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WORLD BANK 1996 BUSINESS PLAN

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MULTILATERAL FUND OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

October 1995

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

I. MEETING EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TARGETS

A. Goals to Meet the Three-Year Rolling Business Plan

1. The objectives of the Three-Year Plan and Budget must be reevaluated in the context of the rapidly changing environment of Multilateral Fund activities. Much has been learned since 1993 when the Plan was put together. For example, the sectoral priorities of a given country will depend on a number of variables which were not (and could not) considered in the Plan and Budget. These national priorities influence project preparation activities and eventually lead to the increased importance of certain sectors over others. The best example is that of refrigeration.

2. The most important step in meeting the broad objectives of the Plan and Budget has been taken by the Executive Committee (EC). That is the adoption of cost effectiveness threshold. Should projects in 1996 have an average cost-effectiveness of US$10/kg, then this would result in an additional 10,000 tons of ODP phaseout. It would appear that the Fund is well on its way to meeting its objective of funding activities which will phase out over 50,000 tons ODP.

3. Two aspects of the Plan and Budget need closer attention during 1996. The halon sector should benefit from the recent EC decision in support of complete phaseout in the next three years. Projects have been difficult to prepare and get approved while the issue of savings remained unresolved. An increased focus will now be possible during 1996.

4. The other sector which will warrant further attention is production of alternatives and closure of ODS producing facilities. Project approval in this sector has been stalled somewhat pending the recommendations of the Expert Group which was only recently convened. Nevertheless, project preparation has been proceeding and a number of production plant closures are in the pipeline for China.

5. Finally, it is expected that a number of solvent sector projects will be presented during 1996. Resolution of the process agent issue is expected at the 7th Meeting of the Parties and this should allow the evaluation of two highly cost effective projects from India. The poor cost-effectiveness and the dispersed and low volume use in this sector has been the main reason why only few projects have been presented to date.

B. Resource Allocation

6. The World Bank's 1996 Business Plan for Montreal Protocol investment operations is consistent with the broad and specific guidelines that the EC has established for resource allocation and the business planning process.

7. In the first instance, the Bank's delivery of new investment projects will not exceed the US$59.4 million (representing 135 percent of the Bank's allocation of US$44 million), in line with the agreement reached by the 3 implementing agencies at the 17th EC Meeting and the expected contributions from donor countries to the Multilateral Fund. The Bank will maintain its activities in the smaller countries where it has on-going investment projects, and initiate a limited number of cost effective interventions in new countries where ODS consumption remains small. The EC's specific allocation for small consuming countries (in addition to whatever cost-effective projects can be initiated) represents about 6 percent of expected Fund resources for 1996. The pipeline that it can support is therefore relatively small and the other implementing agencies have initiated substantial activities in a number of small consuming countries and are well-placed to deliver. The Bank will continue to focus its activities, wherever and whenever possible, on the sectors which offer good cost-effectiveness and which are

strategically important for the countries. The EC has also established indicative allocation between the various ODS-consuming sectors.

8. Among all the sectors, it is expected that it will be more difficult to manage the proposed allocation for mobile air conditioning (MAC) and compressor projects. To a large extent, the global industry has or is in the process of converting MAC compressors to alternatives. This global trend is also very prominent in developing countries where a large number of MAC system manufacturers supply local automobile assembly operations. The proposed allocation is unlikely to support more than 4 or 5 projects. Furthermore, as this sector is most likely to convert at the sector level (due to intense local competition), it is unlikely that the allocated resources would support the phaseout in more than 2 countries. Furthermore, as there is no cost effectiveness threshold for this sector, it is difficult to encourage and promote partial funding on the part of enterprises. The Bank should not ignore the market pressures which are faced by the MAC sector enterprises. This sector may require further allocation from the discretionary funds.

