



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



Distr.
GENERAL

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/21
10 octubre 2017

ESPAÑOL
ORIGINAL: INGLÉS

COMITÉ EJECUTIVO DEL FONDO MULTILATERAL
PARA LA APLICACIÓN DEL
PROTOCOLO DE MONTREAL

Octogésima Reunión
Montreal, 13 – 17 de noviembre de 2017

**PLAN ADMINISTRATIVO DEL BANCO MUNDIAL
PARA 2018-2020**

1. Este documento presenta el plan administrativo del Banco Mundial para 2018-2020¹ e incluye: las actividades planificadas para la eliminación gradual de las sustancias que agotan la capa de ozono (SAO) durante el período 2018-2020; los indicadores de desempeño del plan administrativo; y recomendaciones para su examen por el Comité Ejecutivo. El texto del plan administrativo del Banco Mundial para 2018-2020 se adjunta al presente documento.

Actividades planificadas durante 2018-2020

2. En la tabla 1 se establece el valor anual de las actividades incluidas en el plan administrativo del Banco Mundial.

¹ En la reunión de coordinación entre organismos (IACM), celebrada en Montreal del 5 al 7 de septiembre de 2017, se debatió un proyecto de plan administrativo del Banco Mundial para 2018-2020. En el plan administrativo que figura en este documento se abordan las cuestiones planteadas en la reunión.

Tabla 1: Asignación de recursos en el plan administrativo del Banco Mundial para 2018-2020 tal como se presentó (en miles \$EUA)*

	2018	2019	2020	Total (2018-2020)	Total después de 2020
Requerido para el cumplimiento					
Planes de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC (HPMP)	29 572	24 662	16 659	70 894	88 948
Producción de HCFC– etapa II	54 346	54 346	24 046	132 738	96 184
Etapa II del HPMP	5 226	7 078	5 596	17 900	1 742
Subtotal requerido para el cumplimiento	89 144	86 086	46 302	221 532	186 874
Actividades con los HFC					
HFC - demostración	5 885	0	0	5 885	0
HFC - Actividades de apoyo	250	0	0	250	0
HFC - inversión	856	0	0	856	0
Subtotal de las actividades con los HFC	6 991	0	0	6 991	0
Actividades estándar					
Unidad central	1 735	1 735	1 735	5 205	0
Fortalecimiento institucional	677		677	1 353	0
Subtotal de las actividades estándar	2 412	1 735	2 412	6 558	0
Gran total	98 547	87 821	48 714	235 081	186 874

* Incluidos los gastos de apoyo del organismo cuando corresponda.

3. A continuación se presenta más información sobre algunas de las actividades propuestas.

Producción de HCFC– etapa II

4. Se incluye un total de 228,9 millones \$EUA para el plan de gestión de eliminación de la producción de los HCFC (HPPMP) para China, es decir, 132,7 millones \$EUA para el período 2018-2020 y 96,2 millones \$EUA para después de 2020.

5. Sin embargo, el nivel anual promedio de financiación, después de la etapa I del HPPMP a partir de 2017 debería ser de 21,87 millones \$EUA (o 65,62 millones \$EUA para el período 2018-2020) en el supuesto del importe máximo de financiación (406,56 millones \$EUA)², incluidos los gastos de apoyo del organismo, conforme a la decisión 69/28(e). Por lo tanto, el nivel de financiación propuesto para el período de 2018 a 2020 superaría el importe anual promedio en aproximadamente el 100 %.

6. La solicitud de financiación para la etapa II del HPPMP para China se ha vuelto a presentar en la 80ª reunión de conformidad con la decisión 79/48.

Etapa II de los planes de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC

7. La distribución de la financiación de la etapa II de los planes de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC por sector se presenta en la tabla 2.

² 385 millones \$EUA más los gastos de apoyo del organismo de 21,56 millones \$EUA (calculados a razón del 5,6 % del costo de los proyectos).

Tabla 2: Distribución de la financiación de la etapa II de los planes de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC por sector (en miles \$EUA)

Sector	2018 -2020	Después de 2020	Total	Porcentaje del total (%)
Espuma rígida	2 353	261	2 615	13,3
Refrigeración y aire acondicionado	2 222		2 222	11,3
Refrigeración comercial	2 427	270	2 696	13,7
Servicio y mantenimiento de refrigeración	9 480	1 053	10 533	53,6
Disolventes	1 418	158	1 576	8,0
Total	17 900	1 742	19 642	100,0

Actividades relacionadas con los HFC

8. Las actividades relacionadas con los HFC incluyen las actividades de apoyo (250 000 \$EUA en 2018 para Indonesia); demostración de tecnología para la conversión de subproducto HFC-23 (5,9 millones \$EUA en 2018 para China); y las actividades de inversión relacionadas con los HFC (856 000 \$EUA en 2018 para Tailandia).

