

ACCESS TO NATURE - LMTA

1/ Can you briefly introduce yourself and describe your role in relation to the Access Nature Program or the broader tourism sector in Lebanon?

My name is Marie-Gabrielle Tyan Corm. I am the executive director of EQUAL, a Lebanese NGO dedicated to empowering visually impaired individuals through education, advocacy, and inclusive programming. Within the Access Nature Program, my role centers on ensuring that Lebanon's natural and cultural sites become accessible and welcoming to the blind and visually impaired community.

I lead initiatives that provide guided nature experiences, adapted tools such as audio descriptions, and capacity-building input for guides on inclusive practices. By focusing on the needs and potential of VI individuals, I work to break down barriers to participation in ecotourism and outdoor recreation.

Through our work, EQUAL is not only increasing access for the visually impaired but also fostering a broader understanding in Lebanese society of the importance of inclusion in the tourism sector. My work aims to create a more equitable model of tourism—one where all individuals, regardless of visual ability, have the opportunity to connect with nature and fully participate in cultural life.

2/ What motivated your involvement in the field of accessible or inclusive tourism?

I was motivated to engage in accessible and inclusive tourism through my close personal relationships with my visually impaired sister and her friends. Witnessing the barriers they faced—not only in education and work, but also in daily and social activities—deeply shaped my understanding of exclusion and the urgent need for accessibility in all areas of life.

My commitment to inclusive tourism is rooted in my broader goal: to empower visually impaired individuals to lead independent, dignified lives—at home, at work, and in society. I believe that access to nature and culture is not a luxury but a right, and that creating inclusive spaces is essential to social justice.

3/ How would you describe your experience with the Access Nature Program organized by LMTA?

My experience with the Access Nature Program organized by LMTA has been incredibly meaningful, especially in the way it actively involved visually impaired individuals in nature-based activities. What made the program stand out was its commitment to true inclusion—not just in theory, but in practice.

One of the most significant features was the use of directional bars along the trail. These bars served as a guiding system, allowing visually impaired participants to move safely and independently through the natural setting. It was a simple yet powerful tool that transformed

the trail into an accessible space, helping participants build confidence and enjoy a sense of autonomy.

Seeing visually impaired individuals explore nature—many for the first time—was profoundly moving. It reminded us of all that with thoughtful design and collaboration, nature can and should be accessible to everyone.

Overall, the program strengthened my belief that inclusive tourism in Lebanon is not only possible, but essential. It also reinforced our mission at EQUAL: to create environments where visually impaired people are empowered to participate fully in all aspects of life, including recreation and connection with nature.

4/ In what ways do you think the program has responded to the needs of individuals with diverse abilities? Please give full details and examples.

The Access Nature Program organized by LMTA has responded thoughtfully and comprehensively to the needs of visually impaired people by creating an environment that is physically accessible and richly sensory, socially inclusive, and emotionally empowering.

1. Physical Accessibility: Directional Bars for Safe, Independent Navigation

A key feature was the use of directional bars along the trail. These tactile guides enabled visually impaired participants to walk safely and independently, relying on touch to orient themselves in the natural environment. This simple tool fostered autonomy and confidence.

Example: A participant described the feeling of following the smooth metal bar as “like being walking alone, free and autonomous,” allowing her to explore the trail without fear.

2. Multi-Sensory Engagement: Connecting Deeply with Nature

Understanding that visually impaired individuals rely heavily on senses other than sight, the program incorporated activities that engaged touch, smell, and taste alongside movement:

- **Clay modeling with natural materials:** Participants worked with clay mixed with natural pigments, allowing them to feel the texture and create shapes inspired by daily life.
- **Herbal Oil Making:** They prepared oils infused with local herbs like rosemary, thyme, and lavender—experiencing the process through smell and touch, and later enjoying the soothing scents.
- **Herb Infusions and Tastings:** Herbal infusions introduced participants to flavors of the region—such as mint, sage, and chamomile—strengthening their connection to the land’s natural bounty.

Example: One participant loved the calming smell of lavender oil and said it helped her relax deeply.

3. Descriptive Guidance: Bringing the Environment to Life Through Words

Trained guides enhanced the experience by giving vivid verbal descriptions of the surroundings explaining the texture of bark, the shape of leaves and the changing light.