9. A growing number of countries are expressing interest in recycling projects. A number of demonstration projects have been funded by the EC and preliminary results should become available in 1996. The results should guide the preparation of future projects. Recycling projects involve a substantial technical assistance component and also require a supportive regulatory system to make them sustainable. It may therefore warrant joint preparation and implementation with UNEP or bilateral donor (for technical assistance) and require consultations on policy and related operational issues

C. Meeting Special Initiatives

10. Undoubtedly the most important new initiative in 1996 will be the development of sectoral ODS phaseout projects in China, the developing world's largest producer and consumer of ODS. Among the implementing agencies, the Bank is taking the lead in developing this approach. Funds were approved for this activity at the 17th Meeting and the launch of this effort will take place in October 1995. Sectoral approaches will be developed in the halon and commercial refrigeration sectors. It is anticipated that the first sectoral phaseout project will be presented to the EC at its last meeting of 1996 with a request for funding the first tranche of the strategy.

II. Planned Business Activities

A. Funded Activities

11. Investment Projects and Activities: Investment projects worth US$145 million are now under active implementation. Umbrella agreements are now in place in Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Turkey and Uruguay. Umbrella agreements for Argentina and Pakistan are in the final stages of preparation. All the necessary umbrella agreements needed to support an efficient project processing mechanism have been planned for and will allow for further acceleration of project implementation during 1996. These 30 investment projects represent close to 200 enterprise-level investment projects and technical assistance activities. A summary of the Bank's portfolio on a sectoral basis is provided in Table 1. As of September 30, 1995, confirmed ODP phaseout now amounts to 4185 ODP tons.

12. Country-level and cumulative expected project-related disbursements and ODP phaseout for 1996 are presented in Table 4. Cumulative project-related disbursements as of 30 September 1995 stood at US$30.8 million (US$33 million including PPAs and US$42 million when including disbursements on work program activities) and is expected to reach close to US$40 million by the end of the year. Projected disbursements for 1996 have been estimated at US$56.8 million while ODP phaseout will increase by 12,000 tons.

13. As is outlined in a subsequent section, the Bank is adopting a support cost system along the lines of the other agencies. The Bank has requested that this conversion take place with project approvals obtained at the 18th Meeting. On this basis, the Bank can waive its request for supervision and program administration/coordination costs for 1996. Should this not be feasible for whatever reason, then a request for US$2.7 million for supervision and administration/coordination will need to be considered as part of this Business Plan.

14. Non-Investment Operations: The Bank has practically no self-standing non-investment activities in its portfolio. The only exception is the Country Program for Nigeria. This activity has been part of the Bank work program for a number of years. The Bank is determined to see this through to completion in 1996. Other non-investment operations such as institutional strengthening are implemented by the Bank through its investment operation grant agreements and progress is reported in the Bank's Progress reports. Table 3 provides an overview of the status of other non-investment activities, including a request to replenish the OORG budget for 1996.

15. Project Preparation: A summary of project preparation activities which are now underway and which will deliver new investment projects during 1996 is presented in Table 5. A number of these activities are fully funded. Project preparation activities are supported by the Bank in two ways. First, the Bank provides resources directly to the country which will then manage project preparation activities. These funds have been provided through grant agreements (Brazil, Turkey) or through Project Preparation Advances (China, India), often directly from the Bank's work program budget (such as Indonesia and Malaysia). These resources are fully funded and balances are carried over from year to year. The Bank reports on the uses of PPAs in its Progress Reports. The Bank also utilizes project preparation funds in direct support of project preparation through the use of consultants/sector experts. This type of project preparation is typically funded as work program and balances are refunded to the Fund at the end of each year.

16. About US$1.27 million in project preparation activities will carry-over into 1996. Except for the Brazil project preparation budget, it is expected that the entire remaining amount will be disbursed during 1996. Combined with additional project preparation resources being requested, these project preparation activities will yield about 120 projects for a total value of US$59.4 million during 1996. This represents 135 percent of the Bank's 1996 allocation of US$44 million.

