



**Programme des
Nations Unies pour
l'environnement**



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COMITÉ EXÉCUTIF
DU FONDS MULTILATÉRAL AUX FINS
D'APPLICATION DU PROTOCOLE DE MONTRÉAL
Quarante et unième réunion
Montréal, 17 - 19 décembre 2003

PROGRAMME DE PAYS : LIBÉRIA

Ce document comprend:

- Fiche d'évaluation du programme de pays (préparée par le Secrétariat du Fonds multilatéral)
- Observations et recommandations du Secrétariat du Fonds multilatéral
- Lettre de présentation du gouvernement du Libéria
- Fiche de couverture du programme de pays
- Programme de pays (sommaire analytique)

FICHE D'ÉVALUATION DU PROGRAMME DE PAYS DU LIBÉRIA

Unité de l'ozone, Agence pour la protection de l'environnement

État de ratification de la Convention de Vienne et du Protocole de Montréal

	Signature	Ratification	Entrée en vigueur
Convention de Vienne (1985)		15 janvier 1996	14 avril 1996
Protocole de Montréal (1987)		15 janvier 1996	14 avril 1996
Amendement de Londres (1990)		15 janvier 1996	14 avril 1996
Amendement de Copenhague		15 janvier 1996	14 avril 1996
Amendement de Montréal (1997)			
Amendement de Beijing (1999)			

Production de substances réglementées : Aucune production de substances réglementées

Consommation de substances réglementées (2002) : 40,2 tonnes
52,5 tonnes pondérées (PAO)

(tonnes)	CFC-11	CFC-12	CFC-113	CFC-114	CFC-115	TOTAL	Halon 121	Halon 130	TOTAL	CTC	MCF	TOTAL	Br-Me
SAO		32,0			1,7	33,7	6,5		6,5				
PAO		32,0			1,0	33,0	19,5		19,5				

Répartition des PAO par substance:	CFC	62,9 %	Halons	37,1 %	CTC et MCF		Br-Me
Répartition des PAO par secteur:	Aérosols	Mousses	Halons	Réfrigération	Solvants	Autre	Br-Me
Consommation (tonnes PAO) :	0,0	0,0	19,5	33,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Pourcentage du total :			37,1 %	62,9 %			

PROTOCOLE DE MONTRÉAL (tonnes PAO)	CFC	Halons	Bromure de méthyle
Consommation de référence	33,0	19,5	
Consommation permise en 2005	16,5	9,8	

Source : Programme de pays (2003)

Programme de pays

Durée du programme de pays :	5 ans (2004-2008)
Niveau d'élimination de SAO visé :	Réduction de 85 % de la consommation de CFC d'ici la fin de 2006. Élimination complète d'ici 2010.
Secteurs d'élimination prioritaires :	Secteur de l'entretien de l'équipement de réfrigération et secteur des halons
Coût des activités du programme de pays :	570 000 \$

Stratégie :

La stratégie d'élimination du gouvernement, qui est fondée sur les cadres juridiques et les politiques économiques et industrielles d'ordre général existants, a pour objet de minimiser la consommation de SAO et les coûts pour les industries et les consommateurs et de continuer à répondre à la demande pour des produits à base de SAO essentiels sans compromettre les objectifs du Protocole de Montréal. Le gouvernement propose également d'adopter une réglementation socialement acceptable et économiquement viable.

