Administration Arrangement

Between

MINISTER FOR EUROPEAN AFFAIRS AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

and

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
AND INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

for

The Bank Netherlands Water Support Programme for Pakistan
(TF071605)

1. With reference to the General Arrangement concluded on 14 May 2003 between the Netherlands Minister for Development Cooperation, hereafter referred to as “the Minister”, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development ("IBRD") and the International Development Association ("IDA"), hereafter collectively referred to as the “Bank”, and the Supplement thereto, also dated May 14, 2003 (the Supplement).

2. Whereas the Minister has decided to support the “Bank Netherlands Water Support Programme for Pakistan” (BNWSPP) (hereafter referred to as the “Activity” or “Activities”), with the Minister’s internal identification number 22137 and the Bank’s Trust Fund number TF071605, by making available a grant of two million United States Dollars (USD 2,000,000).

3. The Grant will be executed by the Bank and used to finance Bank Activities for the following categories of expenditure: consultancy fees, media and workshop, travel expenses, staff costs, and contractual services. Details of the Activities and costs to be supported from the Trust Fund and of its implementation arrangements are set forth in the Annex to this Administration Agreement.

4. Whereas the “Bank” is prepared to accept the support under the conditions of the General Arrangement. The Minister and the Bank have come to the following Arrangement:

5. The support will be provided for the period from the countersignature date to 30 June 2014.
The terms of the General Arrangement will apply to this Arrangement, unless otherwise stipulated herein. In addition the following will apply:

6. The Minister will deposit her contribution into such bank account designated by the Bank in accordance with the payment schedule as follows and upon submission of a payment request by the bank.

   (a) The first payment of USD 500,000 will be made upon receipt by the Netherlands Embassy Islamabad of the countersigned Arrangement.

   (b) Any subsequent payments will be made every six months on the basis of a request for payment (including a liquidity forecast for the next period). Tentatively disbursements will be as follows:

       2011: USD 297,500
       2012: USD 595,000
       2013: USD 452,500
       2014: USD 155,000

It is understood that the above payment schedule is based on the planned implementation schedule and that it may be adjusted, on the basis of disbursement rates as indicated in the financial statements, to reflect actual progress with the Activity.

7. The Bank shall maintain separate records and ledger accounts in respect of the Contributions deposited by the Donor in the trust fund account and disbursements made there from. Separate records and ledger accounts shall be kept for each trust fund.

8. The Bank shall furnish to the Donor current financial information relating to receipts, disbursements and fund balance in USD with respect to the Contribution funds via the World Bank’s Trust Funds Donor Center secure website. Within 10 months of the closing of the activity i.e. 30 June 2014, the final financial information relating to receipts, disbursements and fund balance in USD with respect to the Contribution funds will be made available to the Donor via the World Bank’s Trust Funds Donor Center secure website.

9. The Bank shall provide to the Donor, within six (6) months following the end of each World Bank Group fiscal year, the annual single audit, comprising (1) a management assertion together with an attestation from the World Bank Group’s
external auditors concerning the adequacy of internal control over cash-based financial reporting for trust funds as a whole; and (2) a combined financial statement for all cash-based trust funds together with the external auditor's opinion thereon. The cost of the single audit shall be borne by the Bank.

10. If the Donor wishes to request, on an exceptional basis, a financial statement audit by the Bank's external auditors of a trust fund established under this Agreement the Donor and the Bank will first consult as to whether such an external audit is necessary. The Bank and the Donor will agree on the most appropriate scope and terms of reference of such audit. Following agreement on the scope and terms of reference, the Bank will arrange for such external audit. The costs of any such audit, including the internal costs of the Bank with respect to such audit, will be paid by the Donor.

11. The Grant may be used to finance expenditures for the Project commencing from the date of countersignature on which expenditures for the Project are eligible for financing under the Grant and ending on June 30, 2014. The Bank is allowed to make disbursements up to four (4) months after the Closing Date incurred on or before that date, in accordance with the Bank's applicable policies and procedures. Within six months of the end of the Activity, the Bank shall account for the use made of the contribution in a well-documented final report, comprising a narrative report describing the results achieved and how they compare with the objectives formulated at the start of the Activity and any subsequent approved changes.

