc.). | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability within the agricultural sector, with the NBSAP target emphasizing cross-sectoral planning that includes agriculture. The ecosystems involved are related, as effective water resource management is crucial for sustainable agriculture, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies for both environmental and agricultural stakeholders. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.4: Develop and implement a cross-sectoral planning enhancement program by integrating environmental considerations into at least 7 key sectors (e.g., agriculture, fisheries, forestry, tourism, etc.). | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and integration of environmental considerations, particularly in the context of fisheries and marine environments. By aligning the planning enhancement program from the NBSAP target with the adaptation measures for coastal communities in the NDC target, there is potential for resource efficiency and improved outcomes for stakeholders in both sectors. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.4: Develop and implement a cross-sectoral planning enhancement program by integrating environmental considerations into at least 7 key sectors (e.g., agriculture, fisheries, forestry, tourism, etc.). | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to enhance environmental considerations and sustainable resource management, with the NBSAP focusing on cross-sectoral planning and the NDC emphasizing sustainable use of natural resources. The ecosystems involved (forests, fisheries) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in ecosystem health and stakeholder engagement. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.4: Develop and implement a cross-sectoral planning enhancement program by integrating environmental considerations into at least 7 key sectors (e.g., agriculture, fisheries, forestry, tourism, etc.). | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets emphasize the integration of environmental considerations and sustainable development, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems of forests and rangelands can be seen as nested within broader environmental planning across multiple sectors, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and enhanced biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.4: Develop and implement a cross-sectoral planning enhancement program by integrating environmental considerations into at least 7 key sectors (e.g., agriculture, fisheries, forestry, tourism, etc.). | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of integrating environmental considerations and sustainably managing ecosystems, which creates a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets (terrestrial and marine) can be seen as nested within broader environmental management efforts, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to enhanced resource efficiency and measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem management. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.4: Develop and implement a cross-sectoral planning enhancement program by integrating environmental considerations into at least 7 key sectors (e.g., agriculture, fisheries, forestry, tourism, etc.). | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing environmental considerations and resilience, which are interconnected. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets can overlap, particularly in sectors like agriculture and fisheries that are vulnerable to climate change, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved outcomes for biodiversity. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.4: Develop and implement a cross-sectoral planning enhancement program by integrating environmental considerations into at least 7 key sectors (e.g., agriculture, fisheries, forestry, tourism, etc.). | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance environmental considerations and ecosystem services, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems addressed in both targets can be related, as the NBSAP target's sectors may influence the health of the ecosystems targeted by the NDC, creating potential for resource efficiency and complementary actions in implementation. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.4: Develop and implement a cross-sectoral planning enhancement program by integrating environmental considerations into at least 7 key sectors (e.g., agriculture, fisheries, forestry, tourism, etc.). | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and integrating environmental considerations across key sectors, which creates a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (agriculture, fisheries, and forestry) are related, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.4: Develop and implement a cross-sectoral planning enhancement program by integrating environmental considerations into at least 7 key sectors (e.g., agriculture, fisheries, forestry, tourism, etc.). | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | Both targets aim to enhance environmental considerations, with the NBSAP focusing on cross-sectoral planning and the NDC emphasizing biodiversity in urban areas. The ecosystems involved (urban areas for the NDC and broader sectors for the NBSAP) can intersect, particularly in urban planning that incorporates multiple sectors, leading to measurable benefits through integrated approaches and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.4: Develop and implement a cross-sectoral planning enhancement program by integrating environmental considerations into at least 7 key sectors (e.g., agriculture, fisheries, forestry, tourism, etc.). | NDC Key Action 5.7: Climate-proof fishing ports and develop marine aquaculture to address future climate challenges and improve fishers’ livelihood, strengthening food security. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the resilience and sustainability of the fisheries sector, with the NBSAP target emphasizing cross-sectoral planning that includes fisheries. The ecosystems involved are related, as the marine environment is a critical component of the broader ecosystem addressed in the NBSAP, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and better integration of environmental considerations in fisheries management. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.5: Conduct training and capacity building to raise awareness and build technical skills in public institutions concerned with biodiversity conservation; e.g., MoA, MEHE, DGUP, CDR, MoEW, MoPWT, LARI, etc. | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and capacity in relation to biodiversity and agriculture, which are interconnected ecosystems. By aligning the training and capacity-building efforts in biodiversity conservation with sustainable agricultural practices, there is potential for measurable benefits such as improved resource management and enhanced technical skills that support both environmental and agricultural stability. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.5: Conduct training and capacity building to raise awareness and build technical skills in public institutions concerned with biodiversity conservation; e.g., MoA, MEHE, DGUP, CDR, MoEW, MoPWT, LARI, etc. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and sustainable resource management, which are interconnected. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (biodiversity conservation and forest/rangeland management) can complement each other, and aligning these targets could lead to improved technical skills in public institutions that support sustainable practices, resulting in measurable benefits for both biodiversity and resource management. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.5: Conduct training and capacity building to raise awareness and build technical skills in public institutions concerned with biodiversity conservation; e.g., MoA, MEHE, DGUP, CDR, MoEW, MoPWT, LARI, etc. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing capacity building in public institutions and the NDC target aiming to integrate biodiversity into sustainable development for local communities. The ecosystems of biodiversity conservation and forests/rangelands are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in both technical skills and community engagement in conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.5: Conduct training and capacity building to raise awareness and build technical skills in public institutions concerned with biodiversity conservation; e.g., MoA, MEHE, DGUP, CDR, MoEW, MoPWT, LARI, etc. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing capacity building in public institutions and the NDC target aiming for sustainable management of ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed are related, as biodiversity conservation encompasses both terrestrial and marine environments, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.5: Conduct training and capacity building to raise awareness and build technical skills in public institutions concerned with biodiversity conservation; e.g., MoA, MEHE, DGUP, CDR, MoEW, MoPWT, LARI, etc. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing capacity building in public institutions and the NDC target aiming to increase resilience against climate change impacts. Both targets address ecosystems related to biodiversity, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance the overall effectiveness of biodiversity conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.5: Conduct training and capacity building to raise awareness and build technical skills in public institutions concerned with biodiversity conservation; e.g., MoA, MEHE, DGUP, CDR, MoEW, MoPWT, LARI, etc. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved are related, as biodiversity conservation efforts can directly support the restoration and maintenance of ecosystem services, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved ecological outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.5: Conduct training and capacity building to raise awareness and build technical skills in public institutions concerned with biodiversity conservation; e.g., MoA, MEHE, DGUP, CDR, MoEW, MoPWT, LARI, etc. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing capacity building in public institutions and the NDC target aiming for sustainable management of various sectors while conserving biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed are related, as sustainable management in agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry can benefit from enhanced technical skills in biodiversity conservation, leading to measurable improvements in resilience and productivity. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.5: Conduct training and capacity building to raise awareness and build technical skills in public institutions concerned with biodiversity conservation; e.g., MoA, MEHE, DGUP, CDR, MoEW, MoPWT, LARI, etc. | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing capacity building in public institutions and the NDC target integrating biodiversity into urban planning. The ecosystems addressed are related, as urban areas can significantly impact biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in both public awareness and urban ecological integrity. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.10: Build capacity on biodiversity management at the level of governorates, cazas, UoMs, and Municipalities including environmental committees in municipal councils | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing environmental management and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity management and the NDC target promoting sustainable agricultural practices. Both targets address ecosystems and target audiences that overlap, particularly in local governance and community engagement, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in environmental governance and agricultural resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.10: Build capacity on biodiversity management at the level of governorates, cazas, UoMs, and Municipalities including environmental committees in municipal councils | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing community resilience and capacity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity management and the NDC target addressing resilience in coastal communities. Both ecosystems are interconnected, as healthy biodiversity in marine environments supports the livelihoods of coastal communities, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in environmental governance and community resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.10: Build capacity on biodiversity management at the level of governorates, cazas, UoMs, and Municipalities including environmental committees in municipal councils | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing environmental management and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity management and the NDC target promoting sustainable resource use. The ecosystems involved, particularly in the context of forest management and biodiversity, are interconnected, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced outcomes in local governance and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.10: Build capacity on biodiversity management at the level of governorates, cazas, UoMs, and Municipalities including environmental committees in municipal councils | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity management and conservation, which are interconnected. Additionally, the ecosystems of biodiversity management and forest/rangeland management can be seen as related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved local governance and community benefits, creating measurable outcomes in both environmental and social dimensions. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.10: Build capacity on biodiversity management at the level of governorates, cazas, UoMs, and Municipalities including environmental committees in municipal councils | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity management and conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing capacity building and the NDC target aiming for sustainable management of ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed are related, as terrestrial and marine biodiversity are interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance local governance and resource management, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.10: Build capacity on biodiversity management at the level of governorates, cazas, UoMs, and Municipalities including environmental committees in municipal councils | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity management and resilience, which are interconnected. The ecosystems addressed are related, as effective biodiversity management can directly contribute to the resilience of vulnerable ecosystems against climate change, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and implementation strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.10: Build capacity on biodiversity management at the level of governorates, cazas, UoMs, and Municipalities including environmental committees in municipal councils | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem management, with the NBSAP target focusing on capacity building for local governance and the NDC target emphasizing ecosystem rehabilitation. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as improved local governance can facilitate effective rehabilitation efforts, leading to measurable benefits in ecological integrity and service delivery. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.10: Build capacity on biodiversity management at the level of governorates, cazas, UoMs, and Municipalities including environmental committees in municipal councils | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity management, with the NBSAP focusing on capacity building and the NDC emphasizing sustainable management across various sectors. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable agricultural practices can directly benefit biodiversity management, leading to measurable improvements in local environmental governance and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 16.10: Build capacity on biodiversity management at the level of governorates, cazas, UoMs, and Municipalities including environmental committees in municipal councils | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity management and conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing capacity building and the NDC target integrating biodiversity into urban planning. The ecosystems addressed are related, as urban areas can encompass various biodiversity elements, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced local governance in biodiversity management. |
| NBSAP National Action 17.2: Hire an environmental expert in big scale companies to integrate sustainability, including biodiversity, into their core business strategies, enhance their reputation as responsible corporate citizens, and contribute positively to environmental and social well-being: ● Develop internal sustainability teams or outsource such services for all companies with over 250 employees and keep it as recommendation for companies below 250 employees | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing corporate responsibility and the NDC target addressing climate change impacts on ecosystems. The actions proposed in both targets can complement each other, as corporate sustainability initiatives can incorporate climate resilience strategies, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved outcomes for vulnerable ecosystems. |
| NBSAP National Action 17.2: Hire an environmental expert in big scale companies to integrate sustainability, including biodiversity, into their core business strategies, enhance their reputation as responsible corporate citizens, and contribute positively to environmental and social well-being: ● Develop internal sustainability teams or outsource such services for all companies with over 250 employees and keep it as recommendation for companies below 250 employees | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing corporate responsibility and the NDC target addressing ecosystem services. The ecosystems involved can be related, as corporate sustainability practices can positively impact degraded ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved environmental outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 17.2: Hire an environmental expert in big scale companies to integrate sustainability, including biodiversity, into their core business strategies, enhance their reputation as responsible corporate citizens, and contribute positively to environmental and social well-being: ● Develop internal sustainability teams or outsource such services for all companies with over 250 employees and keep it as recommendation for companies below 250 employees | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and biodiversity, albeit in different sectors. The ecosystems involved (corporate sustainability and biodiversity management versus agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry) can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary practices that benefit both corporate and environmental sustainability. |
| NBSAP National Action 17.3: Establish a national Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR ) program focused on biodiversity, encouraging businesses to act in a manner that benefits the well-being of society and the environment: ● Create a public CSR registry requiring annual reporting of biodiversity-related activities from all large businesses ● Develop a standardized biodiversity impact assessment tool and train representatives from at least 75% of large companies and 25% of medium-sized companies on its use ● Launch a "Biodiversity Leaders" recognition program, annually acknowledging the top 20 companies demonstrating exceptional biodiversity performance | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ensuring economic and social benefits, albeit in different contexts. The ecosystems involved (corporate sector for biodiversity and forests/rangelands) can be interconnected, as corporate practices can influence land management and conservation efforts, leading to measurable benefits through shared initiatives and stakeholder engagement. |
| NBSAP National Action 17.3: Establish a national Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR ) program focused on biodiversity, encouraging businesses to act in a manner that benefits the well-being of society and the environment: ● Create a public CSR registry requiring annual reporting of biodiversity-related activities from all large businesses ● Develop a standardized biodiversity impact assessment tool and train representatives from at least 75% of large companies and 25% of medium-sized companies on its use ● Launch a "Biodiversity Leaders" recognition program, annually acknowledging the top 20 companies demonstrating exceptional biodiversity performance | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing corporate responsibility and the NDC target aiming for sustainable management of ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed are related, as corporate activities can impact terrestrial and marine biodiversity, and aligning these targets could enhance reporting and management practices, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 17.3: Establish a national Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR ) program focused on biodiversity, encouraging businesses to act in a manner that benefits the well-being of society and the environment: ● Create a public CSR registry requiring annual reporting of biodiversity-related activities from all large businesses ● Develop a standardized biodiversity impact assessment tool and train representatives from at least 75% of large companies and 25% of medium-sized companies on its use ● Launch a "Biodiversity Leaders" recognition program, annually acknowledging the top 20 companies demonstrating exceptional biodiversity performance | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing corporate responsibility and the NDC target addressing climate change impacts on biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are related, as corporate actions can influence vulnerable ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through improved corporate practices that support biodiversity resilience in the face of climate change. |
