



AidData: Tracking Development Finance

The College of William and Mary, Brigham Young University, and Development Gateway

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The UCDP, AidData, and World Bank Institute codebook on geo-referencing World Bank Aid Projects

Version 1.1¹²

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² This World Bank user's manual has been adapted from the UCDP/AidData geo-referencing aid codebook (2010)

1 Introduction

This codebook details how aid events that are available from the World Bank Operations Portal can be assigned latitude and longitude coordinates, i.e. be geo-referenced, under the UCDP/AidData coding rules. The rules are derived from the UCDP Geo-referenced Event Dataset (GED) Codebook version 1.0 (Sundberg et al., 2010) which covers the geo-referencing of violent events. The system has been adapted and complemented by additional rules to enable the coding of aid projects rather than battles. The UCDP GED is used as a starting point as it permits us to identify and record a hierarchy of locations differentiated by various precision scores.

Sources vary in the precision that locations are reported; sometimes the exact location is named and in other instances the general area is reported. Following UCDP, the system of geo-referencing used by UCDP/AidData can therefore cope with coordinates in four main levels, ranging from point locations, through two administrative divisions, to the country level. Eight precision categories are connected to the coordinates in order for researchers to select subsets of the dataset that contain different levels of precision. The main objective is to record all locations to which aid dollars are committed or distributed. Locations that benefit indirectly are not coded, unless the geographic locations of the indirect areas are significant enough to be clearly spelled out in project documents.

2 Motivation

The availability of aid locations at a sub-national level provides four main benefits to donor organizations: ease of management, dialogue with recipients, coordination with other donors, and increased transparency.

Ease of Management

Localized data can provide donors with a better understanding of the allocation of aid within the country, highlighting any potential financing gaps, displaying inequities of aid distribution, and ensuring that aid flows to those who need it most. Once mapped, city-level data presents management with a simple platform to assess its current performance and to plan its future projects.

Dialogue with Recipients

If made public, mapped sub-national data can provide recipients with a better understanding of how and where aid should be working for their benefit. Recipients will be better able to carry on a dialogue with donors to direct aid to areas which may have been otherwise neglected, and which need the aid most.

Coordination with Other Donors

Once multiple donors have made their mapped data available to the public, donor organizations will have a clearer picture of the aggregate distribution of aid within a country. Donors will be able to coordinate their efforts to specialize in certain regions, or to co-finance projects, eliminating potentially wasteful project duplication.

Increased Transparency

Mapped data will also hold both donors and recipient governments accountable to their intended beneficiaries. Researchers, auditors, and recipient citizens will be able to verify that projects are being implemented in their intended locations, reducing waste and fungibility and increasing aid effectiveness.

3 Locating aid events in time and space

The geo-referenced dataset that has so far resulted from this coding scheme is compatible with the original version of AidData as well as a variety of donor sources and GIS systems. This means that UCDP/AidData's unit of analysis is primarily funding commitments as opposed to distributed aid or calendar days (PLAID, 2010). Since data on the exact dates of funding commitments are sparse most geo-referenced locations can only be related to the year that a specific commitment was made.

In order to preserve AidData's unit of analysis, and the corresponding IDs, aid projects intended for several locations are not divided into several new events with multiple project IDs. Instead, when there is more than one location per project, we include an additional row of data with the same project information, but separate sets of coordinates for every additional location.

4 About the geo-referencing of locations

Each aid project may have location information on several levels. First, the project abstract often contains some location information, but may not reflect all of a project's intended targets. After searching through the abstract for location information, the most recent updates of all project documentation are reviewed (this can include Project Appraisal Documents, Project Papers, etc.). In geo-referencing the AidData data set, titles and descriptions are also reviewed for relevant geographic information. Location information is frequently contained in more than one project document, necessitating a review of all possible sources of information. For this reason, unless a document definitively states that all locations are contained therein, the most recent of each document type is reviewed.

In the data set, the first column contains the number of locations that the project reaches (numbloc). The second and third columns in each set of coordinates contain the latitude (lat) and longitude (long) of the location. The fourth column in a set specifies the first-order administrative division (ADM1) and the fifth a second order division (ADM2) as a string variable. In addition, the official Geoname and Geoname ID (from geonames.org) are included in the sixth and seventh columns. If the information of an event only gives information on the administrative division, and not the exact location, then the centroid point of the administrative division is entered into the latitude and longitude columns. Lastly, in each set of coordinates, the precision of the coordinates is specified (Precision), which we discuss in greater depth below. For additional locations, the project information is replicated in the following row, then the next set of coordinates and Geonames is entered.

Figure 1 illustrates how the coding sheet looks for a project in which the recipient locations are clear and straightforward to geo-reference. The example references part of a World Bank transport improvement project with eleven locations, including Miritini and Kisumu, Kenya.

numbloc	Lat	Long	ADM1	ADM2	Geoname	GeoNameID	Precision
11	-4	39.56667	Coast	Mombasa	Miritini	177896	1
11	-0.1	34.75	Nyanza	Kisumu	Kisumu	191245	1

Figure 1 Example of clear locations.

In Figure 1, the coordinates of the first location are recorded in the first and second column. The fourth and fifth columns display the province and district in which the points are located. The sixth column is the Geoname of the point location, while the seventh column is the unique Geoname ID for the point. Finally, the precision code of 1 indicates that the points correspond to a specific place, in this case a town.

If there is no direct mention of any location in the sources, and the title and abstract do not indicate that aid is granted to the central government or national in nature, aid is assumed to go to the country in general or to the main administrative centre (most often the formal capital) depending upon the nature of the project. The country coordinates are coded with precision 7 which indicates that the location is unknown. This means that it is up to the researchers using the data to decide if unclear aid locations should, by default, be excluded, or be assumed to go to the entire country. See the advanced rules in section 6.

The coordinates are determined through Geonames, and the American National Geospatial Intelligence Service (NGA) is used as a secondary data source. Geonames and NGA both provide online services, namely www.geonames.org and the GEOnet Names Server (GNS), which contains names and coordinates of various administrative divisions, populated places, waterways, and objects. (<http://geonames.nga.mil/ggmagaz/geonames4.asp>) The latitude and longitude coordinates are recorded with a six decimal precision. The map projection used is the standard World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84) (Sundberg et al, 2010). Google Earth is also utilised in order to complement the primary and secondary sources. Note that some cases have no second order administrative divisions connected to the first order administrative divisions in GNS. Geonames contains this information more often, and second order divisions are included whenever they can be located, but for this version of the dataset the focus is on collecting information on the first order administrative divisions for all locations under the country level.

5 About the precision categories

For the data to be useful for a wide range of applications it is crucial to make it possible to select subsets of the data based on varying criteria of precision. The first six categories detailed by the UCDP's Georeferencing Project Codebook (Sundberg and Lindgren, 2009, 13) are used here, with minor modifications. The seventh and eighth precision categories are unique for the UCDP/AidData codebook. Precision categories 4.1, 4.2, 8.1, and 8.2 were developed to differentiate between projects that work at a local level and those that occur exclusively at a national or provincial scale.

- 1 The coordinates corresponds to an exact location, such as a populated place or a hill. The code is also used for locations that join a location which is a line (such as a road or railroad). Lines are not coded only the points that connect lines. All points that are mentioned in the source are coded.
- 2 The location is mentioned in the source as being “near”, in the “area” of, or up to 25 km away from an exact location. The coordinates refer to that adjacent, exact, location.
- 3 The location is, or lies in, a second order administrative division (ADM2), such as a district, municipality or commune
- 4.1 The location is an entire first order administrative division (ADM1), such as a province, state or governorate.
- 4.2 The location is within a first order administrative division (ADM1), such as a province, state or governorate, but the location within the ADM1 is unknown.
- 5 The location can only be related to estimated coordinates, such as when a location lies between populated places; along rivers, roads and borders; more than 25 km away from a specific location; or when sources refer to parts of a country greater than ADM1 (e.g. “northern Uganda”).
- 6 The location can only be related to an independent political entity, meaning the pair of coordinates that represent a country.
- 8.1 The location represents funding to a government agency.
- 8.2 The location represents funding to a government agency, but this is not the only location for the project.

6 Basic rules for geo-referencing

For a step-by-step explanation of the geo-coding process, see appendix A.

Geonames

Enter the location name into the Geonames search engine, selecting the desired country. If there is no hit, try an advanced search of feature classes or use the “fuzzy search” feature. If there are still no results, search again using NGA GNS. GNS often contains more alternate spellings than Geonames, and those alternate spellings can be re-entered into Geonames to obtain the Geoname and Geoname ID.

NGA GNS

Locations found through the GNS, Google Earth, or any other alternate source must be added into Geonames prior to geocoding (for instructions on updating Geonames, see Appendix E). Enter the location into the NGA GNS using the category “start with” and input search string “without diacritics”. If there is no hit in the GNS, search again using the category “fuzzy search” (Sundberg and Lindgren, 2010). If there are still no results, search again using Google Earth or Google Maps. Sometimes Google is better in suggesting options for spelling names that are misspelled in the sources. Use the coordinates of the location with the modified spelling, if it appears to be the place intended in the source. Left click on the pair of coordinates suggested in the gazetteer in order to obtain the location in decimal form rather than degrees, minutes, and seconds. Only code a specific location once per row. For instance if there are funds going to farms somewhere in the location Bengo, as well as aid to hospitals somewhere in the same location, then Bengo is coded only once.

