

استعراض الاستراتيجيات وخطط العمل الوطنية المتعلقة بالتنوع الحيوي في لبنان



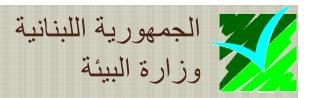
تقدیم د. جهاد نون

بالرجوع الى مصادر وزارة البيئة في لبنان

حلقة عمل اقليمية حول تنمية القدرات في الدول العربية بشأن الاستراتيجيات وخطط العمل العمل الوطنية المتعلقة بالتنوع الحيوي



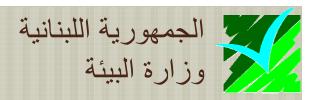
القاهرة 2008/12/15



ما تم انجازه في لبنان من اتفاقية التنوع الحيوي

صدق لبنان على الاتفاقية في 1 آب 1994 بموجب القانون رقم 360 انفذ لبنان دراسة وطنية شاملة عن التنوع البيولوجي في العام 1996 اعد لبنان "الاستراتيجية الوطنية للتنوع البيولوجي وخطة العمل" في العام 1998

انجز لبنان " التقرير الوطني الاول عن التنوع البيولوجي" وقدمه الى مؤتمر الاطراف في العام 1998 والتقرير الوطني الثاني في العام 2002 اطلق مشاريع التمكين في مجال التنوع الحيوي كأولوية منذ 2002 *ينفذ لبنان عدد من المشاريع العملية الهادفة الى المحافظة وحسن استثمار التنوع البيولوجي



الدراسة الوطنية للتنوع البيولوجي

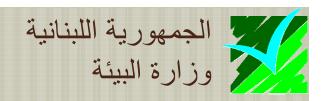


* الجهة المنفذة : وزارة الزراعة

* التمويل: مرفق البيئة العالمي (GEF) برنامج الامم المتحدة للبيئة(UNEP)

* تاريخ التنفيذ: 1995 – 1996

* الاصدار: تسعة اجزاء حول تقييم التنوع البيولوجي وتتضمن لوائح بالكائنات الحيوانية والنباتية المتواجدة في مختلف النظم البيئية في لبنان احصت الدارسة الوطنية 4633 نوعاً نباتياً و3486 نوعاً حيوانياً (استناداً على دراسات سابقة)

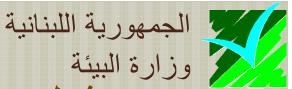


هدف " الاستراتيجية الوطنية للتنوع البيولوجي وخطة العمل"

* الهدف الرئيسي للاستراتيجية الوطنية: توفير هيكلية ادارية وطنية من اجل:

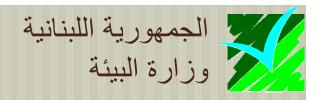


- حماية التنوع البيولوجي
 - اعادة التأهيل
 - ♦ الاستخدام المستدام
 - المراقبة
 - پ تقاسم المنافع
 - * التوجيه والتوعية



شمل جدول الاعمال توصيات المحافظة على التنوع البيولوجي على النظم البيئية والمجالات التالية

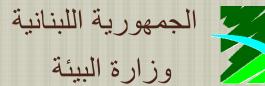
	المواضيع
غابات واراضي جافة ورطبة وتنوع الجبال الحيوي	الانظمة البيئية البرية والمواقع الطبيعية
-المياه العذبة الداخلية _	الوسط المائي العذب
المياه البحرية والشواطىء	الوسط البحري
الانواع والاصناف المزروعة	التنوع البيولوجي الزراعي
المحميات	التنوع البيولوجي في موقعه الطبيعي
المدن وما حول المدن، المعرفة المحلية	التنوع البيولوجي المدني
الانواع الدخيلة، الانواع المعدلة وراثيا، الخ	السلامة الاحيائية
تبادل الخبرات والتعاون	التعاون الدولي



اعتماد مبدأ تشاركي خلال اعداد الاستراتيجية

* تعريف عن اهداف المشروع وشرح اتفاقية التوع البيولوجي ومفهوم الاستراتيجية الوطنية للتنوع البيولوجي وخطط العمل خلال ورش العمل الوطنية الوطنية