Example: When a group reached a clearing, a guide described the panoramic view, the gentle breeze, and the distant sound of birds, helping participants create a mental image full of sensory detail.

4. Social Inclusion: Shared Experiences and Learning

The program intentionally brought together sighted and visually impaired participants in shared activities, promoting mutual learning and breaking social barriers.

Example: During a group herbal oil-making session, sighted and VI participants exchanged knowledge creating a rich, inclusive dialogue.

5. Emotional and Psychological Empowerment

For many participants, this was their first chance to engage with nature actively and independently. The program provided a space where they felt valued, capable, and connected to nature and to each other.

6. A Practical, Scalable Model for Inclusive Tourism

By combining low-cost physical adaptations with sensory-rich programming and human support, the program created a replicable model for inclusive tourism that can be expanded throughout Lebanon.

5/ Can you share specific moments or examples where the program had a positive or challenging impact on accessibility? Please give full details.

Positive Impacts

1. Boost in self-confidence and joy

One of the most heartwarming moments was seeing participants—many of whom had never walked a nature trail independently—gain confidence and pride as they navigated using the directional bars. For example, a visually impaired woman who initially hesitated to take the first step later expressed pure joy, saying, “I never imagined I could walk freely in the forest without help.”

2. Social Inclusion and New Connections

The program fostered a sense of belonging and community by bringing together sighted and visually impaired participants in shared activities. This was particularly powerful in a cultural context where visually impaired individuals are often socially isolated.

For example, one sighted teenager paired with a visually impaired participant to describe the surroundings and the activity in detail in addition to getting to know each other. This exchange created genuine friendship and broke down social barriers, showing that inclusion enriches everyone involved.

Challenging Impacts

1. Difficulty navigating narrow or uneven paths

A significant challenge arose on parts of the trail where the road was narrow or uneven, making it difficult for participants to safely follow the directional bars. In these spots, some participants needed more direct assistance, which sometimes conflicted with the goal of fostering independence. For instance, during one hike, a narrow winding section forced a visually impaired participant to pause repeatedly, which caused frustration and slowed the group. This highlighted the need for careful site selection or additional adaptations for certain trail segments.

2. Challenges in volunteer engagement and cultural barriers

Engaging volunteers to support the program also proved difficult. In Lebanon's cultural context, where visually impaired individuals are often separated from mainstream community activities, many volunteers were initially unsure how to interact or assist appropriately. There were moments when volunteers hesitated to offer help or over-assisted, unintentionally undermining the participants' autonomy. This experience revealed the need for more comprehensive volunteer training and cultural sensitization to build a supportive and respectful environment.

6/ From your perspective, what key initiatives or strategies were implemented to promote accessible tourism within the program? Please give full details.

The Access Nature Program took a multi-dimensional approach to promote accessible tourism, combining physical adaptations, human support, and inclusive programming to ensure that visually impaired individuals could fully participate in nature experiences.

1. Installation of directional bars

A cornerstone of the program was the use of metal directional bars along the hiking trail. These bars functioned as tactile guides, running alongside the path at an accessible height so that

visually impaired participants could follow them by touch with their hands. This simple, low-tech innovation:

- Enabled greater independence and confidence in navigation.
- Provided continuous physical orientation along the trail.
- Reduced the need for constant verbal guidance or physical assistance.

2. Volunteer training and sensitization

The program invested in training volunteers and guides to understand the specific needs of visually impaired participants. Volunteers learned how to:

- Communicate clearly and respectfully.
- Provide appropriate physical and verbal support.
- Facilitate inclusive activities that engage multiple senses.

This human component was crucial for creating a welcoming and supportive environment that respected participants' dignity and autonomy.

3. Multi-sensory engagement activities

Beyond mobility, the program incorporated activities that stimulated other senses:

- Clay modeling with natural herbs.
- Herbal oil infusions and tastings.
- Descriptive storytelling about flora, fauna, and landscape.

These activities allowed participants to connect deeply with nature beyond sight, enriching the experience and fostering inclusion.

4. Inclusive group design

Rather than isolating participants, the program promoted mixed groups of sighted and visually impaired individuals to encourage social interaction, empathy, and mutual learning breaking down cultural barriers and stigma.

5. Site selection and trail preparation

Efforts were made to choose trails that were physically suitable, flat, stable, and wide enough—to facilitate the use of directional bars and to accommodate participants safely. Trail maintenance also included clearing obstacles and marking hazards. Special attention was made that the trails included restrooms at the beginning, which could be used before the hike.