Area locations

Administrative divisions (ADM1 and ADM2) and countries are areas. The latitude and longitude representation of areas are estimated as the coordinates of the centroid point and the Geoname ID provides a boundary file for the administrative divisions relating to the point. The names of first order administrative divisions (ADM1) and second order administrative divisions (ADM2) are saved in the data as text/strings in the “ADM1” and “ADM2” columns. The precision code depends on the level of the area (3, 4, 6/7).

A particular problem when working with longer time series is that there are states that have revised the boundaries of their administrative divisions at some occasion during the years that are being

coded. The priority in such instances is to best approximate the area that is intended in the source. Thus, if a province is divided into several new provinces, each of the new provinces within the boundaries of the defunct province is coded. A more difficult case occurs when countries decrease the number of provinces. In this case, the current province which contains the territory of the defunct province is coded and a note is made of the defunct province as the intended recipient.

Point locations

Locations that are discrete points are for instance towns, cities, suburbs, hills, farms, and various installations. Occasionally the source will mention a location within a location, for instance a hospital in a capital. Since that does not happen often, and since the coordinates of the main location are the only ones available in most cases, record only the coordinates of the main location. Suburbs are borderline cases. Suburbs to cities should be considered to be locations in their own right and are coded if the coordinates are available (with precision 1). If the coordinates of a major suburb are not available use the coordinates of the main city and precision 2.

If a location cannot be pinpointed via the search functions in Geonames, the GNS, or Google Earth, for instance a dam, then use the coordinates of the closest populated place rather than for instance estimating a point in the lake through Google Earth. In that case use the appropriate precision code (2 or 5). However, if the dam itself can be visually located via Google Earth, then estimate the coordinates of the centre of that exact location and add a geographic reference into Geonames (see Appendix E).

When coding point and line locations, also record the names of the related administrative divisions, if possible. Sometimes those names are not available from the gazetteer. If that is the case, use alternate sources such as fallingrain.com to determine the relevant administrative division. First order administrative divisions must be coded when a coordinate represents a sub-provincial feature, while second order administrative divisions may be left vacant if a brief search does not return reliable results.

Line locations

If the location is a road, or a power line or similar connection between points, then code the point locations that are mentioned in the source as linking the road. Sometimes the name of the road (for instance Beira-Machipanda) is not the stretch of the road that receives the funding (for instance the

Inchope-Machipanda section). If the source specifies the stretch of road which receives the funding, then record all towns that are explicitly mentioned in the source and that connect the road as well as any provinces through which the road passes.

If connecting towns are not indicated, record the second-level administrative divisions (ADM2s) in which the road passes, if possible. If ADM2s cannot be determined, simply record the provinces through which the road passes. For instance, a road running from Nairobi, Kenya to Mombassa, Kenya would necessitate five codes: (1) Nairobi, with Nairobi Area listed as the ADM1 and precision code 1; (2) Mombassa, with Coast Province listed as ADM1 and precision code 1; (3) Nairobi Area Province with precision code 4; (4) Eastern Province (through which the road passes) with precision code 4; and (5) Coast Province with precision code 4. This is done to reflect the fact that funding is allocated across the entire road through each affected province, rather than simply to the point locations of the road ends.

Islands, peninsulas and parks

When encountering islands, peninsulas or parks the proper precision code might be unclear. Do not code the island, peninsula or park separately if it is clearly a part of another location. For instance, Manhattan is a part of New York City and would not be counted as an Island or a suburb. For other situations use the available codes:

1= The island, peninsula or park is very small, or a particular point on an island is named and can be coded;

2= If a very small island, peninsula or park, or a point on a big area, is not specified more than near a point; If a island, peninsula or park falls entirely within an ADM2 it can be given this precision.

5=The island, peninsula or park is a bigger region that contains more than one ADM1; or if its location is unclear and further than 25 km from a named location; or if the coordinates can only be estimated between two named locations; If the island, peninsula or park falls within one ADM1, but more than one ADM2, the park should be given a precision 5 and the ADM1 should be filled in.

6=The island, peninsula or park is an independent political entity.

7 Advanced rules for geo-referencing

The advanced rules are designed to support the coder when sources are vague or unclear about which locations receive funding. The best option is always to try and find better sources with information on the location. When that is not possible, due to time or other constraints, advanced rules are used to code vague, unclear, and ambiguous locations. The advanced rules have been developed by weighting two criteria that are meant to balance each other:

- Be conservative in the coding and assign aid to larger or otherwise more significant locations rather than smaller and insignificant locations.
- Strive to locate coordinates that as much as possible reflect real locations (like towns) rather than artificial (like the centroids of administrative divisions).

Locations with ambiguous names

The sources often include the name of a location but are very sparse in specifying what type of location it is. In some cases that scarcity in specifying whether a location is an object, a town, or an administrative division, is combined with a wide selection of places that are named the same. In this case, perform a search with the GNS and select the location that is verified by GNS (i.e., has the same latitude and longitude). If an identical point cannot be located through GNS, use an additional source such as Google Earth or fallingrain.com.

When feasible, the best option in ambiguous cases is to consult area experts who know which place is most likely intended. In Mozambique there are, for instance, a number of places called Pemba. For someone who has lived in Mozambique the most likely location is the Pemba which is the seat of the administrative division Cabo Delgado. Until area experts can be consulted coders will however need to use the rules listed in the rest of this section.

One form of ambiguity is when there are several options in Geonames or the GNS, but neither is spelled the same as the location mentioned in the project's source documents. The source can for instance mention the location "Lang port" and the options in the gazetteer that is closest to that spelling may be "Lange" and "Langa". In this case, if Langa is closer to water than Lange, then go with Langa (since Lang has got a port according to the source). If it is difficult to determine whether Lang is just

misspelled in the source or if it is a place which is just not available in the gazetteer or Google Earth, the precision category will be a 6 (country level). The location is therefore treated as being no more exact than the country level but the potentially more exact coordinates are still saved for future reference.

When all options fail to provide the location in the source, there are other rules to follow, which are listed in Figure 2. These rules provide rules for arbitrating between two possibilities based on a prioritization of feature classes and are based on the two balancing criteria that are mentioned in the section above. When both potential points have identical feature classes, alternative sources should be used to corroborate one of the points. If other sources match both points or neither of the points, other factors should be considered such as the location of other points for the same project. For instance, there are three towns named Sabon Birnin in Nigeria, one each in the provinces of Kaduna, Sokoto, and Kebbi. If all of the other locations in the project documents are found in Kaduna province, the Sabon Birnin in Kaduna would be the most likely target, and should be selected. Once the location has been arbitrated satisfactorily, use a slightly more conservative precision code for the selected geographic feature (i.e. 2 for populated place and 5 for a district or province).

	Object	Populated place, unofficial name	Populated place, official (BGN) name	Seat of administrative division	Capital	ADM2	ADM1
Object	Use alternate sources and consider locations of other project components	Choose the populated place. Precision code = 1.	Choose the populated place. Precision code = 1.	Choose the seat of the administrative division. Precision code = 1.	Choose the capital. Precision code = 1.	Choose the centroid of ADM2. Precision code = 3.	Choose the centroid of ADM1. Precision code = 4.
Populated place, unofficial name	..	Use alternate sources and consider locations of other project components	Choose the populated place, official (BGN) name. Precision code = 1.	Choose the seat of the administrative division. Precision code = 1.	Choose the capital. Precision code = 1.	Choose the centroid of ADM2. Precision code = 3.	Choose the centroid of ADM1. Precision code = 4.
Populated place, official (BGN) name	Use alternate sources and consider locations of other project components	Choose the seat of the administrative division. Precision code = 8.	Choose the capital. Precision code = 8.	Choose the centroid of ADM2. Precision code = 3.	Choose the centroid of ADM1. Precision code = 4.
Seat of administrative division	Use alternate sources and consider locations of other project components	Choose the capital. Precision code = 8.	Choose the seat of the administrative division. Precision code = 8.	Choose the seat of the administrative division. Precision code = 8.
Capital	Choose the capital. Precision code = 8.	Choose the capital. Precision code = 8.
ADM2	The most likely is selected. Precision code = 4.	ADM1 is selected over ADM2. Precision code = 4.
ADM1	The most likely is selected. Precision code = 6.

Figure 2 Selecting a location when several alternatives have the same name

Vague area locations

In some instances the source will mention “most provinces” or similar vague locations. It is precise enough that the coder knows the general region that has aid committed to it, but unclear enough that the exact areas are hard to pinpoint – hence the term vague. When feasible, this project should be flagged by the coder (and temporarily left uncoded) for a supervisor to contact the implementing agency for clarification. If resources do not allow for specific inquiries when some vague geographic information is available, like “northern provinces”, then code all provinces along the northern border (with precision 4). The principle is to be conservative, ensuring that the correct provinces receive a geographic reference.

When it is possible to locate a centroid point for a vague/large region through Geonames or the GNS, or by estimating it, precision code 5 is used. The reason is that a centroid of a large region is less precise than for instance two centroids of two provinces. An example is in Guinea where Haute Guinea refers to an "upper" region in Guinea. The GNS has a centroid point so the coordinates for that point is used along with precision code 5. When using precision code 5, the ADM1 field should be left blank and each province containing a portion of that geographic feature (such as a National Park or Ecological Reserve) should receive a separate code (similar to the rules for coding roads through multiple provinces). In many instances it is impossible to estimate which areas are intended (for instance “most provinces”). In such cases, when it is known that the locations are areas that appear to cover a big unspecified swath of land, code the country level coordinates once and use precision code 6.³

Cases with at least one clear location and one vague area location

If the source specifies one location and then notes that other locations will also receive aid, for instance “most provinces”, then do not forget to code those vague cases. In that case there will thus be two sets of coordinates, one for the explicitly mentioned source, and one for the country that collects the unspecified locations.

