GFR 6912 - KCP II - Measuring Development Indicators for Pastoralists Populations

Team Leader: 00000211316 - Mr Calogero Carletto

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This GFR includes the following sections: Basic Data Info, Basic Data - TTL Comment, Description, Project Information, Disbursement, Program Specific, Confirmation.
1. What is the Development Objective (or main objective) of this Grant?

The main objective of this grant is to develop enhanced methods of household survey sampling design in order to improve socioeconomic and livelihood data collected from pastoralist populations, with a particular emphasis on livestock. Livestock ownership has long been an important component of rural livelihoods, serving diverse functions from food source to saving mechanism to investment vehicle. In recent years, the sector has come under increasing pressure from a number of external sources, including increased demand from the expanding middle class, climate change, and loss of traditional pasture land to development. Efforts to understand these evolving dynamics, and the resulting impacts on household welfare of livestock-owning households, are hampered by a lack of data on which to base analysis. Beyond the general data collection issues of definition and quantification, data on the role of livestock for household living standards is particularly challenging to collect due to the nomadic and semi-nomadic nature of pastoralists. The most commonly employed methodology of census-frame based surveys restricts the sample to those living in dwellings. Consequently, nomadic and semi-nomadic households can be completely excluded from the national household surveys whose objective it is to track welfare and poverty. For example, in the Ethiopian Agricultural Sample Survey, in the region of Afar, three of 29 districts are not covered by the survey due to the high pastoralist population, and there is incomplete coverage in the remainder. The current alternative methodology of using airplane flyovers to estimate the number of livestock is unable to collect more than population estimates, and cannot link these estimates to household level information.

2. Summary description of Grant financed activities

Two methodological experiments will be jointly conducted in a pastoralist area of sub-Saharan Africa to examine the reliability of traditional, dwelling-based, livestock data collection methods. The first of these experiments overlays an area-based sampling frame onto a dwelling-based frame to estimate the gap in the latter’s coverage. The second compares answers to livestock questions given by dwelling-based respondents with those from respondents traveling with the herds to assess the quality of information given by the dwelling-based respondent. The experiments will be carried out taking advantage of ongoing and planned surveys in sub-Saharan Africa in which the Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS) team is already involved. Currently, the LSMS - Integrated Surveys on Agriculture (LSMS-ISA) project is active in five countries which include sufficiently large pastoralist communities to be viable candidates for this work: Ethiopia, Uganda, Nigeria, Niger and Mali. (Tanzania and Malawi are the two other LSMS-ISA countries not under consideration for this research project.) Discussions have been held with the Central Statistics Agency in Ethiopia, and the research team in Nigeria has shown strong interest in the project, though a final decision with regard to location has not yet been made.

The budget for the two joint survey experiments is based on an average cost of previous experiments on different topics that have been done using this model of piggy-backing on existing surveys. It is expected that the cost of the piggybacked experiment will be USD 95,000, as described below.

In addition to the primary objectives, this research will examine the costs and the requirements, in terms of technology and human capacity, of implementing an alternative dual-frame sample approach. Future uses of this information extend beyond the pastoralist context, and include cost-benefit analysis in planning for the study of rare populations or instances where no complete sampling frame is available for the population of interest.

3. (Optional question) What can/has been done to find an alternative source of financing, i.e. instead of a Bank administered Grant?
This work is piggy-backing on one of the planned LSMS surveys, as part of the LSMS-ISA project. The LSMS-ISA is collaborating with seven national statistics offices (NSOs) on at least two rounds of a multi-topic panel household survey. The specific country for this pastoralist sampling research is to be determined, though Ethiopia and/or Nigeria are the two most likely candidates. These surveys are financed by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation TF to LSMS-ISA and by counterpart governments and country-based donors. They cost, on average, over $1.2 million each.

