



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD

In Lebanon





On 25 September 2015, world leaders adopted the **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**, promising to work towards a more sustainable world where no one is left behind, and where our present way of life supports an equally good or even better life for future generations.

17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are at the core of the 2030 Agenda, setting high expectations for all countries in addressing challenges such as poverty, health, education, women's empowerment, growth, inequality, environment protection and governance.

In addressing issues that are highly relevant to Lebanon and its residents, including goals on equality, economic growth, governance and the environment, the SDGs are an opportunity for the country to develop an ambitious and shared vision of Lebanon fifteen years from now; The Lebanon We Want. With such a shared vision, the SDGs will provide ways for the Lebanese to work together for a better and more equal future for themselves and the future Lebanese generation.

1 NO POVERTY



Did you know that...?

- 27% of Lebanese are considered poor, spending less than \$270 per month.
- In 2015, 70% of Syrian refugees in Lebanon spent less than \$120 a month, 65% of Palestine refugees in Lebanon spent less than \$210 a month and 90% of Palestine refugees from Syria spent less than \$80 a month.



GOAL # 1

NO POVERTY

Eliminating poverty, especially extreme poverty, providing equal rights to economic resources and securing basic social services such as education and health.

IN LEBANON

In Lebanon, hard work is being done to help the poorest and the most vulnerable in the country to lift them out of poverty through targeted initiatives. Despite these efforts, many remain below the poverty line and risk being left behind.

People are Lebanon's most important resource, and reduced poverty can help ensure that the country benefits as much as possible from its human capital. Through targeted support for the poorest and renewed efforts to increase economic growth, Lebanon can lift many of its most vulnerable out of poverty.

2 ZERO HUNGER



Did you know that...?

- 16.5% of children under 5 years old in Lebanon are stunted, meaning they are not developing properly due to malnutrition.
- About 11% of Lebanese, 93% of Syrian refugees, 62% of Palestine refugees in Lebanon, and 94% of Palestine refugees from Syria cannot meet their basic food needs.



GOAL # 2

ZERO HUNGER

End hunger and ensure that everyone, in particular the poor, has access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food.

IN LEBANON

In Lebanon, sufficient and good food is available, but it is not always accessible to everyone. Therefore, there are a number of people who struggle to make ends meet, tend to consume food products that have nutritional value.

By addressing the issues related to hunger and nutrition, including food security, poverty, health and agricultural production, Lebanon can secure everyone's right to safe, sufficient and nutritious food.

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



Did you know that...?

- Over the past 12 years, the number of women in Lebanon who died giving birth was reduced from 84 to 16 out of 100,000.
- 51.7% of Lebanese are not covered by any form of health insurance.
- 23% of Syrian refugees could not obtain the hospital care they needed in 2015 due to costs.
- About one third of all Palestine refugees in Lebanon have a chronic medical condition.



GOAL #3

GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

A world without disease – physical as well as mental – achieved through high quality health care systems, which cover and protect all people.

IN LEBANON

Significant advances have been made in increasing life expectancy and reducing some of the common killers in Lebanon, such as coronary heart disease and respiratory diseases, and in improving access to quality health services. However, there is still work to be done to improve the population's health and ensure affordable health care for all.

By working towards universal healthcare that includes both prevention and treatment of hypertension, diabetes, cancer, and other diseases, Lebanon would achieve both a healthier population and reduced healthcare expenses in the next 15 years.

4 QUALITY EDUCATION



Did you know that...?

- In the 2015-2016 school year, 249,000 Lebanese children were newly enrolled in public education – an increase of 11,000 from the previous year – but about 50,000 Lebanese children were still out of school.
- In 2015-16, 155,000 Syrian and Iraqi refugee children were enrolled in schools and completed their school year, although half of their school-aged peers were still out of school.
- The percentage of all persons in higher education, regardless of age, has declined from 49.7% in 2011 to 42.8% in 2014.



GOAL # 4

QUALITY EDUCATION

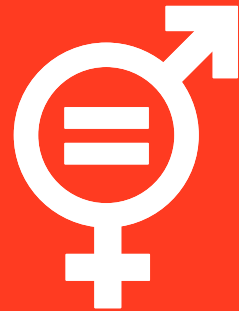
Obtaining quality education is a fundamental human right, the foundation for improving people's lives and a public good that everyone, everywhere should be able to enjoy at every stage of their life. Improving access to quality education and lifelong learning is key to ensuring that all can enjoy and contribute to a peaceful, prosperous, fair, and sustainable future.