Unclear locations

A location is unclear if it is not certain that it is an area and if the exact location cannot be determined. Even if there is no direct mention of any location in the source material, a project is still geo-referenced. Users of the dataset can therefore decide whether or not, or how, to include unclear locations in

³ If the source mentions locations that are unspecified points then see the rules for “cases with no clear location”.

analyses. An example of a project with an unclear location is a World Bank local government support project in Tanzania which requires that local governments apply and be approved for support. In order to properly code this project, the coder should temporarily apply a national code with precision 7, then email the project manager and request that the Task Team Leader (TTL) be contacted for clarification.

numbloc	Lat	Long	ADM1	ADM2	Geoname	GeoNameID	Precision
1	-6	35			United Republic of Tanzania	149590	7

Figure 3 Example of unclear location.

Precision code 7 indicates that locations in unspecified areas somewhere in the entire country could be recipients.

On the other hand, if the source makes it clear that a central government institution receives the funding then the capital is coded, albeit with precision 8.1, or, if only a component of the project is to be distributed to an institution of the central government and the project has additional locations, code the country with a precision 8.2.⁴ See figure 4.

numbloc	Lat	Long	ADM1	ADM2	Geoname	GeoNameID	Precision
1	-4.2669	15.28327	Brazzaville		Brazzaville	2260494	8.1

Figure 4 Example of when a central government institution receives funding

Finally, if the source makes it clear that funding will take place throughout the country, the country coordinates are used with precision 6.

numbloc	Lat	Long	ADM1	ADM2	Geoname	GeoNameID	Precision
1	8	-5			Republic of Côte d'Ivoire	2287781	6

Figure 5 Example of when a project is national in scope

⁴ One could assume that precision code 7 should be used rather than 8 in this case. It is however more convenient for users to easily locate the most unclear cases by just selecting all observations where column "Precision" is 7. Furthermore, assuming that the capital is the recipient if a government institution receives the funding, is a much clearer decision than assigning the national level only, when rural locations are recipients.

Cases with at least one clear location and one unclear location

If the coordinates of one location of a project (a row in the dataset) are known and if there is one additional location in that event which is unclear (like “some towns”) then, unlike when areas are merely vague, that unclear place is just not coded. No assumed country level or capital coordinates or anything similar are added in the way that is done when the entire event is unclear.⁵

However if it is entirely clear that one part of the funding goes to unnamed populated places *throughout* the country, then the country level is also coded (with precision 6). In those cases it must however be clear that the locations cover most of the country to warrant inclusion alongside a clear location with precision code 6.

A summary of coding rules for vague or unclear locations

Figure 6 lists which coordinates and precision categories to choose in three different situations.

Precision code	Capital is assumed to be location if:	Country is assumed to be location if:
8.1		The project title or description makes it clear that the central government ministries or financial institutions are the recipients.
8.2		Central government ministries or financial institutions are the recipients of one component of the project, but the project also contains other locations
7		The project title or description fields suggest that aid goes to a rural area (and most likely not to the capital). If the capital has no access to waterways and if the project title or description indicates that the aid goes to harbour activities.

⁵ The clear location is considered to provide enough location information. If a set of unclear coordinates for the country and the capital would be added every time there is a completely unclear location mentioned parallel with clear locations – such a rule would complicate the coding and the use of the data well beyond its benefits.

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Note that that “central government ministries or financial institutions” only include those that are fully controlled by the government. Government “programs” or similar cooperative arrangements or organisations, which are composed of a wide variety of NGO’s, central or local government agencies, and companies are not assumed to be located in the capital (with precision 8). Such recipients are considered unclear and coded as such (country coordinate with precision code 7).

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Appendix A: The Geo-Coding Process

Step 1: Open Assignments Sheet in Google Documents

The screenshot shows a Google Docs spreadsheet titled "Production Set -- Assignments" in a Windows Internet Explorer browser. The spreadsheet is a table with 6 columns: USER ID, USERNAME HERE IN FIRST.LAST FORMAT, PROJECT ID, PROJECT NAME, PRODUCT LINE, REGION, COUNTRY, and LENDING INSTRUMENT. The table contains 10 rows of data, including projects like "Water Sector Institutional Development", "Local Development Project", "HIV/AIDS, Malaria and TB Control Project (HAMSET)", "AO-Emerg MS Recovery ERL (FY05)", "Forests and Adjacent Lands Management Project", "Community-Based Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Management Project", "Electricity Services Delivery Project", and "BN-National Community Driven Development Project". The spreadsheet is shared with "Ryan Powers + 6 more" and is saved "seconds ago". The browser's address bar shows the URL "https://spreadsheets.google.com/ccc?key=0AkdtGMCo9DGdHtNSUGxONnZKSH3nMDVZ5GtzTy12N1". The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the "start" button and several open applications: "Gmail - Inbox (4) - jcp...", "Google Docs - Folder ...", "Google Docs - Folder ...", and "Production Set -- Assi...". The system clock shows "1:50 PM".

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1						
2	USER ID:	USERNAME HERE IN FIRST.LAST FORMAT				
3						
4	PROJECT ID	PROJECT NAME	PRODUCT LINE	REGION	COUNTRY	LENDING INSTRUMENT
90	P096360	Water Sector Institutional Development	IBRD/IDA	AFRICA	Angola	Specific Investment Loan
91	P105101	Local Development Project	IBRD/IDA	AFRICA	Angola	Specific Investment Loan
92	P083180	HIV/AIDS, Malaria and TB Control Project (HAMSET)	IBRD/IDA	AFRICA	Angola	Specific Investment Loan
93	P083333	AO-Emerg MS Recovery ERL (FY05)	IBRD/IDA	AFRICA	Angola	Emergency Recovery Loan
94	P069896	Forests and Adjacent Lands Management Project	Global Environment Project	AFRICA	Benin	Specific Investment Loan
95	P071579	Community-Based Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Management Project	Global Environment Project	AFRICA	Benin	Specific Investment Loan
96	P079633	Electricity Services Delivery Project	IBRD/IDA	AFRICA	Benin	Adaptable Program Loan
97	P081484	BN-National Community Driven Development Project	IBRD/IDA	AFRICA	Benin	Specific Investment Loan

The coding assignment sheet allows management to assign World Bank projects to coders and allows coders to submit their work remotely.

Step 2: Open “View Project” Link

The screenshot shows a Google Docs spreadsheet titled "Production Set -- Assignments" in a Windows Internet Explorer browser. The spreadsheet is shared with "Ryan Powers + 6 more" and was saved 5 minutes ago. The formula bar displays a long URL: `http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=228424&Projectid=P096360`. The spreadsheet contains a table with the following data:

	COUNTRY	LENDING INSTRUMENT	APPROVAL DATE	TOTAL AMT	VIEW PROJECT	CODE LINK
90	Angola	Specific Investment Loan	30-Jul-04	57	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=228424&Projectid=P096360	Code
91	Angola	Specific Investment Loan	17-Mar-06	81.7	Go to link: http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=228424&Projectid=P096360	- Change
92	Angola	Specific Investment Loan	20-Dec-00	21	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=228424&Projectid=P096360	Code
93	Angola	Emergency Recovery Loan	16-Feb-01	50.7	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=228424&Projectid=P096360	Code
94	Benin	Specific Investment Loan	28-Jun-02	0	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=228424&Projectid=P096360	Code
95	Benin	Specific Investment Loan	18-Feb-04	0	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=228424&Projectid=P096360	Code
96	Benin	Adaptable Program Loan	5-Jul-00	45	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=228424&Projectid=P096360	Code
97	Benin	Specific Investment Loan	6-Oct-00	50	http://web.worldbank.org/external/projects/main?pagePK=64283627&piPK=73230&theSitePK=40941&menuPK=228424&Projectid=P096360	Code

Link is drawn directly from the World Bank’s operations portal and connects to the main project page, allowing access to project abstract and documents.

Step 3: Select Desired Project Document

Project ID: P096360 | Project Status: Active

Abstract* last updated 01-JUL-2008

The objective of the Water Sector Institutional Development Project for Angola is to strengthen the institutional capacity and efficiency of agencies in the water sector to improve access and reliability of water service delivery. There are four components to the project. The first component is the development of institutions in the water supply and sanitation sub-sector. The objective of this component is to strengthen the institutional framework for the water supply sub-sector at both the central and local levels. [More>](#)

Keywords

Project At-A-Glance

Approval Date	31-JUL-2008
Closing Date	30-JUN-2016
Total Project Cost**	113.2
Region	Africa
Major Sector (Sector) (%)	Water, sanitation and flood protection (Water supply) (65%)
	Public Administration, Law, and Justice (Public administration- Water, sanitation and flood protection) (35%)
Themes (%)	Water resource management (15%)
	Access to urban services and housing (85%)
Environmental Category	B
Bank Team Lead	Tavares, Luiz Claudio Martins
Borrower	REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA
Implementing Agency	MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND WATER

Project Goals

To view the project outcomes and goals click [here](#).