B. Programme Expansion

17. Project Preparation: The expansion in project preparation activities is very modest. Project preparation activities are planned in 15 countries. The breakdown of new and on-going project preparation activities are presented in Table 5. Activities include project preparation support that the Bank provides to country-lead project preparation activities. Project preparation will continue in those countries which continue to offer opportunities for cost-effective phaseout interventions and where the project preparation mechanisms are well established. New investment projects are therefore expected in about 12 countries.

18. The Bank and its clients will develop a pipeline of about US$60 million of new investment projects. The pipeline will include projects in all major sectors of ODS usage, including production sector projects, sectoral ODS phaseout initiatives and projects based on the use of market-based instruments. The pipeline of projects is expected to phase out a total of 13,000 tons ODP resulting in an average cost-effectiveness in the US$3.5-4.5/kg range. The proposed sectoral allocation for projects is as follows:

Sector	US$000s	ODP Phaseout
Aerosols	0.4	150
Foams		
General	0	0
Flexible Polyurethane	5.6	990
Integral Skin	0	0
Polystyrene/Polyethylene	0	0
Rigid Polyurethane	2.2	414
Rigid Polyurethane (Hydrocarbon)	0	0
Halon		
Recycling	0	0
Non-Recycling	4.0	2,910
Refrigeration		
Commercial	11.1	1,260
Commercial (Hydrocarbon)	0	0
Domestic	23.8	2,749
Domestic (Hydrocarbon)	0.5	17
MACs and Compressors	3.3	150
Recycling	0.1	4
Solvent	3.8	443
Production	2.6	3,800
Several Sectors	1.0	0
Other	1.0	120
Total	**59.4**	**13,007**

19. Project preparation resources totaling US$0.985 million is being requested to supplement the already approved project preparation resources which are being carried-over into 1996. When considering the requests for non-investment activities and related agency support cost, the total request to fund the Bank's 1996 Work Program is therefore US$1.452 million (includes agency support costs).

III. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

20. This is the first year that the Multilateral Fund has undertaken to plan its activities on the basis of a coordinated business planning effort between the Fund and its implementing agencies. An important part of the business planning process will be the identification and monitoring of performance indicators which will allow the Executive Committee (EC) to evaluate the services provided by the implementing agencies and the implementation performance at the country level. This will also establish a uniform basis for evaluating performance of the agencies and countries. The performance indicators as adopted by the Project Review Sub-Committee are summarized below with an overview of the Bank's readiness to report on these indicators.

(a) Speed of Delivery: including time between funding approval and signing of legal agreement with beneficiary and time between funding approval and first and final disbursement to enterprises.

The implementation of the monitoring and evaluation guidelines will be an essential pre-requisite in order to develop the management reporting systems required to provide this level of subproject performance indicators. The MP activities implemented through the Bank are very decentralized, with all of the procurement and disbursements done at the country-level.

Presently, the Bank is capable of committing the resources to the recipient country in a matter of 2-4 weeks when done through an umbrella agreement. The financial agent must then negotiate a sub-grant agreement with the enterprise before initiating disbursements and project implementation. Together with the financial agents, the Bank will pursue a six-month target between EC approval and first disbursement to an enterprise. Although this will not be possible in all cases, it is a reasonable target to set for 1996. The date of final disbursement is of course totally dependent on the type of project that is being implemented. Refrigeration projects will take longer implement than flexible foam projects.

(b) Cost of Delivery: including the cost of project preparation expenses as a percentage of project approvals and administrative costs as a percentage of project approvals. If prior experience is a good indication, it would be reasonable to expect that project preparation costs will typically be 2-3 percent of the project value. As the average size of projects is getting smaller, it is likely that 3 percent may be a more reasonable estimate.