OBSERVATIONS ET RECOMMANDATIONS DU SECRETARIAT DU FONDS MULTILATÉRAL

DESCRIPTION

1. L'étude sur la consommation de SAO menée pendant la préparation du programme de pays/PGF du Libéria, en 2002, révèle que le Libéria a consommé au total environ 32,6 tonnes PAO de CFC, représentant la consommation totale, pour l'entretien de réfrigérateurs domestiques (18,0 tonnes PAO), de réfrigérateurs industriels et commerciaux (2,9 tonnes PAO) et de climatiseurs d'automobile (11,7 tonnes PAO). De plus, 19,5 tonnes PAO de halon 1211 ont été importées aux fins d'utilisation à l'aéroport de Monrovia.
2. Il y a quatre entreprises de fabrication de mousse souple au Libéria, qui ont toutes reconverti leurs activités de gonflage de la mousse à une technologie à base de chlorure de méthylène vers la fin des années 1990. Ces entreprises ont consommé une quantité totale de 10 tonnes PAO de CFC-11.
3. Un comité national sur les SAO a été créé à titre d'organe consultatif au service de l'Agence pour la protection de l'environnement, sur toutes les questions reliées aux SAO.
4. Le gouvernement du Libéria propose d'adopter des mesures législatives et une réglementation afin de contrôler les importations de SAO et d'équipement à base de SAO. Une taxe spéciale devrait être imposée sur toutes les SAO importées au pays afin d'encourager le remplacement des SAO. Les revenus créés par cette taxe serviront à financer les activités de l'Unité de l'ozone, du Comité national sur les SAO et la dissémination d'information.
5. Le système d'octroi de permis sera mis sur pied au sein de la Commission nationale sur l'environnement et du ministère de l'Agriculture (tous les importateurs devront faire une demande de permis avant d'importer des SAO dans le pays). Ce système facilitera la collecte de données sur les SAO, aidera à prévenir le commerce illégal des SAO et encouragera la transition à des technologies sans SAO. Des pénalités seront imposées afin de prévenir les importations illégales de SAO et/ou d'équipement à base de SAO.
6. Le gouvernement est engagé à éliminer la consommation de SAO conformément au calendrier d'élimination du Protocole de Montréal.
7. Le programme de pays comprend un projet pour la création d'une Unité de l'ozone au sein de l'Agence pour la protection de l'environnement. Le gouvernement du Libéria demande une somme totale de 140 000 \$US pour la mise en œuvre de ce projet. Les observations et les recommandations du Secrétariat du Fonds multilatéral au sujet de cette demande sont présentées dans le document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/18.
8. Le programme de pays comprend également une proposition de projet de PGF. Le gouvernement du Libéria demande la somme de 625 845 \$US pour la mise en œuvre de ce projet. Les observations et les recommandations du Secrétariat du Fonds multilatéral au sujet de cette demande sont présentées dans le document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/43.

9. Le programme de pays comprend, en outre, un volet d'assistance technique visant à protéger la santé et la sécurité au travail des individus qui manipulent le chlorure de méthylène lors de la fabrication de mousse souple (78 000 \$US).

OBSERVATIONS

10. Le Secrétariat de l'ozone a pris note que la section A du document émis par le Secrétariat de l'ozone sur l'état de la mise en œuvre des recommandations du Comité d'application sur les questions de non-conformité et les faits saillants des situations possibles de non-conformité découlant des données rapportées en vertu de l'Article 7 du Protocole de Montréal (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ImpCom/31/2) rapportent que le Libéria ne s'est pas encore conformé aux décisions XIV/14 et XIV/16 (relatives à la transmission de données en vertu de l'article 7).

11. Le Secrétariat a aussi attiré l'attention sur la décision 38/12 du Comité exécutif, qui prie instamment les agences d'exécution responsables d'un projet de renforcement des institutions dans un pays ne possédant pas de données de référence en vue de la conformité de s'assurer que les pays ont reçu toute l'assistance possible pour rapporter leurs données de référence et décrire leur situation au Secrétariat de l'ozone avant que les projets (autres que les projets de renforcement des institutions) ne soient préparés et présentés au Comité exécutif.

12. Sur la base des décisions ci-dessus, le Secrétariat a suggéré que le gouvernement du Libéria fasse parvenir une lettre officielle au Secrétariat de l'ozone, dans laquelle il rapporte le niveau de consommation de SAO en vertu des données recueillies pendant la préparation du programme de pays, et demande conseil au Secrétariat de l'ozone à savoir si les dernières données sur la consommation rapportées dans le programme de pays peuvent être considérées comme les données de référence du Libéria pour les raisons fournies dans le programme de pays (p. ex., la non-disponibilité de données sur la consommation de SAO pour la période 1995-1997 en raison de conflits internes qui ont duré une décennie et des perturbations économiques que ceux-ci ont causées). Le Secrétariat a aussi proposé que le gouvernement de l'Allemagne (coopération bilatérale) et le PNUE aident le gouvernement du Libéria à présenter le plan d'action au Comité d'application, comme le propose le gouvernement dans le programme de pays, afin d'assurer la conformité aux dispositions du Protocole de Montréal.

