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Programme**



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Executive Committee of
the Multilateral Fund for the
Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

Nineteenth Meeting
Montreal, 8-10 May 1996

COUNTRY PROGRAMME: LEBANON

This document consists of:

- Country Programme Evaluation Sheet (prepared by the Fund Secretariat)
- Comments and Recommendations of the Fund Secretariat
- Transmittal Letter from the Government of Lebanon
- Country Programme Cover Sheet
- Country Programme (Executive Summary)

LEBANON COUNTRY PROGRAMME EVALUATION SHEET

Status of ratification of the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol

	Signature	Ratification	Entry into force
Vienna Convention (1985)		30/Mar/93	28/Jun/93
Montreal Protocol (1987)		30/Mar/93	28/Jun/93
London Amendment (1990)		31/Mar/93	29/Jun/93
Copenhagen Amendment (1992)			

Production of controlled substances: No controlled substances produced

Consumption of controlled substances (1993) 917.5 metric tonnes
923.1 weighed tonnes (ODP)

(tonnes)	CFC-11	CFC-12	CFC-113	CFC-114	CFC-115	TOTAL	Halon1211	Halon1301	TOTAL	CTC	MCF	TOTAL	Me-Br
ODS	198.0	691.0		12.5	10.9	912.4	5.0		5.0	0.1		0.1	
ODP	198.0	691.0		12.5	6.5	908.0	15.0		15.0	0.1		0.1	

Distribution of ODP by substance: CFC 98.4% Halon 1.6% CTC and MCF

Distribution of ODP by sector: Aerosol Foam Halon Refrigeration Solvent Other

Consumption (ODP tonnes): 328.5 162.0 15.0 417.5 0.1

Percent of total: 35.6% 17.5% 1.6% 45.2%

Country Programme

Duration of country programme: 10 years (1995-2005)

ODS phase out target: Halon phase out in 1994. ODS phase out in aerosol and foam sectors and in the production of commercial and industrial refrigeration by 1998. Complete phase out by 2005

Phase out priority area: Aerosol and foam sectors, and commercial and industrial refrigeration sub-sectors

Cost of activities in country programme: \$7,586,816

Strategy:

Phase out ODS through public awareness programmes, information dissemination and establishment of economic incentives, price control and other indirect measures. The Government is prepared to impose bans, duties and licenses to facilitate the conversion to non-ODS technologies. The Government will also introduce stricter laws if needed to comply with the phase out programme.

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FUND SECRETARIAT

COMMENTS

1. The Lebanon Country Programme was first submitted for consideration by the Executive Committee at its Seventeenth Meeting. The country programme was reviewed by the Fund Secretariat and recommended for approval.
2. Subsequent to the dispatch of meeting documents, the Ozone Secretariat informed the Fund Secretariat that Lebanon was not operating under Article 5 of the Montreal Protocol, since its per capita consumption was 0.32 kg. Therefore, the country programme was not considered by the Executive Committee at its Seventeenth Meeting (decision 17/1). As of January 1996, Lebanon has been reclassified as a party operating under Article 5.
3. The Country Programme conforms to the format of the approved guidelines.
4. The Government of Lebanon is submitting separately for the consideration of the Executive Committee at its Nineteenth Meeting, two investment projects on the conversion of two aerosol manufacturing plants, which will lead to elimination of 300 tonnes of CFCs.
5. In addition, eight investment ODS phase out projects in the aerosol, foam and refrigeration sectors, at an estimated cost of US \$6.4 million, have been included in the country programme. These activities are planned to be implemented in 1996 and 1997.

Institutional strengthening

6. The Country Programme includes a project proposal for the establishment of the Ozone Unit within the Ministry of Environment (institutional strengthening). The Government of Lebanon is requesting financial support for the implementation of this project totaling US \$230,000.
7. Based on the ODS consumption levels in Lebanon, analysis of similar projects so far approved by the Executive Committee, cost reductions in office equipment and software, the Fund Secretariat recommends a budget of US \$179,000 for a three-year period, with the following break-down:

Capital costs:	US \$8,000
Personnel:	US \$80,000, for the Head of the Ozone Unit and one assistant
Operational costs:	US \$75,000
Contingency:	US \$16,000 (@ 10% of the total costs).