| NBSAP National Action 17.3: Establish a national Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR ) program focused on biodiversity, encouraging businesses to act in a manner that benefits the well-being of society and the environment: ● Create a public CSR registry requiring annual reporting of biodiversity-related activities from all large businesses ● Develop a standardized biodiversity impact assessment tool and train representatives from at least 75% of large companies and 25% of medium-sized companies on its use ● Launch a "Biodiversity Leaders" recognition program, annually acknowledging the top 20 companies demonstrating exceptional biodiversity performance | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services, with the NBSAP target emphasizing corporate responsibility and the NDC target focusing on ecosystem rehabilitation. The ecosystems addressed are related, as corporate activities can impact the health of terrestrial and marine ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved reporting and accountability from businesses that directly contribute to ecosystem restoration efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 17.3: Establish a national Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR ) program focused on biodiversity, encouraging businesses to act in a manner that benefits the well-being of society and the environment: ● Create a public CSR registry requiring annual reporting of biodiversity-related activities from all large businesses ● Develop a standardized biodiversity impact assessment tool and train representatives from at least 75% of large companies and 25% of medium-sized companies on its use ● Launch a "Biodiversity Leaders" recognition program, annually acknowledging the top 20 companies demonstrating exceptional biodiversity performance | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing corporate responsibility and the NDC target addressing sustainable management in agriculture and related sectors. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits by integrating corporate practices into sustainable food systems, thereby improving biodiversity outcomes across both the corporate and agricultural sectors. |
| NBSAP National Action 17.3: Establish a national Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR ) program focused on biodiversity, encouraging businesses to act in a manner that benefits the well-being of society and the environment: ● Create a public CSR registry requiring annual reporting of biodiversity-related activities from all large businesses ● Develop a standardized biodiversity impact assessment tool and train representatives from at least 75% of large companies and 25% of medium-sized companies on its use ● Launch a "Biodiversity Leaders" recognition program, annually acknowledging the top 20 companies demonstrating exceptional biodiversity performance | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing corporate responsibility and the NDC target addressing urban biodiversity. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits by integrating corporate biodiversity initiatives into urban planning, thereby optimizing resources and enhancing ecological integrity in urban environments. |
| NBSAP Target 18: By 2030, at least 40% of large enterprises (those with over 250 employees) and 20% of medium enterprises (those with 50-249 employees) have implemented plans for sustainable production in key sectors (i.e. industrial, agriculture, energy, and tourism), to mitigate or prevent negative impacts on ecosystems from the use of natural resources | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | Both targets aim to promote sustainable practices, with the NBSAP focusing on sustainable production in key sectors and the NDC emphasizing agricultural resilience through sustainable practices. The ecosystems involved (agriculture and broader natural resource use) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation, leading to measurable benefits for both enterprises and agricultural communities. |
| NBSAP Target 18: By 2030, at least 40% of large enterprises (those with over 250 employees) and 20% of medium enterprises (those with 50-249 employees) have implemented plans for sustainable production in key sectors (i.e. industrial, agriculture, energy, and tourism), to mitigate or prevent negative impacts on ecosystems from the use of natural resources | NDC Key Action 1.6: Conduct an in-depth analysis of key agriculture value chains and identify food security priorities in line with the National Agriculture Strategy focusing on agricultural growth, rural development, local agriculture input, sustainable food systems, and risk management. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable practices, with the NBSAP targeting sustainable production in key sectors and the NDC emphasizing sustainable agricultural practices. The ecosystems involved are related, as sustainable agricultural practices can contribute to the broader goal of mitigating negative impacts on ecosystems, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation. |
| NBSAP Target 18: By 2030, at least 40% of large enterprises (those with over 250 employees) and 20% of medium enterprises (those with 50-249 employees) have implemented plans for sustainable production in key sectors (i.e. industrial, agriculture, energy, and tourism), to mitigate or prevent negative impacts on ecosystems from the use of natural resources | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability and resilience, with the NBSAP target addressing sustainable production in key sectors, including agriculture, while the NDC target enhances farmers' resilience and promotes sustainable land management. The ecosystems involved are related, as sustainable agricultural practices can directly contribute to the broader goal of mitigating negative impacts on ecosystems, creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP Target 18: By 2030, at least 40% of large enterprises (those with over 250 employees) and 20% of medium enterprises (those with 50-249 employees) have implemented plans for sustainable production in key sectors (i.e. industrial, agriculture, energy, and tourism), to mitigate or prevent negative impacts on ecosystems from the use of natural resources | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and resilience within ecosystems, with the NBSAP target addressing sustainable production and the NDC target supporting coastal communities. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable practices in key sectors can positively impact fisheries and marine environments, leading to measurable benefits for both large and medium enterprises as well as coastal communities. |
| NBSAP Target 18: By 2030, at least 40% of large enterprises (those with over 250 employees) and 20% of medium enterprises (those with 50-249 employees) have implemented plans for sustainable production in key sectors (i.e. industrial, agriculture, energy, and tourism), to mitigate or prevent negative impacts on ecosystems from the use of natural resources | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to promote sustainable resource management, with the NBSAP focusing on sustainable production in key sectors and the NDC emphasizing sustainable use and restoration of natural resources in specific ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed in both targets can be seen as interconnected, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable outcomes in both enterprise practices and ecological health. |
| NBSAP Target 18: By 2030, at least 40% of large enterprises (those with over 250 employees) and 20% of medium enterprises (those with 50-249 employees) have implemented plans for sustainable production in key sectors (i.e. industrial, agriculture, energy, and tourism), to mitigate or prevent negative impacts on ecosystems from the use of natural resources | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and conservation, with the NBSAP targeting sustainable production in key sectors and the NDC emphasizing biodiversity conservation in forests and rangelands. The ecosystems involved can be interconnected, as sustainable practices in agriculture and industry can positively impact forest and rangeland health, leading to measurable benefits for both local communities and enterprises. |
| NBSAP Target 18: By 2030, at least 40% of large enterprises (those with over 250 employees) and 20% of medium enterprises (those with 50-249 employees) have implemented plans for sustainable production in key sectors (i.e. industrial, agriculture, energy, and tourism), to mitigate or prevent negative impacts on ecosystems from the use of natural resources | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and conservation of ecosystems, with the NBSAP targeting sustainable production in key sectors and the NDC emphasizing biodiversity management. The ecosystems addressed are related, as sustainable production can positively impact both terrestrial and marine ecosystems, creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP Target 18: By 2030, at least 40% of large enterprises (those with over 250 employees) and 20% of medium enterprises (those with 50-249 employees) have implemented plans for sustainable production in key sectors (i.e. industrial, agriculture, energy, and tourism), to mitigate or prevent negative impacts on ecosystems from the use of natural resources | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on mitigating negative impacts on ecosystems, with the NBSAP targeting sustainable production and the NDC emphasizing resilience against climate change. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as sustainable practices in key sectors can enhance the resilience of vulnerable ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and biodiversity outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 18: By 2030, at least 40% of large enterprises (those with over 250 employees) and 20% of medium enterprises (those with 50-249 employees) have implemented plans for sustainable production in key sectors (i.e. industrial, agriculture, energy, and tourism), to mitigate or prevent negative impacts on ecosystems from the use of natural resources | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable production and the NDC target focusing on ecosystem rehabilitation. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as sustainable production in key sectors can positively impact degraded ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in ecological integrity and service delivery. |
| NBSAP Target 18: By 2030, at least 40% of large enterprises (those with over 250 employees) and 20% of medium enterprises (those with 50-249 employees) have implemented plans for sustainable production in key sectors (i.e. industrial, agriculture, energy, and tourism), to mitigate or prevent negative impacts on ecosystems from the use of natural resources | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets aim to promote sustainable practices within overlapping ecosystems, specifically agriculture and related sectors. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementing sustainable production plans while conserving biodiversity, leading to measurable benefits in both food security and ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 18: By 2030, at least 40% of large enterprises (those with over 250 employees) and 20% of medium enterprises (those with 50-249 employees) have implemented plans for sustainable production in key sectors (i.e. industrial, agriculture, energy, and tourism), to mitigate or prevent negative impacts on ecosystems from the use of natural resources | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target addressing sustainable production in key sectors and the NDC target emphasizing biodiversity conservation in urban areas. The ecosystems involved can be interconnected, as urban areas often rely on surrounding ecosystems for resources, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced ecological integrity in both rural and urban settings. |
| NBSAP National Action 18.2: Conduct targeted awareness campaigns on the need to endorse sustainable strategies (e.g., sustainable production, and sustainable consumption targeting consumers etc.) by: ● Developing sector-specific educational materials for 4 key industries ● Launching a public media campaign targeting consumers, with annual surveys to measure impact and behavior change | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on promoting sustainable practices, with the NBSAP target emphasizing awareness campaigns that can support the NDC target's aim of strengthening agricultural resilience. Both targets address interconnected ecosystems, as sustainable production and consumption can enhance agricultural practices, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and community engagement. |
| NBSAP National Action 18.2: Conduct targeted awareness campaigns on the need to endorse sustainable strategies (e.g., sustainable production, and sustainable consumption targeting consumers etc.) by: ● Developing sector-specific educational materials for 4 key industries ● Launching a public media campaign targeting consumers, with annual surveys to measure impact and behavior change | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and resilience, with the NBSAP target promoting awareness of sustainable strategies and the NDC target aiming to minimize climate change impacts on biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as sustainable production and consumption can directly influence the resilience of vulnerable ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and stakeholder engagement. |
| NBSAP National Action 18.2: Conduct targeted awareness campaigns on the need to endorse sustainable strategies (e.g., sustainable production, and sustainable consumption targeting consumers etc.) by: ● Developing sector-specific educational materials for 4 key industries ● Launching a public media campaign targeting consumers, with annual surveys to measure impact and behavior change | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability and the management of natural resources, with the NBSAP target emphasizing awareness and behavior change, while the NDC target aims for sustainable management of specific sectors. The ecosystems addressed are related, as sustainable production and consumption can enhance the resilience and productivity of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry, creating measurable benefits through shared educational initiatives and stakeholder engagement. |
| NBSAP Target 19: Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices, including by establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks, improving education and access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives, and by 2030, reduce Lebanon’s national footprint of consumption in an equitable manner, including reducing overconsumption, and waste generation including food waste, in order for all people to live well in harmony with nature | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability and resilience, with the NBSAP target addressing sustainable consumption and waste management, while the NDC target emphasizes sustainable agricultural practices. Both ecosystems are interconnected, as sustainable consumption can enhance agricultural resilience, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved environmental outcomes for both the general population and farming communities. |
| NBSAP Target 19: Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices, including by establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks, improving education and access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives, and by 2030, reduce Lebanon’s national footprint of consumption in an equitable manner, including reducing overconsumption, and waste generation including food waste, in order for all people to live well in harmony with nature | NDC Key Action 1.6: Conduct an in-depth analysis of key agriculture value chains and identify food security priorities in line with the National Agriculture Strategy focusing on agricultural growth, rural development, local agriculture input, sustainable food systems, and risk management. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable consumption and waste management, while the NDC target aims to enhance food security through sustainable agricultural practices. Aligning these targets can lead to measurable benefits, such as reducing food waste and promoting local agricultural inputs, thereby optimizing resources and creating synergies in achieving sustainable development in Lebanon. |
| NBSAP Target 19: Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices, including by establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks, improving education and access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives, and by 2030, reduce Lebanon’s national footprint of consumption in an equitable manner, including reducing overconsumption, and waste generation including food waste, in order for all people to live well in harmony with nature | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable practices, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable consumption and waste management, while the NDC target promotes sustainable resource use and forest cover. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable consumption can reduce pressure on natural resources, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved ecosystem health. |
| NBSAP Target 19: Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices, including by establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks, improving education and access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives, and by 2030, reduce Lebanon’s national footprint of consumption in an equitable manner, including reducing overconsumption, and waste generation including food waste, in order for all people to live well in harmony with nature | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets emphasize sustainability and equitable access, with the NBSAP target focusing on sustainable consumption and waste management, while the NDC target aims at managing biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as sustainable consumption can reduce pressures on terrestrial and marine ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 19: Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices, including by establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks, improving education and access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives, and by 2030, reduce Lebanon’s national footprint of consumption in an equitable manner, including reducing overconsumption, and waste generation including food waste, in order for all people to live well in harmony with nature | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable consumption and waste management, while the NDC target aims to enhance biodiversity resilience against climate change. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and complementary actions that can lead to measurable benefits in both consumption practices and ecosystem health, particularly in vulnerable ecosystems impacted by overconsumption and waste. |
| NBSAP Target 19: Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices, including by establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks, improving education and access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives, and by 2030, reduce Lebanon’s national footprint of consumption in an equitable manner, including reducing overconsumption, and waste generation including food waste, in order for all people to live well in harmony with nature | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and ecological integrity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable consumption and waste management, while the NDC target aims to restore and maintain ecosystem services. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as sustainable consumption can reduce pressure on degraded ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved environmental outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 19: Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices, including by establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks, improving education and access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives, and by 2030, reduce Lebanon’s national footprint of consumption in an equitable manner, including reducing overconsumption, and waste generation including food waste, in order for all people to live well in harmony with nature | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability and resource management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable consumption and waste reduction, while the NDC target addresses sustainable management of agriculture and related sectors. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable consumption can directly influence agricultural practices and waste management, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and enhanced ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP Target 21: By 2030, identify and phase out harmful incentives, and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and the NDC target promoting sustainable agricultural practices. Both ecosystems are interconnected, as healthy biodiversity supports agricultural resilience, and aligning these targets could lead to enhanced resource efficiency and improved outcomes for both biodiversity and agricultural systems. |
| NBSAP Target 21: By 2030, identify and phase out harmful incentives, and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity | NDC Key Action 1.6: Conduct an in-depth analysis of key agriculture value chains and identify food security priorities in line with the National Agriculture Strategy focusing on agricultural growth, rural development, local agriculture input, sustainable food systems, and risk management. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and the NDC target promoting sustainable agricultural practices. Since agriculture can significantly impact biodiversity, aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies that improve both biodiversity health and food security. |
| NBSAP Target 21: By 2030, identify and phase out harmful incentives, and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and the NDC target enhancing agricultural resilience. The ecosystems of biodiversity and agriculture are interconnected, as healthy biodiversity supports sustainable agricultural practices, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and enhanced ecosystem services, benefiting both conservation and agricultural productivity. |
| NBSAP Target 21: By 2030, identify and phase out harmful incentives, and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and the NDC target supporting coastal communities reliant on marine ecosystems. Since fisheries and marine environments are integral to biodiversity, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and shared benefits for both biodiversity and coastal livelihoods. |
| NBSAP Target 21: By 2030, identify and phase out harmful incentives, and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to promote sustainable practices and improve ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target focusing on biodiversity conservation and the NDC target emphasizing sustainable resource management in specific ecosystems like forests and fisheries. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity and ecosystem resilience in Lebanon. |
| NBSAP Target 21: By 2030, identify and phase out harmful incentives, and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation and sustainable practices, with the NBSAP emphasizing the elimination of harmful incentives and the NDC promoting sustainable development in forest and rangeland management. The ecosystems of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in the NBSAP are related to the forests and rangelands in the NDC, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create measurable benefits for both biodiversity and local communities. |