- انشاء لجنة توجيهية وطنية تضم ممثلين عن كافة القطاعات المعنية واشراك خبراء محليين في اعداد الاستراتيجية
- مشاركة المجتمع المحلي وجميع الفرقاء في كل محافظة في لبنان في تحديد المشاكل وأفضل الخيارات للمحافظة على التنوع البيولوجي خلال ورش عمل اقليمية نظمت في مختلف المحافظات في لبنان.
- مشاركة مختلف المعنيين في مراجعة مسودة الاستراتيجية واضافة التوصيات والملاحظات النهائية (خلال ورشة عمل وطنية ثانية نظمت في نهاية المشروع)





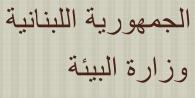
اهمية " الاستراتيجية الوطنية للتنوع البيولوجي وخطة العمل

* اصدار توصيات محددة من اجل العمل على الصعيد الوطنى للمحافظة على التنوع البيولوجي واستخدامه المستدام

* آداة من اجل تحديد الاولويات الوطنية

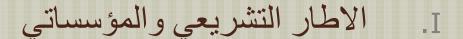
* نقطة انطلاق للعديد من المشاريع والنشاطات الهادفة الى المحافظة على التنوع البيولوجي •

> * ترويج مواضيع المحافظة على التنوع البيولوج الحكومية والجمهور





تنفيذ الاستراتيجية: مبادرات وزارة البيئة



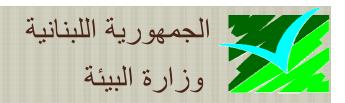
[I. مبادرات للمحافظة على الطبيعة

[1]. دعم المؤسسات التي لا تتوخى الربح

IV. التوعية والتنسيق

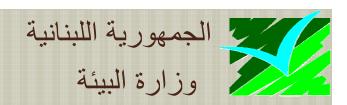
١. تحريك التمويل المحلى والدولي





I. الاطار التشريعي والمؤسساتي

- * الاتفاقيات الدولية المتعلقة بالتنوع البيولوجي المصدقة من لبنان
 - شرعة البيئة (قانون رقم 444 تاريخ 2004/8/2)
- الصيد البري (قانون رقم 580 تاريخ 4/3/4 (2004)
 - الطبيعية المحميات الطاري النشاء وادارة المحميات الطبيعية
- ⋄مشروع قانون تنظیم الحصول على الموارد الوراثیة وتقاسم المنافع
 - * مشروع مرسوم تقييم الاثر البيئي

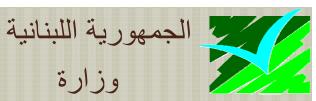


II . مبادرات للمحافظة على الطبيعة

انشاء سبع محمیات طبیعیة بموجب قوانین ومحمیات اخری قید الدرس

⇒ تصنیف عدد من المواقع کمواقع طبیعیة تحت حمایة و زارة البیئة بموجب قرارات (مجاري انهار، و دیان، قمم جبال، بو الیع...)

⇒ تحریك التمویل الوطنی لمشروع التحریج بقیمة 5 ملیارات لبنانیة (3.3 ملیون دولار) سنویاً لمدة خمس اعوام لتحریج 18000 هکتار فی جمیع المناطق اللبنانیة

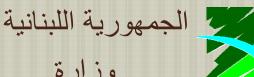


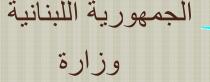
ااا البيئة عم المؤسسات التي لا تتوخى الربح

* منذ العام 1999 تقدم وزارة البيئة مساهمات مالية لاكثر من 40 مؤسسة لا تتوخى الربح لانجاز نشاطات في مجال التنوع البيولوجي

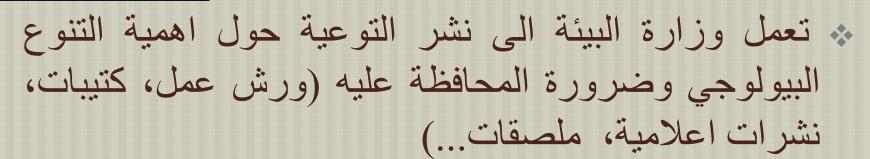
* تقديم مساهمات مالية سنوية الى لجان المحميات الطبيعية للمساعدة في تغطية جزء من تكاليف ادارة المحميات