IN LEBANON

There has been great progress in reaching higher enrolment in primary education and increasing already high literacy rates among the youth in Lebanon. However, areas for improvement still remain, including reduced repetition and dropout rates and higher enrolment in education for all children and youth.

Quality education, through strong institutions and highly capable teachers, is a powerful tool for Lebanon to strengthen its society and provide opportunities for a quality life for everyone.

5 GENDER EQUALITY



Did you know that...?

- In the 2016 municipal elections about 100 more women were elected than in the 2010 municipal elections, while women still only represent 5.5% of the municipal council seats.
- Only 23.5% of women are part of the labour market, whereas the proportion of men is 70.3%.
- Only 3 percent of national parliamentary seats are held by women.



GOAL # 5

GENDER EQUALITY

Achieving equality between men and women by eliminating discrimination and violence against women and girls, empowering women to rise to their potential, and achieving equality between women and men in all spheres of life.

IN LEBANON

In spite of solid achievements with regard to equality and empowerment, women in Lebanon do not benefit from equal rights, and still face inequality in society, politics, legal affairs and the labour market. Lebanon does not yet enjoy full and unconditional equality between men and women.

All Lebanese– women, men, boys and girls– can benefit from gender equality. Addressing discriminatory laws and changing norms and perceptions concern and affect everyone, though in different ways. By also having men and boys as partners in this pursuit for gender equality, Lebanon can thrive socially, politically, culturally and economically.

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



Did you know that...?

- Up to 70% of natural water sources in Lebanon are bacterially contaminated.
- In 2012 Lebanon extracted 0.7 billion cubic metres of groundwater, but the groundwater is only replenished with 0.5 billion cubic metres each year.



GOAL # 6

CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

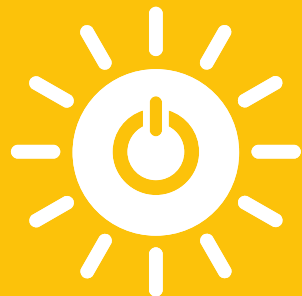
Giving all people equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water and sanitation through improved management of services.

IN LEBANON

Major advances have been made and the majority of people in Lebanon have improved access to water supply, however, the population experiences frequent water shortages and, in many places, the water is not safe to drink. While Lebanon has relatively well established water and wastewater networks, only a small portion of the water and wastewater is treated and managed safely.

Investment in improved water infrastructure and promotion of safe water management from source to household can help ensure that people in Lebanon will have safe and sustainable drinking water supply in the future.

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



Did you know that...?

- In Lebanon up to 4.5% of electricity comes from hydropower and up to 95.5% from oil.
- In 2012 Electricité du Liban (EDL) only met 63% of the demand for electricity in Lebanon.
- 53% of Lebanon's total greenhouse gas emissions were from the energy sector in 2012.



GOAL # 7

AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

Ensuring affordable, reliable and efficient energy while also increasing our use of renewable energy.

IN LEBANON

Lebanon has a high potential to move away from oil as a main fuel for energy and rely more on renewable energy from resources such as sun, wind and water. Significant efforts are needed to improve greenhouse gas emissions and the affordability of energy.

By moving away from diesel oil as a main fuel for energy to more sustainable forms, Lebanese citizens could access more affordable energy while also improving the environment.

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



Did you know that...?

- Despite insecurity, volatility and uncertainty, Lebanon has maintained a modest positive growth in recent years.
- It is estimated that in Lebanon youth unemployment is 21.6%.



GOAL # 8

DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Achieving improved productivity and economic growth which provides employment for all in safe working environments, protected by labour rights.

IN LEBANON

While Lebanon's economy has shown a high level of resilience in the face of regional instability, supported by sectors such as tourism and construction, it has struggled in recent years and growth rates have dropped. Even in previous periods of growth, the economy was unable to generate sufficient jobs, leading to high unemployment rates, especially of women and youth, as well as high emigration of educated youth out of Lebanon.

