



1. Project Data:		Date Posted : 08/15/2001	
PROJ ID: P005238		Appraisal	Actual
Project Name: Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) Phaseout I	Project Costs (US\$M)	1.5	1.5
Country: Jordan	Loan/Credit (US\$M)	-	-
Sector(s): Board: EMT - General industry and trade sector (48%), Power (45%), Central government administration (7%)	Cofinancing (US\$M)	1.5	1.5
L/C Number:			
	Board Approval (FY)		
Partners involved : Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of Montreal Protocol	Closing Date	06/30/1996	06/30/2000

Prepared by :	Reviewed by :	Group Manager :	Group:
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2. Project Objectives and Components

a. Objectives

- (i) To assist Jordan to phase out the use of ozone depleting substances (ODS) through the timely adoption of policies, technological conversions and monitoring measures, in compliance with the Montreal Protocol,
- (ii) To provide technical and engineering assistance to the industrial sectors, which consume the bulk of the ODS and where phaseout can be accomplished in a most efficient manner, and
- (iii) To provide resources to establish local institutional capacities for undertaking project implementation and managing additional ozone-related projects as these are identified, prepared and funded.

b. Components

- (i) Provision of assistance for technology transfer (the acquisition of non-ODS technologies) to the private sector with special emphasis on the implementation of projects where the phaseout of ODS can be accomplished quickly and at low cost, and
- (ii) Support for project implementation capacity development through provision of funds to establish the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and to strengthen its capacity.

c. Comments on Project Cost, Financing and Dates

Due to the drop of two sub-projects, a portion of the Ozone Project Trust Fund grant was reallocated to accommodate an increase of the price contingency. In addition to the subsequent identification of more ODS consumption in the country which led to ODS phaseout Project Phase -2, the initial teething problem of PIU and sub-projects preparation as well as the cost increase of sub-projects and mechanical problems of propellant tanks in one sub-project have altogether necessitated three extensions of the closing dates, for a total of 4 years.

3. Achievement of Relevant Objectives:

Overall, the objectives of the project appear to have been substantially achieved. However;
 (i) The ICR cited some accomplishments in the policy area as shown in (ii) of section "4. Significant outcomes/Impacts:" below. Although they appear to constitute a reasonable policy framework, the ICR lacks adequate information to assess the extent to which this major objective of adoption of policies and monitoring measures has been achieved.

(ii) In terms of major ODS phaseout sub-projects, four out of five sub-projects have been covered by this project. However, the ICR falls short of presenting a comprehensive picture of the total phaseout target of ODS and the actual ODS phaseout achieved by this project in a comparable way with the information in the appraisal document. How the original target of 355 MT is estimated and whether 155 MT of ODS phased out is regarded “successful” needs further explanation.

(iii) It appears that the PIU's capacity of project implementation has been strengthened and is functioning, but it is not clear from the ICR to what extent the PIU has developed its capacity of systematic monitoring of overall ODS consumption and its phaseout.

4. Significant Outcomes/Impacts:

(i) The grant supported four major sub-projects through technology transfer and engineering assistance, which accounted for the bulk of ODS phaseout.

(ii) The grant supported the PIU and the government in implementing the Country Program for ODS phaseout, including:

- conducting 20 workshops and seminars
- raising public awareness through the media and brochures
- establishing a licensing system for ODS users
- establishing ODS import monitoring procedures
- providing authority to the relevant ministry (MMRAE) to recommend an ODS price increase through a special tax on ODS
- strengthening institutional capacity of PIU to enable it to perform its role in a sustainable manner

5. Significant Shortcomings (including non-compliance with safeguard policies):

(i) The ICR does not provide adequate information and discussion in the ICR on the efficacy of adopted policies and the significance of actual ODS phaseout in relation to the overall consumption level.

(ii) While the ICR reveals the subsequent finding of more enterprises using ODS, which resulted in the increase in the estimated total ODS consumption from 779 (ODP) MT to about 1,000 MT, it neither provides clearly updated information regarding national ODS consumption by substance and by sector, nor the overall scope of an ODS phaseout plan. Thus it fails to provide adequate information about the impact of this project and the ongoing phase-2 project, respectively, on the prospect of ODS phaseout.

(iii) The following points are not clear from the ICR: (a) whether the PIU has developed and been implementing a system to monitor the consumption and uses of ODS; and (b) whether the lack of a comprehensive picture of national ODS consumption and the phaseout plan mentioned in (ii) above is attributable to the shortcoming of the PIU's capacity.

6. Ratings :	ICR	OED Review	Reason for Disagreement /Comments
Outcome :	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	
Institutional Dev .:	Substantial	Substantial	
Sustainability :	Likely	Likely	
Bank Performance :	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	
Borrower Perf .:	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	
Quality of ICR :		Satisfactory	

NOTE: ICR rating values flagged with '*' don't comply with OP/BP 13.55, but are listed for completeness.

7. Lessons of Broad Applicability:

Among several lessons cited in the ICR, including the Borrower's ICR, the following three lessons will have broad applicability:

- (i) Raising public awareness should be the first step before proceeding with an implementation plan to make relevant enterprises better prepare for sub-projects.
- (ii) An adequate timeframe needs to be incorporated to practically accommodate the necessary process of sub-project implementation within the timetable of the Montreal Protocol.
- (iii) As an implementing agency for MLFMP, the Bank should consider “easier implementation procedures” to promote increased coverage of ODS-using enterprises in the sub-projects by synthesizing lessons from the experiences of these single-issue (ODS phaseout) projects worldwide.

8. Assessment Recommended? Yes No

9. Comments on Quality of ICR:

The ICR is (marginally) satisfactory. Its quality could have been improved through a more rigorous coverage of the following evaluative aspects:

(i) Efficacy: The ICR needs to evaluate each aspect of the policy framework, the sub-projects and the institutional capacity. The impact of these aspects should also eventually be translated into the measurable overall outcome vis a vis Jordan's commitment to the complete phaseout of ODS within the set timeframe.

(ii) Cost Effectiveness: Given the global nature of the ODS problem, and the limited grant funds available to address it, cost effectiveness is a matter of global strategic interest. Therefore, OED would expect the ICR to include a discussion of the project's cost effectiveness (including comparisons with MP thresholds and other ODS projects).

(iii) Comprehensive Monitoring indicators: The ICR needs to provide adequate statistical information on the impacts, outcomes, and outputs of the project in order to underpin its evaluation. The evaluation would include updated estimates of ODS consumption, its composition by substance and by sector, the overall scope of the updated ODS phaseout plan, and the impacts of this project and the ongoing phase-2 project, respectively.