9. Uno de los requisitos previos para incluir una actividad con HFC en un plan administrativo es una carta de intención o aval del gobierno interesado. El Banco Mundial ha presentado todas las cartas necesarias para estas actividades.

Costos de la unidad central

10. El Banco Mundial ha aumentado el presupuesto de la unidad central para 2018³ que pasa de 1 725 millones \$EUA a 1 735 millones \$EUA, lo que supone un incremento porcentual inferior a la tasa anual del 0,7 % que se ha acordado hasta la fecha.

Ajustes propuestos por la Secretaría

11. Durante la IACM, se acordaron ajustes en los planes administrativos de los organismos bilaterales y de ejecución sobre la base de las decisiones pertinentes del Comité Ejecutivo. Al examinar la versión revisada del plan administrativo del Banco Mundial para 2018-2020, la Secretaría señaló que no se habían incluido los ajustes siguientes:

Tabla 3: Ajustes en el plan administrativo del Banco Mundial para 2018-2020 (en miles \$EUA)

Ajuste	2018 -2020	Después de 2020
Valores del HPMP para reflejar los importes reales aprobados en virtud de los acuerdos	1 070	11 289
Etapa II del HPPMP a partir de 2017 conforme a la decisión 71/23(c)	-67 115	122 559
Nuevas actividades del HPMP (etapa II) con presentaciones en la 80ª reunión para igualar el nivel de financiación propuesto, tal como fue presentado originalmente	-655	314
Actividades de apoyo relativas a los HFC conforme a la decisión 79/46(c)	-114	0

³ La solicitud de costos de la unidad central del Banco Mundial en 2018 se ha presentado en la 80ª reunión (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/29).

12. La tabla 4 presenta los resultados de los ajustes propuestos por la Secretaría en el plan administrativo del Banco Mundial para 2018-2020, que también se abordan en el contexto del plan administrativo refundido del Fondo Multilateral para 2018-2020⁴.

Tabla 4: Asignación de recursos en el plan administrativo ajustado del Banco Mundial para 2018-2020 (en miles \$EUA)*

	2018	2019	2020	Total (2018-2020)	Total después de 2020
Requerido para el cumplimiento					
HPMP aprobados	27 259	28 046	16 659	71 964	100 237
Producción de HCFC– etapa II	21 874	21 874	21 874	65 623	218 743
Etapas II de los HPMP	5 226	6 794	5 226	17 246	2 055
Subtotal requerido para el cumplimiento	54 359	56 714	43 760	154 833	321 035
Actividades con los HFC					
HFC - demostración	5 885	0	0	5 885	0
HFC - Actividades de apoyo	136	0	0	136	0
HFC - inversión	856	0	0	856	0
Subtotal de las actividades con los HFC	6 877	0	0	6 877	0
Actividades estándar					
Unidad central	1 735	1 735	1 735	5 205	0
Fortalecimiento institucional	677		677	1 353	0
Subtotal de las actividades estándar	2 412	1 735	2 412	6 558	0
Gran total	63 648	58 449	46 171	168 268	321 035

* Incluidos los gastos de apoyo del organismo cuando corresponda.

Indicadores de desempeño

13. El Banco Mundial presentó indicadores de desempeño de acuerdo a la decisión 71/28 en el texto de su plan administrativo. Tras varios debates, el Banco Mundial y la Secretaría se pusieron de acuerdo sobre los objetivos, tal como se muestran en la tabla 5.

Tabla 5: Indicadores de desempeño para el Banco Mundial

Tipo de indicador	Título corto	Cálculo	Objetivo 2018
Planificación - Aprobación	Tramos aprobados	Número de tramos aprobados frente a los planificados*	8
Planificación - Aprobación	Proyectos/actividades aprobados	Número de proyectos/actividades aprobados frente a los planificados (incluyendo actividades de preparación de proyectos)**	6
Ejecución	Fondos desembolsados	Sobre la base del desembolso estimado en el informe sobre la marcha de las actividades	30 966 115 \$EUA
Ejecución	Eliminación de SAO	Eliminación de SAO para el tramo cuando el siguiente tramo está aprobado frente a las planificadas en los planes administrativos	1 657,2 toneladas PAO
Ejecución	Terminación de proyecto para actividades	Terminación de proyecto frente a proyectos planificados en los informes sobre la marcha de todas las actividades (excluyendo la preparación del proyecto)	17

⁴ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/16.