 ♦ التنسيق مع جميع المعنيين من وزارات، مؤسسات حكومية، مؤسسات اكادمية، جمعيات غير حكومية من اجل ترويج المحافظةعلى التنوع البيولوجي



٧. تحريك التمويل الدولى

مشروع المحميات الطبيعية (وزارة البيئة، UNDP/GEF)

مشروع التنوع البيولوجي الزراعي (GEF/LARI/UNDP)

مشروع المحافظة على المواقع الرطبة والساحلية في المتوسط (وزارة البيئة، UNDP/FFEM)

مشروع الخطة الاستراتيجية للمحافظة على التنوع البيولوجي الساحلي والبحري (SAP-BIO)

مشروع السلامة الاحيائية (وزارة البيئة، UNDP/GEF)

• مشروع الهيكلية المؤسساتية لادارة المحميات الطبيعية (وزارة البيئة، UNDP/EU)

مشروع الادارة المتكاملة لغابات الارز في لبنان لا سيما محمية غابة ارز تنورين (وزارة البيئة، UNEP)

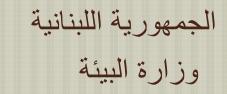


العوائق التي تواجه تنفيذ الاستراتيجية

* اهمال ادخال المواضيع البيئية ضمن التخطيط على الصعيد الوطني، اذ ان المشاريع المتعلقة باعادة الاعمار والانماء ما زالت تعطى الاولوية.

* النقص في التوعية على مستوى صانعي القرار حول اهمية التنوع البيولوجي.

- * النقص في التواصل بين المجموعات العلمية وصانعي القرار.
- الصعوبة في التنسيق واشراك كافة المؤسسات الحكومية المعنية في تنفيذ "الاستراتيجية الوطنية للتنوع البيولوجي وخطة العمل'
 - البطء في تطوير التشريعات الملائمة
 - * الحاجة الى التمويل اللازم





مشروع التنوع البيولوجي

الجهة التنفيذية: وزارة البيئة/ مرفق البيئة العالمي (GEF) (WDP / (GEF)

نشاطات المشروع:

- مراجعة وتحديث " الاستراتيجية الوطنية وخطة العمل"
- تحديد الحاجات والاولويات الوطنية في مجال التنوع البيولوجي
- تحديد الهيكلية الادارية لوحدة التنوع البيولوجي في وزارة البيئة
- العمل من اجل الاعلان الرسمي للجنة التوجيهية الوطنية للتنوع البيولوجي من خلال اصدار قرار وزاري يحدد مهامها
 - اعداد تشريعات تنظم الحصول على الموارد الوراثية وتقاسم المنافع
 - انشاء صفحة وطنية على الانترنيت حول التنوع البيولوجي ووصلها بموقع الانترنيت التابع لاتفاقية التنوع البيولوجي

Lebanon National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

Lebanon enjoys a very rich biodiversity due to its largely mountainous landscape and extreme variability in climatic conditions, over 9119 species of plants and animals were identified and a higher number remains to be identified. Lebanon's NBSAP (1998) was updated with an addendum (September 2005) to and animals were identified and a higher number remains to be identified. Lebanon's NBSAP is divided into 4 thematic areas: forest and range, take into account the CBD thematic areas and cross cutting issues and the 2010 goals. The NBSAP is divided into 4 thematic areas: forest and range, take into account the CBD thematic areas and cross cutting issues and the 2010 goals. The NBSAP is divided into 4 thematic areas: forest and range, take into account the CBD thematic areas and agrobiodiversity. Measures to implement NBSAP include expansion of protected areas, biodiversity studies and updates, elaboration of national laws and policies, capacity building and raising public awareness, creation of partnerships with local stakeholders, NGOs and international agencies and implementation of operational projects for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity

What did we achieve?

otected areas:

In Lebanon seven sites were declared as nature reserves by law and an additional one by a decision of the Minister of Environment. Also, many river mouths, mountaintops and valleys are under the protection of the Ministry of Environment by decisions from the Minister.