Incorporating the experiments into ongoing surveys serves to minimize costs. By taking advantage of existing infrastructure, staff and training, the cost of the experiments is limited to the marginal cost of additional teams or locations. In this case, the majority of the dwelling-based sample will be formed from the households included in the national survey, thus necessitating only the cost of the area sample and possibly a booster to increase the power of the dwelling-based sample. Beyond these costs, the project will need to fund only the costs of adding a new module or questions to the survey instrument, as well as any subsequent analytical work.

4. What are the main risks related to the Grant financed activity? Are there any potential conflicts of interest for the Bank? How will these risks/conflicts be monitored and managed?

The main risk to the implementation of this survey is the continuing potential for political instability and conflict among the pastoralist communities in Ethiopia and Nigeria. Many of the pastoralist areas in these countries have at least some degree of autonomy from the national government, and residents may have limited interest in participating in a government-run survey. By being embedded into the larger LSMS-ISA program, the project has the advantage of being able to mitigate these risks through flexibility within the other program countries, with Uganda, Niger and Mali as alternatives. The final decision will be based on the most current information available. Additionally piggy-backed on the ongoing data collection activities of the LSMS-ISA survey, the refusal risk will be mitigated by linking into the NSOs’ community information campaigns and cooperation from local administrators.

KCP II

1. What is the general issue that the project addresses and what is its innovative value? Why is it of interest to the Bank?

This project focuses on improving the reliability of socioeconomic statistics from pastoralist populations, particularly with regard to livestock. Livestock has become one of the fastest growing sectors of the agricultural economy in the developing world. The growth of an urban middle class has fuelled a surge in demand for livestock products, and currently 40 percent of the global value of the agricultural market is in the livestock sector (FAO, 2009). While at present much of this increased demand has been met through large commercial suppliers, the potential exists for millions of rural poor households who own livestock to capitalize on this growing market. FAO’s Rural Income Generating Activities database shows, in a sample of 14 countries, 60 percent of rural households keep livestock, and that the sales of livestock and livestock products provide an important source of cash income to many poor households (FAO, 2009). In addition, the lifestyle of many nomadic and semi-nomadic populations is in a period of transition. Access to traditional pasture land and migration routes have been cut off by expanding agriculture, civil strife, and climate change. Recording more accurate statistics on pastoralist populations will assist both governments and donor organizations in correctly targeting policies to these groups.

In addition to the specific benefits to the World Bank from improved data on these populations, the innovative approach to data collection of this project has implications for other data efforts. A dual-frame design, while used regularly in developed world context to study rare populations, is uncommon in a developing world. The successful design and implementation of a dual-frame sample for pastoralist populations would offer potential opportunities for similar designs to be used in the study of other rare populations, or where sampling frames may be incomplete, such as the disabled, HIV-infected persons, and orphans.

2. Describe its development impact. Who will benefit and to what extent?
The beneficiaries would be the policymakers tasked with developing projects for pastoralist communities, and, ultimately, the pastoralist populations themselves. Currently many of these areas are excluded entirely from data collection, including the Ethiopian state of Afar, with three of the state's 29 divisions being omitted completely in the annual Agricultural Sample Survey, and incomplete coverage in parts of the remainder. By providing quality statistics, governments will be able to better assess the vulnerability faced by pastoralist groups, better target public services such as health and education, and better design projects to maximize benefits to expanding demand in the livestock sector. The second benefit noted above is new sampling methods that can apply to other survey populations # in turn, improving data methods for these groups as well.

3. **What is the potential for replicability (including cross-country applicability)?**

As this project will initially be conducted in one or more LSMS-ISA countries, the lessons learned from this project have immediate implications in planning for future LSMS-ISA or other livestock survey efforts in countries with pastoralist populations. In addition, the objective to develop improved sampling approaches is applicable to countries throughout the developing world with nomadic and semi-nomadic populations, as well as other rare groups who are otherwise under-sampled.