| NBSAP Target 21: By 2030, identify and phase out harmful incentives, and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to conserve and sustainably manage biodiversity, with the NBSAP focusing on eliminating harmful incentives and promoting positive ones, while the NDC emphasizes managing biodiversity for ecosystem preservation. The ecosystems addressed (biodiversity conservation in general versus specific terrestrial and marine ecosystems in Lebanon) are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in biodiversity management efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 21: By 2030, identify and phase out harmful incentives, and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable use and conservation, while the NDC target aims to minimize climate change impacts on biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as climate change affects biodiversity health, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions in biodiversity management and climate resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 21: By 2030, identify and phase out harmful incentives, and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the sustainable use of biodiversity and the NDC target aiming to restore and maintain ecosystem services. Both targets address related ecosystems, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions that enhance overall ecological integrity and resilience. |
| NBSAP Target 21: By 2030, identify and phase out harmful incentives, and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target promoting sustainable practices and the NDC target emphasizing ecosystem restoration. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (biodiversity conservation and upper watersheds) can be interconnected, as healthy upper watersheds contribute to overall biodiversity, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in conservation efforts and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP Target 21: By 2030, identify and phase out harmful incentives, and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets aim to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity, with the NBSAP focusing on eliminating harmful incentives and the NDC emphasizing sustainable management in agriculture and related sectors. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable practices in agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry can directly contribute to biodiversity conservation, creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and enhanced ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP Target 21: By 2030, identify and phase out harmful incentives, and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP emphasizing broader biodiversity management and the NDC targeting urban green and blue spaces. Their actions can complement each other, as integrating biodiversity into urban planning can enhance conservation efforts, leading to measurable benefits in both urban and broader biodiversity contexts. |
| NBSAP Target 21: By 2030, identify and phase out harmful incentives, and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity | NDC Key Action 5.7: Climate-proof fishing ports and develop marine aquaculture to address future climate challenges and improve fishers’ livelihood, strengthening food security. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and the NDC target addressing climate challenges in the marine environment. Both ecosystems are interconnected, as healthy biodiversity supports marine ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced livelihoods for communities dependent on both biodiversity and fisheries. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.2: Conduct a comprehensive review of existing incentives affecting biodiversity and ecosystems and develop a clear roadmap to ensure that incentives are aligned with conservation goals and sustainable practices, fostering biodiversity resilience and ecosystem health across Lebanon. This includes updating current legislation to incorporate positive incentives. | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and ecosystem health, while the NDC target aims at agricultural resilience through sustainable practices. Both targets address interconnected ecosystems, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary policies that benefit both biodiversity and agricultural stability in Lebanon. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.2: Conduct a comprehensive review of existing incentives affecting biodiversity and ecosystems and develop a clear roadmap to ensure that incentives are aligned with conservation goals and sustainable practices, fostering biodiversity resilience and ecosystem health across Lebanon. This includes updating current legislation to incorporate positive incentives. | NDC Key Action 1.6: Conduct an in-depth analysis of key agriculture value chains and identify food security priorities in line with the National Agriculture Strategy focusing on agricultural growth, rural development, local agriculture input, sustainable food systems, and risk management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and ecosystem health, while the NDC target aims at sustainable agricultural practices. Both ecosystems are interconnected, as healthy biodiversity supports agricultural productivity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary policies that benefit both conservation and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.2: Conduct a comprehensive review of existing incentives affecting biodiversity and ecosystems and develop a clear roadmap to ensure that incentives are aligned with conservation goals and sustainable practices, fostering biodiversity resilience and ecosystem health across Lebanon. This includes updating current legislation to incorporate positive incentives. | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and ecosystem health, while the NDC target aims at improving agricultural resilience and resource management. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy biodiversity supports sustainable agriculture, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary practices that benefit both conservation and agricultural productivity. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.2: Conduct a comprehensive review of existing incentives affecting biodiversity and ecosystems and develop a clear roadmap to ensure that incentives are aligned with conservation goals and sustainable practices, fostering biodiversity resilience and ecosystem health across Lebanon. This includes updating current legislation to incorporate positive incentives. | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and ecosystem health, while the NDC target supports coastal communities against climate threats. The ecosystems are related, as marine environments are part of broader coastal ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary policies that benefit both biodiversity and community livelihoods. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.2: Conduct a comprehensive review of existing incentives affecting biodiversity and ecosystems and develop a clear roadmap to ensure that incentives are aligned with conservation goals and sustainable practices, fostering biodiversity resilience and ecosystem health across Lebanon. This includes updating current legislation to incorporate positive incentives. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and sustainable practices in Lebanon, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity resilience and the NDC target promoting sustainable resource use and increased forest cover. The ecosystems addressed are related, as biodiversity encompasses forests and rangelands, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions in conservation and sustainable management practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.2: Conduct a comprehensive review of existing incentives affecting biodiversity and ecosystems and develop a clear roadmap to ensure that incentives are aligned with conservation goals and sustainable practices, fostering biodiversity resilience and ecosystem health across Lebanon. This includes updating current legislation to incorporate positive incentives. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets emphasize enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target focusing on incentives for conservation and the NDC target on sustainable management of forests and rangelands. Since both ecosystems are interconnected and the actions can complement each other, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits for local communities and biodiversity. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.2: Conduct a comprehensive review of existing incentives affecting biodiversity and ecosystems and develop a clear roadmap to ensure that incentives are aligned with conservation goals and sustainable practices, fostering biodiversity resilience and ecosystem health across Lebanon. This includes updating current legislation to incorporate positive incentives. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on the conservation and sustainable management of Lebanon's biodiversity and ecosystems, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets (terrestrial and marine) are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in policy implementation, leading to measurable benefits for biodiversity management. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.2: Conduct a comprehensive review of existing incentives affecting biodiversity and ecosystems and develop a clear roadmap to ensure that incentives are aligned with conservation goals and sustainable practices, fostering biodiversity resilience and ecosystem health across Lebanon. This includes updating current legislation to incorporate positive incentives. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance biodiversity resilience, with the NBSAP target focusing on aligning incentives for conservation and the NDC target addressing climate change impacts on biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are related, as improving biodiversity health can directly contribute to the resilience of vulnerable ecosystems, creating measurable benefits through coordinated actions and resource optimization. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.2: Conduct a comprehensive review of existing incentives affecting biodiversity and ecosystems and develop a clear roadmap to ensure that incentives are aligned with conservation goals and sustainable practices, fostering biodiversity resilience and ecosystem health across Lebanon. This includes updating current legislation to incorporate positive incentives. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation incentives and the NDC target prioritizing ecosystem services and rehabilitation. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as improved biodiversity in Lebanon can support the restoration and maintenance of various ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and policy coherence. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.2: Conduct a comprehensive review of existing incentives affecting biodiversity and ecosystems and develop a clear roadmap to ensure that incentives are aligned with conservation goals and sustainable practices, fostering biodiversity resilience and ecosystem health across Lebanon. This includes updating current legislation to incorporate positive incentives. | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing incentives for conservation and the NDC target promoting ecosystem-based approaches through reforestation. The ecosystems involved are related, as reforesting upper watersheds can contribute to broader biodiversity goals in Lebanon, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved ecosystem resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.2: Conduct a comprehensive review of existing incentives affecting biodiversity and ecosystems and develop a clear roadmap to ensure that incentives are aligned with conservation goals and sustainable practices, fostering biodiversity resilience and ecosystem health across Lebanon. This includes updating current legislation to incorporate positive incentives. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity conservation and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target focusing on aligning incentives and the NDC target on sustainable management practices. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry can significantly impact biodiversity, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in both conservation and productivity. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.2: Conduct a comprehensive review of existing incentives affecting biodiversity and ecosystems and develop a clear roadmap to ensure that incentives are aligned with conservation goals and sustainable practices, fostering biodiversity resilience and ecosystem health across Lebanon. This includes updating current legislation to incorporate positive incentives. | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, albeit in different contexts (Lebanon's broader ecosystems vs. urban green and blue spaces). The actions proposed in both targets can complement each other, as integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning can support the overarching conservation goals of the NBSAP, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and ecosystem resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.2: Conduct a comprehensive review of existing incentives affecting biodiversity and ecosystems and develop a clear roadmap to ensure that incentives are aligned with conservation goals and sustainable practices, fostering biodiversity resilience and ecosystem health across Lebanon. This includes updating current legislation to incorporate positive incentives. | NDC Key Action 5.7: Climate-proof fishing ports and develop marine aquaculture to address future climate challenges and improve fishers’ livelihood, strengthening food security. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and improving livelihoods, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and ecosystem health, while the NDC target addresses climate challenges in the marine environment. Given that marine ecosystems can be influenced by terrestrial biodiversity and that both targets aim to support local communities, aligning them could lead to resource efficiency and complementary policies that enhance overall ecosystem health and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.7: Provide financial incentives or subsidies to farmers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture and conservation agriculture. | NDC Adaptation Priority 1: Strengthen the agricultural sector’s resilience to enhance Lebanon’s agricultural output in a climate-smart manner to improve food security | Both targets aim to promote sustainable agricultural practices, with the NBSAP focusing on environmentally sustainable methods and the NDC emphasizing climate-smart agriculture. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and improve food security while promoting sustainable practices among farmers. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.7: Provide financial incentives or subsidies to farmers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture and conservation agriculture. | NDC Key Action 1.1: Restore the livelihoods and productive capacity of farmers and producers, by prioritizing the rebuilding of damaged infrastructure, restoring or deploying climate-smart infrastructure (i.e. irrigation systems, water reservoirs, terraces, greenhouses, hydroponic systems, animal husbandry infrastructure, beehives, aquaculture infrastructure, etc.) | Both targets focus on the agriculture sector and aim to improve the livelihoods of farmers through sustainable practices and infrastructure development. The actions proposed in both targets can complement each other, as financial incentives for sustainable practices can enhance the effectiveness of climate-smart infrastructure, leading to measurable improvements in both environmental sustainability and productive capacity. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.7: Provide financial incentives or subsidies to farmers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture and conservation agriculture. | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | Both targets aim to promote sustainable agricultural practices, with the NBSAP focusing on financial incentives for farmers and the NDC emphasizing resilience and stability. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create measurable benefits for farmers and communities through complementary actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.7: Provide financial incentives or subsidies to farmers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture and conservation agriculture. | NDC Key Action 1.5: Create a resilience fund to support farmers in transitioning to more sustainable farming systems | Both targets aim to promote sustainable farming practices among farmers, indicating a shared goal. The actions proposed, while different in approach (financial incentives vs. a resilience fund), can complement each other, and both targets operate within the agriculture ecosystem, suggesting potential for resource optimization and enhanced implementation outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.7: Provide financial incentives or subsidies to farmers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture and conservation agriculture. | NDC Key Action 1.6: Conduct an in-depth analysis of key agriculture value chains and identify food security priorities in line with the National Agriculture Strategy focusing on agricultural growth, rural development, local agriculture input, sustainable food systems, and risk management. | Both targets aim to promote sustainable agricultural practices, with the NBSAP focusing on environmentally sustainable practices and the NDC emphasizing food security through sustainable agriculture. The ecosystems involved are related, as both targets operate within the agriculture sector, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation, leading to measurable benefits in both environmental sustainability and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.7: Provide financial incentives or subsidies to farmers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture and conservation agriculture. | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | Both targets aim to promote sustainable practices among farmers, with the NBSAP focusing on environmentally sustainable practices and the NDC emphasizing resilience to climate change and sustainable resource management. The ecosystems of agriculture and water resource management are interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in agricultural productivity and sustainability. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.7: Provide financial incentives or subsidies to farmers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture and conservation agriculture. | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on promoting sustainable practices and enhancing resilience, with the NBSAP target addressing sustainable agriculture and the NDC target focusing on fisheries and marine livelihoods. Both ecosystems are interconnected, as sustainable agricultural practices can positively impact coastal environments, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and resilience for both farmers and coastal communities. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.7: Provide financial incentives or subsidies to farmers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture and conservation agriculture. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on promoting sustainable practices and resource management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing sustainable agriculture and the NDC target addressing sustainable use of natural resources, including forests and fisheries. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable agricultural practices can positively impact forest health and resource management, creating measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.7: Provide financial incentives or subsidies to farmers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture and conservation agriculture. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on promoting sustainable practices and managing biodiversity, which are interconnected. The ecosystems involved (agriculture and aquaculture for the NBSAP target and terrestrial and marine ecosystems for the NDC target) can complement each other, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and sustainable farming practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.7: Provide financial incentives or subsidies to farmers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture and conservation agriculture. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on promoting sustainable practices and enhancing resilience against climate change, which are interconnected. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (agriculture and vulnerable ecosystems) can overlap, allowing for synergies in implementation that could lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity and sustainable farming practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.7: Provide financial incentives or subsidies to farmers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture and conservation agriculture. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on promoting sustainable practices and enhancing ecosystem integrity, which are interconnected. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (agriculture and aquaculture for the NBSAP target and degraded ecosystems for the NDC target) can overlap, allowing for resource efficiency and complementary actions that can lead to improved ecological outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.7: Provide financial incentives or subsidies to farmers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture and conservation agriculture. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on promoting sustainable practices in agriculture and aquaculture, with the NBSAP emphasizing environmentally sustainable practices and the NDC targeting sustainable management while conserving biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in food security and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.7: Provide financial incentives or subsidies to farmers who adopt environmentally sustainable practices, such as organic farming, agroforestry, sustainable aquaculture and conservation agriculture. | NDC Key Action 5.7: Climate-proof fishing ports and develop marine aquaculture to address future climate challenges and improve fishers’ livelihood, strengthening food security. | The goals of both targets focus on promoting sustainable practices and improving livelihoods within the agricultural and aquaculture sectors, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems of agriculture and marine environments are interrelated, particularly in coastal areas, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and support food security through complementary actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.9: Offer tax credits or other financial incentives for companies and individuals involved in ecosystem restoration and sustainable forest management efforts | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem restoration and sustainable forest management, while the NDC target aims to strengthen agricultural resilience through sustainable practices. Both targets address interconnected ecosystems, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation, leading to measurable benefits in environmental and economic stability. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.9: Offer tax credits or other financial incentives for companies and individuals involved in ecosystem restoration and sustainable forest management efforts | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing ecosystem restoration and sustainable forest management, while the NDC target aims to enhance agricultural resilience and sustainable land management. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable forest management can support agricultural practices, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in both sectors. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.9: Offer tax credits or other financial incentives for companies and individuals involved in ecosystem restoration and sustainable forest management efforts | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to promote sustainable management of natural resources, with a focus on forest ecosystems. The NBSAP target's financial incentives can support the NDC target's restoration efforts, creating synergies that enhance resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in forest cover and ecosystem health in Lebanon. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.9: Offer tax credits or other financial incentives for companies and individuals involved in ecosystem restoration and sustainable forest management efforts | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | Both targets aim to promote sustainable management of ecosystems, with the NBSAP focusing on financial incentives for restoration and sustainable forest management, while the NDC emphasizes aligning these efforts with broader sustainable development goals. The ecosystems involved (forests and rangelands) are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create measurable benefits for both local communities and broader ecological outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.9: Offer tax credits or other financial incentives for companies and individuals involved in ecosystem restoration and sustainable forest management efforts | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem management and restoration, with the NBSAP focusing on sustainable forest management and the NDC emphasizing the sustainable management of terrestrial and marine biodiversity. The ecosystems involved can be seen as interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions that benefit both biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration efforts in Lebanon. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.9: Offer tax credits or other financial incentives for companies and individuals involved in ecosystem restoration and sustainable forest management efforts | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem resilience and management, with the NBSAP target promoting sustainable forest management and restoration, while the NDC target aims to minimize climate change impacts on biodiversity. The ecosystems involved are related, as sustainable forest management can contribute to the resilience of vulnerable ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.9: Offer tax credits or other financial incentives for companies and individuals involved in ecosystem restoration and sustainable forest management efforts | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on ecosystem restoration and sustainable management, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets can be seen as related, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in ecological integrity and service delivery. |
| NBSAP National Action 21.9: Offer tax credits or other financial incentives for companies and individuals involved in ecosystem restoration and sustainable forest management efforts | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets aim to promote sustainable management and restoration of ecosystems, with the NBSAP focusing on forest management and the NDC encompassing a broader range of ecosystems, including forestry. Aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation, as both seek to improve ecosystem health and resilience while engaging similar target audiences. |
| NBSAP Target 22: Substantially and progressively increase the level of financial resources from all sources, in an effective, timely and easily accessible manner, including domestic, international, public and private resources to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans, mobilizing at least $100 million per year by 2030 | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing financial resources and the NDC target highlighting sustainable management practices. The ecosystems of biodiversity management and forests/rangelands are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and collaborative efforts in conservation and community engagement. |
| NBSAP Target 22: Substantially and progressively increase the level of financial resources from all sources, in an effective, timely and easily accessible manner, including domestic, international, public and private resources to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans, mobilizing at least $100 million per year by 2030 | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing financial resources for implementation and the NDC target aiming for sustainable management of ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed are related, as both terrestrial and marine biodiversity are crucial for overall ecosystem health, and aligning these targets could enhance resource mobilization and implementation efficiency in Lebanon's biodiversity strategies. |
| NBSAP Target 22: Substantially and progressively increase the level of financial resources from all sources, in an effective, timely and easily accessible manner, including domestic, international, public and private resources to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans, mobilizing at least $100 million per year by 2030 | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing financial resources for biodiversity strategies and the NDC target aiming to increase resilience against climate change impacts. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as effective biodiversity management can enhance resilience in vulnerable ecosystems, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource mobilization and implementation efficiency. |
| NBSAP Target 22: Substantially and progressively increase the level of financial resources from all sources, in an effective, timely and easily accessible manner, including domestic, international, public and private resources to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans, mobilizing at least $100 million per year by 2030 | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecosystem health and services, with the NBSAP target focusing on increasing financial resources for biodiversity, which can support the NDC target's rehabilitation efforts. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as improved financial resources can facilitate the implementation of nature-based solutions in degraded ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in ecological integrity and service delivery. |
| NBSAP Target 22: Substantially and progressively increase the level of financial resources from all sources, in an effective, timely and easily accessible manner, including domestic, international, public and private resources to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans, mobilizing at least $100 million per year by 2030 | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity, with the NBSAP focusing on financial resources for biodiversity strategies and the NDC targeting sustainable management of ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry can significantly benefit from enhanced biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in both biodiversity conservation and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.5: Implement tax incentives and funding programs to promote PPP (private public partnership) in favor of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of resources | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability and resilience, with the NBSAP target promoting biodiversity conservation and the NDC target enhancing agricultural resilience through sustainable practices. Both targets address ecosystems, with biodiversity management supporting agricultural ecosystems, and aligning them could lead to increased investment and improved practices that benefit both biodiversity and agricultural stability. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.5: Implement tax incentives and funding programs to promote PPP (private public partnership) in favor of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of resources | NDC Key Action 1.6: Conduct an in-depth analysis of key agriculture value chains and identify food security priorities in line with the National Agriculture Strategy focusing on agricultural growth, rural development, local agriculture input, sustainable food systems, and risk management. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable practices, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and the NDC target enhancing food security through sustainable agriculture. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy biodiversity supports agricultural productivity, and aligning these targets could lead to increased investment in sustainable practices that benefit both biodiversity and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.5: Implement tax incentives and funding programs to promote PPP (private public partnership) in favor of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of resources | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable resource management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and the NDC target enhancing resilience in agricultural practices. The ecosystems of biodiversity and agriculture are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced outcomes in both biodiversity conservation and agricultural productivity through shared practices and infrastructure. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.5: Implement tax incentives and funding programs to promote PPP (private public partnership) in favor of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of resources | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and resilience, with the NBSAP target promoting biodiversity conservation and the NDC target supporting coastal communities reliant on marine resources. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy biodiversity is essential for the resilience of fisheries and marine environments, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes for both biodiversity and community livelihoods. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.5: Implement tax incentives and funding programs to promote PPP (private public partnership) in favor of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of resources | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to promote sustainable resource use and biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP focusing on broader biodiversity management and the NDC specifically addressing forest cover and ecosystem health in Lebanon. The ecosystems involved are related, as biodiversity conservation can enhance forest health, and aligning these targets could lead to increased investment and improved management practices, resulting in measurable benefits for both biodiversity and resource sustainability. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.5: Implement tax incentives and funding programs to promote PPP (private public partnership) in favor of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of resources | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity conservation and sustainable resource use, with actions that support ecosystem management. The ecosystems of biodiversity/resource management and forests/rangelands are interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance investment and benefits for local communities while promoting effective conservation strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.5: Implement tax incentives and funding programs to promote PPP (private public partnership) in favor of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of resources | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | Both targets aim to promote biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP focusing on resource management and the NDC emphasizing sustainable management of Lebanon's ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed are related, as terrestrial and marine biodiversity can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.5: Implement tax incentives and funding programs to promote PPP (private public partnership) in favor of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of resources | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity, with the NBSAP emphasizing conservation and sustainable resource use, while the NDC aims to enhance resilience against climate change impacts. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as biodiversity conservation efforts can bolster the resilience of vulnerable ecosystems, creating measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.5: Implement tax incentives and funding programs to promote PPP (private public partnership) in favor of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of resources | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets can be seen as related, with the NBSAP target promoting biodiversity conservation that can support the ecological integrity and connectivity emphasized in the NDC target, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.5: Implement tax incentives and funding programs to promote PPP (private public partnership) in favor of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of resources | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and sustainable resource use, with the NBSAP target promoting conservation and the NDC target emphasizing ecosystem restoration. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (biodiversity management and upper watersheds) can be interconnected, as healthy upper watersheds contribute to overall biodiversity, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and enhanced conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.5: Implement tax incentives and funding programs to promote PPP (private public partnership) in favor of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of resources | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | Both targets aim to promote biodiversity conservation while ensuring sustainable resource management, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. The ecosystems involved are related, as agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry can all impact biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to increased investment and improved resilience in food systems, creating measurable benefits in resource efficiency and policy coherence. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.5: Implement tax incentives and funding programs to promote PPP (private public partnership) in favor of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of resources | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | Both targets aim to promote biodiversity conservation, albeit in different contexts (broad resource management vs. urban green spaces). The ecosystems involved (biodiversity management and urban green/blue spaces) can be interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in urban planning and biodiversity initiatives. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.5: Implement tax incentives and funding programs to promote PPP (private public partnership) in favor of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of resources | NDC Key Action 5.7: Climate-proof fishing ports and develop marine aquaculture to address future climate challenges and improve fishers’ livelihood, strengthening food security. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and resilience, with the NBSAP target promoting biodiversity conservation and the NDC target addressing climate challenges in the marine environment. The ecosystems are related, as healthy biodiversity supports the resilience of marine environments, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced livelihoods for communities dependent on fishing and aquaculture. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.6: Develop a national biodiversity finance plan, including the following: - Study innovative sources of financing for biodiversity - Engage donors in the implementation of the plan - Engage the private sector in resource mobilization - Conduct an environmental valuation study to promote the mobilization of internal resources - Assess and develop mechanisms to facilitate access to funding to vulnerable and low-income population - Develop guidelines on how to Introduce biodiversity valuation in SEAs and EIAs to assess the economic value, potential loss and offset measures resulting from the assessed project’s impacts - Develop a national framework enabling proper evaluation of the economics of ecosystems and biodiversity (TEEB, BIOFIN) in Lebanon. This can include payments for ecosystem services, reforming environmentally harmful subsidies or introducing fiscal incentives for conservation - Conduct economic valuation studies for nature reserves and utilize the findings in decision making, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting ecotourism and sustainable practices in tourism activities - Conduct economic valuation studies for coastal zones , maritime public domain, high mountains, riparian zones classified as nature sites and at least 20% of public forests, and utilize the findings in strategic land use planning, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting sustainable management practices | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and resilience within ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and the NDC target promoting agricultural resilience. Both targets address interconnected ecosystems, as agricultural practices can significantly impact biodiversity, and aligning them could lead to improved resource mobilization and sustainable practices that benefit both biodiversity and agricultural stability. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.6: Develop a national biodiversity finance plan, including the following: - Study innovative sources of financing for biodiversity - Engage donors in the implementation of the plan - Engage the private sector in resource mobilization - Conduct an environmental valuation study to promote the mobilization of internal resources - Assess and develop mechanisms to facilitate access to funding to vulnerable and low-income population - Develop guidelines on how to Introduce biodiversity valuation in SEAs and EIAs to assess the economic value, potential loss and offset measures resulting from the assessed project’s impacts - Develop a national framework enabling proper evaluation of the economics of ecosystems and biodiversity (TEEB, BIOFIN) in Lebanon. This can include payments for ecosystem services, reforming environmentally harmful subsidies or introducing fiscal incentives for conservation - Conduct economic valuation studies for nature reserves and utilize the findings in decision making, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting ecotourism and sustainable practices in tourism activities - Conduct economic valuation studies for coastal zones , maritime public domain, high mountains, riparian zones classified as nature sites and at least 20% of public forests, and utilize the findings in strategic land use planning, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting sustainable management practices | NDC Key Action 1.6: Conduct an in-depth analysis of key agriculture value chains and identify food security priorities in line with the National Agriculture Strategy focusing on agricultural growth, rural development, local agriculture input, sustainable food systems, and risk management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and the NDC target promoting sustainable agricultural practices. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy biodiversity supports agricultural productivity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource mobilization and enhanced resilience in both sectors. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.6: Develop a national biodiversity finance plan, including the following: - Study innovative sources of financing for biodiversity - Engage donors in the implementation of the plan - Engage the private sector in resource mobilization - Conduct an environmental valuation study to promote the mobilization of internal resources - Assess and develop mechanisms to facilitate access to funding to vulnerable and low-income population - Develop guidelines on how to Introduce biodiversity valuation in SEAs and EIAs to assess the economic value, potential loss and offset measures resulting from the assessed project’s impacts - Develop a national framework enabling proper evaluation of the economics of ecosystems and biodiversity (TEEB, BIOFIN) in Lebanon. This can include payments for ecosystem services, reforming environmentally harmful subsidies or introducing fiscal incentives for conservation - Conduct economic valuation studies for nature reserves and utilize the findings in decision making, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting ecotourism and sustainable practices in tourism activities - Conduct economic valuation studies for coastal zones , maritime public domain, high mountains, riparian zones classified as nature sites and at least 20% of public forests, and utilize the findings in strategic land use planning, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting sustainable management practices | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing the resilience and sustainability of coastal ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity finance and the NDC target supporting coastal communities. The ecosystems involved are related, as biodiversity conservation in coastal zones can directly benefit the livelihoods of marine-dependent communities, creating measurable benefits through resource efficiency and complementary actions. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.6: Develop a national biodiversity finance plan, including the following: - Study innovative sources of financing for biodiversity - Engage donors in the implementation of the plan - Engage the private sector in resource mobilization - Conduct an environmental valuation study to promote the mobilization of internal resources - Assess and develop mechanisms to facilitate access to funding to vulnerable and low-income population - Develop guidelines on how to Introduce biodiversity valuation in SEAs and EIAs to assess the economic value, potential loss and offset measures resulting from the assessed project’s impacts - Develop a national framework enabling proper evaluation of the economics of ecosystems and biodiversity (TEEB, BIOFIN) in Lebanon. This can include payments for ecosystem services, reforming environmentally harmful subsidies or introducing fiscal incentives for conservation - Conduct economic valuation studies for nature reserves and utilize the findings in decision making, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting ecotourism and sustainable practices in tourism activities - Conduct economic valuation studies for coastal zones , maritime public domain, high mountains, riparian zones classified as nature sites and at least 20% of public forests, and utilize the findings in strategic land use planning, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting sustainable management practices | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem health and resource management in Lebanon, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity finance and the NDC target promoting sustainable resource use. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as forests and coastal zones are part of broader biodiversity and natural resource management, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved funding and implementation efficiency for both biodiversity conservation and sustainable resource practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.6: Develop a national biodiversity finance plan, including the following: - Study innovative sources of financing for biodiversity - Engage donors in the implementation of the plan - Engage the private sector in resource mobilization - Conduct an environmental valuation study to promote the mobilization of internal resources - Assess and develop mechanisms to facilitate access to funding to vulnerable and low-income population - Develop guidelines on how to Introduce biodiversity valuation in SEAs and EIAs to assess the economic value, potential loss and offset measures resulting from the assessed project’s impacts - Develop a national framework enabling proper evaluation of the economics of ecosystems and biodiversity (TEEB, BIOFIN) in Lebanon. This can include payments for ecosystem services, reforming environmentally harmful subsidies or introducing fiscal incentives for conservation - Conduct economic valuation studies for nature reserves and utilize the findings in decision making, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting ecotourism and sustainable practices in tourism activities - Conduct economic valuation studies for coastal zones , maritime public domain, high mountains, riparian zones classified as nature sites and at least 20% of public forests, and utilize the findings in strategic land use planning, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting sustainable management practices | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation and ensuring economic benefits for communities, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems of forests and rangelands in the NDC target can be seen as part of the broader biodiversity and ecosystems focus in the NBSAP target, suggesting that aligning these efforts could lead to improved resource mobilization and sustainable management practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.6: Develop a national biodiversity finance plan, including the following: - Study innovative sources of financing for biodiversity - Engage donors in the implementation of the plan - Engage the private sector in resource mobilization - Conduct an environmental valuation study to promote the mobilization of internal resources - Assess and develop mechanisms to facilitate access to funding to vulnerable and low-income population - Develop guidelines on how to Introduce biodiversity valuation in SEAs and EIAs to assess the economic value, potential loss and offset measures resulting from the assessed project’s impacts - Develop a national framework enabling proper evaluation of the economics of ecosystems and biodiversity (TEEB, BIOFIN) in Lebanon. This can include payments for ecosystem services, reforming environmentally harmful subsidies or introducing fiscal incentives for conservation - Conduct economic valuation studies for nature reserves and utilize the findings in decision making, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting ecotourism and sustainable practices in tourism activities - Conduct economic valuation studies for coastal zones , maritime public domain, high mountains, riparian zones classified as nature sites and at least 20% of public forests, and utilize the findings in strategic land use planning, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting sustainable management practices | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on the conservation and sustainable management of Lebanon's biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing funding and resource mobilization, while the NDC target highlights the equitable management of ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed are related, as both terrestrial and marine biodiversity are integral to the overall health of Lebanon's ecosystems, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.6: Develop a national biodiversity finance plan, including the following: - Study innovative sources of financing for biodiversity - Engage donors in the implementation of the plan - Engage the private sector in resource mobilization - Conduct an environmental valuation study to promote the mobilization of internal resources - Assess and develop mechanisms to facilitate access to funding to vulnerable and low-income population - Develop guidelines on how to Introduce biodiversity valuation in SEAs and EIAs to assess the economic value, potential loss and offset measures resulting from the assessed project’s impacts - Develop a national framework enabling proper evaluation of the economics of ecosystems and biodiversity (TEEB, BIOFIN) in Lebanon. This can include payments for ecosystem services, reforming environmentally harmful subsidies or introducing fiscal incentives for conservation - Conduct economic valuation studies for nature reserves and utilize the findings in decision making, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting ecotourism and sustainable practices in tourism activities - Conduct economic valuation studies for coastal zones , maritime public domain, high mountains, riparian zones classified as nature sites and at least 20% of public forests, and utilize the findings in strategic land use planning, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting sustainable management practices | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing funding for conservation and the NDC target aiming to increase resilience against climate change impacts. Both targets address vulnerable ecosystems, and aligning them could lead to improved resource mobilization and implementation of nature-based solutions that benefit both biodiversity conservation and climate resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.6: Develop a national biodiversity finance plan, including the following: - Study innovative sources of financing for biodiversity - Engage donors in the implementation of the plan - Engage the private sector in resource mobilization - Conduct an environmental valuation study to promote the mobilization of internal resources - Assess and develop mechanisms to facilitate access to funding to vulnerable and low-income population - Develop guidelines on how to Introduce biodiversity valuation in SEAs and EIAs to assess the economic value, potential loss and offset measures resulting from the assessed project’s impacts - Develop a national framework enabling proper evaluation of the economics of ecosystems and biodiversity (TEEB, BIOFIN) in Lebanon. This can include payments for ecosystem services, reforming environmentally harmful subsidies or introducing fiscal incentives for conservation - Conduct economic valuation studies for nature reserves and utilize the findings in decision making, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting ecotourism and sustainable practices in tourism activities - Conduct economic valuation studies for coastal zones , maritime public domain, high mountains, riparian zones classified as nature sites and at least 20% of public forests, and utilize the findings in strategic land use planning, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting sustainable management practices | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and biodiversity conservation, indicating a meaningful connection. The ecosystems addressed are related, as both targets involve coastal and marine ecosystems, and aligning them could lead to improved resource mobilization and rehabilitation efforts, creating measurable benefits in ecological integrity and funding efficiency. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.6: Develop a national biodiversity finance plan, including the following: - Study innovative sources of financing for biodiversity - Engage donors in the implementation of the plan - Engage the private sector in resource mobilization - Conduct an environmental valuation study to promote the mobilization of internal resources - Assess and develop mechanisms to facilitate access to funding to vulnerable and low-income population - Develop guidelines on how to Introduce biodiversity valuation in SEAs and EIAs to assess the economic value, potential loss and offset measures resulting from the assessed project’s impacts - Develop a national framework enabling proper evaluation of the economics of ecosystems and biodiversity (TEEB, BIOFIN) in Lebanon. This can include payments for ecosystem services, reforming environmentally harmful subsidies or introducing fiscal incentives for conservation - Conduct economic valuation studies for nature reserves and utilize the findings in decision making, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting ecotourism and sustainable practices in tourism activities - Conduct economic valuation studies for coastal zones , maritime public domain, high mountains, riparian zones classified as nature sites and at least 20% of public forests, and utilize the findings in strategic land use planning, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting sustainable management practices | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing funding for biodiversity conservation and the NDC target aiming to restore ecosystems through reforestation. The ecosystems involved, while distinct, are interconnected, as healthy upper watersheds contribute to overall biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource mobilization and implementation efficiency in both areas. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.6: Develop a national biodiversity finance plan, including the following: - Study innovative sources of financing for biodiversity - Engage donors in the implementation of the plan - Engage the private sector in resource mobilization - Conduct an environmental valuation study to promote the mobilization of internal resources - Assess and develop mechanisms to facilitate access to funding to vulnerable and low-income population - Develop guidelines on how to Introduce biodiversity valuation in SEAs and EIAs to assess the economic value, potential loss and offset measures resulting from the assessed project’s impacts - Develop a national framework enabling proper evaluation of the economics of ecosystems and biodiversity (TEEB, BIOFIN) in Lebanon. This can include payments for ecosystem services, reforming environmentally harmful subsidies or introducing fiscal incentives for conservation - Conduct economic valuation studies for nature reserves and utilize the findings in decision making, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting ecotourism and sustainable practices in tourism activities - Conduct economic valuation studies for coastal zones , maritime public domain, high mountains, riparian zones classified as nature sites and at least 20% of public forests, and utilize the findings in strategic land use planning, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting sustainable management practices | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity while promoting sustainable management practices, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets overlap, particularly in the context of agriculture and forestry, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource mobilization and ecosystem service enhancement. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.6: Develop a national biodiversity finance plan, including the following: - Study innovative sources of financing for biodiversity - Engage donors in the implementation of the plan - Engage the private sector in resource mobilization - Conduct an environmental valuation study to promote the mobilization of internal resources - Assess and develop mechanisms to facilitate access to funding to vulnerable and low-income population - Develop guidelines on how to Introduce biodiversity valuation in SEAs and EIAs to assess the economic value, potential loss and offset measures resulting from the assessed project’s impacts - Develop a national framework enabling proper evaluation of the economics of ecosystems and biodiversity (TEEB, BIOFIN) in Lebanon. This can include payments for ecosystem services, reforming environmentally harmful subsidies or introducing fiscal incentives for conservation - Conduct economic valuation studies for nature reserves and utilize the findings in decision making, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting ecotourism and sustainable practices in tourism activities - Conduct economic valuation studies for coastal zones , maritime public domain, high mountains, riparian zones classified as nature sites and at least 20% of public forests, and utilize the findings in strategic land use planning, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting sustainable management practices | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing funding and resource mobilization for biodiversity, while the NDC target aims to integrate biodiversity into urban planning. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as urban areas can impact surrounding biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and enhanced ecological integrity in both urban and natural environments. |
| NBSAP National Action 22.6: Develop a national biodiversity finance plan, including the following: - Study innovative sources of financing for biodiversity - Engage donors in the implementation of the plan - Engage the private sector in resource mobilization - Conduct an environmental valuation study to promote the mobilization of internal resources - Assess and develop mechanisms to facilitate access to funding to vulnerable and low-income population - Develop guidelines on how to Introduce biodiversity valuation in SEAs and EIAs to assess the economic value, potential loss and offset measures resulting from the assessed project’s impacts - Develop a national framework enabling proper evaluation of the economics of ecosystems and biodiversity (TEEB, BIOFIN) in Lebanon. This can include payments for ecosystem services, reforming environmentally harmful subsidies or introducing fiscal incentives for conservation - Conduct economic valuation studies for nature reserves and utilize the findings in decision making, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting ecotourism and sustainable practices in tourism activities - Conduct economic valuation studies for coastal zones , maritime public domain, high mountains, riparian zones classified as nature sites and at least 20% of public forests, and utilize the findings in strategic land use planning, seeking internal and external funding, and promoting sustainable management practices | NDC Key Action 5.7: Climate-proof fishing ports and develop marine aquaculture to address future climate challenges and improve fishers’ livelihood, strengthening food security. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing livelihoods and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and the NDC target addressing climate resilience in fisheries. Both ecosystems are interconnected, as healthy marine environments contribute to biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource mobilization and shared infrastructure that benefits both biodiversity and fisheries. |
| NBSAP Target 23: Strengthen capacity-building, joint scientific research programs for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and scientific research and monitoring capacities | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and the NDC target promoting sustainable agricultural practices. Both ecosystems are interconnected, as healthy biodiversity supports agricultural resilience, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and better conservation outcomes through shared capacity-building efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 23: Strengthen capacity-building, joint scientific research programs for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and scientific research and monitoring capacities | NDC Key Action 1.6: Conduct an in-depth analysis of key agriculture value chains and identify food security priorities in line with the National Agriculture Strategy focusing on agricultural growth, rural development, local agriculture input, sustainable food systems, and risk management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and the NDC target promoting sustainable agricultural practices. Given that agriculture can significantly impact biodiversity, aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and conservation outcomes, benefiting both ecosystems and target audiences. |
| NBSAP Target 23: Strengthen capacity-building, joint scientific research programs for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and scientific research and monitoring capacities | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability, albeit in different contexts (biodiversity vs. agriculture). The ecosystems of biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management can be interconnected, as healthy ecosystems support agricultural productivity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 23: Strengthen capacity-building, joint scientific research programs for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and scientific research and monitoring capacities | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and capacity, albeit in different contexts (biodiversity conservation vs. coastal community resilience). The ecosystems are related, as healthy marine environments contribute to biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and better outcomes for both biodiversity and coastal livelihoods. |
| NBSAP Target 23: Strengthen capacity-building, joint scientific research programs for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and scientific research and monitoring capacities | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | Both targets aim to promote sustainable use of natural resources, with the NBSAP focusing on biodiversity conservation and the NDC emphasizing forest cover and ecosystem health. The ecosystems involved (biodiversity and forests) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance resource management and conservation efforts, leading to measurable benefits in both biodiversity and forest health. |
| NBSAP Target 23: Strengthen capacity-building, joint scientific research programs for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and scientific research and monitoring capacities | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target emphasizing capacity-building and the NDC target aiming to integrate biodiversity into sustainable development. The ecosystems of biodiversity conservation and forests/rangelands are related, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and better conservation outcomes through shared scientific research and community engagement. |
| NBSAP Target 23: Strengthen capacity-building, joint scientific research programs for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and scientific research and monitoring capacities | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation and sustainable management, with actions that involve capacity-building and addressing pressures on ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed are related, as Lebanon's terrestrial and marine biodiversity can be seen as part of a broader biodiversity conservation strategy, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and better conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 23: Strengthen capacity-building, joint scientific research programs for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and scientific research and monitoring capacities | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing conservation and sustainable use, while the NDC target aims to minimize climate change impacts on biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed are related, as biodiversity conservation is crucial for the resilience of vulnerable ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions in both conservation and climate adaptation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 23: Strengthen capacity-building, joint scientific research programs for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and scientific research and monitoring capacities | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets can be seen as related, with the NBSAP target focusing on biodiversity conservation, which is essential for the ecological integrity and connectivity emphasized in the NDC target, suggesting that aligning these efforts could lead to improved conservation outcomes and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP Target 23: Strengthen capacity-building, joint scientific research programs for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and scientific research and monitoring capacities | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem health, with the NBSAP target emphasizing capacity-building for conservation and the NDC target promoting ecosystem-based approaches through reforestation. The ecosystems involved, while distinct, are interconnected, as healthy upper watersheds contribute to broader biodiversity conservation efforts, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 23: Strengthen capacity-building, joint scientific research programs for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and scientific research and monitoring capacities | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity conservation while promoting sustainable practices, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets (biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry) are interrelated, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable benefits in both conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. |
| NBSAP Target 23: Strengthen capacity-building, joint scientific research programs for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and scientific research and monitoring capacities | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing capacity-building for conservation and the NDC target integrating biodiversity into urban planning. The ecosystems addressed are related, as urban areas can host diverse ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved conservation outcomes and resource efficiency in urban biodiversity management. |
