

Climate Change

8. GENERAL CONCLUSION

This study has focused on two major issues: i) description and evaluation of sectoral baseline scenarios, and ii) development of mitigation measures for all sectors concerned. The sectors that have been studied are:

- Electricity supply,
- Electricity consumption in the residential and commercial sectors, building envelop,
- Industrial,
- Transport sector,
- Waste and
- Forestry

A summary plot of cost per Ton of CO₂ saved for selected mitigation options is shown in Fig 17. Details on each of these options were discussed in due paragraphs above.

The study has revealed the following important conclusions:

- Although some ongoing/planned government plans are useful for mitigating GHG in Lebanon, there is a lot to be done in order to have a comprehensive strategy that can lead to a substantial GHG emissions reduction for the years 1994-2040.
- Despite the fact that some mitigation scenarios are expensive to achieve, others have high benefit to cost ratio. Some others are win-win scenarios and therefore, they do not require extra investments to achieve considerable GHG emissions reduction.
- Most of the identified mitigation scenarios have important economic return on the national level beside their positive impacts on the environment.
- In the absence of an integrated economic plan linked to an environmental agenda, the identified mitigation scenarios together with the sectoral baseline scenarios make an important document for the government of Lebanon which can use them to develop national plans that are environmentally friendly and economically viable for the country.

Finally, the study has identified some concrete projects useful for reducing GHG emissions, and has set some recommendations for future work. Good efforts are needed to further elaborate these proposals, bring them to the attention of government officials and convert them into real projects