By focusing on its strengths, such as a high level of financial and human capital and a strong technology sector, Lebanon can achieve high growth and employment.

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



Did you know that...?

- The information and communication technology sector in Lebanon is expected to grow 7.24% annually in the 2015-2018 period.
- Manufacturing exports decreased by almost 30% from 2012 to 2015.
- The estimated cost of traffic congestion in Lebanon is estimated at between 5% and 10% of GDP annually.



GOAL # 9

INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

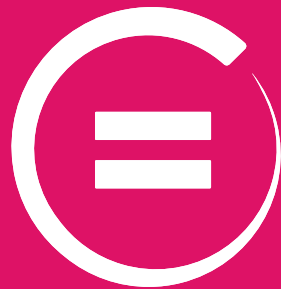
Fostering innovation and building resilient infrastructure to promote inclusive sustainable industrialization as a driver of sustained economic growth and sustainable development.

IN LEBANON

Lebanon has a reputation for vibrant entrepreneurship and has done a lot to improve the conditions for small businesses to grow. However, additional efforts are needed to modernize the infrastructure, promote innovation and strengthen the industrial sector.

Lebanon has the human capital to innovate and develop an industrial sector that is economically and environmentally sustainable and inclusive, helping to maximize jobs and economic opportunities.

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



Did you know...?

- The richest 20% in Lebanon account for 40% of all consumption, five times more than the poorest 20%.
- Lebanon does not have a civil code guaranteeing equal treatment for all in personal status matters such as marriage, custody and inheritance, but rather has 15 separate personal status laws that are linked to religious sects.
- The 244 most vulnerable municipalities host 87% of all displaced persons from Syria.



GOAL #10

REDUCED INEQUALITIES

Reducing economic, social, legal and political inequalities based on age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion, economic or other status through the adoption of policies protecting the equal human rights of all.

IN LEBANON

Lebanon faces a wide range of inequalities including income, consumption and social, particularly between Beirut and rural areas. Geographical disparities are further exacerbated due to the manner of allocating funding directly to municipalities, particularly affecting municipalities in rural areas.

Tackling all types of social, political and economic inequality, especially inequality between urban and peripheral areas, will help Lebanon take big steps towards sustainable development for all.

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



Did you know that...?

- Around 90% of the population in Lebanon live in urban areas and about 30% live in the Beirut metropolitan area alone.
- The majority of Syrian refugees live in urban areas, often in high density poor neighbourhoods and sometimes in vulnerable conditions.
- 63% of Palestine refugees in Lebanon and 55% of Palestine refugees from Syria live inside camps, most of which are located in urban areas.



GOAL #11

SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Providing safe and sustainable cities through the protection of cultural and natural heritage, secure housing, transport systems and road safety with a focus on sustainable urbanization and environmental impact.

IN LEBANON

Lebanon has a rich urban cultural heritage, with a number of the world's oldest cities. The country has, however, witnessed large demographic changes, including a high level of conflict-induced urbanisation and waves of external and internal displacements. Such increasingly complex urban contexts can make it more difficult to maintain social coherence and ensure inclusion.

Urban inequalities can be reduced by making cities more inclusive, safe and environmentally friendly through robust, localized planning. With its small geographical size, better planning could, for example, promote the development of a sustainable transport system in 15 years which has a low environmental impact and can increase road safety.

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



Did you know that...?

- Lebanon was able to reduce consumption of CFC (a substance that depletes the ozone layer) from 928 tons to 0 tons in less than fifteen years.
- In 2010, 17% of household solid waste was recycled while 83% was sent to landfills or open dumps, including potentially hazardous forms of waste.



GOAL #12

RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Sustainable consumption and production involves the efficient management of natural resources and chemicals and the reduction of waste pollutant products.

IN LEBANON

Since 2000, Lebanon has implemented environmental legislation requiring industries to minimize their pollution. However, environmental governance at municipal level and national level regulation and enforcement needs to be further strengthened for better recycling and waste management.

Raising awareness on the benefits of sustainable consumption and production can lead Lebanon to transform itself into a green economy and significantly reduce its negative impact on the environment.

13 CLIMATE ACTION



Did you know that...?