In order to make these trails even more inclusive, here are some additional ideas to enhance accessible tourism.

- Tactile maps at trailheads: While directional bars help during the hike, tactile maps at the start can help participants understand the trail layout and points of interest beforehand.

- Sensory gardens: Create dedicated garden areas with diverse plants arranged to stimulate touch, smell, and hearing (e.g., rustling grasses, fragrant flowers, textured leaves).
- Inclusive Signage: Incorporate braille and large-print signs at key points, combined with simple, clear visuals for people with low vision.
- Community sensitization campaigns: Run awareness workshops in local communities and tourism providers to foster a culture of inclusion and accessibility.

7/ How were individuals with disabilities involved in the design, planning, or evaluation of program activities? Please give full details.

The Access Nature Program placed strong emphasis on the meaningful involvement of visually impaired participants throughout its design and implementation. From the outset, some individuals with visual impairments played an active role in volunteer training by sharing their lived experiences and explaining which types of support enhance or hinder their independence and comfort in outdoor environments. Their input helped shape the attitudes and approaches of guides and volunteers, fostering more respectful and effective interactions. Additionally, the program maintained an ongoing feedback loop with participants, gathering insights through informal conversations during activities. This real-time input led to practical adaptations, such as modifying trail sections where directional bars proved challenging, adjusting the pace and timing of hikes to match participants' needs, placing greater emphasis on sensory experiences, and ensuring the availability of restrooms near hiking routes. This adaptive and inclusive approach strengthened the program's impact and ensured it responded to participants' real needs.

8/ What barriers (physical, social, organizational, or attitudinal) did the program encounter, and how were they addressed? Please give full details and examples.

The Access Nature Program encountered a variety of barriers—physical, social, organizational, and attitudinal—that challenged its goal of making nature truly accessible to visually impaired individuals. Overcoming these obstacles required a creative, patient, and collaborative approach. Physically, some trail sections were narrow, uneven, or obstructed, making it difficult for participants to navigate with directional bars, while natural terrain features like slopes and rocks posed safety risks. In response, the team carefully selected and adapted flatter, more stable trail segments, cleared obstacles, installed basic handrails where possible, and trained volunteers to provide support only when necessary, promoting participant independence. Social barriers were equally significant, as cultural stigma and protective attitudes often discouraged visually impaired individuals from engaging in outdoor activities. Sighted participants and volunteers initially expressed uncertainty about how to interact appropriately. To address this, the program conducted sensitization sessions and organized mixed-ability activities to foster empathy and inclusion. Volunteers were thoughtfully selected and trained to build respectful relationships with participants, and many reported a positive shift in their perceptions. On the organizational level, coordinating logistics for individuals with diverse needs was complex, especially in an environment where NGOs are often reluctant

to share beneficiary information, creating competition rather than collaboration—a challenge that remains unresolved. Limited funding, volunteer shortages, and resource constraints also impacted the scale of the program. Nonetheless, partnerships with scouts, universities, and local groups helped expand capacity, while continuous volunteer training and recognition maintained engagement. Finally, attitudinal barriers persisted, with society often underestimating the abilities of visually impaired individuals. Some volunteers unintentionally over-assisted, limiting autonomy. These challenges were countered by emphasizing success stories and incorporating training that encouraged support without dependency. Together, these adaptive strategies allowed the program to deliver a more inclusive and respectful outdoor experience for all participants.

9/ Who were the key stakeholders or partners involved in implementing the Access Nature Program?

The Access Nature Program was made possible through the collaboration of several key stakeholders, each playing a vital role in its success and inclusivity. Scout associations provided crucial logistical support, led hikes, and ensured safety, with their youth-led participation fostering inclusive recreational environments. Religious sisters and congregations were deeply involved, guiding and engaging personally with beneficiaries, building trust and warmth throughout the activities. Private individuals also played an important part, volunteering their time, resources, and expertise—some offered transportation, accessible spaces, or direct support to people with visual impairments. Local nature guides were instrumental in adapting trails and leading inclusive hikes, having received specific training on disability etiquette and inclusive practices. Guesthouses in rural areas further contributed by offering accessible accommodation and meals, while also supporting the local economy through their active participation in the program. This multi-stakeholder approach ensured a well-rounded, community-rooted, and respectful experience for all involved.