4. **Give indications of country participation and ownership.**

The proposed research will be a survey experiment where new or improved methods will be tested for accuracy and ease of implementation. Taking advantage of ongoing and planned surveys of the LSMS-ISA program, the project will work with counterpart NSOs to incorporate the proposed experiment into a scheduled survey. The team is committed to working with NSOs, the producers of nationally representative household survey data, in order to build capacity for sustainable data systems. An alternative approach, such as hiring an independent survey firm, in some ways would be easier, but is less likely to result in sustainable improvements in national survey data. Through a collaborative effort with these agencies, we hope to ensure country ownership of the results.

5. **Summarize consultations within and outside the Bank (including with the recipient country) in the preparation of this proposal.**

The team consulted with the LSMS-ISA Technical Advisory Board, which includes World Bank staff (Markus Goldstein, Steven Mink, Ghislaine Delaine), as well as individuals outside the World Bank (Duncan Thomas [Duke University], Paul Glewwe [University of Minnesota], Chris Udry [Yale University], and Hans Binswanger [consultant]). In addition, survey statisticians Michael Brick and Keith Rust [University of Maryland] were consulted with regard to the dual-frame design, and William Wigton [consultant, formerly USDA] with regard to the area sample component. The team has also had discussions with colleagues from the FAO, who are collaborating with the LSMS-ISA on livestock measurement in household surveys. Preliminary discussions have been held with the Ethiopian Central Statistics Agency.

6. **What is/are the question(s) the research/data project/analysis seeks to answer?**

This research sets out to answer two main research questions.

1. Does the choice of a dwelling-based sample systematically excluding nomadic or semi-nomadic populations, and, if so, what is the magnitude of the resulting bias?
2. Does the choice of the best available respondent, who would be found at the household, as opposed to the most knowledgeable respondent, who would likely be traveling with the herds, have an impact on the data collected? If so, which indicators are most sensitive to choice of respondent?

In addition to these specific research questions, the pilot will also examine the feasibility, in terms of costs and logistics, of implementing a survey design of this nature in sparsely populated nomad areas.

7. **Describe the broad analytical approach and specific methods to be used.**

The most common methodology for choosing a sample in a household survey is a two-stage stratified sample with the
selection of primary sampling units or enumeration areas, such as a village or neighborhood, in the first stage, and a dwelling-based household listing conducted in the second stage. For reasons of cost and ensuring the most current population frame, listing exercises are generally done immediately prior to the start of the interviews. Semi-nomadic households who are temporarily absent at the time of the listing, as well as fully nomadic households without fixed dwellings, would be excluded from the sampling frame.

An alternative to the traditional dwelling-based sample would be to use an area-based sample, using the random selection of geographic points. Area frame samples are commonly used by developed world agricultural statistics agencies, such as the United States Department of Agriculture, to measure agricultural production and livestock (USDA, 2010), and have also been used by researchers to study livestock in Somalia and South Africa (Soumare et al 2007; von Hagen, 2002). The main advantage of area-based samples for livestock in the developing world context is that groups would not be excluded due to a lack of a dwelling. A point would be selected by GIS software with a known probability of selection, then a radius around this point would be generated. All herds within this radius would be included in the sample. As a pure-point selection methodology would be both inefficient and prohibitively expensive to implement, the point-selection will be stratified based on the probability of finding a herd, with higher probability of selection going to those strata with higher likelihoods of containing a herd, a determination possible using vegetation and ground cover maps. Additionally, the radius around the point will vary by strata, with smaller radii being assigned to high probability strata to improve precision and decrease potential overlap.

The Sampling Design Tool for ArcGIS, developed by National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration/#s Biogeography Branch, will be used in sampling design and site selection. This tool allows for a stratified random sampling approach, and facilitates the incorporation of other spatial data representing the probability of finding herds in an area. Potential auxiliary datasets include large-scale land cover maps (to exclude urban, forest, and dense cropland areas), water points and protected areas. Additional site characteristics may be generated using current high resolution NDVI (Normalized Difference Vegetation Index) as a potential indicator of pasture biomass.