| NBSAP Target 23: Strengthen capacity-building, joint scientific research programs for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and scientific research and monitoring capacities | NDC Key Action 5.7: Climate-proof fishing ports and develop marine aquaculture to address future climate challenges and improve fishers’ livelihood, strengthening food security. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity conservation and the NDC target addressing climate resilience in fisheries. The ecosystems are related, as healthy marine environments contribute to biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and better outcomes for both biodiversity and fisheries management. |
| NBSAP Target 24: Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and effective management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity governance and the NDC target promoting sustainable agricultural practices. Both ecosystems are interconnected, as healthy biodiversity supports agricultural resilience, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in governance and sustainability efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 24: Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and effective management, albeit in different contexts (biodiversity vs. coastal communities). The ecosystems are related, as fisheries and marine environments are part of broader coastal-marine ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to improved governance and resource management, benefiting both biodiversity and community livelihoods. |
| NBSAP Target 24: Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on sustainable management and governance of natural resources, with an emphasis on biodiversity and ecosystem health. The ecosystems addressed (biodiversity management and governance versus forests, rangelands, and fisheries) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in both biodiversity and sustainable resource management practices. |
| NBSAP Target 24: Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity management and conservation, with a focus on community benefits and sustainable practices. The ecosystems of biodiversity management and governance in the NBSAP target are related to the forests and rangelands in the NDC target, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits for both biodiversity and local communities. |
| NBSAP Target 24: Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on the management and conservation of biodiversity, with an emphasis on equitable access and effective governance. The ecosystems addressed are related, as terrestrial and marine ecosystems are part of broader biodiversity management, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in implementation. |
| NBSAP Target 24: Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing governance and management, while the NDC target aims to increase resilience against climate change impacts. Both targets address ecosystems, with the NBSAP focusing on biodiversity management and the NDC on vulnerable ecosystems, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary actions in biodiversity conservation and climate adaptation. |
| NBSAP Target 24: Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and ecosystem services, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets can be seen as related, as effective governance and management of biodiversity can support the rehabilitation and maintenance of degraded ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved ecological outcomes. |
| NBSAP Target 24: Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management | NDC Key Action 4.4: Restore and enhance nature’s contributions through ecosystem-based approaches, including reforesting upper watersheds to boost biodiversity, reduce flooding, and strengthen resilience for people and nature. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and effective management of ecosystems, with the NBSAP target emphasizing governance and knowledge management, while the NDC target aims at restoring ecosystems through reforestation. The ecosystems involved (biodiversity management and upper watersheds) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in biodiversity enhancement and resilience building. |
| NBSAP Target 24: Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity management, with the NBSAP focusing on governance and the NDC on sustainable management within specific sectors. The ecosystems addressed are related, as agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry can significantly impact biodiversity, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to improved outcomes in both governance and sustainable practices. |
| NBSAP Target 24: Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity management, with the NBSAP focusing on governance and the NDC on urban biodiversity conservation. The ecosystems addressed are related, as urban areas can host diverse ecosystems, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and improve overall biodiversity outcomes in urban settings. |
| NBSAP Target 24: Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management | NDC Key Action 5.7: Climate-proof fishing ports and develop marine aquaculture to address future climate challenges and improve fishers’ livelihood, strengthening food security. | The goals of both targets focus on improving governance and management of natural resources, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity and the NDC target addressing climate resilience in fisheries. The ecosystems are related, as healthy biodiversity is crucial for sustainable fisheries, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to improved livelihoods and biodiversity outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 24.3: Adopt and implement the “National strategy on greening education/Education for sustainable development” that is being developed by the MEHE, integrate environmental education, including biodiversity (fauna and flora), into school curricula under this strategy and implement extracurricular activities related to the environment. Implementation efforts should include comprehensive training and capacity building for schoolteachers and health educators, etc. to ensure effective delivery of environmental education across Lebanon | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on sustainability and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing environmental education and the NDC target promoting sustainable agricultural practices. Both targets address interconnected ecosystems (education and agriculture) and target audiences (educators and farmers), suggesting that integrating environmental education into agricultural practices could enhance both educational outcomes and agricultural resilience, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and community engagement. |
| NBSAP National Action 24.3: Adopt and implement the “National strategy on greening education/Education for sustainable development” that is being developed by the MEHE, integrate environmental education, including biodiversity (fauna and flora), into school curricula under this strategy and implement extracurricular activities related to the environment. Implementation efforts should include comprehensive training and capacity building for schoolteachers and health educators, etc. to ensure effective delivery of environmental education across Lebanon | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets emphasize sustainable development and biodiversity, with the NBSAP target focusing on education and the NDC target on forest and rangeland management. By integrating environmental education into curricula, educators can enhance community awareness and engagement in biodiversity conservation, creating measurable benefits for both ecosystems and target audiences. |
| NBSAP National Action 24.3: Adopt and implement the “National strategy on greening education/Education for sustainable development” that is being developed by the MEHE, integrate environmental education, including biodiversity (fauna and flora), into school curricula under this strategy and implement extracurricular activities related to the environment. Implementation efforts should include comprehensive training and capacity building for schoolteachers and health educators, etc. to ensure effective delivery of environmental education across Lebanon | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and environmental education, which are interconnected. By integrating environmental education into the management of terrestrial and marine ecosystems, the initiatives can create synergies that improve awareness and conservation efforts, leading to measurable benefits in both education and biodiversity preservation. |
| NBSAP National Action 24.3: Adopt and implement the “National strategy on greening education/Education for sustainable development” that is being developed by the MEHE, integrate environmental education, including biodiversity (fauna and flora), into school curricula under this strategy and implement extracurricular activities related to the environment. Implementation efforts should include comprehensive training and capacity building for schoolteachers and health educators, etc. to ensure effective delivery of environmental education across Lebanon | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and environmental education, which can complement each other effectively. By integrating environmental education into curricula, the NBSAP target can foster awareness and action towards the resilience of biodiversity, directly supporting the NDC target's aim to minimize climate change impacts on vulnerable ecosystems. |
| NBSAP National Action 24.3: Adopt and implement the “National strategy on greening education/Education for sustainable development” that is being developed by the MEHE, integrate environmental education, including biodiversity (fauna and flora), into school curricula under this strategy and implement extracurricular activities related to the environment. Implementation efforts should include comprehensive training and capacity building for schoolteachers and health educators, etc. to ensure effective delivery of environmental education across Lebanon | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecological integrity and promoting environmental education, which can complement each other. By integrating environmental education into the rehabilitation of ecosystems, stakeholders can foster greater community engagement and awareness, leading to improved outcomes in both education and ecosystem restoration efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 24.3: Adopt and implement the “National strategy on greening education/Education for sustainable development” that is being developed by the MEHE, integrate environmental education, including biodiversity (fauna and flora), into school curricula under this strategy and implement extracurricular activities related to the environment. Implementation efforts should include comprehensive training and capacity building for schoolteachers and health educators, etc. to ensure effective delivery of environmental education across Lebanon | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity and sustainable practices, with the NBSAP target focusing on education and awareness, while the NDC target addresses sustainable management in agriculture and related sectors. By integrating environmental education into agricultural practices, both targets can enhance the capacity of educators and practitioners, leading to improved outcomes in biodiversity conservation and sustainable resource management. |
| NBSAP National Action 24.3: Adopt and implement the “National strategy on greening education/Education for sustainable development” that is being developed by the MEHE, integrate environmental education, including biodiversity (fauna and flora), into school curricula under this strategy and implement extracurricular activities related to the environment. Implementation efforts should include comprehensive training and capacity building for schoolteachers and health educators, etc. to ensure effective delivery of environmental education across Lebanon | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets emphasize enhancing environmental education and biodiversity, which can be interconnected through urban education initiatives. By integrating environmental education into urban planning, both targets can foster greater awareness and conservation efforts, leading to measurable benefits in urban biodiversity and community well-being. |
| NBSAP National Action 24.3: Adopt and implement the “National strategy on greening education/Education for sustainable development” that is being developed by the MEHE, integrate environmental education, including biodiversity (fauna and flora), into school curricula under this strategy and implement extracurricular activities related to the environment. Implementation efforts should include comprehensive training and capacity building for schoolteachers and health educators, etc. to ensure effective delivery of environmental education across Lebanon | NDC Adaptation Priority 7: Integrating climate resilience and environmental sustainability into Lebanon’s healthcare system and facilities to strengthen preparedness and public health response to climate-change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and awareness related to environmental issues, with the NBSAP target emphasizing education and the NDC target addressing healthcare. By integrating environmental education into the healthcare sector, both targets can create synergies that improve public health responses to climate change while fostering a more informed and prepared community. |
| NBSAP Target 25: Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources, and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities and ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of local communities in decision-making and resource management, creating a meaningful connection. Additionally, both targets focus on ecosystems that are interrelated, with the NBSAP target addressing biodiversity governance and the NDC target focusing on sustainable management of forests and rangelands, which can enhance biodiversity conservation and community benefits. |
| NBSAP Target 25: Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources, and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities and ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing equitable representation in decision-making and the NDC target aiming to increase resilience against climate change impacts. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as effective governance and inclusive participation can enhance the resilience of vulnerable ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and climate adaptation efforts. |
| NBSAP Target 25: Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources, and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities and ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity, with the NBSAP target focusing on equitable representation in decision-making and the NDC target on sustainable management of ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as sustainable agricultural practices can enhance biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and measurable outcomes in both biodiversity conservation and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 25.2: Design awareness-raising campaigns that have the potential to highlight the equal contributions of both men and women in conserving biodiversity particularly focusing on women serving in local councils and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of community involvement in biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target focusing on gender equality and the NDC target on sustainable development. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of biodiversity conservation, and aligning them could enhance community engagement and resource efficiency, leading to measurable benefits in both social and ecological outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 25.2: Design awareness-raising campaigns that have the potential to highlight the equal contributions of both men and women in conserving biodiversity particularly focusing on women serving in local councils and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target focusing on gender equality in conservation efforts and the NDC target on sustainable management of ecosystems. The actions proposed in both targets can complement each other, as raising awareness about women's roles in biodiversity can enhance the overall management and equitable access to ecosystem services, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and community engagement. |
| NBSAP National Action 25.2: Design awareness-raising campaigns that have the potential to highlight the equal contributions of both men and women in conserving biodiversity particularly focusing on women serving in local councils and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing the role of women in conservation and the NDC target addressing climate change impacts on biodiversity. By aligning these targets, awareness-raising campaigns can incorporate climate resilience strategies, fostering a more inclusive approach to biodiversity conservation that benefits both ecosystems and community engagement. |
| NBSAP National Action 25.2: Design awareness-raising campaigns that have the potential to highlight the equal contributions of both men and women in conserving biodiversity particularly focusing on women serving in local councils and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of ecosystem health and the role of community engagement, particularly in biodiversity conservation and ecosystem rehabilitation. By aligning the awareness-raising campaigns focused on women's contributions in biodiversity with the rehabilitation plans for degraded ecosystems, there is potential for enhanced community involvement and support, leading to measurable improvements in ecological integrity and service delivery. |
| NBSAP National Action 25.2: Design awareness-raising campaigns that have the potential to highlight the equal contributions of both men and women in conserving biodiversity particularly focusing on women serving in local councils and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target focusing on gender equity in conservation efforts and the NDC target addressing sustainable management of ecosystems. The ecosystems involved are related, as agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry can significantly impact biodiversity, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and support for women's roles in sustainable practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 25.2: Design awareness-raising campaigns that have the potential to highlight the equal contributions of both men and women in conserving biodiversity particularly focusing on women serving in local councils and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target focusing on gender inclusivity and the NDC target addressing urban biodiversity. By integrating awareness-raising campaigns about women's roles in biodiversity within urban planning efforts, both targets can enhance community engagement and improve ecological outcomes in urban environments. |
| NBSAP National Action 25.3: Ensure the inclusion of local communities/women/ girls/children/youth/disabled people needs in the decision-making process related to biodiversity at the governmental level and at the local authorities level. | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of community involvement and sustainable practices, which can enhance biodiversity and agricultural resilience. Additionally, both targets address local communities, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes in biodiversity management and agricultural sustainability. |
| NBSAP National Action 25.3: Ensure the inclusion of local communities/women/ girls/children/youth/disabled people needs in the decision-making process related to biodiversity at the governmental level and at the local authorities level. | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of community involvement and resilience, with the NBSAP target focusing on biodiversity and the NDC target on coastal communities. Both ecosystems are interconnected, as healthy biodiversity is crucial for the resilience of fisheries and marine environments, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to improved conservation and livelihood outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 25.3: Ensure the inclusion of local communities/women/ girls/children/youth/disabled people needs in the decision-making process related to biodiversity at the governmental level and at the local authorities level. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of community involvement and sustainable resource management, which can complement each other. Additionally, the ecosystems of biodiversity management and forest/rangeland conservation are interconnected, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to improved conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 25.3: Ensure the inclusion of local communities/women/ girls/children/youth/disabled people needs in the decision-making process related to biodiversity at the governmental level and at the local authorities level. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | Both targets aim to enhance the involvement of local communities in decision-making processes related to biodiversity and sustainable resource management, indicating a meaningful connection in their goals. Additionally, both targets focus on ecosystems that are interrelated (biodiversity management in forests and rangelands), suggesting that aligning them could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and community engagement in conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 25.3: Ensure the inclusion of local communities/women/ girls/children/youth/disabled people needs in the decision-making process related to biodiversity at the governmental level and at the local authorities level. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity management and conservation, with a focus on equitable access and representation. The ecosystems addressed are related, as terrestrial and marine biodiversity are interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and stakeholder engagement in biodiversity decision-making processes. |
| NBSAP National Action 25.3: Ensure the inclusion of local communities/women/ girls/children/youth/disabled people needs in the decision-making process related to biodiversity at the governmental level and at the local authorities level. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing community inclusion in decision-making and the NDC target aiming to increase biodiversity resilience against climate change. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as vulnerable ecosystems are often impacted by both climate change and local community actions, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to more effective conservation strategies and resource optimization. |
| NBSAP National Action 25.3: Ensure the inclusion of local communities/women/ girls/children/youth/disabled people needs in the decision-making process related to biodiversity at the governmental level and at the local authorities level. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of ecosystem health and community involvement, suggesting a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets can be related, as biodiversity management can enhance the ecological integrity and services of degraded ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in conservation and community engagement. |