10/ How would you describe the collaboration between LMTA and other actors (e.g. NGOs, local authorities, international donors)?

The collaboration between LMTA and local guesthouses and guides has been instrumental in ensuring a smooth and enriching hiking experience. LMTA carefully coordinates with guesthouse owners to provide welcoming, accessible accommodation and works closely with trained local guides who are familiar with both the terrain and the needs of different groups. This hands-on approach fosters trust, supports the local economy, and guarantees a seamless and well-organized experience for all participants.

11/ What worked well in terms of stakeholder engagement? What could be improved? Please give full details and examples.

Stakeholder engagement in the Access Nature Program saw several successes, particularly through early involvement and clear role distribution. Key actors such as the Scouts associations, local guides, and religious sisters were included from the planning phase, which boosted their motivation and deepened their commitment to the program. Another notable

success was the capacity building of local nature guides, who received training in disability inclusion and etiquette, especially in working with visually impaired participants. This training increased their confidence and effectiveness in leading inclusive tours, and many guides shared that it reshaped their perceptions—seeing persons with disabilities not as passive observers but as active participants. However, there were also areas for improvement. Most partnerships remained informal, based on goodwill and personal relationships, which, while flexible, sometimes led to last-minute changes or unclear responsibilities. Establishing formal agreements or simple MOUs could help clarify expectations and reduce reliance on individuals. Additionally, stakeholder engagement tended to surge around specific events and then diminish. To sustain involvement over time, future programs could introduce mechanisms like quarterly meetings, WhatsApp groups, or shared calendars to maintain communication, reinforce collaboration, and cultivate a lasting community of practice.

12/ How do you perceive the current policy and regulatory environment for accessible tourism in Lebanon? Please give full details and examples.

Legal framework & policy foundations

1. Law 220/2000 – Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Lebanon has had a foundational law since 2000 guaranteeing disability rights—including access to social, economic, and public life—and stipulating that public buildings, facilities, and transportation must follow accessibility standards.

2. Decree 7194/2011 – Technical Requirements

In 2011, a decree introduced minimum standards like ramps, accessible parking, toilets, and elevators in public buildings. However, field inspections have shown that most public spaces (malls, universities, hotels, transportation) still fail to comply.

3. CRPD Ratification & Enforcement Gaps

Lebanon signed the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2007 but didn't ratify it until April 2022. Despite this progress, enforcement remains weak, with no executive bodies empowered or consistent oversight in place.

Implementation in Tourism & Public Spaces

1. Pilot projects in nature reserves

UNDP, funded by Italy and led with the Ministry of Environment, has upgraded eight nature reserves (e.g., Horsh Ehden, Tannourine, Shouf) to include accessible trails, assistive devices (like joëlette chairs), and trained guides. This stands as a best-practice example of turning policy into real-world access.

2. Inclusive tourism projects (LPHU & ENAT)

The Lebanese Physical Handicapped Union (LPHU), supported by ENAT and EU funds, has implemented architectural modifications—including ramps, braille signs, audio guides—at popular tourist sites like Baalbek Fort, Tyre Beach, Byblos Old Souk, and Shouf Reserve.

These projects also include disability-sensitive training and efforts to integrate disabled persons into tourism employment.

3. Sustainable tourism strategy 2025

In May 2025, UNDP published the “Sustainable Tourism Strategy for the Mountains of Lebanon,” laying out a 10-year action plan to develop tourism—including in high-altitude, rural, and nature areas. Though accessibility is less emphasized, the Strategy frames mountains tourism as part of broader sustainable development .

Key Strengths & Challenges

Strengths

- A legal foundation exists with dedicated laws and technical norms.
- Some successful pilots in nature reserves and key tourist sites demonstrate feasibility and impact.
- Growing international support (UNDP, LPHU, ENAT, EU) provides technical and financial backing within tourism and development frameworks.

Challenges

- Routine non-compliance: Public buildings, sidewalks, transport, hotels, and restaurants largely remain inaccessible.
- Weak enforcement: No empowered authority to enforce standards, and oversight bodies (e.g., National Commission) have lapsed.
- Limited private sector uptake: Many tourism businesses lack awareness, capacity, or incentive to implement inclusion standards.
- Disability approach is medical, not rights-based: Law 220 and services remain rooted in medical needs more than inclusion or social rights .