Ringafet

IBSAP covers areas as: stability of ecosystems, forests

and ranges management, sustainable management and

sustainable use of marine and coastal natural resources,

in-situ conservation and protection of agrobiodiversity

wise use of tresh water resources, conservation and

Draft National Biosafety framework was developed in 2006 after carrying out several national surveys and consultations, meetings with representatives of private and public sector.

Draft Biosafety national decree for implementation of CPB and NBFs provisions was prepared in 2006

Access and Benefit sharing:

Draft law on access and benefit sharing was prepared in 2005. The law regulates the access to Lebanese genetic and biological resources both in situ and ex situ and the equitable sharing of the benefits arising from their use.

234810

Agrobiodiversity

A project aiming at promoting the conservation and sustainable use of important wild relatives and landraces by introducing and testing in situ and on farm mechanisms and techniques was implemented from 1999 to 2004



Awareness and exchange of information:
Biodiversity was included in fivears
framework strategy for environmental
guidance and awareness. In addition
Ministry of Environment has developed
and operated national biodiversity and
national biosafety clearing house
mechanisms.

Sustainable use:

A new Hunting Law (No.580) was issued in Lebanon in 2004 to regulate hunting practices and to integrate sustainable hunting in Lebanon. The law stipulates that decisions are to be issued for defining hunting season and its location, endangered and rare species that must be increased.



Lebanese Ministry of Environment initiated National Reforestation Plan (NRP) aiming at restoration of the country's green cover

In 2002 (Phase I) total of 305 hectares fairly distributed over 23 sites were planted with local forest species In 2004 (Phase II) 278 hectares(28 sites) were planted



promote conservation of

Promote the conservation of species diversity

Promote the conse genetic diversity

Promote sustainable consumption

Reduce pressures h

Control threats from invasive alien species

Address challenges from climate change and pollulio

Maintain capacity of ecosystems to provide services

Maintain cultural diversity of indigenous & local communities

Ensure fair & equitable benefit sharing from genetic resources

Ensure provision of adequates













Status of NBSAP activities according to CBD articles and cross-cutting issues.

Article	Completed	In Progress	Uninitiated
Article 5: Cooperation			
Short Term (1999-2001)			
Review all international and regional conventions, protocols and agreements regarding biodiversity to determine their relevance to the State of Lebanon, and prepare a framework for effective participation. Each agreement is considered apart. There is no holistic framework to initiate cooperation			
Medium term (2001-2003)			
Develop partnership and co-ordinate action with all concerned parties such as the government, the industry, and NGO's, and conduct public awareness campaigns targeting society at large.			
Establish a service to facilitate the exchange of material between farms, and disseminate local or regional collection to appropriate sites.			
Article 6: General measures for conservation and sustainable use			
Medium term (2001-2003)			
Develop appropriate institutional arrangements for effective strategy and action plan.			

Article	Completed	In Progress	Uninitiated
Article 7: Identification and Monitoring			
Medium term (2001-2003)			
Develop, finalize and monitor an exhaustive database. Regular updating of this data bank would ensure a preventive approach towards the moderation of the impacts of natural hazards as well as a quick response to anthropogenic environmental changes (terrestrial & natural habitats).			
Establish a data base system for fresh water richness and endangered species.			
Conduct a comprehensive survey of the situation of the coastal zone and review land use maps and legislation. Legislate for the necessity of co-ordination within the public sector in particular.			
Establish a national database for crops, weeds and livestock, including a database for tracking livestock migration and immigration.			
Long term (2004-2014)			
Develop an environmental monitoring programme for pollutants and other bio-indicators			
Establish an environmental research station to study the ecological changes over time			

