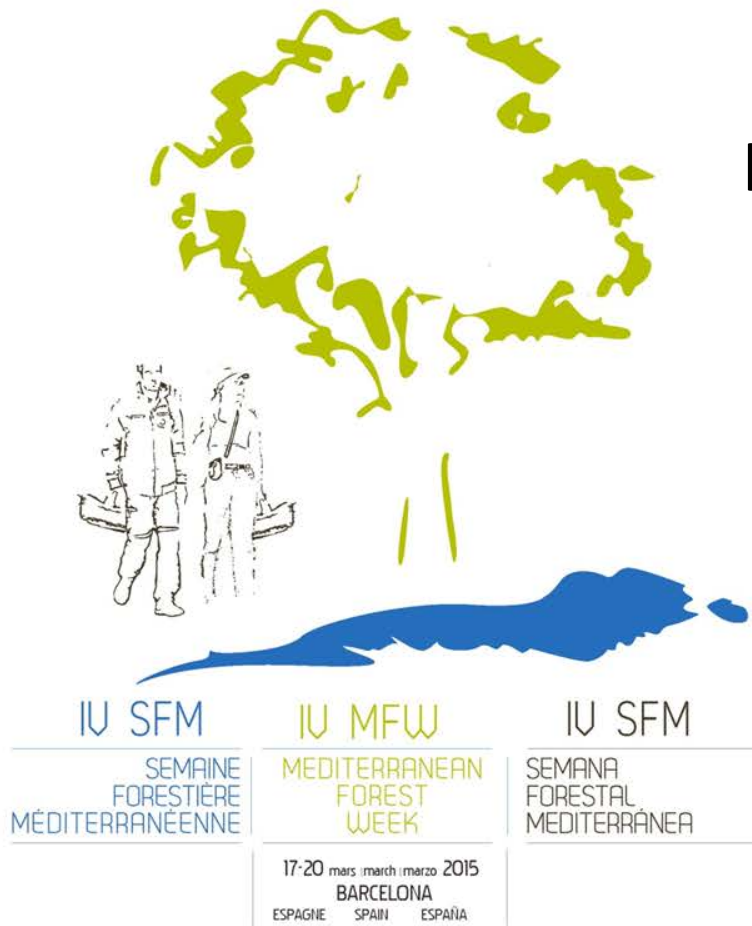


# Implementation of the National Afforestation/Reforestation Programme (NARP)

## Lebanon Mitigation Action



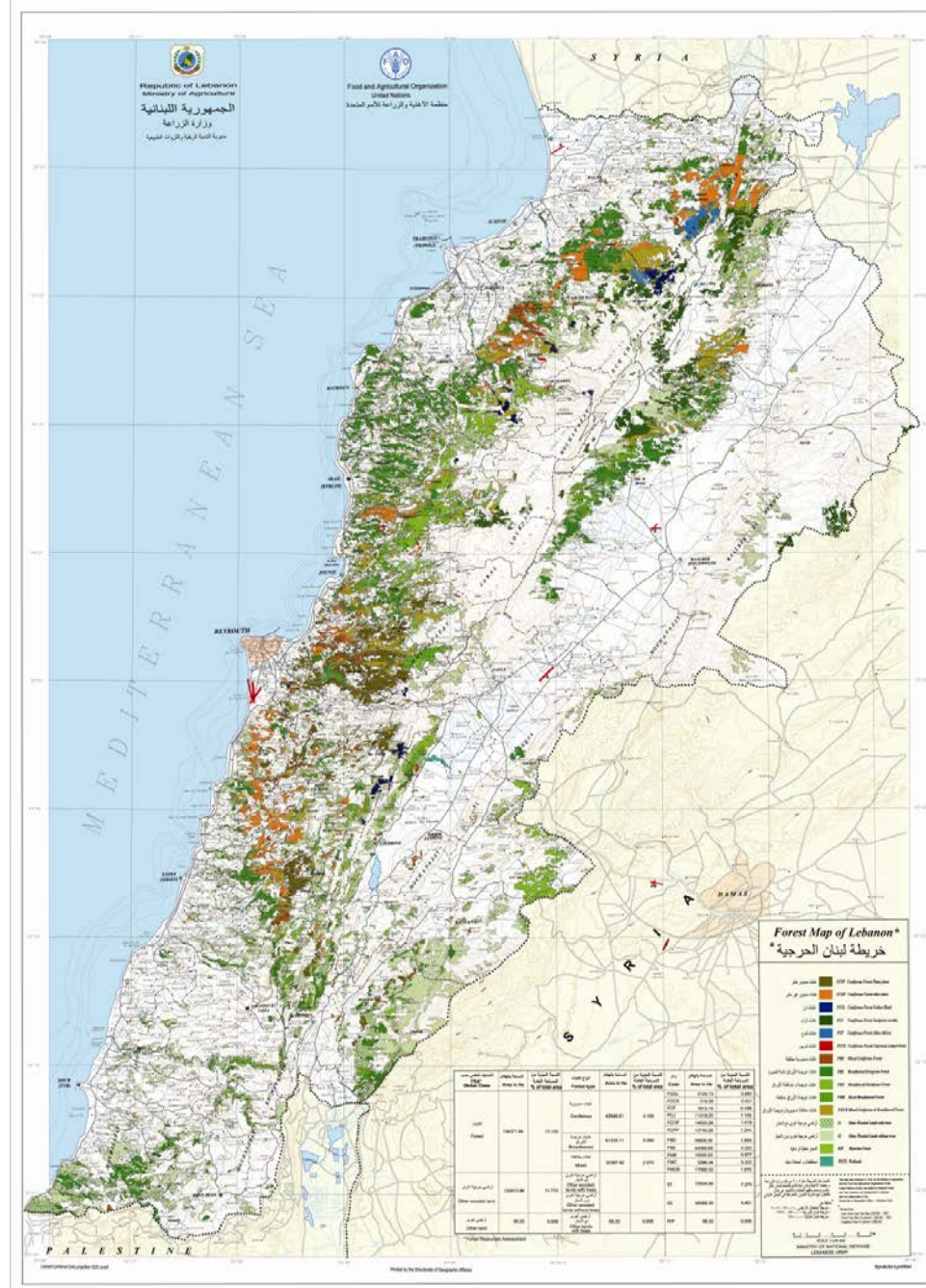
**Dr. Chadi Mohanna**  
**Ministry of Agriculture**  
**RDNRD**

# Forests in Lebanon

- Total area : 10.452 Km<sup>2</sup>
- Forests: 13% of total area
- Other Wooded Land - OWL: 11%
- Major spp.: *Quercus* sp. (41.6%),  
*Pinus* sp. (20.3%), *Cedrus libani*  
(1.6%)

## Forest ownership :

- 1/3 of private and religious properties
- 1/3 of communal lands (municipalities)
- 1/3 of state lands



# Threats and Challenges

- Urban expansion, quarries and road construction.
- Forest fires.
- Illegal tree felling.
- Encroachment on forest lands by agriculture.
- Unorganized grazing inside forests.
- Insects and diseases.
- Shortage of funds needed to support reforestation
- Difficulty of natural regeneration particularly in dry areas (climate change)
- The conflict in Syria which resulted in the flux of over one and a half million refugees to Lebanon.
- Increased pressure on Natural Resources



# The mitigation action

MoA in Lebanon has developed a NAMA :

- Implementation of the National Afforestation/Reforestation Programme (NARP)
- Restoring and developing forest land and tree cover
- Increase forests from 13% of Lebanon's total area to 20%
- Period of 20 years starting 2015.