Area samples are not without their drawbacks, however, as, while it may be an improved methodology for livestock estimates, it would likely be less precise for the majority of population statistics. For the sample design to be useful to governments, it must have sufficient precision and efficiency for both livestock and social statistic estimates. Therefore, this study proposes to use a dual-frame sample to capture the benefits of both methodologies.

In use since the 1950s (see Lohr, 2007, for more detailed history), dual-frame samples have often employed to draw inferences from rare and difficult to sample populations, as well as to gauge the effectiveness of the individual methodologies (Cervantes and Kalton, 2007; Winglee et al, 2007, Lochan and Dennis, 1993; Kalton and Anderson, 1986; Fecso et al, 1986; Armstrong, 1978). In this application, the dwelling-based sample would be overlaid with an area-based sample. After properly identifying and weighting the overlapping portions, estimates from the dual-frame sample can be compared to the dwelling-only sample, estimates can be made of the magnitude and direction of any resulting bias, of the standard dwelling-based sample.

The dual-frame sample will also be used to assess data quality issues that arise due to the choice of respondent, particularly with respect to data on livestock. For semi-nomadic populations, we hypothesize that the relying solely on a dwelling-based sample may lead to poor data quality as the young males who do the herding are most likely to be absent from the household at the time of the interview. By comparing the responses to the livestock questionnaire of the sedentary population to those respondents interviewed with their herds from the area based-sample, a better assessment of livestock data quality can be attained.

8. Summary of work program, in its entirety, specifying the activity(ies) for which KCP funding is sought.

While the location has not yet been finalized, with Ethiopia and Nigeria currently under primary consideration, the budget for the experiment is based on an average cost of previous experiments on different topics that have been done using this model of piggy-backing on existing surveys. It is expected that the cost of each piggybacked experiment will be USD 95,000, as described below:
Preparation: STC, 15 days at $650/day (experiment design): $9,750
Travel: 2 trips (set up, supervision of experiment): $10,250
Fieldwork Costs: (piloting, training, materials, printing, fees processing): $73,000
GPS equipment: $2,000

9. Describe the specific deliverables or expected outputs from the project

The outputs for the methodological experiments will consist of reports (research articles) detailing the experiments, the key findings and recommendations for further work. These will be submitted to relevant journals for publication. In addition, a technical note will be compiled regarding the success of the design of the dual frame experiment, including lessons learned and recommendations for future designs.


This work will be conducted jointly with a counterpart NSO with whom we have a 3-5 year work program as part of the LSMS-ISA with a formal Concept Note and Grant Agreement. By working with an NSO, we will build the capacity in the application of an area sample frame joint with their usual population-based sample frame.

11. Outline dissemination plans and target audience(s).

The analysis and the final write up of results will be carried out as a joint collaboration with the research team from the World Bank, the NSO collaborators and, possibly, local researchers in the countries where the experiment is carried out. Results from each experiment will be published in the appropriate forums, including the World Bank Policy Research Working paper series and submitted for publication in relevant peer-reviewed journals. The findings will also be disseminated through the LSMS-ISA project which entails participating in various international statistical and data forums (International Statistics Institute, African Economic Research Consortium, International Conference on Agricultural Statistics, etc.), as well the project#s own multi-country NSO workshops.

12. If the grant is recipient-executed, please give details of executing agency and contact information.

Bank executed

13. Describe the implementation arrangements, with specific attention to partnership. ie the respective responsibility of other Bank units, other donors, local agencies, institutions, consultants.

As noted above, the experiment will be carried out taking advantage of ongoing and planned surveys the LSMS team is already involved in with partner NSOs.

14. Provide an implementation schedule by task/component (including beginning and end dates, as well as major milestones)

The experiment will be implemented in FY11 and may run into FY12. The analytical efforts, towards the production of relevant reports (including research efforts), will start at the completion of each experiment, and will be completed by mid-FY12, so that the results could be disseminated through the aforementioned channels throughout the latter half of FY12.