Tipo de indicador	Título corto	Cálculo	Objetivo 2018
Administrativo	Rapidez de terminación financiera	Medida en que los proyectos se han completado financieramente 12 meses después de la terminación del proyecto	90 %
Administrativo	Presentación puntual de informes de terminación de proyecto	Presentación puntual de informes de terminación de proyecto frente a los acordados	A tiempo
Administrativo	Presentación puntual de informes sobre la marcha de las actividades	Presentación puntual de informes sobre la marcha de las actividades, planes administrativos y respuestas a menos que se haya acordado otra cosa	A tiempo

* El objetivo de un organismo se reduciría si no pudo presentar un tramo debido a otro organismo de cooperación o director, si así acordó dicho organismo.

** La preparación de proyectos no debe evaluarse si el Comité Ejecutivo no ha tomado una decisión sobre su financiación.

RECOMENDACIONES

14. El Comité Ejecutivo puede considerar oportuno:
- (a) Tomar nota del plan administrativo del Banco Mundial para 2018-2020 que se recoge en el documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/21; y
 - (b) Aprobar los indicadores de desempeño para el Banco Mundial, tal como figuran en la tabla 5 del documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/21.

2018-2020 BUSINESS PLAN



WORLD BANK GROUP

INVESTMENT AND NON-INVESTMENT OPERATIONS FUNDED BY THE MULTILATERAL FUND OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

Presented to the
80th Meeting of the Executive Committee
of the Multilateral Fund

18 September 2017

I. MULTILATERAL FUND TARGETS

A. Meeting the Objectives of the Multilateral Fund

1. The three-year rolling Business Plan for the World Bank has been prepared on the basis of approved and projected funding needs of client countries covering the years 2018-2020.
2. The objectives of the proposed 2018-2020 Business Plan for the World Bank are to:
 - a) Assist Article 5 countries in sustaining and meeting the obligation pertaining to HCFC consumption and production phase-out – the 35% reduction in 2020 and also to meet the extended HCFC phase-out commitment under each country’s Agreement with the Executive Committee.
 - b) Assist Article 5 countries in implementing activities for HFC-related projects in response to decisions undertaken at the 79th Meeting of the Executive Committee.
 - c) Ensure Article 5 partner countries’ implementation of institutional strengthening (IS) activities.
3. The proposed 2018-2020 Business Plan of the World Bank includes annual work programs of sector plans and national plans, previously approved, to phase out HCFCs, a Stage II gradual production phase-out plan, subject to consideration by the 80th ExCom, as well as the renewal of the institutional strengthening activities. The Bank’s Business Plan also includes additional stage II HCFC phase-out sector plans for Thailand, and in light of the decisions 79/45, 79/46, and 79/47, the Bank’s Business Plan also includes a number of HFC investment projects, HFC-enabling activities, and HFC-23 demonstration project.
4. The expected impact of proposed new investment activities for the 2018-2020 period are summarized in Table I – 1, below. It should be noted that activities planned for these years are included on an indicative basis, and that they may later be revised as part of individual project submissions or future year World Bank business plan submissions.

Table I-1: Expected impact of new investment activities anticipated to be requested by the World Bank for the years 2018-2020 (ODP tonnes)

	2018	2019	2020	Total
HCFC Sector Plans Stage II (Philippines and Thailand)	61.90	61.90	102.71	226.51
HCFC Production Phase-out Plan Stage II (China)	1,188.00	0.00	5,076.00	6,264.00
Total (ODP tons)	1,249.90	61.90	5,178.71.60	6,490.51
HFC-23 demonstration project (MT)			500.00	500.00
HFC Investment Projects (MT)		40.00		
Total (MT)		40.00	500.00	540.00

5. Other than the ODP to be phased out from new investment activities proposed for the 2018-2020 period, additional phase-out of 1,588.25 ODP tons will be achieved by 2020 through the ongoing implementation of previously approved multi-year projects. This additional phase-out is summarized in Table I-2.