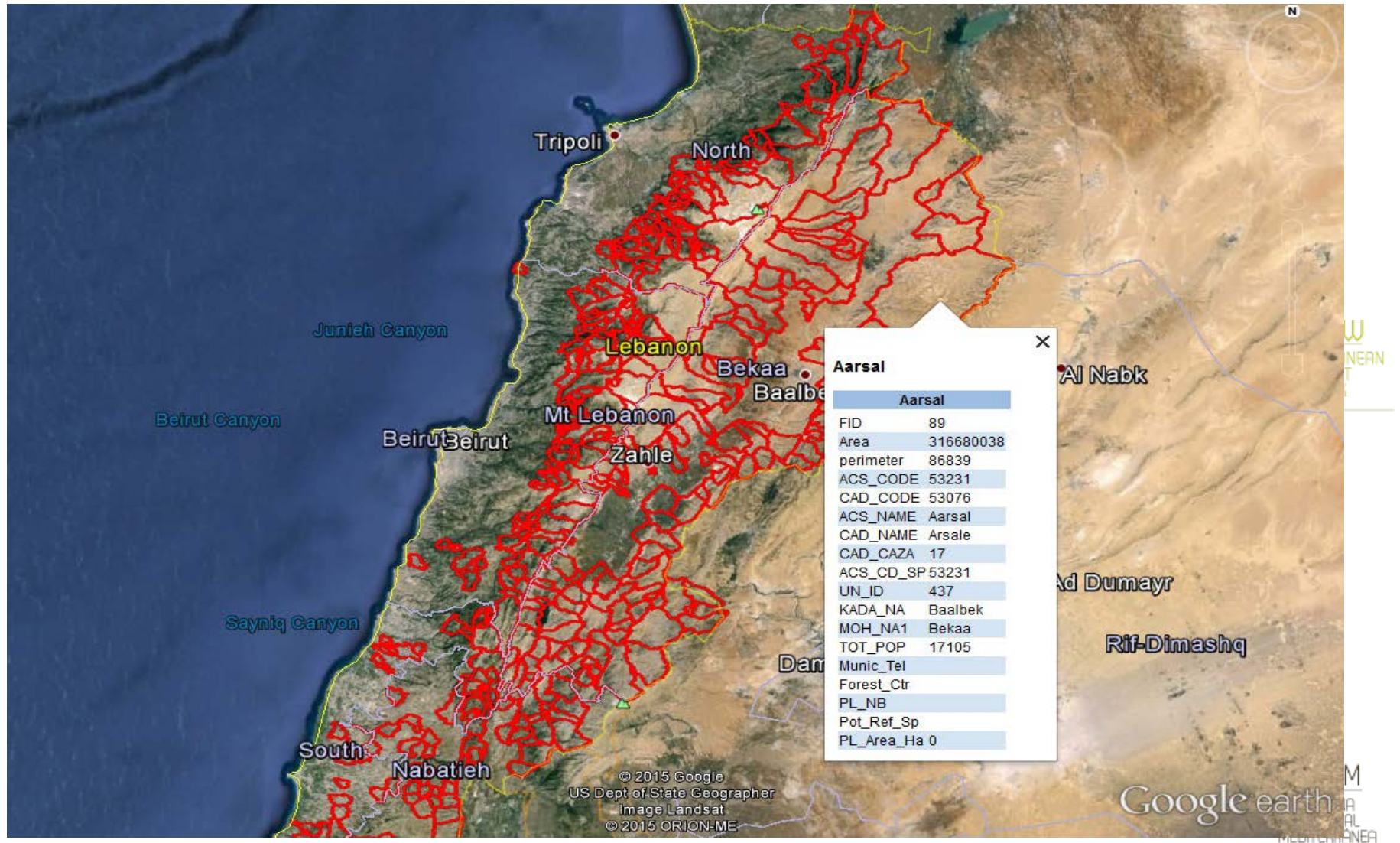
# Five main components:

1. Identifying suitable areas for reforestation
2. Reforestation process
3. Developing and implementing a Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) procedure.
4. Institutional adaptation and Capacity building.
5. Stakeholders consultation and local communities participation.