13. Par la suite, le gouvernement de l'Allemagne et le PNUE ont informé le Secrétariat du Fonds multilatéral que le gouvernement du Libéria a fait parvenir ses données sur la consommation de SAO au Secrétariat de l'ozone et a demandé que les données de 2002 sur la consommation de CFC soient utilisées comme niveau de référence en vue de la conformité.

Assistance technique dans le secteur des mousses

14. Le Secrétariat a souligné que le programme d'assistance technique visant à protéger la santé et la sécurité au travail des individus qui manipulent le chlorure de méthylène lors de la fabrication de mousse souple ne représente pas un coût différentiel et que, par conséquent, il est inadmissible. La proposition de projet a ensuite été retirée.

RECOMMANDATIONS

15. Le Secrétariat du Fonds multilatéral recommande l'approbation du programme de pays du Libéria, en précisant que l'approbation du programme de pays n'entraîne pas l'approbation des projets qu'il contient ni leurs niveaux de financement. Le programme de pays du Libéria est approuvé sous réserve des décisions qui peuvent être prises par les Parties après l'examen par le Comité d'application des données sur la consommation rapportées par le gouvernement du Libéria en vertu de l'article 7.

16. Le gouvernement du Libéria doit remettre chaque année au Comité exécutif, un rapport sur les progrès réalisés dans la mise en œuvre du programme de pays, conformément à la décision du Comité exécutif sur la mise en œuvre des programmes de pays (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/10/40, par. 135). Le premier rapport, qui sera présenté selon le mode approuvé et qui visera la période du 1^{er} janvier 2004 au 31 décembre 2004, doit être remis au Secrétariat du Fonds multilatéral avant le 1^{er} mai 2005.

**NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL COMMISSION OF LIBERIA**

P. O. BOX 4024
5TH STREET, SINKOR
MONROVIA, LIBERIA



November 10, 2003

To: Chief Officer
Multilateral Fund For the
Implementation of the Montreal Protocol
Fax: (514) 282-0068

Subject: Endorsement Letter for the Country Programme
For the Phase Out of the Ozone Depleting Substances in Liberia

Dear Chief Officer,

I have the honor to present my compliments and herewith submit the Country Programme for the Phase Out of the Ozone Depleting Substances in Liberia to you as well as to the Secretariat of Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol to be considered for Multilateral Fund available financial support for its implementation. In this regard, I would like to inform you that the Country Programme Plan for the Phase Out of the Ozone Depleting Substances in Liberia is fully endorsed by the National Environmental Commission. UNEP will implement the Country Programme and GTZ will implement the Refrigerants Management Plan. UNEP will also implement the Institutional Strengthening and the Customs Training Projects.

We are pleased to ensure that the Government of Republic of Liberia is highly committed to the implementation of the plan for the phase out of Ozone depleting substance as stipulated in this plan.

We hope that the Country Programme will get approve in the 41st Meeting of Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund in December 2003.

Kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Fodee Kromah, Ph.D.
Executive Director

National Environmental Commission of Liberia

Cc: Marco Gonzalez
Executive Secretary
Ozone Secretariat
Fax: (254 20) 62 39 13, 623601
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Chief Energy and Ozone Action Unit
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COUNTRY PROGRAMME COVER SHEET

COUNTRY: LIBERIA

LEAD NATIONAL AGENCY: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

LEAD IMPLEMENTING AGENCY: UNEP

DATE RECEIVED: OCTOBER 2003

PERIOD COVERED BY COUNTRY: 2004-2008
PROGRAMME

1. PHASE OUT SCHEDULE

SUBSTANCE	CURRENT CONSUMPTION (TONS X ODP) 2002	PLANNED TOTAL CONSUMPTION UNTIL PHASE-OUT (TONS X ODP) 2002-2010	PLANNED YEAR OF COMPLETE PHASE-OUT
CFC-12	32	69	2010
CFC-115	<1	<1	2010
HALON-1211	19.5	29	2010
TOTAL	53	99	