Table I-2: Expected impact of approved investment activities anticipated to be requested by the World Bank for the years 2018-2020 (ODP tonnes)

	2018	2019	2020	Total
HCFC Sector Plans Stage I	30.51	0.00	0.00	30.51
HCFC Sector Plans Stage II	696.34	0.00	861.40	1,557.74
Total	726.85	0.00	861.40	1,588.25

Strategic approach to HCFC phase-out and HFC-related activities in the proposed 2018-2020 Business Plan

6. Balancing supply and demand of HCFC Production and Consumption: China is the world's largest producer, consumer of HCFCs for ODS use. Based on 2016 information, China consumed 62% of its production for ODS use and export the rest. The closure of 5 HCFC producers at the beginning of 2015 have tightened the supply of HCFCs to both the domestic and export markets. Additional reduction in HCFC production capacity required by China to meet the compliance target in 2020 will further complicate the supply and demand balance.

7. To assist China in meeting the production compliance targets in 2020, the World Bank had already submitted stage II of the HCFC production phase-out plan for the ExCom's consideration in 2017. In preparing these plans, close consultations with other implementing agencies and with other Article 5 countries with high HCFC consumption had been carried out. It is critical that the production of HCFCs are reduced in order to synchronize with the expected demand in China and its exports market to avoid flooding the market with cheap HCFCs that could undermine the efforts to reduce consumptions of all Article 5 countries.

8. Support for the HFC activities related to the Kigali Amendment: The adoption of the Kigali Amendment to phase-down HFCs presents a number of issues for countries to consider before ratifying the amendment. For countries manufacturing HCFC-22, the first obligation will start in 2020 requiring the destruction of HFC-23. The World Bank is planning to submit a project to demonstrate technical feasibility for HFC-23 by-product mitigation or conversion technologies by undertaking technical assessment as well as financial analyses of various HFC-23 conversion technologies in comparison to HFC-23 destruction and by-product mitigation. The assessment will include review and evaluation of technical feasibility of various HFC-23 conversion technologies, determination of the capital cost of investment and recurrent costs (i.e., operating costs) of each option, and price and market for converted chemicals. Comparison of these costs for various technologies will be made in order to identify the most cost-effective option for the Multilateral Fund.

9. For countries with large manufacturing base, they face the dilemma of choosing low or lower-GWP alternatives with tradeoffs between safety, toxicity, cost and climate impact. In the proposed HFC enabling activities for these countries, the Bank plans to analyze all alternative technologies that are currently commercially available as well as emerging technologies and expected timeframe for these technologies to become commercially available. As part of the country strategy, comprehensive analyses for technology pathway for complying with the Amendment will be undertaken.

10. Sustainable approach for servicing sector. In reviewing potential alternatives to replace HCFC and HFC refrigerants being developed, many candidates are classified as A2L - mildly flammable refrigerants or A3 – flammable refrigerants. Safety concern is a significant barrier to overcome before the

market could widely adopt A2L refrigerants. For many Article 5 countries, RAC servicing sector is considered informal and most service technicians do not have formal technical training and learn their skills on the job. Attempts to improve technical capacity of service technicians for the refrigeration sector have been done previously during the phase-out of CFCs. However, due to easy entry into this trade and high turnover rate of service technicians, most technicians trained during the CFC phase-out period have already moved on to other professions. Given that training is not a mandatory requirement in most countries, very few service technicians active in the market today have undergone any training.

11. The World Bank proposes a number of activities for Thailand’s Stage II HCFC Phase-out Management Plans in the 2018-2020 World Bank Business Plan. The sectors to be targeted by Thailand’s Stage II HPMP will include conversion of commercial refrigeration manufactures and HCFC phase-out in the servicing sector. The Bank will consider activities to set up service technician certification system, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, that can be self-sufficient. Service technician certification system will ensure that RAC service technicians can safely perform their service and equipment will be properly installed which minimize the risk of accident during operations. This would help promote the adoption of flammable low-GWP alternatives as allowed under Thailand regulations.

B. Resource Allocation in 2018

12. The proposed 2018 Business Plan includes deliverables of twelve investment activities in the following six countries: China, Indonesia, Jordan, Thailand and Vietnam. The total amount of funding requested for ongoing and new investment activities in the proposed 2018 Business Plan is US\$89.1 million.

13. The funding distribution for ongoing and new investment activities included in the proposed 2017 Business Plan is summarized below.