Article 8: In situ Conservation	
Short Term (1999-2001)	
Protection of remarkable natural habitats, characterised by their ecology (endemic species, uniqueness), their historical and /or socio-cultural and background (cedar forests, the valley of Qannoubine, Aammiq wetlands.	
Regulating hunting, including obligatory tests for acquiring necessary permits.	
Recruit locals to work on site (guards, technicians, etc.) and provide suitable training.	
Characterize and classify protected areas. (Mapping, protection, rehabilitation, updating inventories).	
Establish core (Biodiversity warehouses) and buffer zones with access to fire-fighters and restricted vehicles.	
Medium term (2001-2003)	
Establish nature reserves on several sites representing the major eco-geographical areas of wide diversity of naturally growing plants and animals, and with as many wild relatives of agricultural crops as possible.	
Collect entry fees, and reduce prices for the local population.	
Locate rehabilitation nurseries within the protected areas and use indigenous species.	
Long term (2004-2014)	
Protection and management of the ripisylves Ministerial decision has been issued to protect the buffer zones of ripysilves and each infrastructure needs permission. Action Plan needed for these ecosystems.	
Establish natural reserves and marine parks representing major eco-geographical areas	
Compile an updated national database of local biotopes, flora and fauna. This has been done not at national level, but initiatives were taken at local level and privately.	
Specify species that are under-utilized or with potential for economic impact. A PDF B document was prepared.	
Highlight the unique nature of terraces and the coastal historical settlement sites since prehistory (e.g. sites used for the manufacture of stone tools in Raouche)	
Set up recreational areas, tourist centres and open-air theatres with economic involvement	
Set up, wherever possible, zoos, aquaria and aviaries for educational and touristic purposes Private and local initiatives have been taken	

Article	Completed	In Progress	
Article 8 H: Alien Species			
Short Term (1999-2001)			
Exercise very close and strict conditions on introducing new species.			
Encourage the use of native rather than introduced species for aquaculture, mariculture and agriculture.			
Establish environmental screening procedures for importation of plant and animal species. Ban or strictly control the import of potentially invasive species, and establish quarantine controls on all imports.			

Article	Completed	In Progress	Uninitiated
Article 8 J: Traditional Knowledge and Related Provisions Should be addressed in all thematic programmes not only in marine biodiversity and fisherman practice	es .		
Medium term (2001-2003)			
Create partnerships with the local population, particularly the fishermen and local municipalities. NGK's could play a catalytic role in this.			
Identify all types of traditional industries that were marine oriented such as salt production and sponge fishing			
Long term (2004-2014)			
Highlight the cultural, traditional and artistic significance of the sea by encouraging non-destructive traditional sports Local and private initiatives have been taken considered as pilot project.			

Short Term (1999-2001)	
Help in establishing zoos and aquaria	
Medium term (2001-2003)	
Expand fresh water fish farms to reduce pressure on natural habitats.	
Strengthen plant aquaculture to produce protein and organic matter efficiently.	
Establish traditional farms to maintain and propagate the traditional or "heritage" varieties or breeds that are being replaced by "modern" varieties.	
Establish at least one botanical garden for <i>ex-situ</i> conservation of perennial crops including cultivated trees, annuals and biennials.	
Establish botanical gardens in cities , national parks	

Article 10: Sustainable use of biological diversity	
Short Term (1999-2001)	
Establishing ecotourism associated with public awareness and environmental education.	
Identification of the potentialities of the Lebanese natural habitats and terrestrial ecosystems.	
Enhance the economic impact of monitoring programmes such as coastal quality monitoring for bacterial indicators, in order to enhance the market value of the local beaches and produce.	
Implement legislation for the sustainable use of natural resources.	
Introduce sustainable harvesting into some protected areas like honey production.	
Long term (2004-2014)	
Enhance the concept of integrated developing traditional industries and other related activities associated with coastal areas such as olive oil and carob production	
Develop new sectors such as mariculture in order to improve employment conditions of marine operators including fishermen (cooperatives). Local environmental conditions are more favourable than the western Mediterranean Basin	
Articles 11: Incentive Measures	
Medium term (2001-2003)	
Develop incentives, taxation measures and penalties.	

Article 12: Research and Training	
Short Term (1999-2001)	
Develop agrobiodiversity extension programs and training centers.	
Support environmental and socio-economic research.	
Support all institutions involved in environmental and biodiversity conservation including municipalities.	
Develop a national GIS lab.	
Long term (2004-2014)	
Encouraging and supporting research projects (fundamental as well as applied) related to the specific goals set for the development of terrestrial ecosystems.	
Providing qualified staff to carry out efficiently the identified measures, on condition that necessary funds are to be ensured properly	
Research, building of capacities and studies on fresh water biodiversity should be expanded and supported Local initiatives, it should be expanded at national scale.	