15. Identify the team members under the project (Bank staff, consultants, and local participants), including their organizational units, affiliations, responsibilities and disciplines (economists, demographer, etc)

Key Bank staff will be the following LSMS Team Members: Kathleen Beegle (Senior Economist), Kristen Himelein (Survey Specialist), Siobhan Murray (Technical Specialist # GIS), Kinnon Scott (Senior Economist), and Alberto Zezza (Extended Term Consultant; Economist by Training), as part of the DECP unit. Main country counterparts will be the staff from the national statistics office assigned to the design and implementation of the proposed survey.
experiment.

**DISBURSEMENTS**

**Disbursement Summary in USD**

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**RELATED PROJECT INFORMATION**

**Basic Project Information**

- **Project Definition**: P114487
- **Project Description**: LSMS Integrated Surveys on Agriculture
- **Project Type**: RF-Research Services
- **Region/Cty**: 3A-Africa
- **Status**: Active
- **Company code**: IBRD
- **Team Leader**: 00211316 - Mr Calogero Carletto

**Project Description**

This project aims at improving the quality, relevance and sustainability of agricultural data in Sub-Saharan Africa. The main output of the project will be the production of multi-topic panel household surveys with extensive modules on agriculture in six countries. These surveys will be conducted within each country at least twice within the duration of the project. This project includes a number of field validations on survey methods to improve the quality of survey data as well as training and dissemination activities to expand the use in policy-making of agricultural data and survey data in general. All data generated will be made publicly available. Finally, the project will develop and implement a Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) application for Ultra Mobile Personal Computers (UMPCs) for the paperless collection of the household surveys, as well as other analytical tools to facilitate the use and analysis of the data collected.

A key feature of the proposed system is the public-good nature of the data, which will become available to the broad community of researchers and policy makers within 12 months of completion of data collection. By the end of the 12 month period, the data will be fully cleaned, documented and disseminated through various means, including a specifically designed website to publicize the project and disseminate the data, related documentation and any analytical findings.

Three regional workshops under the project will be used to report on main findings and disseminate some of the research outputs will be carried out as part of the project. The project and its various findings will also be
disseminated through presentations at conferences and workshops e.g. the International Conference of Agricultural Economists.

The project will also sponsor two donor meetings in year 1 and in year 4 (following the mid-term evaluation) with the goal of informing the broader donor community of the project and explore financing opportunities to scale up the project both in terms of number of countries and more future panel waves.

To improve the quality and policy relevance of agricultural statistics in Sub-Saharan Africa by supporting the design and implementation of nationally representative panel surveys, emphasizing the production on a regular basis of detailed information on agriculture and the rural economy.

The basic output of the project is 12 national household survey data sets (two per country, with the two being constructed as a panel). The data will be fully cleaned, documented and disseminated through various means, including a specifically designed website to publicize the project and disseminate the data, related documentation and any analytical findings. One alternative to an all-inclusive, one-stop website would be a simpler page with appropriate links to other country-specific websites where the data and documentation will be stored. The LSMS website will also be revised to include all information and links related to this project.

As part of the improving the quality of data, the project will carry out a series of methodological experiments or measurement and technology validation exercises. Possible topics include:

- GPS measure of plots and validation of self-reported estimates;
- estimating yield under intercropping;
- better quantification of roots, tubers and vegetables harvest;
- measuring soil type and quality;
- valuation of own production and agricultural income;
- interlinked contracts and marketing arrangements;
- accounting for nomadic population;
- measuring and valuing livestock by-products (e.g. milk);
- better accounting of fishery and aquaculture.

As part of the dissemination effort, and to guide the project in identifying key knowledge gaps and areas of methodological interest, the project will also contribute to the preparation of four background documents and review pieces on several topics from the above list.

Three regional workshops will be conducted under the project to report on main findings and disseminate some of the research outputs will be carried out as part of the project. The project and its various findings will also be disseminated through presentations at conferences and workshops e.g. the International Conference of Agricultural Economists. Finally, the project will sponsor two donor meetings in year 1 and in year 4 (following the mid-term evaluation) with the goal of informing the broader donor community of the project and explore financing opportunities to scale up the project both in terms of number of countries and more future panel waves. The scheduled dissemination workshop will also be used as venues to share with other donors some of the main findings of the project and rally their support.