# 1- Identifying suitable areas for reforestation (on going)

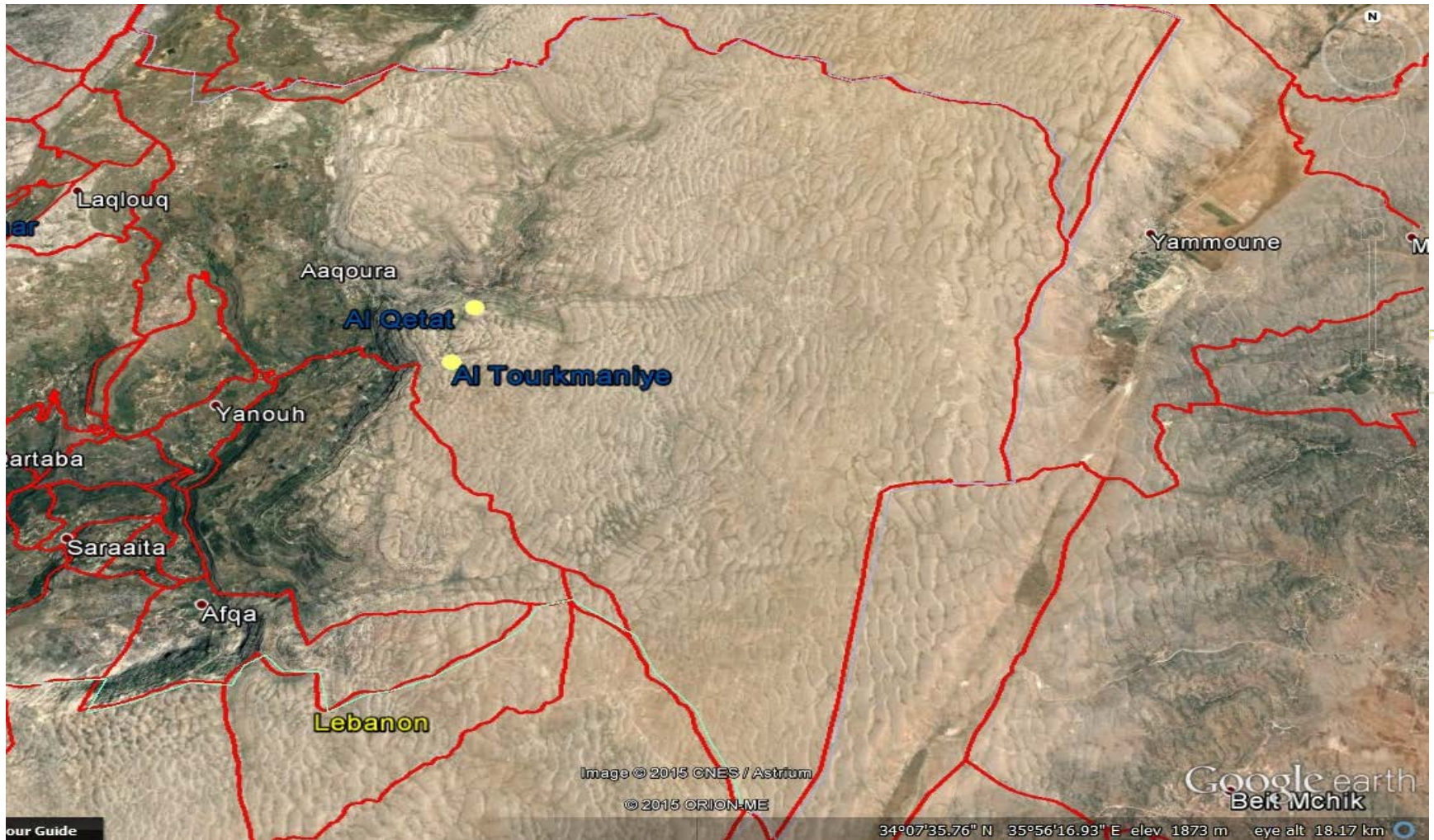
- Base map under construction (ARDP)
- State and communal lands
- Characterization of areas
- Suitable techniques
- Suitable species
- Mapping of reforestation units + scenarios
- Field verifications (MoA)
- Decision making and management tool for reforestation