Article	Completed	In Progress	Uninitiated
Article 13: Public Education and Awareness			
Short Term (1999-2001)			
Implement environmental education in schools.			
Develop an education campaign on biodiversity conservation, to increase public awareness of the threats to agro-biodiversity.			
Expand public awareness and qualities of local Biodiversity			
Medium term (2001-2003)			
Develop training programmes and awareness campaigns, particularly as regards the importance of conservation of biodiversity.			
Article 14: Impact Assessment and Minimizing Adverse Impacts			
Short Term (1999-2001)			
Impact assessment of projects dealing with water storage (dams, lakes) is needed prior to project execution.			
Conduct environmental impact assessment surveys prior to construction of treatment plants.			
Conduct environmental/economic assessments for new construction projects, buildings, roads, etc., in agricultural areas.			
Medium term (2001-2003)			
Establish contingency plans to combat pollution or mitigate their harmful effects.			

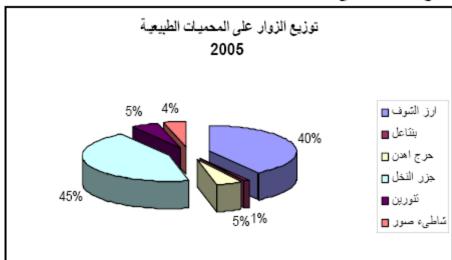
Article 15: Access to Genetic Resources	
Short Term (1999-2001)	
Apply regulations on imported germplasm (plant, animals, fish, birds)	
Article 16: Access to and Transfer of Technology Missing	
Article 17: Exchange of Information	
Short Term (1999-2001)	
Co-ordinate and minimise overlap in reporting.	
Article 18: Technical and Scientific Cooperation	
Short Term (1999-2001)	
Establish a national biodiversity committee or department to oversee agrobiodiversity policies and programmes	
Review bilateral and multilateral development and technical assistance programmes related to biodiversity or having biodiversity components. Prepare a framework to optimise participation.	
Establish a centralised co-ordinating body (National Biodiversity Unit).	
Strike a National Biodiversity Committee to oversee strategy and action plan implementation.	
Establish a National Biodiversity Unit to co-ordinate, oversee and organise activities related to the conservation, study and use of Biodiversity.	
Medium term (2001-2003)	
Organise a network of observation stations centred around the National Centre for Marine Sciences or the NCSR, and assist in the rehabilitation of research centres in general	
Integrate action with international activities and pool expertise.	

Short	t Term (1999-2001)	
i	tigate potential linkages with the Biotrade Initiative, the ICGB Program and other nternational initiatives, particularly with regard to controlling bioprospecting and ensuring sustainable benefits.	
r	olish an expert committee on biotechnology and genetic engineering to advice on regulatory requirements for dealing with biotechnology and genetically engineered organisms.	
	lop biosafety policy, legislation and regulations dealing with the handling, release and disposal of exotic or genetically engineered organisms.	

Article	Completed	In Progress	Uninitiated
Article 20: Financial Resources			
Short Term (1999-2001)			
Ensure that all development assistance agencies with programmes in Lebanon are aware of the Biodiversity strategy and Action Plan, and develop a framework for inter-ministerial co-ordination to prevent conflicting externally supported development activities. Small scale activities			
Article 21 Financial Mechanism			
Short Term (1999-2001)			
Explore and implement funding arrangements for both priority and long-term activities identified in the strategy and action plan.			
Biological Diversity and Inland Waters			
Short Term (1999-2001)			
Wetland conservation areas should be established and aquaria set-ups must be implemented.			
Medium term (2001-2003)			
Forest control programmes to cover river basin habitats.			
Long term (2004-2014)			
Mountain lakes have to be extended all appropriate areas in protected areas			

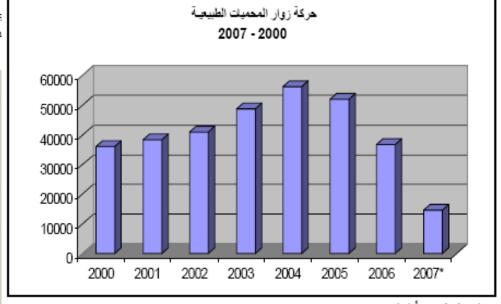
حركة السياحة البيئية في المحميات الطبيعية في لبنان

توزع الزوار على مختلف المحميات الطبيعية:





داد: رمزي فانزس، إحصائي نانسي عوض، أخصائية في الموارد الطبيعية، ٢٠٠٨.