Available Project Documents

Procurement Plan (PROP), Vol.1	06-APR-2009
Procurement Plan (PROP), Vol.1	06-APR-2009
Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet (ISDS), Vol.1	28-AUG-2008

[More>](#)

Related Country Information

To view information on the country where the project is implemented click [here](#).

General Lending Information

- [Statement of Loans and Credits](#)
- [Estimated Debt Information](#)
- [Country Lending Summaries](#)

Useful links

- [Glossary](#)
- [FAQs](#)
- [Project Cycle](#)
- [Procurement/Tenders](#)
- [Policies and Procedures](#)
- [Information on Executive Directors](#)
- [Inspection Panel](#)

Project Implementation and Completion

- [Measuring Results](#)
- [Status of Projects in Execution](#)
- [Project Profiles](#)
- [Monthly Operational Summary](#)

* The project abstract is drawn from the PAD, SAR or PGD and may not accurately reflect the

In this case, the coder is accessing the Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet (ISDS). When coding a project, the ISDS typically provides a quick, but incomplete overview of project locations. Often, the ISDS is restricted to mentioning provinces, but neglects district, city, or other sub-provincial location information.

Step 4: Open PDF File of Project Document

The screenshot shows a Windows Internet Explorer browser window displaying the World Bank website. The address bar shows the URL: <http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/main?pagePK=64193027&piPK=64187937&theSitePK=52>. The page title is "Angola - Water Sector Institutional Development Project, Vol. 1 of 1 - Windows Internet Explorer".

The website header includes navigation links: Home, Site Map, Index, FAQs, Contact Us, About, Countries, Data & Research, Learning, News, Projects & Operations, Publications, and Topics. The main heading is "Documents & Reports" with a search bar and a "GO" button. Below the heading is a breadcrumb trail: Home > Publications > Documents & Reports > Report Details. There are also links for Email and Print.

The main content area is titled "Angola - Water Sector Institutional Development Project". It is divided into two columns:

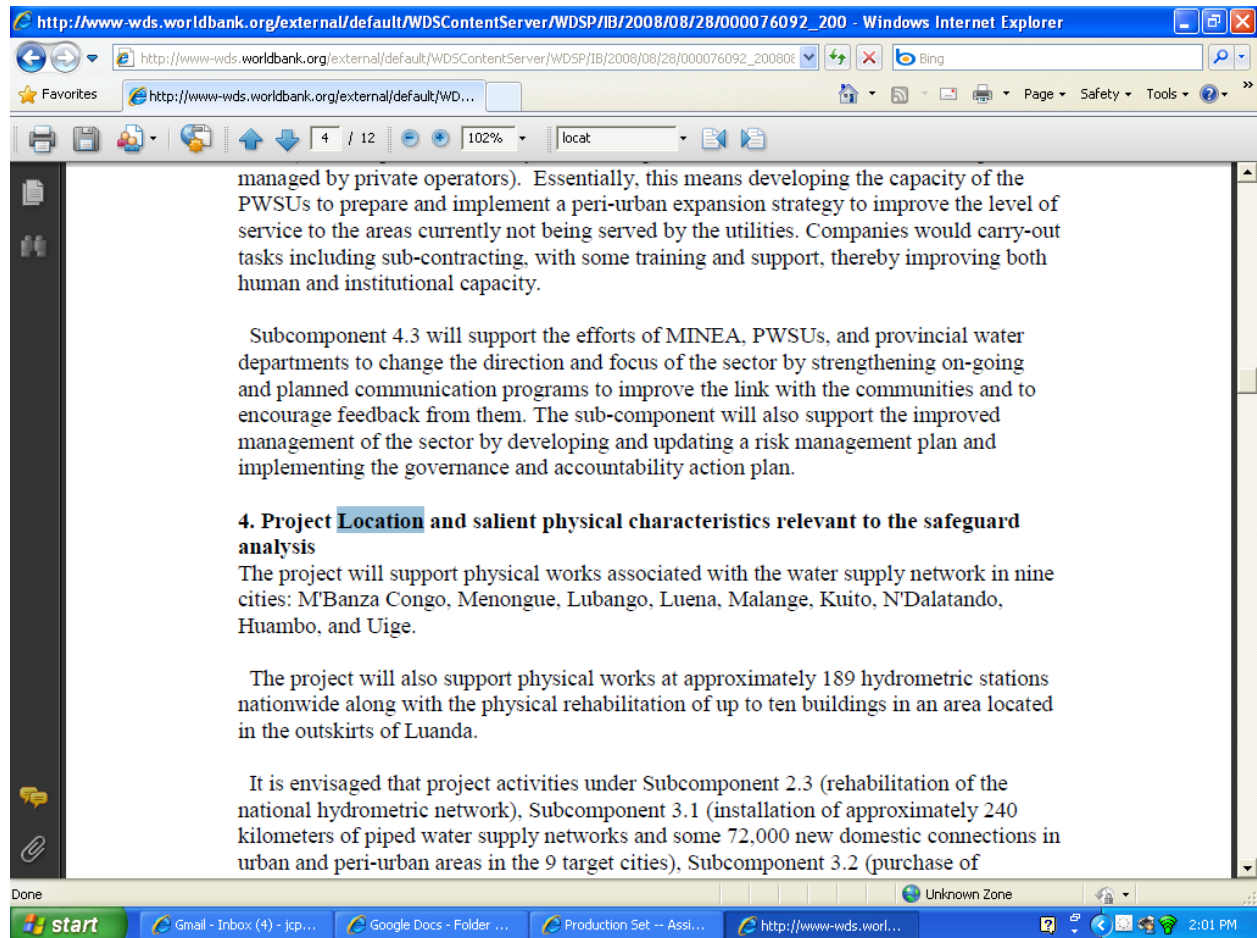
- Details:**
 - Document Date: 2008/08/28
 - Document Type: Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet
 - Report Number: AC3359
 - Volume No: 1 of 1
 - [Show More](#)
- Downloads:**
 - Complete Report**
Official version of document (may contain signatures, etc)
 - [doc](#)
 - [PDF](#) 12 pages Official Version [0.84 mb]
 - [Text](#) Text Version*

*The text version is uncorrected OCR text and is included solely to benefit users with slow connectivity.
- Related Links:**
 - [See documents related to the project\(s\)](#)

The bottom of the browser window shows the Windows taskbar with the Start button and several open applications: Gmail - Inbox (4) ..., Google Docs - Fold..., Production Set -- ..., Angola - Water Se..., and untitled - Paint. The system clock shows 2:00 PM.

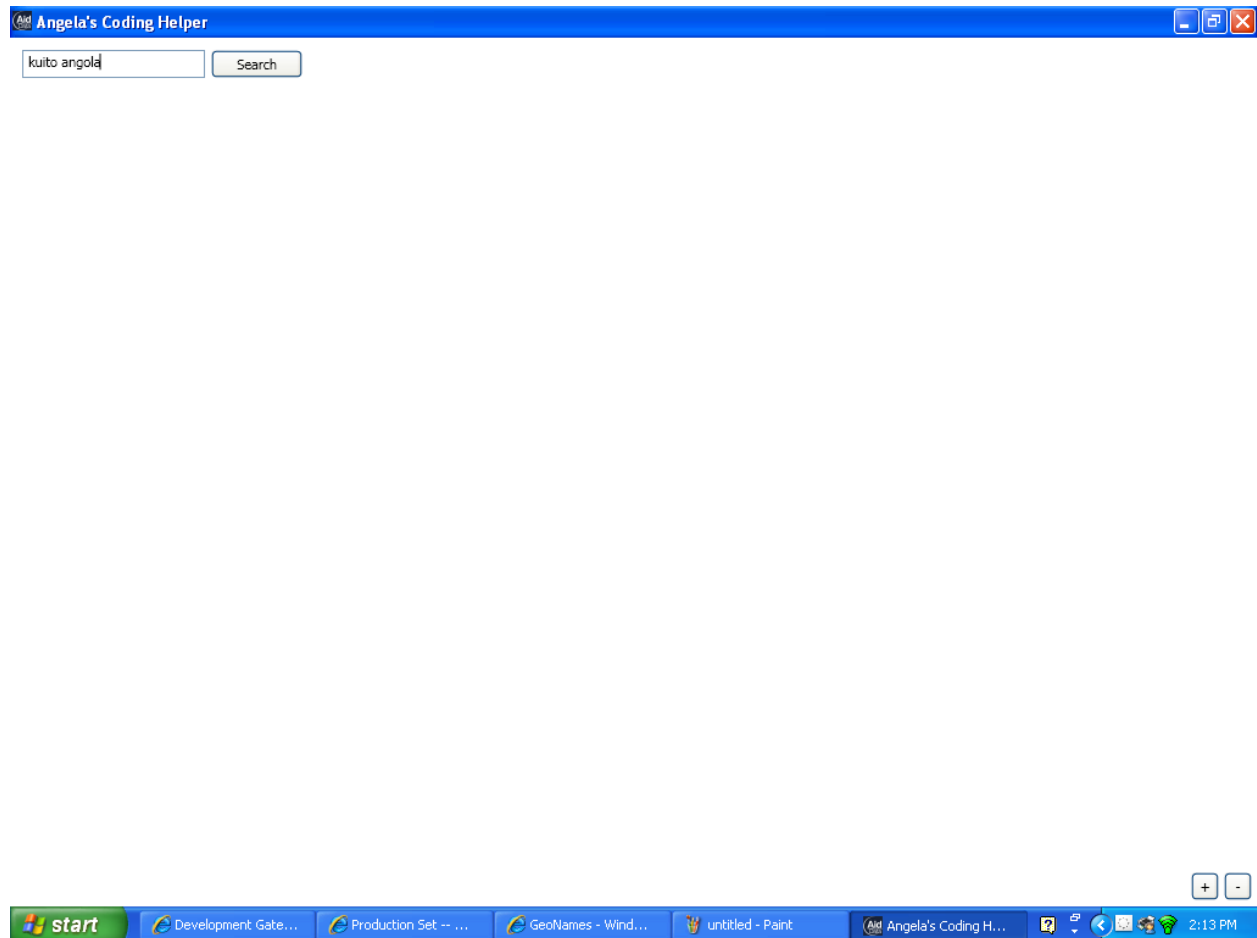
The PDF version of each project document contains searchable text, making it easier to find location information.