# Villages borders





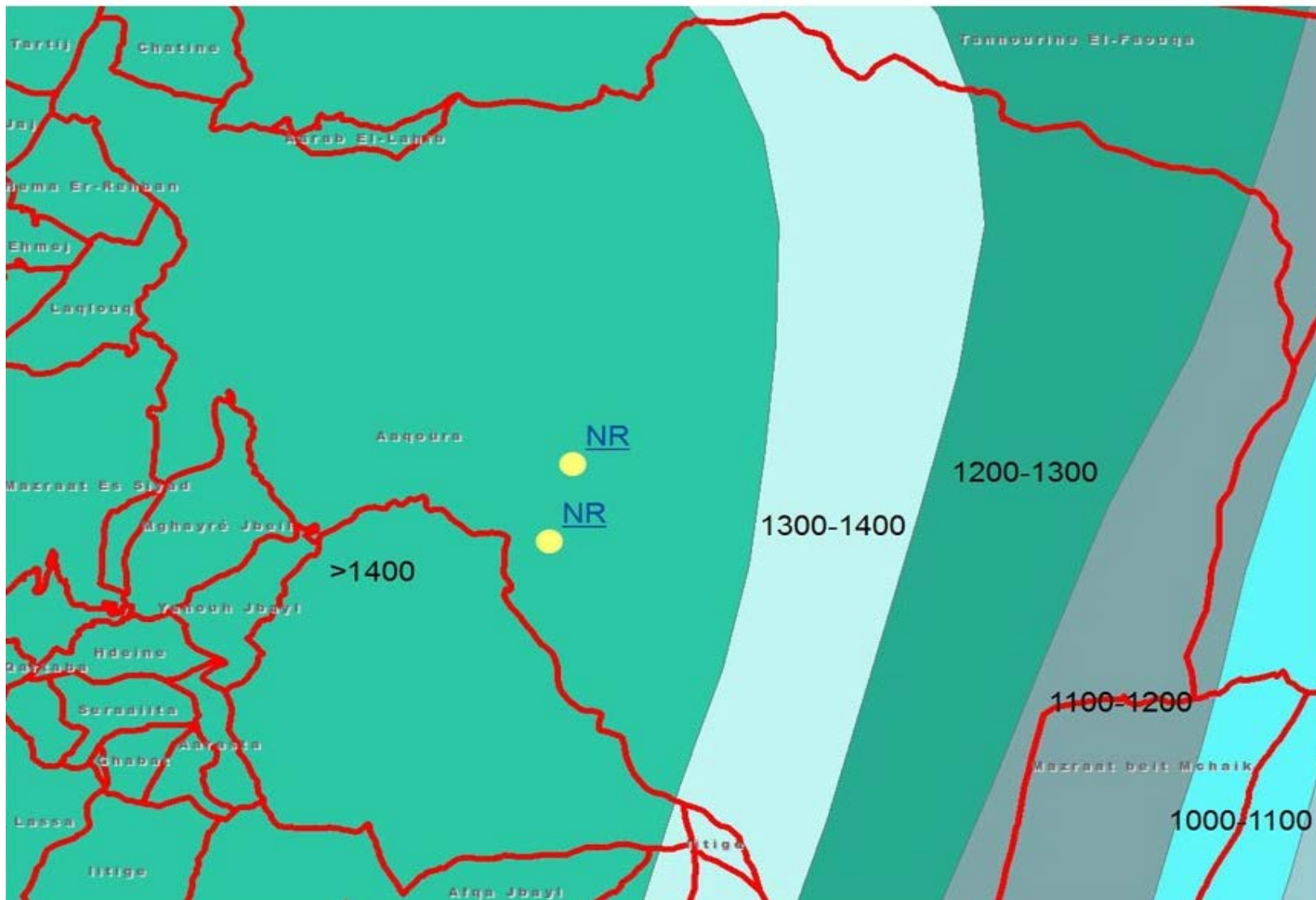
# Reforestation sites in a village



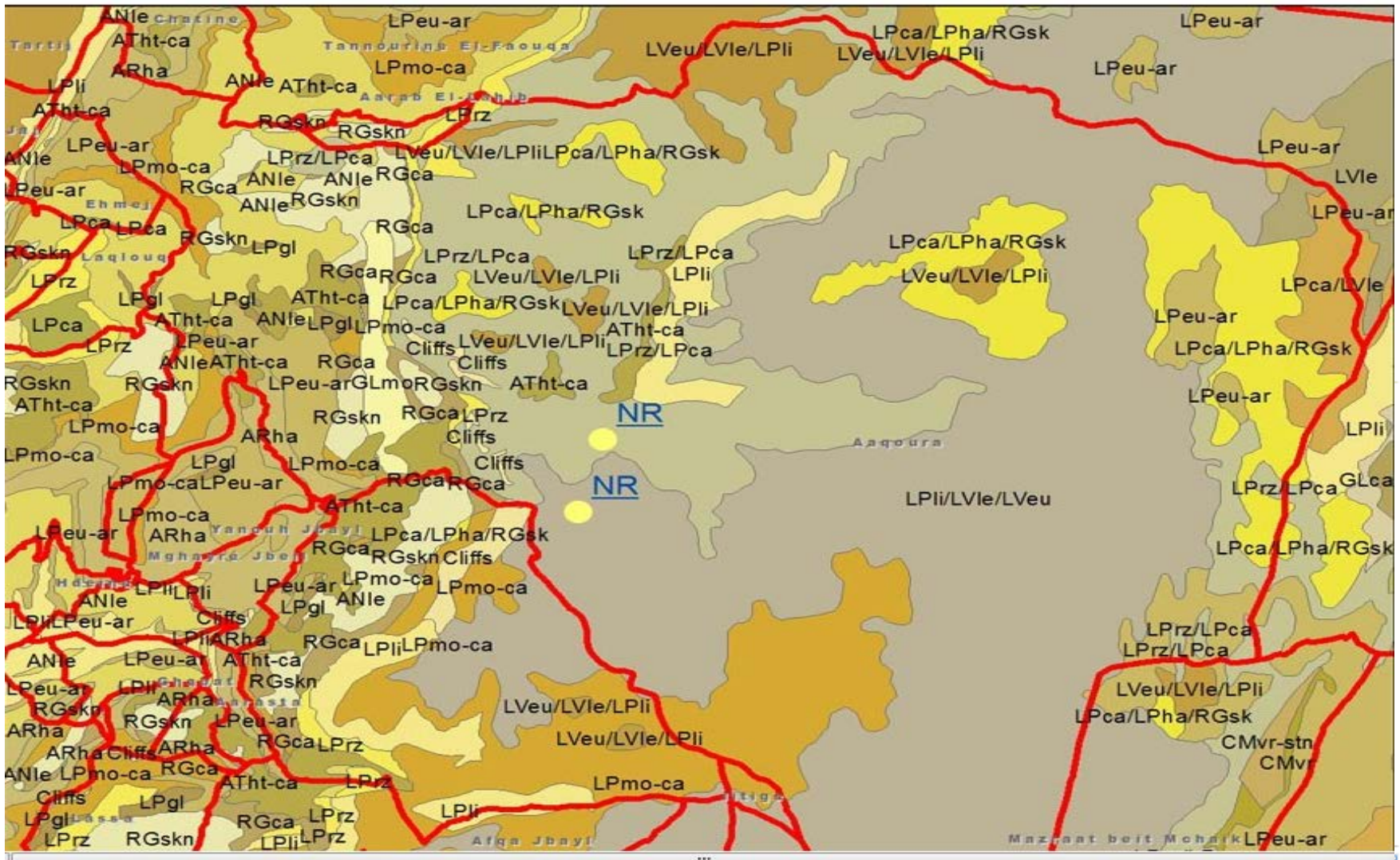




# Altitude

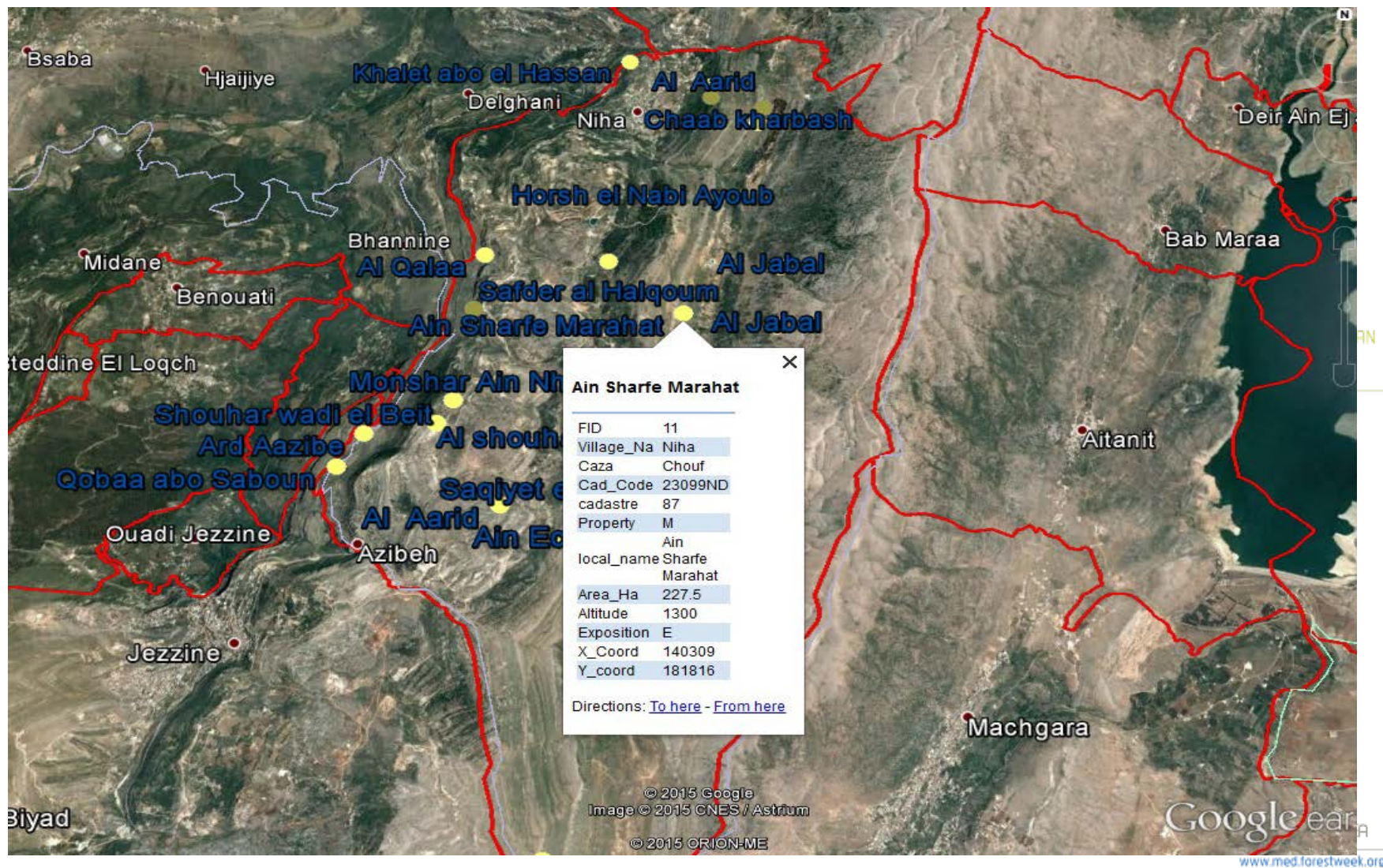






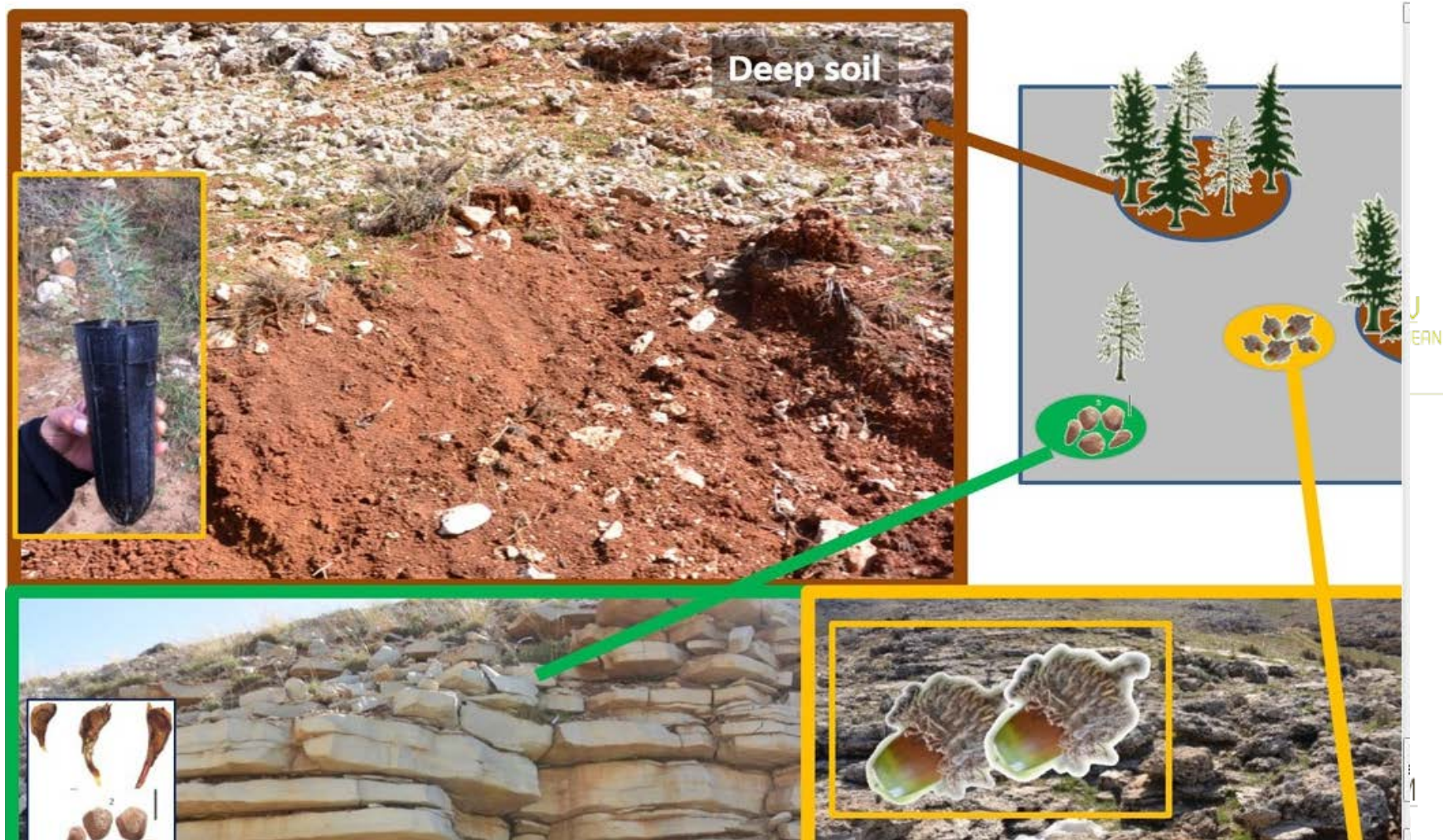


# Reforestation site data





# Planting techniques





# Adapted/Associated species



*Malus trilobata*



*Pyrus syriaca*



*Prunus ursina*



*Crataegus monogyna*



*Crataegus azarolus*



## 2- Reforestation process

- Gradually by phases
- First phase to be launched for 16.000 ha over a period of 8 years
- Next phases (on the basis of lessons learned)
- Surface will be increased to reach the target of 70000 ha in 20 years.
- Partnership approach (Universities, NGOs and Municipalities)

# 3- Developing and implementing MRV procedure

- Forest carbon stocks/reforestation scenario