Table I-3: Summary of funding distribution for investment activities in the proposed 2017 World Bank Business Plan

	Total amount of funds requested in 2018 (US\$ 000s)*	Percent of total	Estimated impact in 2018 (ODP tonnes)	Percent of total
HCFC Sector Plans Stage I	3,383.57	3.5%	30.51	1.5%
HCFC Sector Plans Stage II	31,414.75	32.8%	758.24	38.4%
HCFC Production Phase-out Plan Stage I (China)	54,345.84	56.7%	1,188.00	60.1%
HFC Investment Projects	6,741.00	7.0%	N/A	N/A
Total	89,144.15	100.0%	1,976.75	100.0%

* Figures include agency support costs

14. The total deliverables contained in the proposed 2018 World Bank Business Plan, including investment, non-investment and preparatory activities amounts to US\$58.9 million (including agency support costs and core unit costs). The breakdown of the total deliverables is summarized below.

Table I-4: Summary of all activities included in the proposed 2018 World Bank Business Plan

Type of activity included in the proposed 2016 Business Plan	Number of activities	Amount requested (US\$ 000s)*
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HCFC Sector Plans Stage I	1	3,383.57
HCFC Sector Plans Stage II	8	31,414.75
HCFC Gradual Production Phase-out Plan Stage II (China)	1	54,345.84
HFC Investment Projects	2	6,741.00
HFC Enabling Activities (Indonesia)	1	250.00
Institutional Strengthening	2	676.58
Core Unit Cost	1	1,735.00
Total	16	98,546.74

* Figures include agency support costs

C. Resource Allocation Beyond 2018

15. The breakdown of the resource allocation beyond 2018 in the 2018-2020 Business Planning is summarized below.

Table I-5: World Bank's proposed resource allocation plan for 2019-2020 (in US\$ 000s)

Type of activity	Total amount of funds requested in 2019 (US\$ 000s)	Estimated impact in 2019 (ODP tonnes)	Total amount of funds requested in 2020 (US\$ 000s)	Estimated impact in 2020 (ODP tonnes)
HCFC Sector Plan Stage II	31,740.23	61.90	22,255.95	964.11
HCFC Gradual Production Phase-out Plan Stage II (China)	54,345.84	0.00	24,046.00	5,076.00
Institutional Strengthening	0.00	N/A	676.58	N/A
Core Unit Cost	1,735.00	N/A	1,735.00	N/A
Total	87,821.07	61.90	48,713.53	6,040.11

II. PLANNED BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

A. Ongoing Approved Activities

16. Investment projects for which funding is requested in the 2018-2020 BP: As of September 2017, the World Bank's Montreal Protocol portfolio consists of six ongoing multi-year projects for which funding will be solicited in 2018-2020: HCFC phase-out management and sector plans in Argentina, China, Indonesia, Jordan, Thailand⁵, and Vietnam.

17. Non-investment projects and activities: As of September 2017, the World Bank's portfolio includes 2 ongoing institutional strengthening projects (Thailand and Jordan) that will be completed by the end of 2017.

B. Program Expansion in 2017 and Beyond

⁵ HPMP Stage I

18. A list of detailed new and approved activities to be implemented during 2018-2020, their associated levels of funding, projected ODP impact and country specific remarks is submitted as a separate table.

New submissions

19. HCFC consumption phase-out Stage II: As part of the World Bank 2018-2020 Business Plan, the World Bank plans to submit stage II HPMP proposals and HCFC sector plans for Thailand.

20. The stage II HPMP proposals for Philippines and stage II HPPMP for China have been submitted for consideration by the 80th ExCom. Stage II will involve additional closure and require careful planning to ensure that phase-out by chemical matches the situation in the consumption sectors for both domestic and global markets. To ensure achievement of the total capacity to be dismantled as per the agreement, examination at the plant level is needed to come up with options on how to meet the target.

21. If China Gradual Production Sector Stage II is approved by the 80th ExCom, it will start implementation in 2018, all the figures included in the business plan are based on the proposed plan as submitted.

C. Measures to Expedite Implementation of Approved Projects and Those Critical to Compliance

22. 2018 will be first year that Stage II HPMPs for Philippines and Thailand and HCFC sector plans, including Argentina that was approved in July 2017, will be under implementation by the World Bank's partner countries. Consequently, the Bank will utilize all resources at its disposal to support countries in overseeing conversions in manufacturing and HCFC production phase-down while revising and introducing new policy and legislation at the sector and national levels. This support will include at minimum two supervision missions per project, greater use of video and teleconferencing, and provision of targeted technical and policy expertise as required. Alongside implementation, the Bank will ensure that its partners maintain a longer term vision of their national HCFC phase-out programs vis-à-vis MP obligations beyond 2015. It will for example, act to bridge project technical assistance activities at the country level with international technological developments so that countries may be better prepared when initiating Stage II work.