| NBSAP National Action 25.3: Ensure the inclusion of local communities/women/ girls/children/youth/disabled people needs in the decision-making process related to biodiversity at the governmental level and at the local authorities level. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity, with the NBSAP target focusing on inclusive decision-making and the NDC target on sustainable management of natural resources. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry can benefit from enhanced biodiversity management, leading to measurable improvements in both conservation outcomes and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 25.3: Ensure the inclusion of local communities/women/ girls/children/youth/disabled people needs in the decision-making process related to biodiversity at the governmental level and at the local authorities level. | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of community involvement and biodiversity conservation, with the NBSAP target focusing on inclusive decision-making and the NDC target integrating biodiversity into urban planning. The ecosystems addressed are related, as urban areas can host diverse biodiversity, and aligning these targets could enhance community engagement in urban biodiversity initiatives, leading to measurable improvements in both conservation outcomes and community well-being. |
| NBSAP National Action 25.4: Integrate environmental and biodiversity targets within the local development action plans/strategies as per the existing national and or regional master plans | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing environmental stability and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing integration into local development plans and the NDC target promoting sustainable agricultural practices. Both targets address ecosystems, with the NBSAP focusing on biodiversity and environmental sectors, while the NDC emphasizes agriculture, which can be seen as a component of broader environmental ecosystems, creating potential for resource efficiency and complementary outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 25.4: Integrate environmental and biodiversity targets within the local development action plans/strategies as per the existing national and or regional master plans | NDC Key Action 1.6: Conduct an in-depth analysis of key agriculture value chains and identify food security priorities in line with the National Agriculture Strategy focusing on agricultural growth, rural development, local agriculture input, sustainable food systems, and risk management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing local development and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing environmental and biodiversity integration and the NDC target promoting sustainable agricultural practices. Both ecosystems are interrelated, as sustainable agriculture can contribute to biodiversity conservation, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved livelihoods in rural areas. |
| NBSAP National Action 25.4: Integrate environmental and biodiversity targets within the local development action plans/strategies as per the existing national and or regional master plans | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity integration in development plans and the NDC target aiming to improve agricultural resilience and resource management. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of land and water management, suggesting that aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary strategies that benefit both local development and agricultural practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 25.4: Integrate environmental and biodiversity targets within the local development action plans/strategies as per the existing national and or regional master plans | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and coherence in environmental and development planning, with the NBSAP target emphasizing integration of biodiversity in local plans and the NDC target supporting coastal communities. The ecosystems involved are related, as coastal communities depend on marine environments, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary policies that benefit both local development and marine resilience efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 25.4: Integrate environmental and biodiversity targets within the local development action plans/strategies as per the existing national and or regional master plans | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing environmental outcomes, with the NBSAP target emphasizing integration into local development plans and the NDC target promoting sustainable resource use. The ecosystems involved (biodiversity and forests) are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and coherence in policy implementation, resulting in measurable benefits for both local development and ecological health. |
| NBSAP National Action 25.4: Integrate environmental and biodiversity targets within the local development action plans/strategies as per the existing national and or regional master plans | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | Both targets aim to integrate environmental and biodiversity considerations into local development, with the NBSAP focusing on local development plans and the NDC emphasizing sustainable management of forests and rangelands. The ecosystems involved are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create measurable benefits for local communities through improved biodiversity conservation and sustainable development practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 25.4: Integrate environmental and biodiversity targets within the local development action plans/strategies as per the existing national and or regional master plans | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on the sustainable management and integration of biodiversity within development frameworks, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed in both targets (terrestrial and marine) can be seen as part of a broader environmental context, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 25.4: Integrate environmental and biodiversity targets within the local development action plans/strategies as per the existing national and or regional master plans | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and addressing environmental challenges, with the NBSAP target emphasizing local development coherence and the NDC target aiming to bolster biodiversity resilience against climate change. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as local development plans can incorporate climate resilience strategies, leading to measurable benefits through resource optimization and collaborative implementation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 25.4: Integrate environmental and biodiversity targets within the local development action plans/strategies as per the existing national and or regional master plans | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | Both targets aim to enhance ecological integrity and support sustainable development, with the NBSAP target focusing on integrating biodiversity into local development plans and the NDC target emphasizing ecosystem rehabilitation. The ecosystems addressed are related, as local development plans can incorporate strategies for rehabilitating degraded ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved environmental outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 25.4: Integrate environmental and biodiversity targets within the local development action plans/strategies as per the existing national and or regional master plans | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the integration of biodiversity within development and resource management, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (biodiversity sectors and agriculture/aquaculture/fisheries/forestry) are interrelated, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in both environmental conservation and sustainable development. |
| NBSAP National Action 25.4: Integrate environmental and biodiversity targets within the local development action plans/strategies as per the existing national and or regional master plans | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets focus on integrating environmental considerations into planning processes, with the NBSAP target emphasizing local development and the NDC target focusing on urban biodiversity. Both targets address ecosystems that can be interconnected, as urban areas often include green and blue spaces that are critical for biodiversity, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to measurable benefits in urban planning and biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP National Action 25.4: Integrate environmental and biodiversity targets within the local development action plans/strategies as per the existing national and or regional master plans | NDC Key Action 5.7: Climate-proof fishing ports and develop marine aquaculture to address future climate challenges and improve fishers’ livelihood, strengthening food security. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing environmental resilience and improving livelihoods, indicating a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems involved (marine environment and biodiversity) are related, suggesting that aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits such as improved resource management and enhanced food security for communities dependent on fishing. |
| NBSAP National Action 25.5: Integrate gender considerations into policies, strategies and plans related to biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets emphasize sustainability and resilience, with the NBSAP target focusing on integrating gender perspectives into biodiversity policies, while the NDC target aims to strengthen agricultural resilience through sustainable practices. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem context, where biodiversity management can enhance agricultural sustainability, suggesting that aligning them could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved conservation outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 25.5: Integrate gender considerations into policies, strategies and plans related to biodiversity. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets emphasize sustainable management and conservation, with the NBSAP target focusing on integrating gender perspectives into biodiversity policies, while the NDC target aims to restore and sustainably manage natural resources. The ecosystems involved, particularly in the context of biodiversity management and forest cover, are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to improved conservation outcomes through shared strategies and stakeholder engagement. |
| NBSAP National Action 25.5: Integrate gender considerations into policies, strategies and plans related to biodiversity. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of integrating biodiversity considerations into management practices, with the NBSAP target focusing on gender perspectives and the NDC target on sustainable development for local communities. The ecosystems involved (biodiversity management and conservation versus forests and rangelands) are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to improved conservation outcomes through shared stakeholder engagement and complementary strategies. |
| NBSAP National Action 25.5: Integrate gender considerations into policies, strategies and plans related to biodiversity. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity management and conservation, with a focus on integrating gender considerations and ensuring equitable access to ecosystem services. The ecosystems addressed (biodiversity management and conservation in general versus specific terrestrial and marine ecosystems) are related, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to improved conservation outcomes through shared strategies and stakeholder engagement. |
| NBSAP National Action 25.5: Integrate gender considerations into policies, strategies and plans related to biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing gender integration and the NDC target addressing climate resilience. Both targets operate within the broader context of biodiversity management, and aligning them could lead to improved conservation outcomes through shared strategies and stakeholder engagement, ultimately enhancing the effectiveness of both biodiversity policies and climate adaptation efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 25.5: Integrate gender considerations into policies, strategies and plans related to biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of ecosystem health and the integration of diverse perspectives, including gender considerations in biodiversity management. By aligning these targets, there is potential for enhanced resource efficiency and improved conservation outcomes through the incorporation of gender perspectives in ecosystem rehabilitation efforts, particularly in degraded areas. |
| NBSAP National Action 25.5: Integrate gender considerations into policies, strategies and plans related to biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity, with the NBSAP target focusing on integrating gender considerations into biodiversity policies and the NDC target aiming for sustainable management of various sectors while conserving biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed are related, as agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry can significantly impact biodiversity, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to improved conservation outcomes through shared strategies and stakeholder engagement. |
| NBSAP National Action 25.5: Integrate gender considerations into policies, strategies and plans related to biodiversity. | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of integrating biodiversity considerations into planning and policy, albeit in different contexts (biodiversity management vs. urban planning). The ecosystems involved (biodiversity management and urban green/blue spaces) can be interconnected, as urban areas can host diverse ecosystems, and aligning these targets could enhance conservation efforts and improve urban ecological integrity, leading to measurable benefits in both biodiversity and urban well-being. |
| NBSAP National Action 25.6: Develop with the National Commission for Lebanese Women (NCLW) a gender action plan centered on biodiversity. This plan can promote gender-sensitive cross-ministerial collaboration (including but not limited to MoE, MoA and others) to shape supportive policies and mainstream environmental priorities at all levels | NDC Adaptation Priority 1: Strengthen the agricultural sector’s resilience to enhance Lebanon’s agricultural output in a climate-smart manner to improve food security | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing agricultural practices, with the NBSAP target emphasizing gender-sensitive policies that can support climate-smart agriculture. By integrating gender considerations into agricultural policies, both targets can create synergies that improve food security and biodiversity outcomes, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and policy coherence. |
| NBSAP National Action 25.6: Develop with the National Commission for Lebanese Women (NCLW) a gender action plan centered on biodiversity. This plan can promote gender-sensitive cross-ministerial collaboration (including but not limited to MoE, MoA and others) to shape supportive policies and mainstream environmental priorities at all levels | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing gender-sensitive biodiversity policies and the NDC target promoting sustainable agricultural practices. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of agriculture and biodiversity, suggesting that aligning them could lead to measurable benefits through integrated policies that enhance both gender considerations and agricultural resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 25.6: Develop with the National Commission for Lebanese Women (NCLW) a gender action plan centered on biodiversity. This plan can promote gender-sensitive cross-ministerial collaboration (including but not limited to MoE, MoA and others) to shape supportive policies and mainstream environmental priorities at all levels | NDC Key Action 1.6: Conduct an in-depth analysis of key agriculture value chains and identify food security priorities in line with the National Agriculture Strategy focusing on agricultural growth, rural development, local agriculture input, sustainable food systems, and risk management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing gender-sensitive biodiversity policies and the NDC target promoting sustainable agricultural practices. The ecosystems of biodiversity and agriculture are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and enhanced food security through gender-inclusive approaches in agricultural development. |
| NBSAP National Action 25.6: Develop with the National Commission for Lebanese Women (NCLW) a gender action plan centered on biodiversity. This plan can promote gender-sensitive cross-ministerial collaboration (including but not limited to MoE, MoA and others) to shape supportive policies and mainstream environmental priorities at all levels | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing gender-sensitive biodiversity policies and the NDC target aiming to improve agricultural resilience to climate change. Both ecosystems—biodiversity and agriculture—are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and policy coherence, benefiting both gender considerations in biodiversity and agricultural practices. |
| NBSAP National Action 25.6: Develop with the National Commission for Lebanese Women (NCLW) a gender action plan centered on biodiversity. This plan can promote gender-sensitive cross-ministerial collaboration (including but not limited to MoE, MoA and others) to shape supportive policies and mainstream environmental priorities at all levels | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets emphasize sustainable management and integration of ecological considerations, with the NBSAP target focusing on gender-sensitive biodiversity policies and the NDC target promoting sustainable resource use. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as biodiversity is essential for healthy forests and rangelands, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and collaborative policy development, leading to measurable benefits in both gender and environmental outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 25.6: Develop with the National Commission for Lebanese Women (NCLW) a gender action plan centered on biodiversity. This plan can promote gender-sensitive cross-ministerial collaboration (including but not limited to MoE, MoA and others) to shape supportive policies and mainstream environmental priorities at all levels | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity and the integration of social considerations, particularly gender and community benefits. The ecosystems of biodiversity and forest/rangeland management are interconnected, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in policy implementation, leading to measurable benefits for both gender-sensitive policies and local community engagement in biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP National Action 25.6: Develop with the National Commission for Lebanese Women (NCLW) a gender action plan centered on biodiversity. This plan can promote gender-sensitive cross-ministerial collaboration (including but not limited to MoE, MoA and others) to shape supportive policies and mainstream environmental priorities at all levels | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing gender-sensitive policies and collaboration, while the NDC target aims for sustainable management of ecosystems. The ecosystems addressed are related, as both targets pertain to biodiversity, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and foster collaborative efforts that integrate gender considerations into biodiversity management, leading to measurable benefits. |
| NBSAP National Action 25.6: Develop with the National Commission for Lebanese Women (NCLW) a gender action plan centered on biodiversity. This plan can promote gender-sensitive cross-ministerial collaboration (including but not limited to MoE, MoA and others) to shape supportive policies and mainstream environmental priorities at all levels | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing gender-sensitive policies and the NDC target addressing climate change impacts. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as climate change affects biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits through integrated policies that promote both gender considerations and climate resilience in biodiversity efforts. |
| NBSAP National Action 25.6: Develop with the National Commission for Lebanese Women (NCLW) a gender action plan centered on biodiversity. This plan can promote gender-sensitive cross-ministerial collaboration (including but not limited to MoE, MoA and others) to shape supportive policies and mainstream environmental priorities at all levels | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of ecosystem health and the integration of social considerations, particularly gender in the NBSAP target. The ecosystems addressed in both targets can be interconnected, as biodiversity policies can enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and collaborative policy implementation. |
| NBSAP National Action 25.6: Develop with the National Commission for Lebanese Women (NCLW) a gender action plan centered on biodiversity. This plan can promote gender-sensitive cross-ministerial collaboration (including but not limited to MoE, MoA and others) to shape supportive policies and mainstream environmental priorities at all levels | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity, with the NBSAP target focusing on gender-sensitive policies and the NDC target on sustainable management of natural resources. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry can benefit from enhanced gender considerations, leading to measurable improvements in both biodiversity conservation and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 25.6: Develop with the National Commission for Lebanese Women (NCLW) a gender action plan centered on biodiversity. This plan can promote gender-sensitive cross-ministerial collaboration (including but not limited to MoE, MoA and others) to shape supportive policies and mainstream environmental priorities at all levels | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of integrating biodiversity considerations into policy frameworks, with the NBSAP target focusing on gender-sensitive policies and the NDC target on urban biodiversity conservation. Both targets operate within the broader ecosystem of biodiversity, and aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and create synergies in policy implementation, particularly in urban areas where gender and biodiversity intersect. |