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Fund Secretariat recommends as follows:
2. To approve the Lebanon Country Programme. Approval of the Country Programme does not denote approval of the projects identified therein or their funding levels.
3. To request the Government of Lebanon to present annually information to the Executive Committee on progress being made in the implementation of the country programme, in accordance with the decision of the Executive Committee on implementation of country programmes (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/10/40, para 135). Using the approved format, the initial report, covering the period 15 May 1996 to 31 December 1996, should be submitted to the Fund Secretariat no later than 31 March 1997.
4. To approve the amount of US \$179,000 for institutional strengthening and US \$23,270 support costs for UNEP. The activity to be included in UNEP's 1996 Work Programme.



REPUBLIQUE LIBANAISE
MINISTRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT

LE MINISTRE

435/B

Docteur El Arini
Chef du Secrétariat
Secrétariat du Fonds Multilatéral aux fins
d'application du Protocole de Montréal
Fax N° : (151) 42 81 00 68

Beirut, le 08 Mars 1996

Cher Dr. El Arini,

Le Liban a ratifié le Protocole de Montréal le 31 Mars 1993.

Sa consommation étant inférieure à 3 kg / hab., il est donc visé par les dispositions du Paragraphe 1 Article 5 du protocole.

Le Programme de Pays du Liban a été soumis au Secrétariat du Fonds Multilatéral pour approbation et financement à la 17^{ème} Réunion du Comité Exécutif.

Ce Programme de Pays a été évalué et recommandé pour approbation par le Secrétariat du Fonds Multilatéral.

Cependant à la suite d'un différend concernant les données de la population du Liban, le Secrétariat de l'Ozone a classifié le Liban comme Partie au Protocole de Montréal n'opérant pas sous l'Article 5 et le Comité Exécutif a décidé (décision 17/1) de différer la soumission du Programme de Pays et des projets qui y sont contenus. Cette situation fut maintenue jusqu'à la 7^{ème} Réunion des Parties, qui par sa décision VII / 20 a reclassifié le Liban comme Partie opérant sous l'Article 5 du Protocole de Montréal et à ce titre est à nouveau éligible pour recevoir une assistance technique et financière du Fonds Multilatéral.



REPUBLIQUE LIBANAISE
MINISTERE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT

LE MINISTRE

Nous avons l'honneur de vous transmettre pour approbation et financement le Programme de Pays. Celui-ci, réalisé sous la direction du Ministère de l'Environnement, et avec l'assistance du PNUE/IE, a permis l'élaboration d'une stratégie qui prévoit un plan d'action et par suite des projets.

Ces projets vont permettre l'élimination totale des substances appauvrissant la couche d'Ozone en l'an 2005.

Le gouvernant a approuvé l'ensemble des actions contenues dans le présent Programme de Pays, et s'assurera que leur mise en oeuvre se fera en accord avec les dispositions du Protocole de Montréal. Ainsi il pourra être modifié et soumis une nouvelle fois à l'approbation du Comité Exécutif du Fonds Multilatéral si d'autres actions s'avéraient nécessaires au bon respect du Protocole.

En attendant nous espérons que lors de sa 19^{ème} réunion le Comité Exécutif du Fonds Multilatéral approuvera le présent Programme de Pays et financera les projets qui y sont contenus.

Veuillez agréer, cher Dr. El Arini, ma haute considération.

Ministre de l'Environnement

Pierre Pharaon

COUNTRY PROGRAMME COVER SHEET

COUNTRY : LEBANON

IMPLEMENTING NATIONAL AGENCY : MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

IMPLEMENTING AGENCY : UNEP

1. PHASE OUT SCHEDULE :

SUBSTANCE	CURRENT CONSUMPTION (TONNES ODP) in 1993	CUMULATIVE CONSUMPTION UNTIL PHASE OUT (TONNES ODP)		PROPOSED YEAR FOR COMPLETE PHASE OUT
		ARTICLE-5 SCHEDULE	ACCELERATED SCHEDULE	
ANNEX A GROUP I				
CFC 11	198	5570		2005
CFC 12	691	19440		2005
CFC 114	12.5	352		2005
CFC 115	6.5	183		2005
SUBTOTAL	908	25545	3740	
ANNEX A GROUP II				
HALON 1211	15	15		1994
ANNEX B GROUP II				
CCL4	0.1	0.1		1994
TOTAL	923.1	25560.1	3740	

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

Background

Lebanon has an area of 10452 sq km with a population of 3.85 million in 1993. The population density is approx. 368 persons per sq km. The urban population represents some 80 % of the total. GNP is approx. USD 1900 per capita in 1993 (USD 2250 in 1975 before the war). Agriculture accounts for 14% of GNP, industry 26 % and service sector 60 %.