23. The Bank is planning to continue the organization of East Asia regional workshops again in 2018 for technical and procedural guidance to partner countries from the World Bank and external experts, exchange of views, and cross-fertilization on efficient and effective HCFC phase-out implementation. Another workshop will also be organized in 2018 to promote synergy between climate, energy efficiency and ozone activities. This workshop will be the fourth of its kind that was first successfully organized in 2015. The workshop will be complemented by sector-specific technical reviews of new and emerging low-GWP alternatives by the Bank's Ozone Operations Resource Group directed towards the specific needs of partner countries.

24. Lastly, in helping partner countries consider options for addressing Stage II consumption phase-out, particularly where grant funding may be limited due to eligibility, cost-effectiveness ceilings and specific sector funding boundaries, the World Bank is exploring means to better integrate the MP agenda

into its main line of work. Beyond the identification of synergies in the Bank’s larger lending portfolio, there will be continuing efforts in 2018 to seek out concrete opportunities that allow ODS sector phase-out to be twinned with new projects aiming for green growth and improving energy efficiency in industry, energy, agriculture, infrastructure, and other sectors. This also include projects for Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam to improve energy efficiency in room air-conditioners with proposed funding from Kigali Cooling Efficiency Program (K-CEP).

III. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

25. As per Decision 71/28, the following performance indicators are included in the World Bank’s 2018-2020 Business Plan:

A. Planning--Approval Performance Indicators

26. Number of tranches of multi-year agreements approved vs. those planned (Weighting: 10)

Table III-1: Number of annual programs of multi-year agreements planned for 2018

Item	Planned for 2018	Remarks
Tranches of previously approved multi-year agreements to be presented to ExCom in 2018	5	HCFC Phase-out Plan (China, Indonesia, Jordan, Thailand ⁶ , and Vietnam)

27. Number of individual projects/ activities (investment, demonstration projects, TAS, IS) approved vs. those planned. (Weighting: 10)

Table III-2: Number of individual projects/ activities planned for 2018

Item	Planned for 2018	Remarks
Number of projects/ activities (investment and demonstration projects, TAS, PRP, IS) approved vs. planned	5	HFC-23 demonstration project for China, HFC investment project for Thailand, TAS for Indonesia HFC enabling activities, IS projects for Jordan and Thailand

B. Implementation Performance Indicators

28. Funds disbursed (Weighting: 15). In 2018, the World Bank is targeting disbursement of \$18.6 million. This is the balance of total committed funds after deducting the \$30.1 million expected to be disbursed in 2017 based on the 2016 Progress Report.

⁶ Stage I HPMP

29. ODP phased-out for the tranche when the next tranche is approved vs. those planned per progress reports (Weighting: 25): In 2018, the World Bank expects to phase out a total of 235.58 ODP tons through implementation of approved multi-year projects.

30. Project completion vs. those planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation) (Weighting: 20): In 2018, the World Bank expects to bring to completion a total of 4 individual project activities including 2 demonstration project in Saudi Arabia and Thailand and 2 institutional strengthening projects for Jordan and Thailand.

C. Administrative Performance Indicators

31. Speed of financial completion after project completion (Weighting: 10): The Bank has set its target for financial completion of all project activities completed in 2015 within 12 months at 90%.

32. Timely submission of project completion reports (Weighting: 5): The Bank plans to submit project completion reports as agreed with the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer.

33. Timely submission of progress reports and responses unless otherwise agreed (Weighting: 5): The Bank plans to submit its 2018 Progress Report by the April deadline.

34. A summary of the World Bank’s 2018 performance indicators is included in Table III-3 below.

Table III-3: Summary of World Bank’s 2018 performance indicators

Category of Performance Indicator	Title	Weighting	2018 Target
Planning -- Approval	Tranches of previously approved multi-year agreements to be approved in 2018	10	5
	Number of projects/ activities (investment and demonstration projects, TAS, PRP, IS) approved vs. planned	10	5
Implementation	Funds disbursed based on estimated disbursement in progress report	15	18.6
	ODP phase-out for the tranche vs. that planned per progress reports	25	235.58
	Project completion vs. those planned per progress reports (excluding preparation)	20	4
Administrative	Speed of financial completion after project completion	10	90%
	Timely submission of project completion reports	5	On time
	Timely submission of progress reports	5	On time

IV. POLICY ISSUES

35. There are no policy issues to raise at this point in time.