لغاية شهر أيلول ضمنا.

الاحصاءات هي تقديرية، كما ان طرق إحتساب الزوار تختلف بين المحميات البحرية، الجبلية والساحلية.

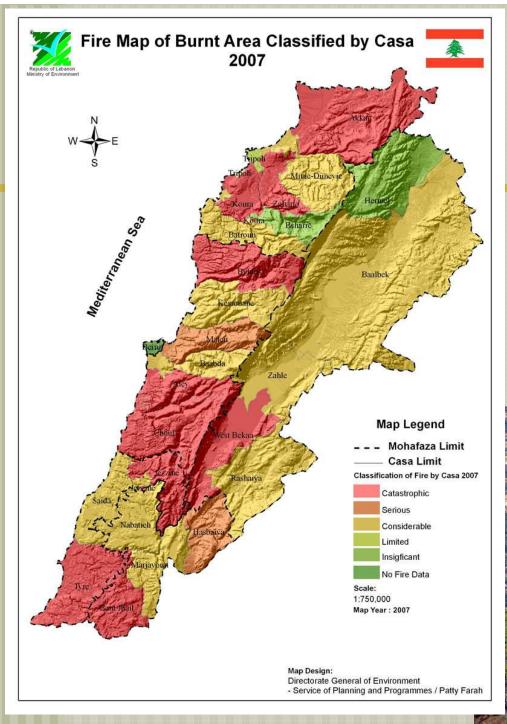
إعداد: رمزي فانوس، إحصائي

نانسي عوض، اخصائية في الموارد الطبيعية، ٢٠٠٨.

Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity	
Short Term (1999-2001)	
Develop National Action Plan within the framework of Mediterranean Action	on Plan.
Develop new legislation or modernize existing ones as regards fishing fishing technology, gear, etc. to protect turtles and marine mammals	periods,
ong term (2004-2014)	
Study the potential of marine fresh water sources	
Put into place coordinating mechanism of stakeholders	

Article	Completed	In Progress	Uninitiated
Agriculture Biological Diversity			
Short Term (1999-2001)			
Provide more executive authority to the Ministry of Environment to protect agrobiodiversity.			
Support research on sustainable use of resources, applied agrobiodiversity, grazing pressure and biological diversity, and encourage research on native forage crops.			
Reduce excessive use of agrochemicals through publications on integrated pest management, broad-spectrum pesticides, multiple cropping/season, extension programmes, etc.			
Issue guidelines for the conservation of agrobiodiversity.			
Assess the present status of agrobiodiversity at the national level (report done in 2007)			
Medium term (2001-2003)			
Rehabilitation of abandoned or degraded zones.			
Develop a framework to assess the potential impact of agrochemical on biodiversity, and to identity the levels of biodiversity that are likely to be affected.			
Join efforts with municipalities and NGO's to use and conserve local germplasm.			
Long term (2004-2014)			
Establish a central gene bank, where the different aspects of ex-situ conservation are performed via survey, collection and preservation of genetic resources and evaluation			
Develop a better understanding of impacts of the loss of genetic variability due to chemical stress			

Article	Completed	In Progress	Uninitiated
Forest Diversity			
Short Term (1999-2001)			
Preventing and combating forest fires (Big issue in Lebanon).			
Medium term (2001-2003)			
Reforestation, along with related issues as forest management, plant nurseries, choice of species to be used in this process (Collaboration with Ministry of Agriculture)			
Long term (2004-2014)			
Scientific and technical studies to promote development and sustainable use of medicinal plants and meliferous species			
Biological Diversity of Dry and Sub-humid Lands			
Medium term (2001-2003)			
Regulate grazing.			
Develop guidelines and standards for designing and implementing an agrobiodiversity-monitoring network on arable land.			
Long term (2004-2014)			
Solving the problem of overgrazing: identification and promotion of adequate fodder plants and pasture areas			



تصنيف المناطق المعرضة للحرائق في لبنان