While there will be variation in the data collected to ensure country-relevance and to investigate key issues in different regions, there will still be a core set of questions and indicators that will be comparable across the six countries. To facilitate access to, and use of these data sets, harmonized, or comparable, data sets will be...
generated from the raw data. These new data sets, fully documented, will be incorporated into the Comparative Living Standards Project, a web interface for online data analysis developed by the LSMS team to calculate a range of indicators, from simple frequencies to on-demand multivariate analysis.

To enhance the usefulness of the data collected, timelines are crucial. The LSMS team has been at the forefront in the design and implementation of field techniques to minimize the lag between fieldwork completion and dissemination of results. The use of smart, concurrent data entry has considerably reduced the time required for preparation of the final, high quality, dataset for analytical purposes. More recently, the team has been experimenting with other techniques, including computer assisted personal interviewing (CAPI), which would farther reduce the delivery time and improve data quality. A CAPI system is being designed for the agricultural module of the Tanzania NPS and will be tested before full implementation. Based on the experience gained in Tanzania and in other countries, a standardized (yet customizable) CAPI platform will be developed.

The project will have several impacts. The first, is simply, is the increased data that will be available for policy formulation and evaluation in the agricultural sector. Given the validation and experimentation that will be a key component of the project, it is also expected that the project will provide better quality data and provide guidance for other countries in how best to collect high-quality policy-relevant agriculture data in the context of household and other surveys.

Capacity building in each of the six countries is a key impact of the project. The long term nature of the commitment in each country (four to six years), the use of long-term technical assistance and regional and local training along with extensive on-the-job training, will all work to create a country capacity to develop and implement, high quality household surveys with a focus on agriculture.

Finally, the project will create formal and informal mechanisms linking the various agriculture sector actors in countries with each other and, more importantly, with other ministries and national statistics offices. This linkage will promote the sustainability of the effort and will also make facilitate mainstreaming agriculture, in all its facets, into the poverty reduction agenda of the countries.

The third is the creation of capacity within each of the six countries to design and implement household surveys with a strong focus on agriculture. By working with the various actors in the sectors and building on existing statistical programs, it is expected that the capacity built will be sustainable.

**Project Milestones**

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World Bank - Grant Funding Request (GFR)

Ref. : 6912
Status : Approved
Printed on : 09/17/2011

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**Project Financing**

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- Finance: 0.00
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**CHECKLIST**

The agreement governing the use of funds under this Donor fund requires, inter alia, that:

- KCP - Guide in Filling Out GFR

**PROCESSING TAB**

- Team Member
  - Optional
  - TTL may delegate filling out of GFR, but only the TTL can submit.

- Team Leader
  - Required
  - TTL name (must be TLAP-accredited)

- Reviewer
  - Required
  - Enter your RM

- Aban Daruwala - DRGPS, DRGFP, DRGTR, DECGA
- Joe Welch - DRGPO, DRGMG, DRGTR
- Nancy Lim - DECRS

- Manager
  - Required
  - Enter your manager's name e.g. Gershon Feder for DRGRU

- Sector Director
  - Required
  - Enter your director's name e.g. Martin Ravallion for DECRG

- Window Manager
  - Required
  - 2475 - Joe Welch, 2476 / 3435 - Nancy Lim

- Program Manager
  - Required
  - Ivar Cederholm
TACT

no action required from TTL

As Task Team Leader (TTL) for this grant, I confirm that the activities this grant will finance and the proposed use of grant funds comply with the above requirements.

Mr Calogero Carletto on 11/22/2010

As Window Manager for this grant, I confirm that the activities this grant will finance and the proposed use of grant funds comply with the above requirements.

Mr Ivar Cederholm on 01/28/2011