Step 5: Search “locat” within Project Document



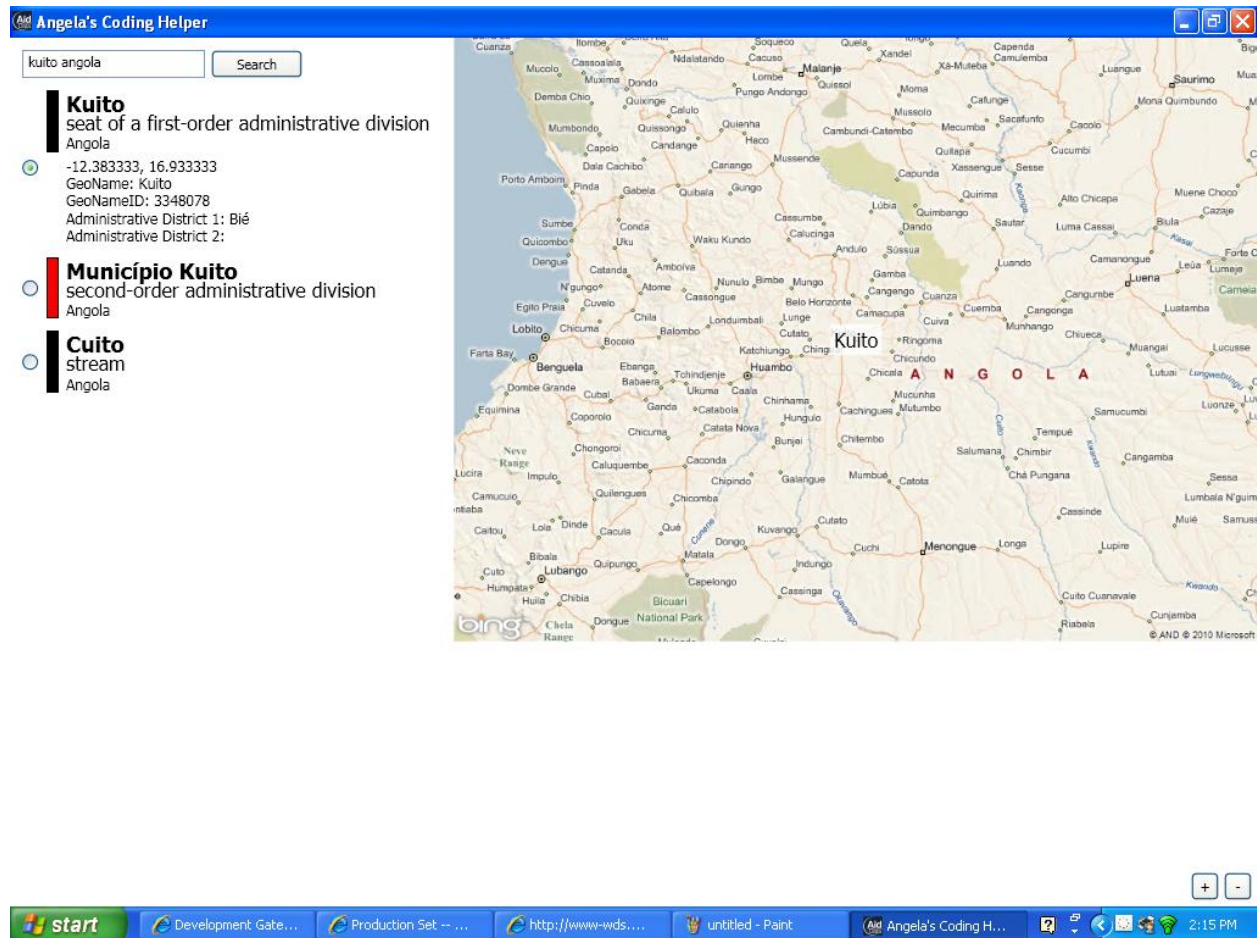
Searching “locat” rather than “location” allows the search to find “location” “located” “locate” etc. The search function, however, should not be the only method used to review project documents. Documents should also be searched for tables, maps, or any other sources of geographic information.

Step 6: Open Coding Helper and Search for Desired Location



In this case, the location is Kuito, Angola.

Step 7: Select Desired Location from Search List



Having reviewed the documentation, the “seat of a first-order administrative division” (provincial capital) is the most likely location. Note: If a location found in project documentation is not found in geonames. This location will need to be identified using other sources and added to geonames. (see Instructions for Updating Geonames)

Step 8: Open “Code Link” in Assignments Sheet

The screenshot shows a Google Docs spreadsheet titled "Production Set -- Assignments". The spreadsheet is viewed in a Windows Internet Explorer browser. The formula bar shows a hyperlinked formula: `=HYPERLINK("http://spreadsheets1.google.com/viewform?hl=en&formkey=dFgwc3IEOFNjMzZCd2pfckRxbGw4c3c6MA&entry_0="&A90&"&e`. The spreadsheet has columns F, H, N, CN, and CO. The data is as follows:

	F	H	N	CN	CO
1					
2					
3					
4	LENDING INSTRUMENT	APPROVAL DATE	TOTAL AMT	VIEW PROJECT	CODE LINK
90	Specific Investment Loan	30-Jul-04	57	http://web.worldbank.org/pagePK=64283627&p	Code
91	Specific Investment Loan	17-Mar-06	81.7	http://web.worldbank.org/pagePK=64283627&p	Go to link: http://spreads... 17=7/30/2004 - Change
92	Specific Investment Loan	20-Dec-00	21	http://web.worldbank.org/pagePK=64283627&p	Code
93	Emergency Recovery Loan	16-Feb-01	50.7	http://web.worldbank.org/pagePK=64283627&p	Code
94	Specific Investment Loan	28-Jun-02	0	http://web.worldbank.org/pagePK=64283627&p	Code
95	Specific Investment Loan	18-Feb-04	0	http://web.worldbank.org/pagePK=64283627&p	Code
96	Adaptable Program Loan	5-Jul-00	45	http://web.worldbank.org/pagePK=64283627&p	Code
97	Specific Investment Loan	6-Oct-00	50	http://web.worldbank.org/pagePK=64283627&p	Code

The “code link” will access the coding interface, which is used to enter the geographic information for the project. Multiple codes can be entered for the same project by selecting the “code link” again after submitting the first location.

Step 9: Place Cursor in “Latitude” Field and Press CTRL+ALT+V

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "PRODUCTION -- USERNAME HERE - Windows Internet Explorer". The address bar displays a Google Spreadsheet URL. The form contains the following fields:

- Latitude**: 12.383333
- Longitude**: 16.933333
- Geoname**: City/Town/Place
Kuito
- GeoNameID**: 3348078
- ADM1**: Primary Administrative Division
Bié
- ADM2**: Secondary Administrative Division
(empty field)
- Source**: (empty field)
- Source URL**: (empty field)

The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the Start button and several open applications: Internet Explorer, Paint, Angela's Coding Helper, and Google Chrome Framework. The system clock indicates 2:39 PM.

Pressing Ctrl+Alt+V when proper location is selected in coding helper populates all location fields automatically eliminating the need to copy and paste each geographic field individually.

Step 10: Insert Source Information and Source Link

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "PRODUCTION -- USERNAME HERE - Windows Internet Explorer". The address bar displays a Google Spreadsheet URL. The form is titled "PRODUCTION -- USERNAME HERE" and contains the following fields and sections:

- ADM2**: Secondary Administrative Division (text input field).
- Source**: PAD (text input field).
- Source URL**: ly10IDAR20081023811.pdf (text input field).
- Precision ***: A legend explaining the precision codes: 1=Exact Location; 2=Near (<25km); 3=ADM2 (district/municipality); 4=ADM1 (province/state); 5=Between or topology (i.e. rivers, roads, borders); 6=Countrywide dispersed locally; 8=Countrywide kept in central government. Below the legend is a row of radio buttons numbered 1 through 9, with button 1 selected.
- Notes ***: A text area containing the note: "Source is Project Appraisal Document and Precision Code is 1 for City."
- User ID ***: (Label at the bottom of the form).

The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the Start button, open applications (Internet Explorer, Paint), and the system clock (3:01 PM).

In this case, the source is the Project Appraisal Document (PAD). The link to the project document is copied and pasted from the internet browser. The notes section is used to clarify coding decisions (such as why a city was selected for coding rather than a province of the same name).