  - Types of vegetation
  - Density
  - Etc...
- Local Inventory Report of GHG
- Adopting the GPG of the LULUCF sector (IPCC)

# 4. Institutional adaptation and Capacity building

- Enhancing skills of forest and natural resources practitioners
- Public sector, NGOs, Universities, Municipalities, ...
- Specific capacity building for FA :
  - Complete site identification
  - Implement MRV procedures



# 5. Stakeholders consultation and local communities participation

- Inter Ministerial Committee for the NARP
- Private Public Partnership
- Three widely active Ministries
  - MoA : Directorate of Rural Development and Natural Resources
  - MoE : UNCCC, UNCBD and Natural Reserves
  - MoIM : Municipalities and Civil Defense
- Large network of active NGOs

# Sequestered Carbon

- The estimated quantity of sequestered carbon will range between 8.07 tCO<sub>2</sub>/ha/year and 9.3 tCO<sub>2</sub>/ha/year.
- The cumulative sequestered carbon for the 16.000 ha over a period of 8 years will therefore range between 581040 tCO<sub>2</sub> and 669600 tCO<sub>2</sub>.
- The cumulative sequestered carbon for the 70.000 ha could range between 11.4 million tCO<sub>2</sub> and 13.6 million tCO<sub>2</sub>.

# Co-benefits

Sustainable Development	Co-benefits
Ecological-environmental	Protective functions: protection of watersheds including biodiversity, soil and water conservation. Protection from wind and water erosion, coastal protection, landslides and air pollution filters.
Economic	Increase availability of wood and non-wood forest products: fuel-wood, food (fruits, edible plants, aromatic and medicinal plants), fodder, honey and many other NWFPs.
	Ecotourism. .
Socio-political	Employment opportunities. Transfer of technology and know-how.
	Gender equity.
	Mitigation of poverty in the poverty prone areas in the country especially in light of the conflict in Syria.
Inter-sectoral collaboration	Collaborate towards consensual land use planning system.
The private sector involvement	Valuable added value.



# Incremental costs

- Institutional adaptation.
- Implementation of the MRV procedure:
  - delineation of project boundaries,
  - land use and land cover mapping,
  - capacity building
- Identify potential lands
- Acquisition of certain lands of special interest
- Establishing hill lakes: irrigation, fire fighting



*Thank you for your attention*



IV SFM

SEMAINE  
FORESTIÈRE  
MÉDITERRANÉENNE

IV MFW

MEDITERRANEAN  
FOREST  
WEEK

IV SFM

SEMANA  
FORESTAL  
MEDITERRÁNEA

17-20 mars | march | marzo 2015

BARCELONA

ESPAGNE | SPAIN | ESPAÑA