2.0 GOVERNMENT ACTION PLAN

YEAR	DESCRIPTION OF ACTION	SECTOR	INTENDED EFFECT	ESTIMATED COST (US\$)
2002	Establishment of Ozone Office (Unit)	All	Provide monitoring and co-ordination	128,000
2003	Establishment of National Committee on ODS	All	Provide monitoring and co-ordination	
2004-2006	Public Awareness Campaign	All	Create Awareness	
2004-2006	Strengthening institutional framework	All	Provide monitoring and co-ordination	
2004-2006	Establishment of monitoring system for ODS imports, uses and Introduction of import licensing system	All	Ensure compliance with Protocol	
2004-2006	Enactment of regulations and provision of incentives and penalties	All	To ensure compliance with Action Plan	
2004-2006	Certification of refrigeration engineers and technicians	Refrigeration	To ensure improved servicing	436,720
2004-	Establishment of National	Refrigeration	To supervise activities	

2006	Committee on Improved Refrigeration Practices (NCIRP)		of refrigeration sector	
2004-2006	Improvement in servicing and maintenance of refrigeration equipment	Refrigeration	To reduce consumption of CFCs during servicing	
2004-2006	Training of refrigeration engineers and technicians	Refrigeration	Ensure improved servicing and maintenance practices	
2004	Improvement in the supply of nitrogen for servicing of refrigeration equipment	Refrigeration	To guarantee availability of nitrogen to reduce consumption of CFCs	
2004-2006	Introduction of Inspection scheme for imported refrigerators	Refrigeration	To reduce consumption of CFCs	
2004-2006	Introduction of retrofitting of industrial refrigeration systems	Refrigeration	To ensure adoption of proper retrofitting techniques	
2004-2006	Establishment of National Refrigeration Demonstration Centre Implementation of Train the Trainer Programme; Continuous training in Improved Servicing and Maintenance Practices in Refrigeration Sector;	Refrigeration	Trained technicians; To ensure reduction in ODS consumption.	
2004-2006	Incentive Programme for Commercial and Industrial refrigeration End-User Sector, Mobile Air-Conditioning (MAC) Project; Customs Training Programme; Monitoring of all activities within the RMP.	Refrigeration	To ensure reduction in ODSs consumption.	

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

The Montreal Protocol is an international agreement that aims at reducing and eventually phasing-out the production and use of Chlorofluorocarbons and Halons. The Protocol came into force in January 1989 and has since been ratified by 184 countries as of June 2003.

The Protocol, since its inception, has gone through four amendments that aim at accelerating the phase-out of these Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS). The amendments include the London Amendment of 1990, Copenhagen Amendment of 1992, Montreal Amendment of 1997 and Beijing Amendment of 2000.

The London Amendment was decided by the Second Meeting of the Parties in 1990, where controls on Annex B substances were added. At this meeting, the phase out schedules of Annex A substances were also accelerated. The amendment requires a complete phase-out of CFCs and halons by 2000, but developing countries with a calculated per capita consumption of Annex A substances below 0.3 kg (Article 5 countries) were allowed 10 years grace period to phase-out their use of ODS. It was also noted under the amendment that ODSs used in export products have to be phased-out by 2000, as the ten years grace period provision only applies to ODS used to meet domestic needs.

The London Amendment also provides (in Article 10) for a financial mechanism (Multilateral Ozone Fund) to assist Article 5 Paragraph 1 countries to comply with the control measures of the Protocol. An initial sum of US\$ 240 million dollars was allocated to the fund by non-Article 5 countries (industrialized countries) for the period 1991-1993. Additional contributions totaling US\$ 445 million were also committed for the period 1994-6, US\$ 466 million for 1997-9 and US\$ 440 million for 2000-2002.

Liberia became a party to the Vienna Convention, Montreal Protocol as well as the London and Copenhagen Amendments on January 1, 1996

The consumption of ODS for 2002 was 52 ODP tons. This implies a per capita ODS consumption of 0.01 kg. This means that Liberia falls under the category of Article 5 Paragraph 1 countries, and thus qualifies for a ten year delay in the phase out of ODS. It is also eligible to receive technical and financial assistance from the Multilateral Fund. Currently Liberia is temporarily categorized as an Article 5 Paragraph 1 country, pending receipt of the country's complete split data.

Use of ODSs in Liberia

There is no production of ODSs in Liberia. These substances are all imported by a limited number of local distributors and directly by the ODS-using companies. The total import of CFCs has been estimated at approximately 33 metric tons (MT) in 2002 of which CFC-12 account for almost 99%. Approximately 0.4 metric ton of CFC-115 was used in the composite refrigerant CFC-502 consisting of 49% HCFC-22 and 51% CFC-115. Consumption of halon-1211 was estimated at 6.5 metric tons. There were no records of any importation of carbon tetrachloride, methyl chloroform or methyl bromide. In terms of ODP weighted ODS consumption, the total has been estimated at 52 ODP tons (Tables 2.1).

