



**Programa de las  
Naciones Unidas  
para el Medio Ambiente**

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COMITÉ EJECUTIVO DEL FONDO MULTILATERAL  
PARA LA APLICACIÓN DEL  
PROTOCOLO DE MONTREAL  
Cuadragésima Primera Reunión  
Montreal, 17 al 19 de diciembre de 2003

**PROGRAMA DE PAÍS: LIBERIA**

Este documento consta de:

- Hoja de evaluación de programa de país (preparada por la Secretaría del Fondo Multilateral)
- Comentarios y recomendaciones de la Secretaría del Fondo Multilateral
- Carta de transmisión del Gobierno de Liberia
- Portada de programa de país
- Programa de país (Resumen ejecutivo)

## HOJA DE EVALUACIÓN DEL PROGRAMA DE PAÍS

*Unidad del Ozono, Organismo de Protección del Medio Ambiente*

### *Situación de ratificación del Convenio de Viena y el Protocolo de Montreal*

	<b>Firma</b>	<b>Ratificación</b>	<b>Entrada en vigor</b>
Convenio de Viena (1985)		15.ene.96	14.mar.96
Protocolo de Montreal (1987)		15.ene.96	14.mar.96
Enmienda de Londres (1990)		15.ene.96	14.mar.96
Enmienda de Copenhague		15.ene.96	14.mar.96
Enmienda de Montreal (1997)			
Enmienda de Beijing (1999)			

**Producción de sustancias controladas:** No se producen sustancias controladas

**Consumo de sustancias controladas: (2002)** 40,2 toneladas métricas  
52,5 toneladas ponderadas (PAO)

(ton)	CFC-11	CFC-12	CFC-113	CFC-114	CFC-115	TOTAL	Halón121	Halón130	TOTAL	CTC	MCF	TOTAL	MB
SAO		32,0			1,7	33,7	6,5		6,5				
PAO		32,0			1,0	33,0	19,5		19,5				

**Distribución PAO por sustancia:** CFC 62,9% Halones 37,1% CTC y MCF MB

**Distribución PAO por sector:** Aerosoles Espumas Halones Refrigerera. Solventes Otros Me-Br

Consumo (toneladas PAO): 0,0 0,0 19,5 33,0 0,0 0,0 0,0

Porcentaje del total: 37,1% 62,9%

<b>PROTOCOLO DE MONTREAL (toneladas PAO)</b>	<b>CFC</b>	<b>Halones</b>	<b>Metilbromuro</b>
Consumo básico	33,0	19,5	
Nivel permitido de consumo en 2005	16,5	9,8	

Fuente: Programa de país (2003)

### **Programa de país**

**Duración del programa de país:** 5 años (2004-2008)

**Objetivo de eliminación de SAO:** 85% de reducción del consumo de CFC para fines de 2006.  
Eliminación completa hacia 2010

**Área de prioridad de eliminación:** Sectores de servicio y mantenimiento de refrigeración y de halones

**Costo de las actividades del programa de país:** 570 000 \$EUA

#### **Estrategia:**

*El objetivo de la estrategia de eliminación del Gobierno es reducir al mínimo el consumo de SAO y el costo para las industrias y los consumidores sobre la base del marco legal existente y las políticas económicas e industriales generales; continuar satisfaciendo la demanda de productos a base de SAO vitales sin comprometer los objetivos del Protocolo de Montreal. El Gobierno también se propone introducir reglamentos que resulten aceptables desde el punto de vista social y viables desde el punto de vista económico.*

## COMENTARIOS Y RECOMENDACIONES DE LA SECRETARÍA DEL FONDO MULTILATERAL

### DESCRIPCIÓN

1. Según un estudio del consumo de SAO realizado durante la preparación del programa de país/plan de gestión de refrigerantes de Liberia, en 2002 se usaron en el país alrededor de 32,6 toneladas PAO de CFC, que representan el consumo total, en el servicio de refrigeradores domésticos (18,0 toneladas PAO), refrigeradores comerciales e industriales (2,9 toneladas PAO) y unidades de equipos de aire acondicionado de vehículos (11,7 toneladas PAO). Se importaron otras 19,5 toneladas PAO de halón 1211 para el uso en el aeropuerto de Monrovia.
2. En Liberia hay cuatro compañías fabricantes de espumas flexibles, todas las cuales convirtieron sus operaciones de espumación a cloruro de metileno a fines de la década de 1990. Estas empresas usaron un total de 10 toneladas PAO de CFC-11.
3. Se ha establecido un Comité Nacional sobre las SAO como organismo asesor del Organismo de Protección del Medio Ambiente en todos los asuntos relacionados con las SAO.
4. El Gobierno de Liberia se propone crear leyes y un sistema reglamentario para controlar las importaciones de SAO y los equipos a base de SAO. Se debería imponer un impuesto especial a todas las SAO importadas al país a fin de alentar la sustitución de las SAO. Los ingresos devengados por este impuesto se podrían usar para financiar las actividades de la Unidad del Ozono y el Comité Nacional sobre las SAO, así como para la divulgación de información.
5. Se establecerá un sistema de otorgamiento de licencias en la Comisión Nacional del Medio Ambiente y el Ministerio de Agricultura (todos los importadores deben solicitar primero una licencia o permiso para importar SAO al país). Esta medida también facilitará la recopilación de datos sobre las SAO, brindará asistencia para impedir el comercio ilícito de SAO y facilitará la transición a tecnologías sin SAO. Se impondrán multas para desalentar las importaciones ilícitas de SAO y/o equipos a base de SAO.
6. El Gobierno está comprometido a eliminar el consumo de SAO de acuerdo con el calendario de eliminación del Protocolo de Montreal.
7. El programa de país comprende un proyecto para la creación de una Unidad del Ozono dentro del Organismo de Protección del Medio Ambiente. El Gobierno de Liberia solicita un total de 140 000 \$EUA para la ejecución de este proyecto. Los comentarios y las recomendaciones de la Secretaría del Fondo Multilateral sobre esta solicitud se presentan en el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/18.
8. El programa de país también incluye una propuesta para un proyecto de plan de gestión de refrigerantes. El Gobierno de Liberia solicita un total de 625 845 \$EUA para la ejecución de