(c) Amount and Speed of ODP Phaseout: time between funding approval and ODS phaseout and amount of ODP phaseout for an agency's portfolio as a proportion of total funded phaseout for that agency. As in the case of the "speed of delivery" indicator, implementation of the monitoring and evaluation guidelines will be a pre-requisite. Again here, the speed of ODS phaseout will depend on how quickly disbursements can be initiated and on the sector and complexity of the projects. The ODP to be phased out during 1996 (over 12,000 ODP tons) will account for 35 percent of the ODP to be phased out from projects in the Bank's portfolio. With large aerosol projects expected to be completed during 1996, it is expected that the average cost-effectiveness of projects to be completed in 1996 will be below the Bank's portfolio cost-effectiveness of US$4/kg.

(d) Cost-Effectiveness: this indicator represents the average cost-effectiveness of an agency's portfolio of approved projects. As of October 1994, the average cost-effectiveness of the Bank's portfolio was about US$4/kg. The Business Plan for 1996 makes provisions for the presentation of new projects which will phase out 13,000 tons. Depending on the final amounts which are approved, the cost effectiveness will be in the US$3.5-4.5/kg range, a good outcome considering that the projects are getting smaller. Achieving this good cost-effectiveness will depend largely on the successful resolution of policy issues relating to the halon and production sectors.

IV. Policy Issues

21. There are a number of policy issues which will need to be considered by the Fund EC during 1996 in order to support the agencies Business Plans such as:

- Determination of Incremental Costs in the Production Sector. This has become an urgent matter given that project preparation funds were approved a while ago to develop projects in this sector and that a number of projects have and will soon be submitted to the EC.

- Technology Upgrade. This remains a difficult issue and progress on further defining and quantifying what consist technological upgrade should be an important task for 1996.

- Halon Sector Projects. Experience leading up to the 18th Meeting has clearly demonstrated that there remains serious issues facing the determination of incremental costs in the halon sector. These issues are likely to be brought to the attention of the EC at its 18th Meeting.

22. It would also be constructive to reconsider the following policy matters:

- Duration of incremental operating cost in other sectors such as rigid foam and commercial refrigeration where there appears to be confusion and inconsistency.

- It appears that the cost-effectiveness threshold for the aerosol sector may be too low and that it has become difficult to find projects for this sector.

V. Administrative and Financial Matters

23. The Bank will continue its well-established financial reporting practices during 1996. There will be continued systems development effort during 1996 in order to meet the reporting requests of the EC. The only significant change which is anticipated in 1996 is the switch to a support cost system.

24. Agency Support Cost. Underlined below are the details of how the Bank intends to manage the transition period during which it will move from a cost reimbursement system to a fixed agency support cost system now utilized by the other implementing agencies (UNDP, UNEP and UNIDO receive 13 percent as support costs on project and work program approvals).

25. The Bank indicated its intention to adopt a support cost system at the 17th EC Meeting. This was later considered and agreed to by the Project Review Sub-Committee which included this provision in its *Guidelines for 1996 Implementing Agency Business Plans* which was prepared in Geneva last month.

26. The current administration cost accounting system has had the advantage of detailed item-by-item accounting of Multilateral Fund resources. However, because costs for project administration and general program coordination are spread out and therefore requested over the project life cycles (typically three to four years), it has been difficult for EC members to compare Bank costs against the administrative fees charged by other agencies. Likewise, the Bank has had less flexibility in putting administrative and programme support costs to productive use in key training and other efforts which would improve project administration and implementation efficiency, because EC members have been reluctant to fund such costs in small parcels, fearing that they are adding up to an unreasonable level of overhead. On several occasions over the past year, the Bank had been encouraged by various EC members to shift to a support cost system to ease comparison of administrative costs amongst agencies and to allow for more flexibility in applying administrative costs.

27. The proposed transition would be most easily managed in parallel to the introduction of the new business planning process. On this basis, the Bank has undertaken a thorough review of the options available to effect a smooth transition in terms of cash flow management and administration.. To date, the Bank's administrative and coordination costs to deliver close to US$190 million of investment projects (including projects cleared for approval at the 17th Meeting and other anticipated approvals before the end of 1995) has been about US$15 million, or about 8 percent. It has been estimated that it would cost an additional US$7 million to see these projects through implementation over the next 3 years. This would bring the total cost of delivery to about 12 percent, including the start-up costs and program building efforts.