| NBSAP Target 26: Ensure gender equity in the implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework through a gender-responsive approach, where all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by recognizing their equal rights and access to land and natural resources and their full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of community involvement and equitable resource management, with the NBSAP target focusing on gender equity in biodiversity governance and the NDC target aiming for sustainable development through local community benefits. Additionally, both targets operate within the broader context of biodiversity and natural resource management, suggesting that aligning them could enhance resource efficiency and create measurable benefits for both women and local communities in ecosystem management. |
| NBSAP Target 26: Ensure gender equity in the implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework through a gender-responsive approach, where all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by recognizing their equal rights and access to land and natural resources and their full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity and equitable access to resources, with the NBSAP target focusing on gender equity in biodiversity governance and the NDC target addressing sustainable management of ecosystems. The ecosystems involved are related, as both terrestrial and marine biodiversity are crucial for overall ecosystem health, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and promote inclusive participation in biodiversity management. |
| NBSAP Target 26: Ensure gender equity in the implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework through a gender-responsive approach, where all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by recognizing their equal rights and access to land and natural resources and their full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing gender equity in biodiversity governance and the NDC target aiming to increase resilience against climate change impacts on biodiversity. The ecosystems addressed are interconnected, as gender-responsive approaches can enhance the effectiveness of climate adaptation and mitigation strategies, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and stakeholder engagement. |
| NBSAP Target 26: Ensure gender equity in the implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework through a gender-responsive approach, where all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by recognizing their equal rights and access to land and natural resources and their full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem integrity and promoting equitable participation in biodiversity governance, which can be mutually reinforcing. By adopting a gender-responsive approach in ecosystem rehabilitation efforts, the NDC target can benefit from increased engagement and leadership from women and girls, leading to improved outcomes in both biodiversity and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP Target 26: Ensure gender equity in the implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework through a gender-responsive approach, where all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by recognizing their equal rights and access to land and natural resources and their full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity, with the NBSAP target focusing on gender equity in biodiversity governance and the NDC target aiming for sustainable management of ecosystems. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as sustainable practices in agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry can enhance biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved participation of women in these sectors. |
| NBSAP National Action 26.1: Ensure integrating environmental concerns (including biodiversity) in national gender strategies. | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on integrating environmental sustainability with social frameworks, specifically gender strategies and agricultural resilience. By aligning these targets, there is potential for enhanced resource efficiency and measurable benefits, as sustainable agricultural practices can support gender equality initiatives while promoting biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP National Action 26.1: Ensure integrating environmental concerns (including biodiversity) in national gender strategies. | NDC Key Action 1.6: Conduct an in-depth analysis of key agriculture value chains and identify food security priorities in line with the National Agriculture Strategy focusing on agricultural growth, rural development, local agriculture input, sustainable food systems, and risk management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability, with the NBSAP target integrating environmental concerns into gender strategies and the NDC target promoting sustainable agricultural practices. Both targets address interconnected ecosystems, as sustainable agricultural practices can benefit from gender-inclusive policies, leading to measurable improvements in food security and biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP National Action 26.1: Ensure integrating environmental concerns (including biodiversity) in national gender strategies. | NDC Key Action 1.12: Support farmers through an integrated approach that enhances water harvesting capacity, promotes climate-smart infrastructure (drip irrigation, hail-proof nets, terraces), expands agroforestry and orchard development, and strengthens their resilience to climate change through renewable energy solutions and advanced agricultural technologies, ensuring sustainable land and water resource management. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and resilience, with the NBSAP target integrating environmental concerns into gender strategies and the NDC target improving agricultural practices. Both ecosystems—gender policy and environmental management, and agriculture and water resource management—can intersect, particularly in promoting gender-responsive approaches to sustainable agriculture, leading to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved outcomes for both gender equality and environmental sustainability. |
| NBSAP National Action 26.1: Ensure integrating environmental concerns (including biodiversity) in national gender strategies. | NDC Key Action 1.15: Support coastal communities and implement adaptation measures for fisheries and marine-dependent livelihoods, such as supporting fishers with modern vessels, and eco-friendly and legal fishing nets, modern fishing gear and equipment, to improve their livelihood and resilience to multiple threats, including climate change | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability, with the NBSAP target integrating environmental concerns into gender strategies and the NDC target supporting coastal communities. Both targets operate within the broader coastal-marine ecosystem, and aligning them could lead to improved resource efficiency and complementary outcomes for both gender equality and community resilience. |
| NBSAP National Action 26.1: Ensure integrating environmental concerns (including biodiversity) in national gender strategies. | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets emphasize the integration of environmental sustainability with social considerations, specifically gender and resource management. The ecosystems involved, while distinct, can be interconnected through sustainable practices that enhance both gender strategies and natural resource management, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity and community well-being. |
| NBSAP National Action 26.1: Ensure integrating environmental concerns (including biodiversity) in national gender strategies. | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets emphasize the integration of environmental sustainability with social outcomes, specifically gender equality and community benefits. The ecosystems involved (national gender policy and environmental management versus forests and rangelands) can be interconnected, as effective gender strategies can enhance community engagement in biodiversity conservation, leading to measurable benefits for both gender equality and ecosystem services. |
| NBSAP National Action 26.1: Ensure integrating environmental concerns (including biodiversity) in national gender strategies. | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of integrating biodiversity considerations into broader strategies, with the NBSAP focusing on gender strategies and the NDC on biodiversity management. The ecosystems involved are related, as gender strategies can influence access to ecosystem services, and aligning these targets could enhance resource efficiency and lead to improved outcomes for both gender equality and biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP National Action 26.1: Ensure integrating environmental concerns (including biodiversity) in national gender strategies. | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and integrating environmental considerations, which creates a meaningful connection. Additionally, the ecosystems addressed are related, as gender strategies can influence the resilience of vulnerable ecosystems, leading to measurable benefits through coordinated actions and shared resources. |
| NBSAP National Action 26.1: Ensure integrating environmental concerns (including biodiversity) in national gender strategies. | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of integrating environmental considerations into broader strategies, with the NBSAP target focusing on gender strategies and the NDC target on ecosystem services. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as gender strategies can influence the management of ecosystems, and aligning these targets could lead to enhanced resource efficiency and improved outcomes for both gender equality and biodiversity conservation. |
| NBSAP National Action 26.1: Ensure integrating environmental concerns (including biodiversity) in national gender strategies. | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the integration of biodiversity considerations into broader strategies, with the NBSAP focusing on gender strategies and the NDC on sustainable management of natural resources. The ecosystems involved, while distinct, can be interconnected, as sustainable agricultural practices can enhance biodiversity, thereby supporting gender equality initiatives in rural areas, leading to measurable benefits in both gender and environmental outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 26.1: Ensure integrating environmental concerns (including biodiversity) in national gender strategies. | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets emphasize the integration of environmental considerations into broader strategies, with the NBSAP focusing on gender strategies and the NDC on urban planning. Both targets address ecosystems that can be interconnected, as urban areas often include green and blue spaces that can benefit from enhanced biodiversity and gender-inclusive policies, leading to measurable improvements in both gender equality and ecological integrity. |
| NBSAP National Action 26.1: Ensure integrating environmental concerns (including biodiversity) in national gender strategies. | NDC Key Action 5.7: Climate-proof fishing ports and develop marine aquaculture to address future climate challenges and improve fishers’ livelihood, strengthening food security. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing sustainability and improving livelihoods, with the NBSAP target emphasizing gender and biodiversity, while the NDC target addresses climate resilience in fisheries. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as healthy marine environments contribute to biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to improved resource management and shared benefits for both gender equality and food security. |
| NBSAP National Action 26.2: Work with cooperatives and women-led cooperatives to direct and encourage women in diversifying the biodiversity-based activities, through awareness, capacity building and financial support | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing biodiversity-based activities and the NDC target focusing on agricultural resilience. Both targets address women and communities as key audiences, suggesting that aligning them could lead to measurable benefits through shared resources and complementary actions in promoting sustainable practices that enhance biodiversity and agricultural stability. |
| NBSAP National Action 26.2: Work with cooperatives and women-led cooperatives to direct and encourage women in diversifying the biodiversity-based activities, through awareness, capacity building and financial support | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and supporting local communities, with the NBSAP target specifically aiming to empower women in biodiversity-based activities, which can complement the NDC target's broader community focus. Additionally, both targets operate within the realm of ecosystem management, suggesting that aligning them could lead to resource efficiency and measurable benefits through shared initiatives and capacity building. |
| NBSAP National Action 26.2: Work with cooperatives and women-led cooperatives to direct and encourage women in diversifying the biodiversity-based activities, through awareness, capacity building and financial support | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets focus on biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing women's involvement in biodiversity-based activities and the NDC target aiming for the sustainable management of ecosystems. By aligning these targets, there is potential for increased resource efficiency and enhanced community engagement, as empowering women in biodiversity activities can contribute to the broader goal of preserving and managing Lebanon’s ecosystems. |
| NBSAP National Action 26.2: Work with cooperatives and women-led cooperatives to direct and encourage women in diversifying the biodiversity-based activities, through awareness, capacity building and financial support | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing women's involvement in biodiversity-based activities and the NDC target aiming to increase biodiversity resilience against climate change. The ecosystems addressed can be related, as biodiversity-based activities can contribute to the resilience of vulnerable ecosystems, creating a synergistic effect that enhances both targets' implementation and outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 26.2: Work with cooperatives and women-led cooperatives to direct and encourage women in diversifying the biodiversity-based activities, through awareness, capacity building and financial support | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem services and promoting biodiversity, with the NBSAP target specifically aiming to empower women in biodiversity-based activities. By aligning these targets, there is potential for resource efficiency and complementary actions, as women-led cooperatives can play a crucial role in implementing nature-based solutions in degraded ecosystems, thereby creating measurable benefits for both biodiversity and community empowerment. |
| NBSAP National Action 26.2: Work with cooperatives and women-led cooperatives to direct and encourage women in diversifying the biodiversity-based activities, through awareness, capacity building and financial support | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity and its sustainable management, with the NBSAP target emphasizing women's involvement in biodiversity-based activities and the NDC target addressing broader ecosystem management. The ecosystems of biodiversity-based activities and agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry are interconnected, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and improved outcomes for both women and the broader food systems. |
| NBSAP National Action 26.3: Conduct a baseline study on the gender contextual analysis related to the biodiversity sector | NDC Key Action 1.4: Strengthen agricultural resilience by encouraging sustainable practices that boost environmental, economic, and social stability for farmers, communities, and ecosystems, while reducing the effects of climate change and securing food availability for future generations. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing resilience and sustainability, with the NBSAP target emphasizing gender considerations in biodiversity, while the NDC target aims to strengthen agricultural resilience. Both ecosystems are interconnected, as sustainable agricultural practices can positively impact biodiversity, and aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits in resource efficiency and policy coherence. |
| NBSAP National Action 26.3: Conduct a baseline study on the gender contextual analysis related to the biodiversity sector | NDC Adaptation Priority 2: Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore degraded landscapes, and increase Lebanon’s forest cover while meeting the ecological, social, and economic needs of sustainable forest, rangeland and fisheries management | The goals of both targets emphasize sustainable management and integration of social considerations, with the NBSAP target focusing on gender in biodiversity and the NDC target addressing ecological and social needs in natural resource management. The ecosystems involved, while distinct, can be interconnected, as gender considerations in biodiversity can enhance the effectiveness of sustainable practices in forests and rangelands, leading to measurable benefits in both policy areas. |
| NBSAP National Action 26.3: Conduct a baseline study on the gender contextual analysis related to the biodiversity sector | NDC Key Actions 2.1: Aligning forest and rangeland management with broader sustainable development goals and key UN conventions, ensuring that local communities benefit economically and socially from forest and range resources while mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and sustaining the provision of ecosystem services | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of integrating social considerations (gender and local community benefits) into biodiversity management. Additionally, the ecosystems of the NBSAP target (biodiversity sector) can be seen as nested within the broader ecosystems addressed by the NDC target (forests and rangelands), allowing for complementary actions that enhance both biodiversity conservation and social equity. |
| NBSAP National Action 26.3: Conduct a baseline study on the gender contextual analysis related to the biodiversity sector | NDC Adaptation Priority 4: Value and sustainably manage Lebanon’s terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they harbor to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity, with the NBSAP target focusing on gender considerations within the biodiversity sector and the NDC target aiming for sustainable management of Lebanon's ecosystems. By integrating gender analysis into the management of terrestrial and marine ecosystems, both targets can enhance policy effectiveness and ensure equitable access to ecosystem services, leading to measurable benefits in biodiversity conservation and gender equality. |
| NBSAP National Action 26.3: Conduct a baseline study on the gender contextual analysis related to the biodiversity sector | NDC Key Action 4.2: Identify vulnerable ecosystems to climate change and minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and increase its resilience, through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing biodiversity, with the NBSAP target emphasizing gender considerations and the NDC target addressing climate resilience. The ecosystems involved are interconnected, as gender roles can influence biodiversity management strategies that also aim to mitigate climate change impacts, creating potential for resource efficiency and complementary policy development. |
| NBSAP National Action 26.3: Conduct a baseline study on the gender contextual analysis related to the biodiversity sector | NDC Key Action 4.3: Implement rehabilitation plans in degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems (including areas affected by the 2024 war) to safeguard the sustained delivery of ecosystem services, enhance ecological integrity and connectivity, and restore, maintain, and improve nature’s contributions to people using nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based, and watershed-based approaches. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing ecosystem integrity and integrating gender considerations, which can complement each other. By aligning the gender analysis in biodiversity with ecosystem rehabilitation efforts, both targets can create synergies that lead to more inclusive and effective policies, ultimately improving outcomes for both biodiversity and gender equality. |
| NBSAP National Action 26.3: Conduct a baseline study on the gender contextual analysis related to the biodiversity sector | NDC Key Action 4.6: Ensure sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry by using biodiversity to enhance resilience, productivity, food security, and ecosystem services while conserving and restoring biodiversity. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of biodiversity, with the NBSAP target focusing on gender considerations within the biodiversity sector and the NDC target addressing sustainable management of various ecosystems that include biodiversity. Aligning these targets could lead to measurable benefits by integrating gender perspectives into sustainable practices in agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry, thereby enhancing both biodiversity conservation and gender equality outcomes. |
| NBSAP National Action 26.3: Conduct a baseline study on the gender contextual analysis related to the biodiversity sector | NDC Key Action 4.8: Sustainably conserve the area, quality, connectivity, and benefits of green and blue spaces in urban and dense areas by integrating biodiversity conservation into urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity and ecological integrity, improving well-being, and supporting sustainable urbanization and ecosystem services. | The goals of both targets emphasize the importance of integrating biodiversity considerations into broader frameworks, with the NBSAP target focusing on gender roles in biodiversity and the NDC target on urban biodiversity conservation. Both targets address ecosystems that can be interconnected, as urban areas often include green and blue spaces that are critical for biodiversity, suggesting that aligning these targets could enhance policy coherence and resource efficiency. |
| NBSAP National Action 26.3: Conduct a baseline study on the gender contextual analysis related to the biodiversity sector | NDC Key Action 5.7: Climate-proof fishing ports and develop marine aquaculture to address future climate challenges and improve fishers’ livelihood, strengthening food security. | The goals of both targets focus on enhancing livelihoods and resilience, with the NBSAP target emphasizing gender considerations in biodiversity, which can complement the NDC target's focus on improving fishers' livelihoods. Additionally, both targets operate within the broader marine ecosystem context, suggesting that integrating gender analysis into fisheries management could lead to more effective and inclusive policies that enhance food security and biodiversity outcomes. |