Lebanon depends entirely on imports for its ODS consumption.

Lebanon ratified the Vienna Convention on March 30, 1993 (entered into force on June 28, 1993), Montreal Protocol on March 31, 1993 (entered into force on June 29, 1993), and London amendments on March 31, 1993 (entered into force on June 29, 1993). The ratification of the Copenhagen amendments is still in process.

A National Working Committee on Ozone Depleting Substances was established in 1994. This committee has overviewed the preparation of the Country Programme.

This Country Programme was submitted to the Secretariat of the Multilateral Fund for presentation at the 17th Executive Committee Meeting, and it was reviewed and recommended for approval.

Due to a discrepancy in the accuracy of population data, provided by the country, the Ozone Secretariat classified Lebanon as non-Article 5 Party. Therefore, the Executive Committee decided at its 17th meeting, (decision 17/1) to defer the submission of the Country Programme of Lebanon and the projects included.

By its decision VII/20, the 7th Meeting of the Parties decided, inter alia that in case of any discrepancy on the accuracy of the data, the data provided by the party to the Ozone Secretariat should be used. In compliance with this decision, the Ozone Secretariat reclassified Lebanon as a Party operating under Article 5.

This country programme is now being re-submitted for the consideration of the 19th Executive Committee meeting.

Current Situation

In 1993, Lebanon imported and used 923.1 ODP Tonnes of ODS, equivalent to 0.24 Kg per capita. The main substances used are CFC 11, CFC 12, CFC 114, CFC 115, and halon 1211

In 1993, substance-wise, CFC 12 accounts for approx. 75 % of the total use, CFC 11 for 21 % and other substances for the remaining 4%.

User-wise, the refrigeration sector accounts for 38% of the total use, the air conditioning sector 7%, the aerosol sector 36% , the foam industry 18% , the fire fighting and the solvent sectors for the remaining 1%.

In Lebanon there are 15 manufacturers of industrial refrigeration equipment, one manufacturer of domestic refrigerators, and 12 major manufacturers of domestic and industrial air-conditioning equipment, three major aerosol and perfume manufacturers and 12 major foam manufacturers. All other industries use neither CFCs nor Halons.

It is forecasted that consumption will increase from its current level of 923.1 ODP Tonnes to approx. 1001 ODP Tonnes in 1995, the growth thereafter being 5% since the economical situation is more stable now that the war has ended and the country must be reconstructed rapidly. The total consumption may increase up to 2082 ODP Tonnes in the year 2010.

Implementing Phase-Out

This Country Programme relies mainly on economic and other indirect measures for phasing-out ODS. Raising awareness and information dissemination will be the primary ways for the Government to promote phase-out. The Government is prepared to impose bans, duties and licences to counter possible adverse developments. The Government expects to phase-out ODSs by the year 2005.

The following programme will be developed within the framework of the strategy:

Phase I: 1996-1998

- total ODS phase out in aerosol industries;
- total ODS phase out in foam industries;
- total ODS phase out in production of commercial and industrial refrigeration industries;
- Implementation of reduction, recovery and recycling programme during refrigeration and commercial units maintenance

Phase II: 1999-2001:

- Retrofitting of all commercial and industrial refrigeration units,
- Continuation of the reduction, recovery and recycling programme

Phase III: 2002-2005:

- The need for ODS will decline progressively due to the reduction in the number of mobile air conditioners and household refrigerators using CFCs (20% less per year)
- Total phase out of ODS

Action plan:

The table on the following page summarizes the action plan:

An Ozone Office will be established to promote the phase-out . The Institutional Strengthening project (Annex 1) is being submitted with this country programme for approval and funding to the 19th Executive Committee meeting. Lebanon is requesting US\$ 217,000 from the Multilateral Fund to implement the Institutional Strengthening project.

Two additional investment projects are being presented separately, for approval and funding, for a total of US\$ 952,986.

For the other projects identified and listed in the Country Programme, the Government will approach the Fund and/or other funding agencies at a later stage.

When applying the phase-out measures it is assumed that the total consumption of CFCs will begin decreasing after the year 1996. All ODS are expected to be phased out by the year 2005.