28. As part of this transition to a support cost system, the Bank is proposing to cap the administrative costs of the first US$190 million of investment projects at 10.5 percent, thereby realizing a net saving of US$4 million to the Fund. This will mean applying 13 percent support costs to all project approvals (including activities cleared for approval at the 17th Meeting) from the 18th Meeting onwards. The proposed timing of this transition is necessary as the Bank's 1995 Work Program budget will be fully utilized by the end of the year, and additional resources are needed to fund the 1996 Work Program and the MP activities through the end of the Bank's 1996 fiscal year which is June 30, 1996. Taking this approach saves the Fund US$4 million in administrative costs and ensures the Bank the cash flow necessary to service its administrative budget. Moving to a 13 percent support cost system any later would leave our administration unfunded because historically EC approvals of new investment projects have been very low in the early part of the year and very high in the last quarter of the year. It is therefore essential that this support cost system be introduced at the 18th Meeting because the expected approvals over the early part of 1996 will not generate sufficient funds for the Bank to fully carry out its work program.

29. It is also important to note that changes in the MP business environment have had and will continue to have significant impacts on the cost of doing this business:

- As per the Three-Year Plan and Budget, the Bank had anticipated an annual volume of business exceeding US$100 million. Clearly, this is not feasible in the short and medium term. Capping the Bank's allocation at 45 percent of available funds will further reduce the annual volume of new business to about US$50-55 million, well below the initially anticipated level of activity. Some of the efficiency gains which were therefore anticipated as the volume of business increased will not materialize.

- The welcome focus by the EC on increasing the cost-effectiveness of fund allocation will also impact the Bank's cost of doing business. Additional resources are now needed to manage the increasing complexity of Fund resource allocation procedures to support the development of innovative approaches which will contribute to meeting the cost-effectiveness objectives of the Multilateral Fund.

- Finally, the continuing trend of increased complexity of budget management and financial accounting driven by processing through approval of a large number of very small projects and project preparation approvals activities is requiring additional data management attention and systems programming.

30. The accountability built-in to the present system will not be lost with the transition to a support cost system as the Bank undertakes to report on its administrative expenses and refund excess funds should they accumulate.

31. Promissory Notes. The Bank does not expect to encash in 1996 any of the promissory notes it now holds or those that would be transferred to it during 1996. It is expected that cash reserves will be sufficient to cover project-related disbursements through the end of 1996.

32. Transfer of Resources from UNEP. It will extremely important that funds transfer from UNEP be made promptly upon EC approvals of projects and work program activities. This is crucial given that the anticipated lag time between EC approval and fund commitments will not exceed 4 weeks when processed through an umbrella agreement. The transfer of promissory notes will also have to be mainstreamed in order to minimize any potential delays in project-related commitments.

Table 1: FUNDED INVESTMENT PROJECTS BY SECTOR (1) (2) (3)