- Lebanon increased its greenhouse gas emissions, gases that are harmful to the environment and contribute to climate change, by nearly 5% annually between 1994 and 2012.
- It is estimated that by 2040 rainfall in Lebanon will have decreased by 10-20%.
- At the current rate, sea levels in Lebanon will rise with up to 60 cm in the next 30 years.



GOAL #13

CLIMATE ACTION

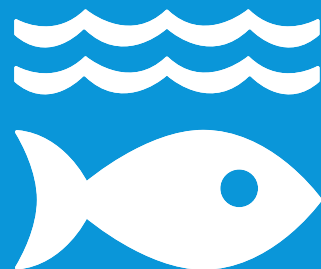
Integrating climate change into national policies and raising awareness about it, while strengthening the country's ability to deal with the results of climate change.

IN LEBANON

Lebanon has signed several conventions, such as the Paris Agreement on climate change, and established several institutions dedicated to the protection of the environment. The country is vulnerable to extreme events such as winter floods and extended hot summer days that are increasing due to climate change. More can be done to reduce Lebanon's contribution to climate change and increase the capacities of institutions working with environmental issues.

Combating climate change will allow our children and their children to experience and live in the Lebanon we know today.

14 LIFE BELOW WATER



Did you know that...?

- In 2010, 65% of total sewage in Lebanon ended up in coastal waters.
- Between 1975 and 2001 an estimated 1,269 illegal properties were constructed along the coastline, which negatively affected coastal and marine ecosystems.



GOAL # 14

LIFE BELOW WATER

Protecting and conserving marine and coastal areas and ecosystems by reducing marine pollution, ocean acidification and over-fishing.

IN LEBANON

With around 240 kilometres of coastline, Lebanon's coastal zone is a key element of its natural capital, beauty and tourist attractions. However, the lack of protection measures is negatively affecting these ecosystems and the species living in them.

By creating effective management policies, Lebanon can go a long way in protecting the national treasure of marine and coastal ecosystems.

15 LIFE ON LAND



Did you know that...?

- Lebanon has a very high biodiversity with 0.25 different species per square kilometre—more than in Brazil.
- Growing urbanization is estimated to consume about 5 square kilometres of natural areas every year in Lebanon.



GOAL # 15

LIFE ON LAND

Conserving and protecting freshwater and terrestrial ecosystems, forests and biodiversity from deforestation, desertification and non-native species.

IN LEBANON

Lebanon, with a unique biodiversity, has an identity that is deeply linked to the cedar tree — and yet its forests are at grave risk of disappearing. Development after the civil war has come at a cost to the natural ecosystems mainly due to unsustainable urban growth.

By protecting, restoring and promoting terrestrial ecosystems through urban planning and public awareness, Lebanon can take advantage of its rich and diverse ecosystems and habitats.

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



Did you know that...?

- The municipal elections in 2016 were completed with only half as many complaints from voters as in 2010.
- In 2015 Lebanon ranked 123rd out of 168 countries and territories on the corruption perception index, placing Lebanon among the bottom 30%.



GOAL # 16

PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Reducing all forms of violence, promoting responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making processes, developing effective and accountable institutions and ensuring access to justice for all.

IN LEBANON

Lebanon has a unique political system constructed to safeguard peace and justice. However, parliamentary elections have been postponed twice since the last election in 2009. Many Lebanese are losing faith in the ability of government to provide services, ensure accountability and justice to the population, and worry about risks of violence and radicalization.

Lebanon deserves peace, stability, justice and well-functioning and transparent institutions which can ensure a better present and future for the people they serve. This will enable Lebanon to fulfil its potential and remain a model of coexistence.

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



Did you know that...?

- Lebanon has been able to reduce its tax rate on imported goods by almost 75% since 2000.
- Lebanon does not have a public private partnership (PPP) legal framework even though a law was drafted in 2007.



GOAL #17

PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Building the global and local partnerships that are essential for a country to attain sustainable development, to build capacities, to increase trade and to mobilize financial resources and technologies.

IN LEBANON

Lebanon has created successful partnerships with a number of countries and regional groups to share and enhance knowledge and to increase exports. Lebanon also has a strong business community and a vibrant civil society which can become partners in efforts made towards sustainable development.

Everyone has an important role to play in SDG implementation. Only when Governments, private sector, civil society and citizens join forces through partnerships will we be able to make a difference.



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