Project Summary Table

see the following page

PROJECT SUMMARY

PROJECT NUMBER BY ORDER OF PRIORITY	NAME OF THE PROJECT	SECTOR	STARTING YEAR	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	REDUCTION OF ODS (T ODP)	INCREMENTAL COST (\$ US)
1	OZONE OFFICE	ALL	1996	UNEP		217,000
PROJECTS BEING SUBMITTED SEPARATELY						
2	COSMALINE	AEROSOL	1996	UNIDO	89	392,350
3	ZEENI	AEROSOL	1996	UNIDO	212	560,636
SUB TOTAL						952,986
PROJECTS TO BE DEVELOPED AND PRESENTED FOR APPROVAL AND FUNDING AT A LATER DATE						
4	OPACO	REFRIGERATION AND RIGID FOAM	1996	UNIDO	55	908,160
5	CONVERSION OF SEVERAL FACTORIES PRODUCING COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL REFRIGERATORS	COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL REFRIGERATION	1996		111	1,688,310
6	AMATOURY	AEROSOL	1996		20	88,000
7	TRAINING OF TECHNICIANS	REFRIGERATION AND AIR CONDITIONING	1996	UNEP	155	200,000
8	RETROFITTING OF INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL REFRIGERATION UNITS	REFRIGERATION	1997		105	2,940,000
9	HENRI ABDALLAH	FLEXIBLE FOAM	1996	UNIDO	15	93,450
10	NASRI KARAM	FLEXIBLE FOAM	1996	UNIDO	30	186,900
11	FAP	FLEXIBLE FOAM	1996		35	218,050
12	KILZI	RIGID FOAM	1996		12	93,960
SUB TOTAL						6,416,830
TOTAL						7,586,816

2. ACTION PLAN

DURATION	SECTOR	DESCRIPTION OF ACTION	INTENDED EFFECT	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	ESTIMATED COST (US \$)
I. INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING					
1996-1997	ALL	OZONE OFFICE	INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT TO THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL	UNEP	217,000
FROM 1996	ALL	BAN ON IMPORTS OF ODS CONTAINING EQUIPMENT	TO REDUCE THE FUTURE CONSUMPTION OF ODS	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT	
FROM 1996	ALL	BAN ON USE OF ALL ODS EXCEPT THOSE CURRENTLY USED	TO PREVENT IMPORT OF NEW ODS	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT	
FROM 1996	ALL	CREATION OF A SYSTEM OF INCENTIVES FOR REDUCTION, RECOVERY AND RECYCLING OF ODS	TO REDUCE THE NEEDS OF IMPORTS	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT	
FROM 1998	ALL	BAN ON CFC USE IN ALL INDUSTRIES PRODUCTION PROCESSES	PHASE OUT ODS IN INDUSTRIES	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT,	
FROM 1996	REFRIGERATION AND AIR CONDITIONING	REVIEW THE TRAINING PROGRAMMES OF THE INSTITUTES SPECIALISED IN REFRIGERATION AND AIR CONDITIONING	SET UP OF LICENSING SYSTEM OF TECHNICIANS	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT	
SUB TOTAL					217,000
II. INDUSTRIAL SECTOR ACTIVITIES BEING PRESENTED SEPARATELY					
1996-1997	AEROSOL	CONVERSION TO LPG OF 1 AEROSOL FACTORY	PHASE OUT 89 ODP TONNES OF CFC 11	UNIDO	392,350
1996-1997	AEROSOL	RETROACTIVE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO A FACTORY FILLING AEROSOL ALREADY CONVERTED	PHASE OUT OF 212 ODP TONNES OF CFC 12	UNIDO	560,636
SUB TOTAL					952,986
III. INDUSTRIAL SECTOR ACTIVITIES TO BE FURTHER DEVELOPED (ONLY INDICATIVE)					
1996-1997	REFRIGERATION	CONVERSION OF FACTORY PRODUCING HOUSEHOLD REFRIGERATORS	PHASE OUT OF 55 ODP TONNES OF CFC 11 AND CFC 12	UNIDO	908,160
1996-1997	REFRIGERATION	CONVERSION OF SEVERAL FACTORIES PRODUCING COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL REFRIGERATORS	PHASE OUT OF 111 ODP TONNES OF CFC 11, CFC 12 AND CFC 115	TO BE APPROACHED	1,688,310
1996-1997	AEROSOL	CONVERSION TO LPG OF 1 AEROSOL FACTORY	PHASE OUT 20 ODP TONNES OF CFC 12	UNIDO	88,000
1996-1997	REFRIGERATION AND AIR CONDITIONING	TRAINING OF TECHNICIANS SERVICING DOMESTIC AND COMMERCIAL REFRIGERATORS AND AIR CONDITIONED CARS	REDUCTION OF ODS USED DURING MAINTENANCE: PHASE OUT OF 155 ODP TONNES OF ODS	UNEP	200,000
1996-1997	FOAM	CONVERSION OF FOUR FACTORIES PRODUCING FLEXIBLE AND RIGID FOAM	PHASE OUT OF 92 ODP TONNES OF CFC 11	UNIDO FOR TWO FACTORIES	592,360
1997-1998	REFRIGERATION	RETROFITTING OF LARGE INSTALLATION OF COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL REFRIGERATION	PHASE OUT OF 105 ODP TONNES	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT	2,940,000
SUB TOTAL					6,418,830
TOTAL					7,586,816