The dominant part (84%) of consumption of controlled ODS is used for servicing of existing refrigeration equipment and to a minor extent also for installation of new equipment

In the early 1990's, Liberia experienced a decline in the use of CFCs as blowing agents in the manufacturing of flexible foam, when three of the largest manufacturer switched to methylene chloride due to awareness of the ozone issue. The use of CFCs as propellants for aerosols stopped around 1980.

Methodology of the Country Programme Preparation

The methodology for the preparation of the Country Programme involved one mission to Liberia in April 2003 with the purpose of collecting demand figures and other relevant data, discussing institutional and policy framework with industry leaders and government officials, and identifying project activities which may qualify for support from the Multilateral Fund. Cost estimates were then made for the different actions and projects, based on consultations with specialists both in Liberia and abroad in the fields of refrigeration and flexible foam.

Critical Assumptions

In order to estimate the total incremental costs of ODS phase-out in Liberia, the most plausible substitution techniques were identified and costed, based on up-to-date information contained in the UNEP Technical Options and the Refrigeration, Air Conditioning and Heat Pumps, Technical Options Committee Reports.

The incremental costs estimated for Liberia comprise three elements:

- user costs, i.e. costs incurred at the level of manufacturers of ODS using products, including incremental capital and operations costs, costs of re-training of personnel, and research and development in connection with adaptation to ODS free technology, and the costs of technical assistance and support;
- consumer costs, i.e. incremental costs arising from forced early replacement of domestic refrigerators and extra costs of purchasing CFC free refrigerators instead of cheap second-hand CFC-12 refrigerators;
- government costs for institutional strengthening to ensure effective implementation of the Protocol.

The analyses in this report are based on a number of assumptions of which the most crucial are listed below:

- ODSs continue to be available in sufficient quantities to meet demand up to the year 2010 at current prices,
- unconstrained demand grows at a typical rate of 5-15% per year.

Phase-out Scenario

Since Liberia has only six years to phase out her ODSs, only one phase-out scenario (allowable phase-out scenario) is selected and analysed for Liberia. This allowable phase-out scenario is characterised by the full utilisation of the 10-year delay provision in the Protocol. It postpones ODSs phase-out until the latest possible date while keeping the country within the limits of the Montreal Protocol.

The various measures outlined in the Country Programme like better servicing and maintenance procedures can be achieved without increasing the cost of the phase-out significantly. These issues show that under the current situation, the allowable phase-out scenario is the most likely and desirable for Liberia.

Recommended Phase-out Strategy

This strategy adopted for Liberia proposes a freeze in the consumption of ODSs at 1995, 1996 and 1997 average consumption levels of by 1999, 50% reduction by 2005, 85% reduction by 2007 and 100%

reduction by 2010. In view of the unavailability of ODSs consumption data for the period 1995 to 1997 due to a decade of war and related economic disruption, consumption figures for 2002 are used as the base year.

This strategy will ensure compliance with the provisions of the Protocol and further reflect on Government's objectives to minimise Liberia's consumption of ODSs while at the same time reducing the cost associated with the country's industries and consumers. This is also in accordance with projects proposed for financing from the Multilateral Fund and in agreement with the aim of the Fund to provide incentives for the eventual phase-out of ODSs by 2010.

Action Plan

The objective of the Action Plan is to phase-out the consumption of ODSs in Liberia in compliance with the Montreal Protocol as ratified by the Liberian Government, and in accordance with the recommended ODS phase-out strategy.

The Action Plan covers an initial period of five years from the first quarter of 2004 to the end of 2008. The plan comprises the introduction of Government initiatives to effectively regulate and monitor the use of ODSs, and a series of proposed projects in the ODS end user sectors some of which are seen as prerequisites for implementation of the phase-out schedule.

Government Actions:

Two of the basic actions included in the plan have already been initiated with effect from the beginning of 2003.