Sector	Sub-Sector	No. Of Countries	Approvals by the Executive Committee				Disbursement by the Agencies (US$000s)			ODP Phase Out		
								Planned		Actual	Planned	
			Amount (US$000s)	ODP to be Phased Out (4)	Number of Projects	Cost Effective-ness (Average)	To date (as of 09/30/95)	Year of Plan (1996)	Following Years	To-date(3)	Year of Plan(1996)	Following Years
Aerosols		12	9793.27	17,775	13	0.55				290		
Foam	General	6	8674.00	1,477	14	5.87				238		
Foam	Flexible Polyurethane	10	9944.53	2,062	33	4.82				20		
Foam	Integral Skin	0	0.00	0	0	0.00						
Foam	Polystyrene/Polyethylene	1	2326.20	1,200	5	1.94				0		
Foam	Rigid Polyurethane	11	10969.84	2,352	20	4.66				485		
Foam	Rigid Polyurethane (hydrocarbon)	1	925.00	180	1	5.14				0		
Halon	Recycling	1	720.00	900	1	0.80				0		
Halon	Non-Recycling	2	2160.00	2,865	3	0.75				0		
Refrigeration	Commercial	5	17849.14	1,526	9	11.70				0		
Refrigeration	Commercial (hydrocarbon)	0	0.00	0	0	0.00				0		
Refrigeration	Domestic	16	24141.27	2,559	24	9.43				572		
Refrigeration	Domestic (hydrocarbon)	3	18239.80	1,476	8	12.36				945		
Refrigeration	MACs and Compressors	8	17228.78	1,183	12	14.56				383		
Refrigeration	Recycling	5	3860.47	281	8	13.74				5		
Solvent		9	8789.66	407	16	21.62				47		
Production		2	5558.00	1,550	2	3.59				1,200		
Several		8	3590.29	350	17	10.26				0		
Other		0	0.00	0	0	0.00				0		
Sub-Total			144770.25	38,143	186	3.80				4,185		
Support Costs												
Total			144770.25	38,143	186	3.80	30832.59	56801.6	5713.07	4,185	12018	21940

(1) Data provided for those sectors/categories for which there are funded or planned activities.

(2) Funded activities include only those projects and activities approved by the Executive Committee but for which financial transactions have not been completed.

(3) In some cases, project implementation (e.g. ODS phaseout or workshop completion) has occurred but the financial transactions may not have been completed.

(4) The amount of ODP in the proposal that led to the approval.

Table 2: PROJECT PREPARATION BY SECTOR [(1) (2)]

Sector	Sub-Sector	No. Of Countries	Project Preparation Funds [(6)] (US $000s)		Projects to be Submitted					
					Year of Plan (1996)			Following Year (1997)[(3)]		
			Surplus from Previous Approvals (as at 09/30/95) [(6)]	To be Requested in 1996	Number of Projects [(4)]	ODP to be Phased Out	Value (US$000s)	Number of Projects	Value (US$000s)	ODP to be Phased Out
Aerosol		1			3	150	0.4			
Foam	General	0			0	0	0.0			
Foam	Flexible Polyurethane	3			20	990	5.6			
Foam	Integral Skin	0								
Foam	Polystyrene/ Polyethylene	0			0	0	0.0			
Foam	Rigid Polyurethane	2			9	414	2.2			
Foam	Rigid Polyurethane (hydrocarbon)	0			0	0	0.0			
Halon	Recycling	0			0	0	0.0			
Halon	Non-Recycling	3			6	2,910	4.0			
Refrigeration	Commercial (7)	8			34	1,360	11.1			
Refrigeration	Commercial (hydrocarbon)	0			0	0	0.0			
Refrigeration	Domestic	6			21	2,799	23.8			
Refrigeration	Domestic (hydrocarbon)	1			1	17	0.5			
Refrigeration	MACs and Compressors	2			4	150	3.3			
Refrigeration	Recycling	1			1	4	0.1			
Solvent		4			13	443	3.8			
Production		1			3	3,800	2.6			
Several Sectors		1			1	0	1.0			
Other		1			1	120	1.0			
Sub-Total		--		985						
Support Costs		--		128						
Total			1,270	1,113	117	13,157	59.4			

(1) Data provided for those sectors/categories for which there are funded or planned activities.

(2) Includes project preparation advances.

(3) Projects prepared with 1996 project preparation funds but expected to be submitted in the first part of 1997. It is likely that some projects will slip into the 1997 work program but it is presently impossible to make any projections.

(4) Includes projects submitted to the 18th Meeting.

(5) In many cases the final technology choice has not been made and the allocation between hydrocarbon and non-hydrocarbon is not indicative of final decision.

(6) Project Preparation funds were requested on country basis and therefore cannot be allocated on sectoral basis.

(7) For most refrigeration sub-sectors, includes foam component as well. In many instances, the final choice of technology has not been made between hydrocarbon and non-hydrocarbon.