3. PROJECT SUMMARY

PROJECT NUMBER BY ORDER OF PRIORITY	NAME OF THE PROJECT	SECTOR	STARTING YEAR	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	REDUCTION OF ODS (T ODP)	INCREMENTAL COST (\$ US)
1	OZONE OFFICE	ALL	1996	UNEP		217,000
PROJECTS BEING SUBMITTED SEPARATELY						
2	COSMALINE	AEROSOL	1996	UNIDO	89	392,350
3	ZEENI	AEROSOL	1996	UNIDO	212	560,636
SUB TOTAL						952,986
PROJECTS TO BE FURTHER DEVELOPED AND PRESENTED FOR APPROVAL AND FUNDING AT A LATER DATE						
4	OPACO	REFRIGERATION AND RIGID FOAM	1996	UNIDO	55	908,160
5	CONVERSION OF SEVERAL FACORIES PRODUCING COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL REFRIGERATORS	COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL REFRIGERATION	1996		111	1,688,310
6	AMATOURY	AEROSOL	1996		20	88,000
7	TRAINING OF TECHNICIANS	REFRIGERATION AND AIR CONDITIONING	1996	UNEP	155	200,000
8	RETROFITTING OF INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL REFRIGERATION UNITS	REFRIGERATION	1997		105	2,940,000
9	HENRI ABDALLAH	FLEXIBLE FOAM	1996	UNIDO	15	93,450
10	NASRI KARAM	FLEXIBLE FOAM	1996	UNIDO	30	186,900
11	FAP	FLEXIBLE FOAM	1996		35	218,050
12	KILZI	RIGID FOAM	1996		12	93,960
SUB TOTAL					839	6,416,830
TOTAL						7,586,816

4. COSTS

COST OF ACTIVITIES AND PROJECTS IN COUNTRY PROGRAMME: US\$ 7,586,816

MULTILATERAL FUND CONTRIBUTION SOUGHT: US\$ 217,000

ESTIMATED COST EFFECTIVENESS OF PHASE-OUT: US\$ 8.2/KG

ANNEX 1: PROJECT PROPOSAL: No.1

COUNTRY:	LEBANON
PROJECT TITLE:	CREATION OF AN OZONE UNIT
NATIONAL EXECUTING AGENCY:	THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
IMPLEMENTING AGENCY:	UNEP
SECTORS COVERED:	ALL
ODS CONSUMPTION BY SECTORS COVERED:	923.1 ODP TONNES IN 1993
PROJECT DURATION:	THREE YEARS
PROJECT IMPACT:	1-PREPARATION IMPLEMENTATION, AND MONITORING (DATA AND INFORMATION COLLECTION) OF PHASE-OUT ACTIVITIES ACCORDING TO THE ACTION PLAN INCLUDED IN THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME. 2-IMPROVING THE CAPACITY OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION RESPONSIBLE FOR ODS USE AND CONTROL. 3-CONTRIBUTION BY THE COUNTRY TO THE PROTECTION OF THE OZONE LAYER.

INTRODUCTION

The Action Plan included in the Country Programme will be implemented in co-operation with Governmental and semi-governmental institutions as well as with bodies presenting private businesses and NGOs like ALME. It is necessary to create interim structures for the preparation and implementation of specific phase-out projects. The Ozone Unit is one of such structures.