Step 11: Open Project Results Sheet and Review Location Information to Ensure Accuracy

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying a Google Docs spreadsheet. The browser's address bar shows the URL: <https://spreadsheets.google.com/ccc?key=0AkqTGMCo9DGdFgwc3EOfNJmZCd2pfdkRxbGw4c3ct>. The spreadsheet is titled "Production Set -- Results" and is shared with "Ryan Powers + 6 more". The user "jcpowell88@gmail.com" is logged in. The spreadsheet has the following columns: Timestamp, Project ID, Latitude, Longitude, Precision, User ID, GeoNameID, and ADM2. The first row of data shows a timestamp of "9/8/2010 15:02:53", a project ID of "P096360", a latitude of "-12.383333", a longitude of "16.933333", a precision of "1", a user ID of "john.doe", and a GeoNameID of "3348078". The spreadsheet is displayed in a window titled "Production Set -- Results - Windows Internet Explorer". The taskbar at the bottom shows several open applications, including "Gmail - Inbox (3) - jcp...", "Google Docs - Folder ...", "Production Set -- Res...", and "Document1 - Microsof...". The system clock in the bottom right corner indicates the time is 8:42 PM.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	Timestamp	Project ID	Latitude	Longitude	Precision	User ID	GeoNameID	ADM2
2	9/8/2010 15:02:53	P096360	-12.383333	16.933333	1	john.doe	3348078	
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								
13								
14								
15								
16								
17								
18								

Inexperienced coders will not be able to edit incorrect information and must email their supervisor with inaccuracies, while experienced coders will be granted editing capabilities within the results spreadsheet.

Appendix B: The Arbitration Process

Step 1: Open Results Sheet for Coder 1

Production Set -- Results -- andersfillerup@gmail.com - Windows Internet Explorer

https://spreadsheets.google.com/ccc?key=0AkdtGMCo9DGdF2GZDY3VG1zLWtsR240MDk0aDBldGc

Google docs Production Set -- Results -- andersfillerup@gmail.c Private to Ryan Powers Updated 13 days ago by andersfillerup Saved Share

File Edit View Insert Format Form (1807) Tools Help

Formula: Timestamp Show all formulas

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	Timestamp	Project ID	Latitude	Longitude	Precision	User ID	GeoNameID	ADM2	Project Title
2	6/1/2010 13:39:23	P073525	7	21	6	Anders.Fillerup	239880		Multisectoral HIV/AIDS Project
3	6/1/2010 13:50:25	P104595	4.36122	18.55496	1	Anders.Fillerup	2389853		CAR - Emergency Urban Infrastructure Reh...
4	6/1/2010 14:04:47	P111679	6	16	4	Anders.Fillerup	2384205		Support to Vulnerable Groups Community D...
5	6/1/2010 14:06:58	P111679	4.5	16	4	Anders.Fillerup	2386161		Support to Vulnerable Groups Community F...

Sheet1

Internet 100%

9:29 PM

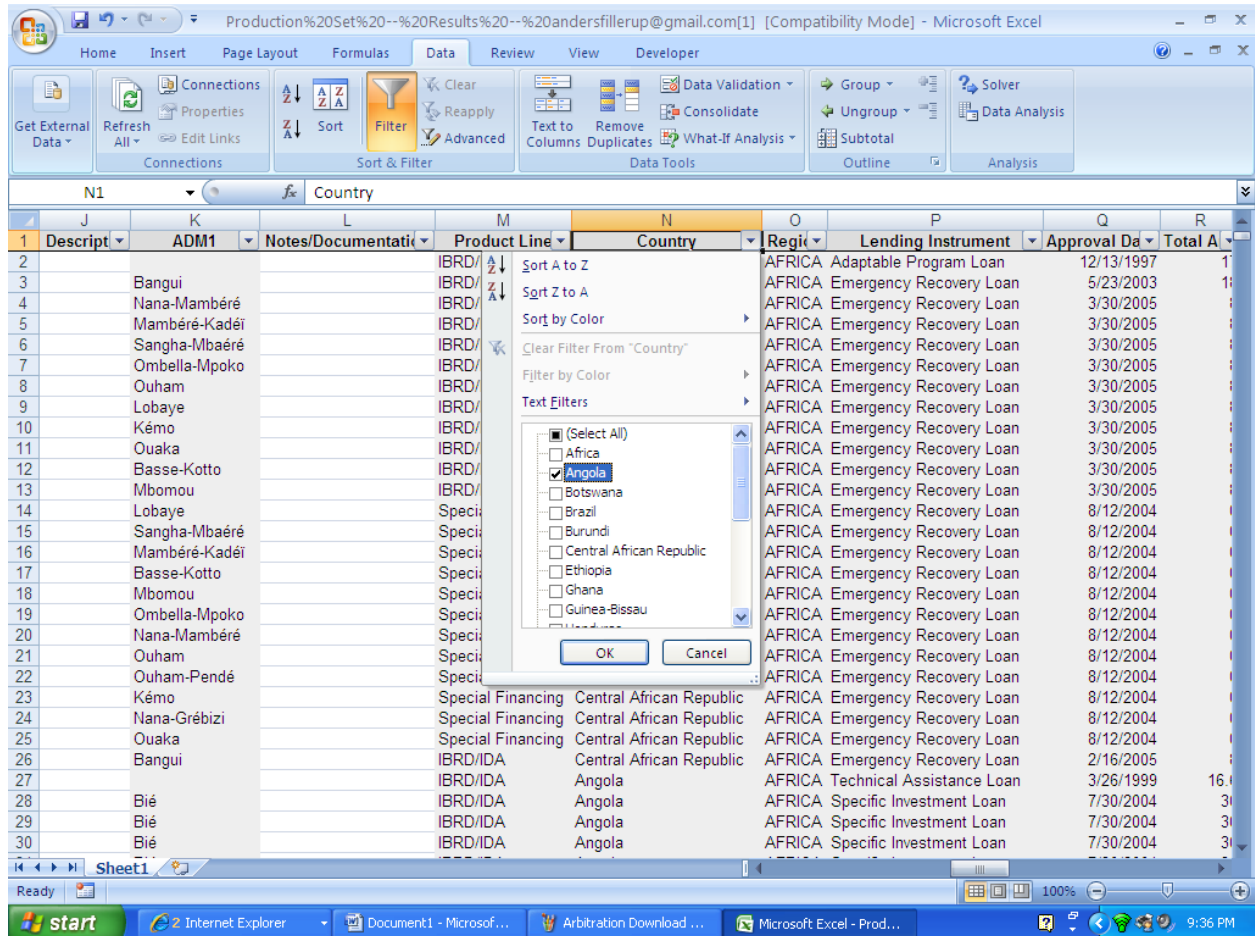
This coding results sheet contains all of the geo-codes entered by the specified coder.

Step 2: Download Results Spreadsheet in Excel Format

The screenshot shows a Google Docs spreadsheet titled "Production Set -- Results -- andersfillerup@gmail.com" in a Windows Internet Explorer browser. The "File" menu is open, and the "Download as" option is selected, showing a submenu with "Excel" as the chosen format. The spreadsheet contains columns for Latitude, Longitude, Precision, User ID, GeoNameID, ADM2, and Project Title. The data includes entries for "Multisectoral HIV/AIDS Project", "CAR - Emergency Urban Infrastructure Reh...", and "Support to Vulnerable Groups Community C".

Latitude	Longitude	Precision	User ID	GeoNameID	ADM2	Project Title
7	21	6	Anders.Fillerup	239880		Multisectoral HIV/AIDS Project
26.122	18.55496	1	Anders.Fillerup	2389853		CAR - Emergency Urban Infrastructure Reh...
6/1/2010 14:04:47	P111679		4 Anders.Fillerup	2384205		Support to Vulnerable Groups Community C
6/1/2010 14:06:58	P111679	4 5	16	4 Anders.Fillerup	2386161	Support to Vulnerable Groups Community C