Site or initiative highlights

Horsh Ehden, Tannourine, Shouf, Jabal Moussa: All-terrain joëlette chairs introduced; guides trained; inclusive hikes conducted

Tyre Beach: 19 Ramps, accessible toilet, dock access—all renovated through LPHU initiative

Byblos Souk & Baalbek Fort: Installation of braille/audio signage; disability-sensitive staff training

Lebanon’s policy environment is good in theory but poor in consistent application. Where concerted funding, institutional will, and international partnership converge—especially in nature reserves or high-profile heritage sites—real progress is visible. Yet, across everyday tourism infrastructure, compliance is still largely the exception. Moving forward, Lebanon needs to strengthen enforcement of architecture and transport norms, empower oversight bodies, incentivize private-sector compliance, and integrate inclusion within broader tourism strategies. The building blocks are there—but scaling up requires deliberate action and accountability.

13/ Are there any specific laws, regulations, or governmental initiatives that support or hinder inclusive tourism development? Please give full details and examples.

Lebanon has several laws and initiatives that, in theory, support the development of inclusive tourism, but significant gaps in enforcement, coordination, and funding hinder meaningful implementation. The cornerstone of Lebanon's legal framework is Law 220/2000 on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which guarantees physical accessibility (Article 26), inclusive participation in social and cultural life (Article 48), and accessible transportation (Article 58). However, the law lacks a clear implementation mechanism, enforcement body, and penalties for non-compliance. Similarly, Decree No. 7194/2011, which sets technical accessibility guidelines for public buildings—including tourist sites—has seen partial application, mostly in newer sites like the Shouf Biosphere Reserve, while older sites remain largely inaccessible due to lack of retroactive enforcement and municipal oversight. Lebanon's 2022 ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) marked a step forward, but national laws and budgetary allocations remain misaligned with these international commitments. Additionally, while draft strategies such as the 2025 Mountain Tourism Plan mention sustainability, they fall short in addressing disability inclusion or offering incentives for accessible services.

The absence of a dedicated enforcement mechanism remains a critical barrier. The National Council for Disability Affairs (NCDA) has limited authority and resources, and municipalities rarely enforce accessibility standards. There is also no budgetary support to help tourism's operators make necessary adaptations or to fund awareness campaigns, certifications, or inclusive transportation. Most progress in this field has been driven by NGOs and international donors like the LPHU, UNDP, and the EU. Compounding the issue is Lebanon's lack of accessible public transportation—buses lack ramps, sidewalks are uneven or obstructed, and most beaches, trails, and heritage sites do not provide adapted paths or services.

14/ Based on your experience, what policy changes would you recommend to enhance inclusive and sustainable tourism? Please give full details and examples.

To address these issues and move toward inclusive and sustainable tourism, Lebanon must adopt practical and coordinated policy reforms. First, establishing a national accessibility and inclusive tourism taskforce involving key ministries, NGOs, and organizations of persons with disabilities (OPDs) would provide leadership and accountability. Second, the government should introduce an accessibility certification program for tourist establishments and update and enforce building and digital accessibility standards. Financial incentives, such as grants or tax breaks, should be made available to help small tourism businesses implement accessibility upgrades. All publicly funded tourism projects must integrate inclusive design from the start, and accessible transportation must become a priority. Moreover, training for guides and hospitality staff in disability inclusion should be mandatory, and persons with disabilities must be involved in policy development and monitoring processes. Lastly, national campaigns should be launched to promote inclusive tourism as both a right and an economic opportunity. By implementing these measures, Lebanon can move beyond symbolic inclusion and toward a truly accessible, inclusive, and sustainable tourism landscape.

15/ What do you think have been the most significant outcomes of the Access Nature Program—for individuals with disabilities, local communities, and the tourism sector? Please give full details and examples.