este proyecto. Los comentarios y las recomendaciones de la Secretaría del Fondo Multilateral sobre esta solicitud se presentan en el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/41/43.

9. El programa de país también incluye asistencia técnica para abordar la salud y seguridad ocupacional de los trabajadores respecto del uso de cloruro de metileno en el sector de fabricación de espumas flexibles (78 000 \$EUA).

## COMENTARIOS

10. La Secretaría tomó nota de que la Sección A del documento emitido por la Secretaría del Ozono sobre la situación de la aplicación de las recomendaciones del Comité de Aplicación acerca de las cuestiones relacionadas con el incumplimiento y los aspectos destacados de la situación de potencial incumplimiento que surgen de presentación de informes de datos conforme al Artículo 7 del Protocolo de Montreal (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ImpCom/31/2), informó que Liberia no ha cumplido aún con las Decisiones XIV/14 y XIV/16 (incumplimiento de la presentación de informes estipulada en el Artículo 7).

11. La Secretaría también llamó a la atención la Decisión 38/12 que aconseja a los organismos de ejecución responsables de un proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional en un país que carece de datos de consumo básico de referencia para el cumplimiento que se aseguren antes de haber preparado o presentado al Comité Ejecutivo proyectos y actividades que no sean de fortalecimiento institucional, que se haya proporcionado al país toda la asistencia necesaria para que informe sus datos de consumo básico de referencia para el cumplimiento y describa su situación a la Secretaría del Ozono.

12. Sobre la base de estas decisiones, la Secretaría sugirió que el Gobierno de Liberia enviara una comunicación oficial a la Secretaría del Ozono donde se informe su consumo de SAO conforme a los datos recopilados durante la preparación del programa de país, y solicitara el asesoramiento de la Secretaría del Ozono acerca de si el consumo más reciente informado en el programa de país se podría considerar su consumo básico de referencia sobre la base de las explicaciones presentadas en el programa de país (ej. falta de disponibilidad de datos de consumo de SAO para el período de 1995 a 1997 debido a una década de conflictos internos y los correspondientes trastornos económicos). La Secretaría también sugirió que el Gobierno de Alemania (cooperación bilateral) y el PNUMA brindaran asistencia al Gobierno de Liberia para presentar el plan de acción al Comité, tal como propone el Gobierno en el programa de país, a fin de asegurar que se cumplan las disposiciones del Protocolo de Montreal.

13. Posteriormente, el Gobierno de Alemania y el PNUMA informaron a la Secretaría del Fondo Multilateral que el Gobierno de Liberia había enviado sus datos de consumo de SAO a la Secretaría del Ozono y había solicitado que se usara el consumo de CFC de 2002 como consumo básico de referencia para el cumplimiento.

### Asistencia técnica en el sector de espumas

14. La Secretaría señaló que la solicitud de un programa de asistencia técnica para abordar la salud y seguridad ocupacional de los trabajadores respecto del uso de cloruro de metileno en el sector de fabricación de espumas flexibles no era un elemento adicional y, por lo tanto, no resultaba admisible. Por lo tanto, se retiró la propuesta de proyecto.

### **RECOMENDACIONES**

15. La Secretaría del Fondo recomienda la aprobación del programa de país de Liberia, tomando nota de que la aprobación del programa de país no denota la aprobación de los proyectos identificados en el mismo o de sus niveles de financiación. La aprobación del programa de país de Liberia no afecta las decisiones que puedan tomar las Partes luego de que el Comité de Aplicación haya considerado los datos de consumo, presentados por el Gobierno de Liberia de conformidad con el Artículo 7.

16. Se debe solicitar al Gobierno de Liberia que presente información anual al Comité Ejecutivo sobre la marcha de las actividades en la ejecución del programa de país, de conformidad con la decisión del Comité Ejecutivo sobre la ejecución de los programas de país (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/10/40, párrafo 135). Valiéndose del formato aprobado, el informe inicial, que cubre el período del 1° de enero de 2004 al 31 de diciembre de 2004, deberá presentarse a la Secretaría del Fondo antes del 1° de mayo de 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 41<sup>st</sup> 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  
- Rajendra M. Shende  
Chief Energy and Ozone Action Unit  
United Nations Environment Programme  
Division of Technology, Industry and Economics  
Fax: (+33) 1 44 37 1474  
- Thanavat Junchaya  
UNEP/ROAP, Bangkok 10200, Thailand  
Fax: +662 280 3829





## 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