ORGANISATION OF THE OZONE UNIT

The Ozone Unit comes under the Ministry Of Environment.

The Ozone Unit will be supported by the National Working Committee on Ozone Depleting Substances by way of expediting supporting actions needed from other Government or industry bodies. Industry associations will be incorporated in the implementation and phase-out measures, especially in proposed projects.

THE OZONE OFFICE TEAM

Technical and administrative support will be provided by the Ozone Unit Team, which is made up of two professionals, and one secretary.

ACTIVITIES AND SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

If the Ozone Unit is to reach the objectives as described in the Country Programme, it will have to undertake several activities, such as follows:

- 1- Take part in defining criteria for setting import bans and/or taxes and duties for substances and products possibly entering into the market, in addition to the substances and products currently used.
- 2- Establish an effective co-operation with customs authorities to follow-up and monitor the imports of ODSs, and ODS containing products, according to the international harmonised system. Enhance the follow-up of the imports of the transitional substances.
- 3- Prepare an annual report to the Ozone Secretariat, as required under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol, and set up a data bank, covering the imports and use of ODSs and related substances as well as possible substitutes.
- 4- Be responsible for the preparation and implementation of the training project, and responsible for the preparation of the proposed retrofitting (refrigeration) project.
- 5- Initiate co-operation with the concerned authorities and institutes to introduce substitutes/alternatives for halon.

6- Contact representatives of the public media to distribute information regarding the harmful effects of ODS use, and how to reduce and refrain the use of ODSs.

7- Contact international agencies and other NGOs operating in Lebanon to seek co-operation and support in the implementation of the phase-out.

8- Promote and coordinate all phase-out activities being undertaken in the country (by Government and Industry),

9- Provide assistance to Industry and Government bodies which are undertaking phase-out activities. The assistance could be in the way of direct response to queries providing required background material or facilitating contact with international experts or implementing agencies,

10- Receive, collect, analyse and disseminate information on the issues involved in ozone layer protection.

11- Submit to the Executive Committee a progress report on the implementation of the country programme on a yearly basis, following the format approved by the Committee (UNEP/Ozl.Pro/ExCom/13/47 Annex II).

12- Submit regular progress reports to UNEP IE, as per the project requirements, on the implementation of the Institutional Strengthening project.

The Ozone Unit will be responsible for developing an effective system to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the projects and other phase-out measures included in the action Plan. The monitoring and evaluation function will have the following components, such as:

1- Gathering information available from the customs, the authorities and the industrial users regarding imports and use of ODSs and check these figures against the planned consumption figures.

2- Gathering data and information from end users of ODS containing products and evaluating the field impacts of the measures implemented.

3- Organise work shops with the industrial operators and businesses involved to assess the feasibility of phase-out measures.

4- Assess the effectiveness and impacts of the projects to be implemented. Check impacts against the planned consumption figures.

5- Review and assess in detail the supply situation and prices of refrigerants for household and commercial refrigeration equipment to check the possible actions needed, and its market impact. Design a refrigerant management plan to minimize the impact.

PROJECT BUDGET

The budget to be provided by the Government of Lebanon amounts to USD 255,000 over a period of three years. The budget covers the following costs:

- * Office space and furniture, electricity, maintenance
- * Vehicles and drivers, fuel and maintenance
- * Other local transportation costs
- * Basic salaries for the support staff of the office
- * Honorariums and expenses for specialised Lebanese consultants

BUDGET REQUESTED FROM THE MULTILATERAL FUND

This budget which amounts to USD 217.000 is intended to cover a period of three years.

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
Capital Expenditure				
Personal Computer	4000			
Modem & Stabiliser	1000			
Printer	3000			
Software	1000			
Fax-machine	1500			
Typewriter	500			
Subtotal	11000	-	-	11000
Recurring Expenses				
Personnel Incentives 2 Professional Staff	36000	36000	36000	
Support Staff	6000	6000	6000	
Subtotal	42000	42000	42000	126000
Operating costs				
Paper, Printing etc.	6000	6000	6000	
Official Travel.	3000	3000	3000	
Telecommunications	4000	4000	4000	
Servicing for Equipment	--			
Awareness and Sensibilization of professional and general public	14000	13500	13500	
Subtotal	27000	26500	26500	80000
GRAND TOTAL	80000	68500	68500	217000