The Access Nature Program has generated meaningful and multi-level outcomes for individuals with disabilities, local communities, and the tourism sector in Lebanon. For individuals with visual impairments, it provided, for the first time, accessible and dignified opportunities to engage with nature. Adapted trails, trained guides, and inclusive equipment enabled equal participation and created a deep sense of liberation, confidence, and belonging among participants. The program reduced social isolation and encouraged peer interaction. At the community level, the program sparked awareness and positive attitude shifts. Local residents, business owners, and youth groups, including scouts, engaged directly with persons with disabilities, challenging stereotypes and fostering empathy. Economic benefits also emerged, with guesthouses and local providers adapting to and benefiting from inclusive tourism. The program also strengthened social cohesion by bringing together diverse actors—volunteers, religious congregations, and community groups—in a common mission. In the tourism sector, Access Nature served as a live demonstration of how inclusive tourism can work, even in rural settings. It developed practical models for adaptation and service delivery, provided hands-on training to local guides and hospitality staff, and improved the quality of experiences for all visitors. These efforts built long-term capacity and created ripple effects beyond the program itself.

16/ How has the program influenced awareness, attitudes, or practices regarding accessibility in nature-based tourism? Please give full details and examples.

The Access Nature Program has had a significant and measurable impact on awareness, attitudes, and practices related to accessibility in nature-based tourism across Lebanon. Its influence has been felt at multiple levels—among local communities, tourism service providers, civil society actors, and persons with disabilities themselves. The program successfully reframed access to nature as a universal right rather than a luxury, in line with the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). By facilitating inclusive hikes and visibility of visually impaired persons in public outdoor spaces, it challenged prevailing assumptions and broadened public understanding of who can enjoy and participate in nature. Among tourism stakeholders, attitudes shifted meaningfully. Trained guides and scout leaders moved from a mindset of charity to one of respectful support and autonomy, while guesthouse owners began making simple but effective adaptations to welcome guests with disabilities. New guiding practices such as verbal descriptions, sensory engagement, and inclusive storytelling enriched the experience for all visitors, not just those with disabilities. Assistive devices like the directional bars and the selection of adapted trails further demonstrated that accessibility is achievable, even in rugged environments.

17/ What lessons can be drawn from this program that could inform future initiatives in Lebanon or similar contexts? Please give full details and examples.

The Access Nature Program demonstrates that inclusive, community-based tourism is achievable even in low-resource settings through creativity, local collaboration, and modest adaptations. It emphasizes the importance of involving persons with disabilities from the start, highlights the vital role of local partners in building trust, and shows how direct interaction can shift social attitudes. The program also proved that inclusive tourism supports rural economic development and that training in accessibility has lasting impact. Storytelling emerged as a powerful tool for advocacy, but long-term success depends on sustained efforts and integration into national tourism strategies.

18/ Is there anything else you would like to share regarding accessible tourism in Lebanon or the Access Nature Program? 19/ What hopes or visions do you have for the future of inclusive tourism in Lebanon?

The Access Nature Program has demonstrated that inclusive tourism in Lebanon is both achievable and transformative. It has shown that accessibility is not merely a human rights obligation, but also a powerful tool for community development, environmental appreciation, and national unity. What made the program particularly impactful was its ability to connect people across differences—abilities, generations, and geographies—through shared experiences in nature. In a country where mobility challenges, marginalization, and social fragmentation are ongoing issues, creating moments of solidarity and dignity in the outdoors is deeply meaningful.

Through adapted hikes, sensory engagement activities like clay modeling with herbs, herbal oil infusions, and guided tastings, the program allowed individuals—especially persons with visual impairments—to connect with Lebanon’s natural heritage in inclusive, multi-sensory ways. It offered not just physical access, but also emotional empowerment and social connection. These experiences helped reshape public perceptions of disability, proved that accessibility can be achieved even in low-resource settings, and laid the groundwork for systemic change.

However, the program also highlighted a critical gap: Lebanon still relies heavily on NGOs and short-term donor funding to carry out accessible tourism. For meaningful, long-lasting change, there must be strong government leadership and active engagement from the private sector. The success of Access Nature proves that with the right values, partnerships, and modest resources, inclusive tourism can become a national reality.

Looking ahead, my hope is that inclusive tourism becomes the standard—not the exception—in Lebanon. I envision a future where every person with a disability can spontaneously explore a heritage site, hike a trail, or book a stay at a guesthouse without needing special arrangements. Where accessibility is embedded into tourism services as a mark of quality—not charity. Where ministries collaborate with organizations of people with disabilities to co-create policies, fund inclusive infrastructure, and run nationwide awareness campaigns. And most importantly,

where persons with disabilities are not just beneficiaries, but leaders and innovators within the tourism sector.

Ultimately, I dream of a Lebanon where accessible tourism is woven into our national identity—celebrated as a symbol of pride, equality, and shared humanity.