Step 3: Open Excel Sheet of Coder's Results and Filter to Desired Country



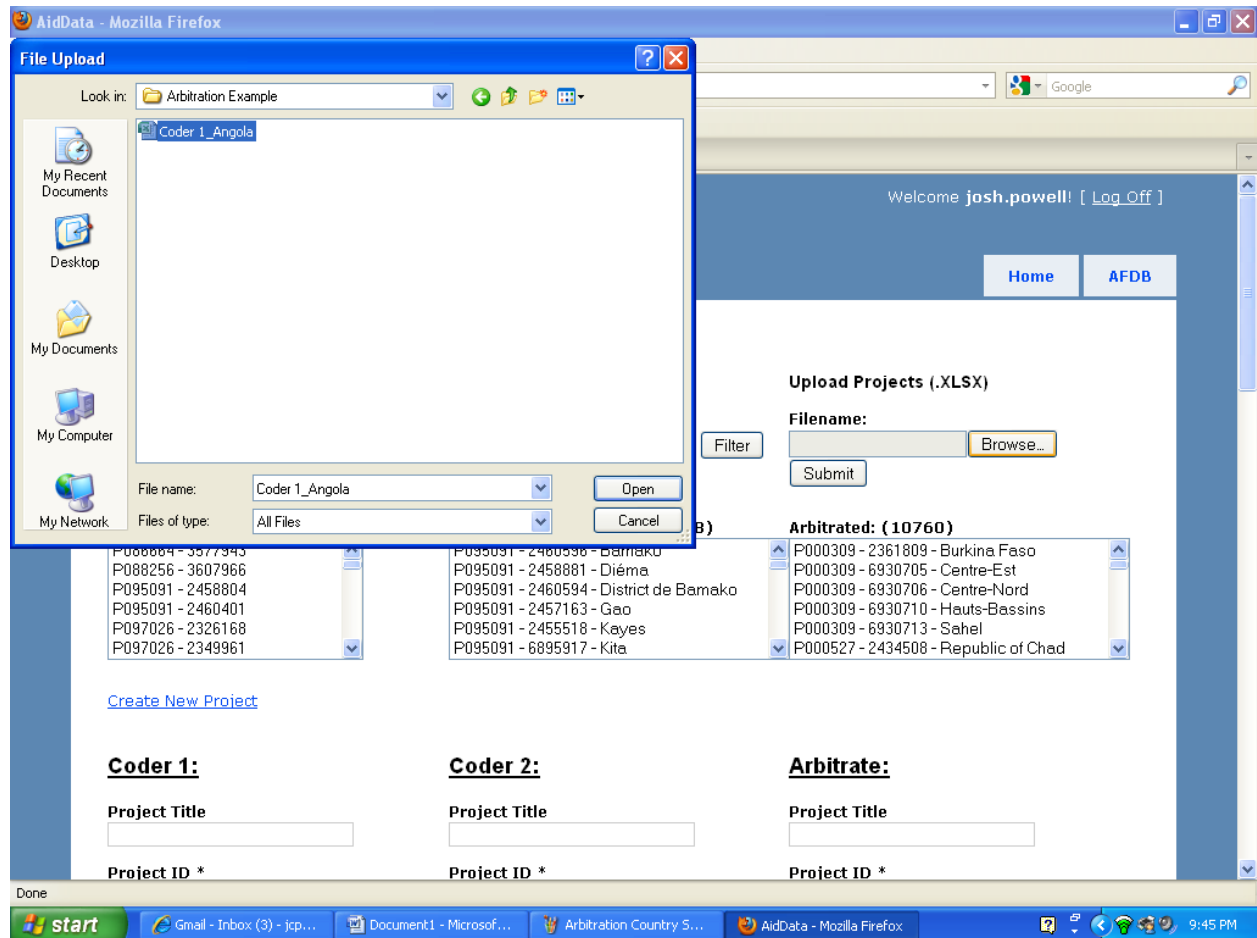
The filter function can be found by selecting the “data” tab in excel, selecting the arrow in the “Country” column, then selecting the desired country.

Step 4: Copy Country Rows and Paste into New Excel Spreadsheet

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
	Timestamp	Project	Latitude	Longitude	Precision	User ID	GeoName	ADM2	Project	Descripti	ADM1	Notes/Do	Product	Country	Region
1	#####	P072205	-12.5	18.5	8	Anders.Fil	3351879		Economic				IBRD/IDA	Angola	AFRICA
2	#####	P093699	-11.3167	16.2	1	Anders.Fil	3351089	Município	Market		Bié		IBRD/IDA	Angola	AFRICA
3	#####	P093699	-11.6333	16.46667	1	Anders.Fil	3349435	Município	Market		Bié		IBRD/IDA	Angola	AFRICA
4	#####	P093699	-12.15	17.28333	1	Anders.Fil	3350372	Município	Market		Bié		IBRD/IDA	Angola	AFRICA
5	#####	P093699	-12.3833	16.43333	1	Anders.Fil	3349018	Município	Market		Bié		IBRD/IDA	Angola	AFRICA
6	#####	P093699	-12.2667	17.21667	1	Anders.Fil	3349651	Município	Market		Bié		IBRD/IDA	Angola	AFRICA
7	#####	P093699	-12.7333	16.63333	1	Anders.Fil	3350737	Município	Market		Bié		IBRD/IDA	Angola	AFRICA
8	#####	P093699	-12.5	17.75	3	Anders.Fil	3351012	Município	Market		Bié		IBRD/IDA	Angola	AFRICA
9	#####	P093699	-12.2	15.86667	1	Anders.Fil	3351784	Município	Market		Huambo		IBRD/IDA	Angola	AFRICA
10	#####	P093699	-12.2167	16.11667	1	Anders.Fil	3347650	Município	Market		Huambo		IBRD/IDA	Angola	AFRICA
11	#####	P093699	-12.3333	15.11667	1	Anders.Fil	3348757	Município	Market		Huambo		IBRD/IDA	Angola	AFRICA
12	#####	P093699	-12.2333	15.55	1	Anders.Fil	3345495	Município	Market		Huambo		IBRD/IDA	Angola	AFRICA
13	#####	P093699	-11.8333	16.28333	1	Anders.Fil	3347111	Município	Market		Huambo		IBRD/IDA	Angola	AFRICA
14	#####	P093699	-9.41667	15.75	1	Anders.Fil	2243127	Município	Market		Malanje		IBRD/IDA	Angola	AFRICA
15	#####	P093699	-9.48333	16.15	1	Anders.Fil	2240548	Município	Market		Malanje		IBRD/IDA	Angola	AFRICA
16	#####	P093699	-8.35	16.15	1	Anders.Fil	2241680	Município	Market		Malanje		IBRD/IDA	Angola	AFRICA
17	#####	P093699	-9.13333	15.96667	1	Anders.Fil	2242998	Município	Market		Malanje		IBRD/IDA	Angola	AFRICA
18	#####	P093699	-8.66667	16	3	Anders.Fil	2242997	Município	Market		Malanje		IBRD/IDA	Angola	AFRICA
19	#####	P093699	-9.48333	16.85	1	Anders.Fil	2243159	Município	Market		Malanje		IBRD/IDA	Angola	AFRICA
20	#####	P093699	-9.55	17.01667	1	Anders.Fil	2242015	Município	Market		Malanje		IBRD/IDA	Angola	AFRICA
21	#####	P093699	-9.5	16.65	1	Anders.Fil	2239170	Município	Market		Malanje		IBRD/IDA	Angola	AFRICA
22	#####	P093699	-9	16.5	1	Anders.Fil	2240688	Município	Market		Malanje		IBRD/IDA	Angola	AFRICA
23	#####	P093699	-8.95	16.5	1	Anders.Fil	2240689	Município	Market		Malanje		IBRD/IDA	Angola	AFRICA
24	#####	P093699	-9.21667	16.35	1	Anders.Fil	2239050	Município	Market		Malanje		IBRD/IDA	Angola	AFRICA
25	#####	P093699	-9.5	16.33333	3	Anders.Fil	2239859	Município	Market		Malanje		IBRD/IDA	Angola	AFRICA
26	#####	P095229	-12.5	17.25	4	Anders.Fil	3351640		ANGOLA		Bié		IBRD/IDA	Angola	AFRICA
27	#####	P095229	-13	20.5	4	Anders.Fil	875996		ANGOLA		Moxico		IBRD/IDA	Angola	AFRICA
28	#####	P095229	-8.83333	14.5	4	Anders.Fil	2241660		ANGOLA		Cuanza		IBRD/IDA	Angola	AFRICA
29	#####	P095229	-8.83333	13.33333	4	Anders.Fil	2240444		ANGOLA		Luanda		IBRD/IDA	Angola	AFRICA
30	#####	P095229	-8.83333	13.33333	4	Anders.Fil	2240444		ANGOLA		Luanda		IBRD/IDA	Angola	AFRICA

After creating new file, save as form Coder 1_Angola.

Step 5: Upload Country File to Arbitration System



Step 6: Repeat Steps 1-5 for Coder 2 on Same Country

Step 7: Filter to Desired Country for Arbitration

AidData - Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

http://unicomm.byu.edu/services/aiddata/

Most Visited Getting Started Latest Headlines

AidData

Welcome josh.powell! [Log Off]

Home AFDB

Coding Arbitration

Filter by Country:

- All
- Ghana
- Grenada
- Guatemala
- Guinea
- Guinea-Bissau
- Guyana
- Haiti
- Honduras
- Indonesia
- Jamaica
- Kenya
- Latin America
- Lesotho
- Liberia
- Madagascar
- Malawi
- Mali**
- Mauritania
- Mauritius
- Mexico

Filter by Project:

Upload Projects (.XLSX)

Filename:

Projects without Matches: (308)

- P095091 - 2460596 - Bamako
- P095091 - 2458881 - Diéma
- P095091 - 2460594 - District de Bamako
- P095091 - 2457163 - Gao
- P095091 - 2455518 - Kayes
- P095091 - 6895917 - Kita

Arbitrated: (10760)

- P000309 - 2361809 - Burkina Faso
- P000309 - 6930705 - Centre-Est
- P000309 - 6930706 - Centre-Nord
- P000309 - 6930710 - Hauts-Bassins
- P000309 - 6930713 - Sahel
- P000527 - 2434508 - Republic of Chad

Coder 2:

Project Title

Project ID *

Arbitrate:

Project Title

Project ID *

Done

start Gmail - Inbox (3) - jcp... Document1 - Microsof... Arbitration Country U... AidData - Mozilla Firefox 9:48 PM

Filtering by country will restrict viewed projects to desired country.

