



1. Project Data:		Date Posted : 11/17/2000	
PROJ ID: P039376		Appraisal	Actual
Project Name: Ozone Depleting Substances Phaseout Project	Project Costs (US\$M)	13.6	13.5
Country: Bulgaria	Loan/Credit (US\$M)		
Sector(s): Pollution Control / Waste Management	Cofinancing (US\$M)	10.5	9.6
L/C Number:			
	Board Approval (FY)		96
Partners involved : GEF	Closing Date	10/31/1998	04/30/2000
Prepared by :	Reviewed by :	Group Manager :	Group:
2. Project Objectives and Components			
a. Objectives			
The objective of the project was to assist Bulgaria to phase out its consumption of ozone depleting substances (ODS), as required under the Montreal Protocol.			
b. Components			
(i) support for the conversion of the refrigeration, foam and solvent sectors to non -ODS technologies;			
(ii) development of an ODS recycling program;			
(iii) training refrigeration technicians for the use of non -ODS refrigerant,			
iv) technical assistance and training for the Ozone Task Force (OTF) to implement, monitor and enforce the Country Program for ODS phaseout.			
c. Comments on Project Cost, Financing and Dates			
Due to poor macroeconomic conditions the start of the project was delayed until the participating enterprises could be properly identified and were ready for the subprojects, which had to be accommodated through two extensions of the closing date, for a total of 18 months.			
3. Achievement of Relevant Objectives:			
The ICR states that Bulgaria is fully compliant with the Montreal Protocol . But it is not clear how the project achieved its target reduction of 437 tons of ODS consumption (as stated on p. 5), when it only discusses the phaseout of 392 tons (on p. 6 and 7).			
4. Significant Outcomes/Impacts:			
(i) the grant supported the conversion of eight enterprises to non -ODS technologies. which accounted for the bulk of ODS consumption;			
(ii) developed an ODS recycling program using 1000 portable recycling units produced in Bulgaria;			
(iii) trained 1,500 refrigeration technicians in the use of non -ODS (vs. 1,200 planned);			
(iv) supported the OTF in implementing the Country Program for ODS Phaseout, including :			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● a Government Decree banning the imports of ODS from January 1, 1996; ● a Government Decree regulating the use of remaining ODS in old refrigerators and other equipment; ● training and equipment of custom officers for the prevention of ODS smuggling; and ● training and equipment for relevant government agencies to monitor the use of ODS; and ● a public awareness program on the importance of phasing out ODS implemented by an NGO . 			
5. Significant Shortcomings (including non-compliance with safeguard policies):			
The ICR provides no information on the status of the share of ODS consumption (about 10-16%) that was attributed to many small companies and was not targeted by the project, but within the scope of the Country Program for ODS phaseout that was supported by the project . Also, while the ICR mentions the training of custom officers to prevent illegal imports, the ICR provides no information on the extent to which illegal imports may qualify the assertion that "currently, there is no consumption of CFC in the country "(p.2).			

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6. Ratings:	ICR	OED Review	Reason for Disagreement /Comments
Outcome:	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	
Institutional Dev .:	Substantial	Substantial	
Sustainability:	Highly Likely	Highly 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:

To ensure the grant funds were allocated to companies with good prospects for survival and growth, the Bank and the Government agreed to temporarily suspend project implementation in enterprises undergoing privatization . Although this led to delays, the outcome was positive since all the participating enterprises are fully functional today . This points to the wisdom of being aware of risks in the course of project implementation and taking necessary measures to mitigate them.

8. Assessment Recommended? Yes No

9. Comments on Quality of ICR:

The ICR is satisfactory . However, its quality and usefulness could have been improved by providing an overview of the total level of consumption of ODS before, during and after the project, including a full accounting of how the target of phasing out 437 tons annually of ODS, as outlined in the country program and mentioned on p . 5, was achieved, since the ICR only documents the phase out of 392 tons.