Table 3: NON-INVESTMENT PROJECTS (1) (2) (3) (4)

Country	Region	Type	Title(5)	Project Funding (US$000s)		Disbursement by the Agencies (US$000)			Date of Completion		Objective
				Already Approved	To be Requested in 1996	To-date	Year of Plan (1996)	Following Years	Activity (mo.-yr.)	Financing (mo.-yr.)	
Nigeria	AFR	CPG	Country Program Preparation	150	0	2	148	0	Jun-96	Dec-96	
OORG	GLO		Support to Bank Operations	280	300	250	300	0	Dec-96	Dec-96	
Bank	GLO		Supervision of Projects	907	0	800	0	0	Dec-95	Dec-95	
Bank	GLO		Coordination/ Legal, Administration	1,070	0	800	0	0	Dec-95	Dec-95	
Bank	GLO		1995 Work Program - Project Preparation	2,987	0	1,717	1,270	0	Dec-96	Dec-96	
Bank	GLO		1996 Work Program - Project Preparation	0	985	0	950	0	Dec-96	Dec-96	
Bank	GLO		Agency Support Costs for 1996	0	5,720 (6)	0	3,720	2,000			
Sub-Total				5,394	7,005	3,569	6,388	2,000			
Support Costs					162.5						
Total				5,394	7,168	3,569	6,388	2,000			

(1) Data provided for those sectors/categories for which there are funded or planned activities.

(2) Includes funded activities, i.e., those approved by the Executive Committee but for which financial transactions have not been completed, and planned activities, not yet submitted.

(3) In some cases, project implementation (e.g. ODS phaseout or workshop completion) has occurred but the financial transactions may not have been completed.

(4) Non-Investment Projects listed by type instead of sector.

(5) Includes sector if applicable and not included in title.

(6) Represents 13% of US$44 million.

Table 4: FUNDED INVESTMENT PROJECTS BY COUNTRY [1][2][3]

Country	Region	Approvals by the Executive Committee				Disbursement by the Agencies (US$000)			ODP Phase Out		
		Amount (US$000s)	ODP to be Phased Out [4]	Number of Projects	Cost Effective-ness (Average)	1995 to date as of 09/30/95	Year of Plan (1996)	Following Years	Actual To Date	Year of Plan (1996)	Following Years
ARGENTINA	LAC	13467.81	376	7	35.82	0.00	3000.00	10467.81	0	0	376
BRAZIL	LAC	5140.00	572	5	8.99	1000.00	3200.00	940.00	270	0	302
CHILE	LAC	1206.08	350	5	3.45	300.09	906.00	0.00	0	180	170
CHINA	ASP	44264.90	24,634	40	1.80	8501.50	13000.00	22763.40	1,438	8,995	14,201
ECUADOR	LAC	1566.00	340	3	4.61	714.00	700.00	152.00	310	30	0
EGYPT	AFR	2100.00	292	1	7.19	0.00	2100.00	0.00	292	0	0
INDIA	ASP	10392.00	1,561	29	6.66	3870.10	3800.00	2721.90	0	54	1,507
INDONESIA	ASP	8682.20	2,065	18	4.20	1500.00	5000.00	2182.20	0	800	1,265
JORDAN	ASP	2000.00	519	7	3.85	200.00	1000.00	800.00	0	239	280
MALAYSIA	ASP	4060.00	1,676	7	2.42	691.60	2000.00	1368.40	370	0	1,306
MEXICO	LAC	4180.00	463	10	9.03	1428.30	2751.70	0.00	10	0	453
PAKISTAN	ASP	1250.00	205	1	6.10	0.00	500.00	750.00	0	0	205
PHILIPPINES	ASP	12122.70	791	13	15.33	1893.70	4600.00	5629.00	141	245	405
THAILAND	ASP	12890.10	1,292	15	9.98	4390.00	5000.00	3500.10	44	500	748
TUNISIA	AFR	1790.00	1,265	7	1.42	187.30	1000.00	602.70	85	300	880
TURKEY	EUR	9358.90	1,261	8	7.42	4344.80	3493.90	1520.20	950	267	44
URUGUAY	LAC	1228.56	48	4	25.60	0.00	500.00	728.56	0	0	48
VENEZUELA	LAC	9071.00	433	6	20.95	1811.20	4250.00	3009.80	275	158	0
Regional Sub-Total											
AFR		3890.00	1,557	8	2.50	187.30	3100.00	602.70	377	300	880
ASP		95661.90	32,743	130	2.92	21046.90	34900.00	39715.00	1,993	10,833	19,917
EUR		9358.90	1,261	8	7.42	4344.80	3493.90	1520.20	950	267	44
LAC		35859.45	2,582	40	13.89	5253.59	15307.70	15298.17	865	368	1,349
Support Costs											
Total		144770.25	38,143	186	3.80	30832.5900	56801.60	57136.07	4,185	11,768	22,190

