

## **CHAPTER 3**

### **RESULTS**

DIAGRAM. COMPONENTS, INDICATORS AND SELECTION OF THE INDICATORS



Figure 3.2

Jordan diagram

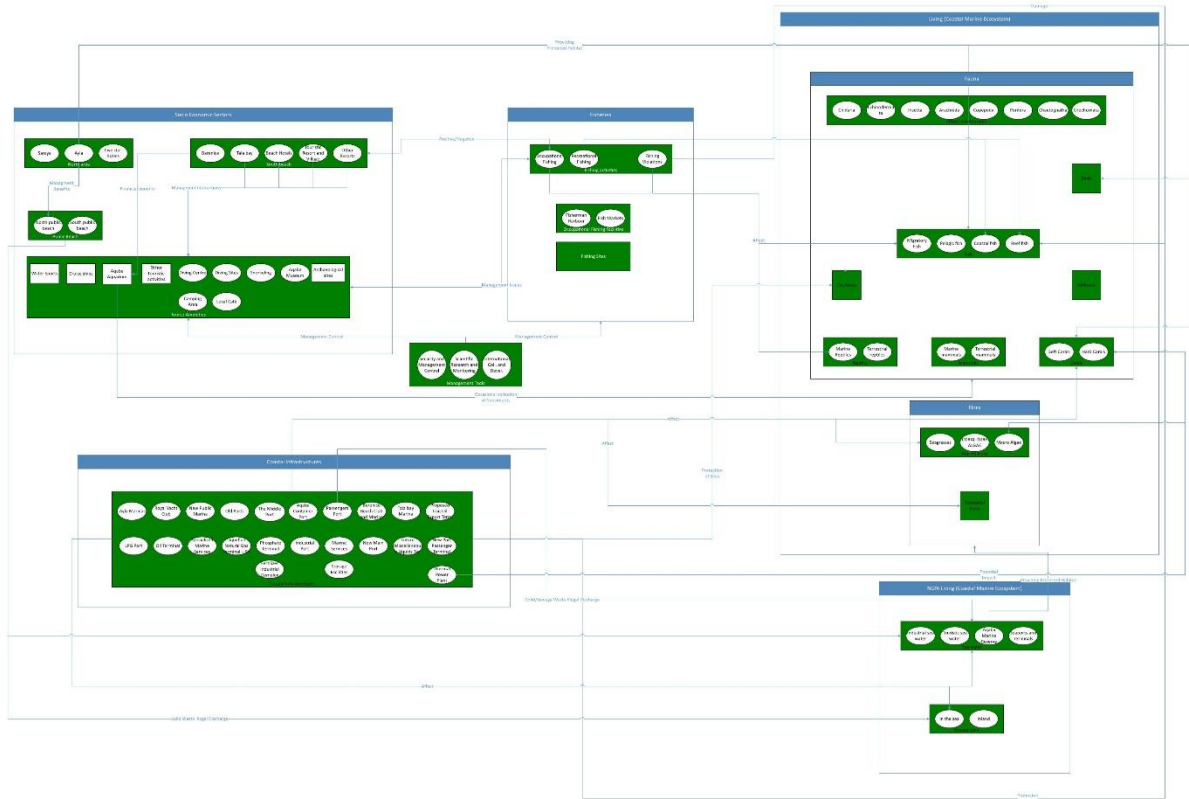


Figure 3.3

Tunisian diagram

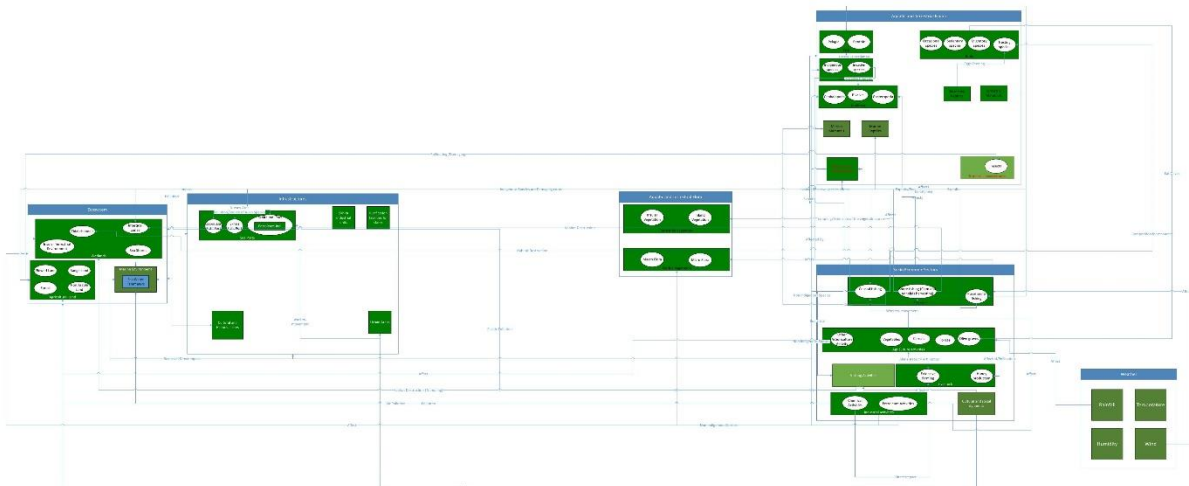
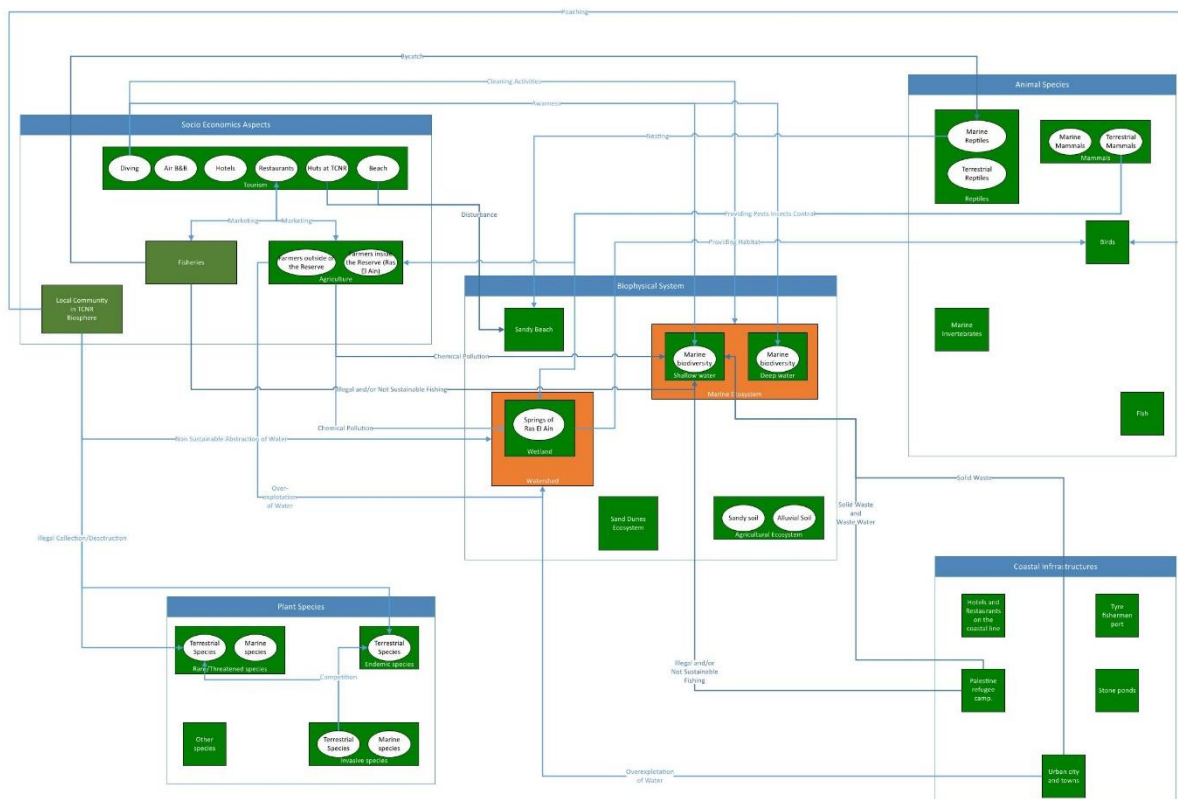


Figure 3.4  
Lebanese diagram



### 3.2 Indicators

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is aimed at ending poverty in all its forms. The Convention on Biological Diversity aims to sustainably use the components of biological diversity, together with fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources. The Common Fishery Policy mainly establishes rules for the management of fisheries, contributing to the conservation of marine biological resources, the Marine Strategy Framework Directive help to protect and conserve the health of our coasts, seas and ocean. EU 2030 Biodiversity Strategy aims to build a coherent Trans-Europe Nature Network; legally protect a minimum of 30% of the EU's land areas and 30% of the EU sea area and integrate ecological corridors. Guidelines for the implementation of the ICZM and EBM approaches, such those linked with the international agreements just above mentioned, recommend the use of indicators to measure and monitor the state of the coastal zones, their dynamics and assess the performances of these integrated cross-sectoral approaches. MED4EBM methodology includes a phase where the stakeholders are invited to list a set of indicators, in order to quantitatively characterize each component and sub-component of the system-diagram. The identified indicators are entered in the ISP, attached to each pertinent component and subcomponent of the diagram.