Step 8: Filter to Desired Project ID

AidData - Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

http://unicomm.byu.edu/services/aiddata/

Welcome **josh.powell!** [[Log Off](#)]

AidData

[Home](#) [AFDB](#)

Coding Arbitration

Filter by Country: All

Filter by Project: P095091

Upload Projects (.XLSX)

Filename:

Matches with Errors: (2)

- P095091 - 2458804
- P095091 - 2460401

Projects without Matches: (23)

- P095091 - 2460755 - Bafoulabé
- P095091 - 2460596 - Bamako
- P095091 - 2458881 - Diéma
- P095091 - 2460594 - District de Bamako
- P095091 - 2457163 - Gao
- P095091 - 2455518 - Kayes

Arbitrated: (6)

- P095091 - 2449060 - Tominian
- P095091 - 2451185 - Sikasso
- P095091 - 2453079 - Nara
- P095091 - 2458334 - Douentza
- P095091 - 2458747 - Dioila
- P095091 - 2460755 - Bafoulabé

[Create New Project](#)

Coder 1:

Project Title

Project ID *

Coder 2:

Project Title

Project ID *

Arbitrate:

Project Title

Project ID *

Arbitration should be performed one project at a time for efficiency and accuracy.

Step 9: Address Matches with Errors

The screenshot shows the AidData web application in Mozilla Firefox. The browser address bar displays <http://unicomm.byu.edu/services/aiddata/>. The page contains three side-by-side forms for data entry. The forms are for Mali, with fields for Region (AFRICA), Latitude (14.99556), Longitude (-7.66836), Geoname (Dili), GeoNameID (2458804), ADM1 (Koulikoro), ADM2 (Dili), Source (ISDS), and Source URL. The ADM2 field is highlighted in red, indicating a match with errors.

Field	Value	Status
Country	Mali	Match
Region	AFRICA	Match
Latitude *	14.99556	Match
Longitude *	-7.66836	Match
Geoname	Dili	Match
GeoNameID *	2458804	Match
ADM1	Koulikoro	Match
ADM2	Dili	Match with Errors
Source	ISDS	Match
Source URL		Match

“Matches with errors” are entries where both coders selected the same geoname and geoname ID, but other differences exist. Differences between coding entries are highlighted in red and must be resolved before the entry can be submitted to the final database. The notes section from both coders should provide sufficient information to determine the correct substance. However, should the notes field be blank or insufficient, arbiters can determine correct entries by opening the “Source URL” link and reviewing project documents for clarification.

Step 10: Resolve Differences and Submit Entry

The screenshot shows the AidData web application in Mozilla Firefox. The browser address bar displays <http://unicomm.byu.edu/services/aiddata/>. The application interface features a grid of three columns, each representing a record for resolution. Each column contains the following fields:

- Notes:** A text area containing details about the entry.
- User ID *:** A text input field.
- Lending Instrument:** A dropdown menu.
- Total Amt:** A text input field.
- Approval Date:** A text input field.

The third column includes additional 'Submit' and 'Delete' buttons at the bottom. A link for 'Export arbitrated records' is located at the bottom left of the grid.

Notes	User ID *	Lending Instrument	Total Amt	Approval Date	Buttons
(iv) Office du Niger (Sokolo/M'Béwani) and + Dilly / Nara for fodder production; (v) suburban areas around Bamako/Koulikoro, Ségou, Mopti, Kayes and Sikasso for livestock production.	Aileen.Boniface	Specific Investment Loan	70	6/3/2010	Delete
Locations 1) Bougouni 2) Sokolo and 3) Markala 4) Diré can be found in multiple provinces.	gabriela.porro	Specific Investment Loan	70	6/3/2010	Delete
Aileen.Boniface: (iv) Office du Niger (Sokolo/M'Béwani) and + Dilly / Nara for fodder production; (v) suburban areas around Bamako/Koulikoro, Ségou, Mopti, Kayes and Sikasso for livestock production.	josh.powell	Specific Investment Loan	70	6/3/2010	Submit, Delete

[Export arbitrated records](#)

Submitting the resolved information will move the geographic entry into the “arbitrated” column.

Step 11: Address Projects without Matches and Verify Locations

AidData - Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

http://unicomm.byu.edu/services/aiddata/

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AidData

Submit

Matches with Errors: (2)

- P095091 - 2458804
- P095091 - 2460401

Projects without Matches: (23)

- P095091 - 2460755 - Bafoulabé
- P095091 - 2460596 - Bamako
- P095091 - 2458881 - Diéma
- P095091 - 2460594 - District de Bamako
- P095091 - 2457163 - Gao
- P095091 - 2455518 - Kayes

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Arbitrated: (6)

- P095091 - 2449060 - Tominian
- P095091 - 2451185 - Sikasso
- P095091 - 2453079 - Nara
- P095091 - 2458334 - Douentza
- P095091 - 2458747 - Dioila
- P095091 - 2460755 - Bafoulabé

[Create New Project](#)

Arbitrate:

Project Title
Fostering Agricultural Productivity

Project ID *
P095091

Product Line
IBRD/IDA

Country
Mali

Region
AFRICA

Latitude *
13.8

Done

start Gmail - Inbox (3) - jcp... Document1 - Microsof... untitled - Paint AidData - Mozilla Firefox 10:03 PM

Projects without matches occur when one coder finds a location that the other coder does not. The coded location can be verified by opening the “Source URL” link and searching for the location name.

Step 12: After Verifying Location, Submit Project without Match

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http://unicomm.byu.edu/services/aiddata/

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Source URL
http://www-wds.worldbank.org/ext

Precision *

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Notes
PAD "Project location and potential environmental impacts: (iii) Kati / Dioila, Kita / Bafoulabé and Sikasso "

User ID *
josh.powell

Lending Instrument
Specific Investment Loan

Total Amt
70

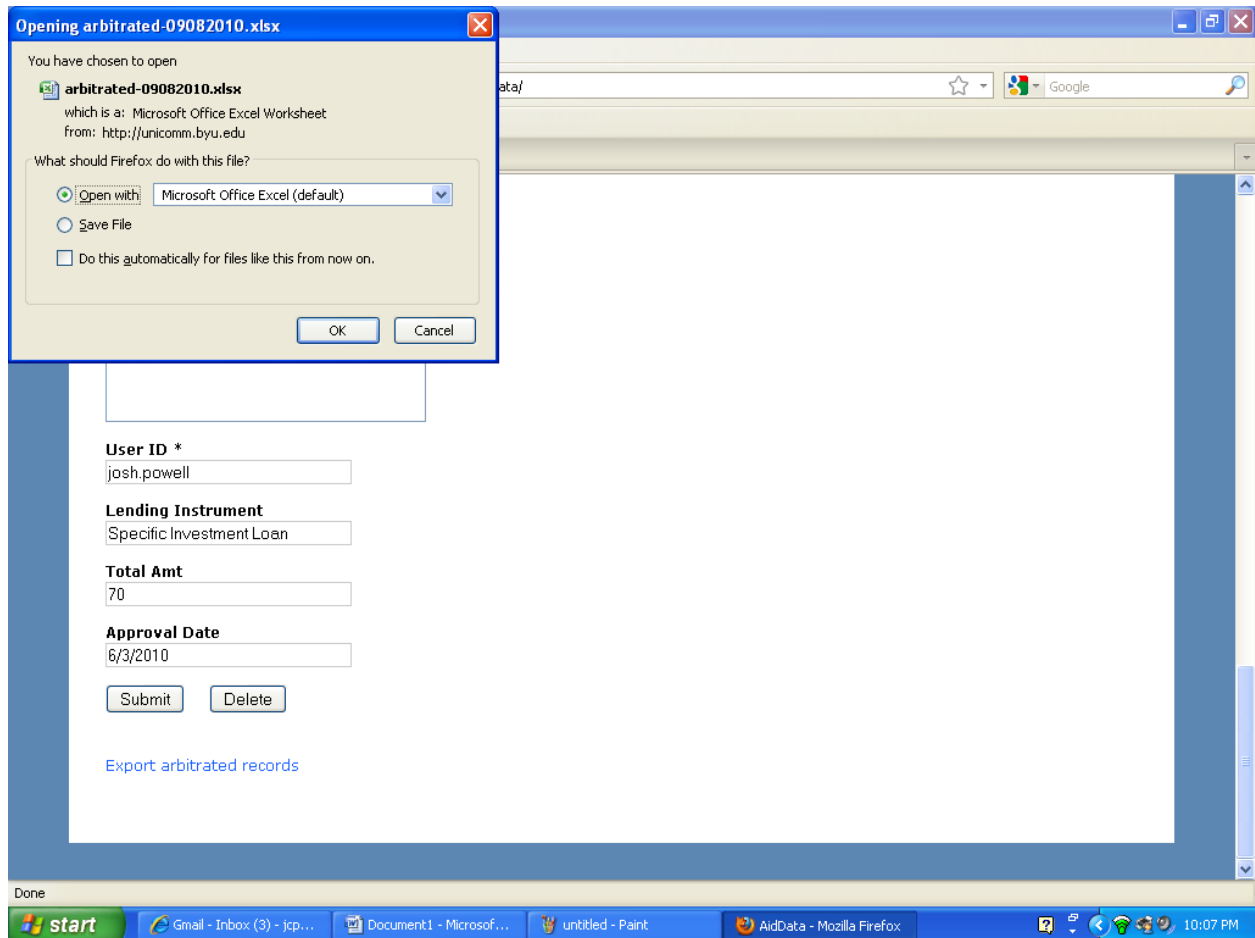
Approval Date
6/3/2010

Done

start Gmail - Inbox (3) - jcp... Document1 - Microsof... Arbitration Without M... AidData - Mozilla Firefox 10:06 PM

Submitting the verified location will move entry into the “arbitrated” column.

Step 13: After Arbitrating Country, Select “Export Arbitrated Records”



This will export all arbitrated records, separated into individual sheets by country.