(1) Data provided for those sectors/categories for which there are funded or planned activities.

(2) Funded activities include only those projects and activities approved by the Executive Committee but for which financial transactions have not been completed.

(3) In some cases, project implementation (e.g. ODS phaseout or workshop completion) has occurred but the financial transactions may not have been completed.

(4) The amount of ODP in the proposal that led to the approval.

Table 5: PROJECT PREPARATION BY COUNTRY [1] [2]

Country	Region	Project Preparation Funds (US $000s)		Projects to be Submitted					
				Year of Plan (1996)			Following Year (1997)[3]		
		Surplus from Previous Approvals	To be Requested in 1996	Number of Projects	Value (US$000s) [4]	ODP to be Phased Out	Number of Projects	Value (US$000s)	ODP to be Phased Out
ARGENTINA	LAC	0	45.00	3	1,000	47			
BRAZIL	LAC	300	100.00	8	4,300	702			
CHILE	LAC	0	70.00	1	1,000	0			
CHINA	ASP	300 [5]	30.00	21	15,000	7,390			
ECUADOR	LAC	0	0.00	0	0	0			
EGYPT	AFR	0	0.00	0	0	0			
INDIA	ASP	0	300.00	28	14,500	1,800			
INDONESIA	ASP	170	30.00	12	5,000	470			
JORDAN	ASP	0	40.00	4	800	190			
MALAYSIA	ASP	0	30.00	1	1,400	0			
MEXICO	LAC	0	0.00	0	0	0			
PAKISTAN	ASP	0	100.00	4	3,000	350			
PHILIPPINES	ASP	150	0.00	8	2,500	150			
THAILAND	ASP	150	20.00	12	5,900	1,254			
TUNISIA	AFR	0	0.00	0	0	0			
TURKEY	EUR	200 [5]	100.00	7	3,000	520			
URUGUAY	LAC	0	30.00	3	500	14			
VENEZUELA	LAC	0	40.00	2	500	50			
ZIMBABWE	AFR	0	50.00	3	1,000	70			
Regional Sub-Total									
AFR		0	50	3	1,000	70	TBD	TBD	TBD
ASP		770	550	90	48,100	11,604	TBD	TBD	TBD
EUR		200	100	7	3,000	520	TBD	TBD	TBD
LAC		300	285	17	7,300	813	TBD	TBD	TBD
Support Costs		---	128						
Total		1,270	1,113	117	59,400	13,007	TBD	TBD	TBD

(1) Data provided for those sectors/categories for which there are funded or planned activities.

(2) Includes project preparation advances.

(3) Projects prepared with 1996 project preparation funds but expected to be submitted in the first part of 1997. It is likely that some projects will slip into the 1997 work program but it is presently impossible to make such projections.

(4) Includes new projects presented to the 18th Meeting and 13% agency support costs.

(5) Project preparation funds are likely to carry-over into 1997 but difficult to estimate at this time.

(6) Consists of PPA IV and PPA V (preparation of sectoral project)

(7) TBD: to be determined.