The relevant institutional framework for the implementation of the Action Plan has been created through the establishment of the National Committee for ODS (NACODS), which includes representatives from key Government institutions as well as representatives of different user associations. The Committee is to advise the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on all issues related to ODSs. Furthermore, under the EPA, a special Ozone Office has been created. This Office acts as a secretariat for the Committee and is expected to undertake a coordinating as well as a monitoring function of all activities concerning the phasing-out of ODSs. Three Task Groups of the Committee on Programme Implementation, Refrigeration and Foam Sectors will assist in the work of the office through periodic reviews of progress of actions.

Other proposed Government Actions include:

Introduction of Regulatory Measures

The proposed regulatory measures include a schedule of bans on the use of ODSs for specific purposes at specifically given dates, in accordance with the recommended phase-out strategy; a special ODS tax on imports of all controlled substances to encourage initial substitution of ODSs in easily substitutable applications; and tax exemptions for imports of ODS conserving or benign technology and non-ODS containing products. A local legal consultant will assist in preparing a full schedule of regulatory measures and draft regulations for consideration of the Government through the National Committee on ODS. An economic consultant will also assess the impact of these regulations and cost implications.

Import/Export Licensing System

An import/Export Licensing System is expected to be established to allow the monitoring and controlling of ODS in and out of the country. The system will facilitate the smooth transition towards non-ODS technology

by providing, clear signal to importers, wholesalers and industry about the maximum quantities of ODS permitted to be imported each year into the country until phase-out date. The key elements of the import/export licensing system in Liberia include the following:

- Legal basis, structure and functioning of the Licensing system;
- Import restrictions for ODS (quota, bans);
- Seized ODSs and ODSs based equipment;
- Recording of Data, data management and reporting;
- Monitoring and evaluation;
- Introduction of certification arrangements for refrigeration engineers & technicians, and
- Information dissemination.

Project Proposals:

Seven (7) projects under two main sectors are proposed for funding from the Multilateral Fund. The sectors are Institutional Strengthening, Refrigeration and Foam sectors

The projects comprise the following:

- A) Project ISN 1:** Institutional strengthening for the phase-out of ozone depletion substances
- B) Project-R1-** Refrigeration Sector Projects

Six (6) sub-projects that aim at eliminating the use of ODS within the refrigeration sector are proposed. These sub-projects include:

- 1) Implementation of train-the-trainer/National Refrigeration Demonstration Centre Programmes
- 2) Improved servicing and maintenance in Code of Good Refrigeration Practices – Recovery and Recycling Project
- 3) Incentive Programme for Commercial and Industrial Refrigeration End-User Sector, (Detailed description included in RMP)
- 4) Mobile Air-Conditioning (MAC) Project; (Detailed description included in RMP)
- 5) Customs Training Programme; (Detailed description included in RMP)
- 6) Monitoring of all activities within the RMP. (Detailed description included in RMP)

Table 4.4 shows the proposed phasing and duration of the proposed projects. The projects will be initiated as soon as the Government secures funds for their implementation from the Multilateral Fund.

The total incremental costs of the proposed Government Action Plan are estimated at US \$564,720 at 2003 prices.

It is proposed that the Multilateral Fund cater for all incremental costs not covered by other funding sources. Once the incremental costs of the proposed projects are approved by the Multilateral Fund, appropriate fund-handling mechanisms will be set up.

Project ISN: Institutional Strengthening Project

The purpose of the project is to strengthen the capability of the Environmental Protection Agency to coordinate the implementation of Liberia's Country Programme to phase out the use of ODSs.

Projects R-1& 2: Improved Servicing and Maintenance within the Refrigeration Sector

The purpose of the project is to create a lasting improvement of the maintenance and servicing procedures currently being employed within the refrigeration sector in Liberia through training and supervisory programmes for technicians, introduction of recycling and strengthening of training institutions etc. The project will cover procedures related to all kinds of refrigeration equipment in use.

Budget and Financing of Activities 2004-2008

Tables 4.1 - 4.4 give a breakdown of costs of the Action Plan by components and by year of implementation. It is proposed that all the costs are incremental project costs to be funded by the Multilateral Fund. The costs of the proposed Government Action Plan are covered by the Fund as an institutional support project. Once the incremental costs of the proposed projects are approved by the Multilateral Fund, appropriate funds handling mechanisms will be set up.

The total cost of the Action Plan is US\$564,720.00