12. In order to assist in the defrayment of the costs of administration and other expenses incurred by the Bank under this agreement, the Bank shall deduct following deposit of the Contribution by the Minister and retain for its own account an amount equal to 5% of the Contribution plus one-time set-up fee of $35,000, deducted from the Trust Fund contribution.
FOR THE MINISTER FOR EUROPEAN AFFAIRS AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

By: Joost Reintjes
Authorized Representative
Name: Joost Reintjes
Title: Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
Date: December 8, 2010

FOR THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT/THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

By: /s/ Rachid Benmessauod
Authorized Representative
Name: Rachid Benmessauod
Title: Country Director, Pakistan
Date: December 7, 2010
Annex

Technical Assistance: Bank-Netherlands Water Support Program for Pakistan (BNWSPP)

Section 1: Trust Fund – Basic Information

The Trust Fund entitled “Bank-Netherlands Water Support Programme for Pakistan (BNWSPP) is a Bank’s administered, free-standing, country specific Trust Fund for the Bank Group advisory services and technical activities. The Trust Fund for Fiscal Years (FY) 2011-2014 would be financed by the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (EKN) in Islamabad. The total budget of the proposed Trust Fund would be US$ 2.0 million.

The Bank Unit responsible for the Trust Fund is the South Asia Agriculture and Rural Development Unit (SASDA). The primary theme of the Trust Fund deals with water resources management in Pakistan.

Section 2: Trust Fund Objectives and Activities

2.1. Development Objectives

The main objective of the Trust Fund is to assist the Government of Pakistan in implementing the on-going institutional and policy reforms in water sector. It will help the Government to implement its water policy and the Bank’s current Country Water Resources Assistance Strategy. The objectives of the Trust Fund are consistent with the Banks’ Country Assistance Strategy which seeks to create the conditions for accelerated and sustainable rural growth by supporting Government’s strategy to improve water management.

The Trust Fund will support the country’s development objectives of the next five year development plan (2010-15) and will respond to specific needs of key clients. Developing new irrigation infrastructure and improving performance of the existing schemes while addressing environmental concerns will have not only direct benefits for the farmers but also for the landless and poorest-of-the poor. The Trust Fund will support the next five year public-sector development programme (PSDP) and the objectives of the recent “Strategy for Food Security” formulated during 2008 by the Planning Commission of Pakistan.

The Trust Fund is designed to supplement Banks’ new and on-going lending and advisory work in Pakistan, by bringing more world class knowledge to bear on key water resource development and management issues.
2.2. Key Performance Indicators

The key performance indicators are developed considering the major thrust areas but the specific performance indicators will be developed during implementation considering the specific proposals to be received. The key performance indicators are:

- Quick response provided to Government request for technical support
- High quality applied research and technical papers of produced
- International conferences to share experiences on water reforms conducted
- Learning visits and study tours are organized for policy makers and technical experts
- High impact and targeted trainings are organized for staff of public- and private-sector institutions on key issues related to water resource management

2.3. Strategic Context

Pakistan is predominantly an arid country with mean annual rainfall ranging from less than 100 mm to over 500 mm in irrigated areas of the country. The annual crop evapotranspiration ranges between 900 mm to 1400 mm. Thus, irrigation is an essential input for profitable crop production. The Indus basin irrigation system provides water to all sub-sectors of water use – agriculture, domestic, industrial and environment. Agriculture is the largest user of water consuming around 93% of total water use in Pakistan. It also provides employment to over 40% of the population directly or indirectly involved in agriculture. This poses a major constraint to the future development of other sub-sectors of water use – domestic, industrial, environmental. Therefore, efficient use of water in domestic, industrial and environmental sectors is essential to cope with the rise in demand of water without affecting needs of water for agriculture. The treatment of sewage and other effluents (agricultural and industrial) is necessary to use it for urban agriculture. In the future, the new water resources would come largely from saving of existing losses and utilization of all wastewaters. In addition to this, the environmental aspects of river’s right to flow especially the needs of delta below the Kotri barrage are important to address, which is affecting mangroves and people of lower riparian.

The competition among the upper and lower riparian is getting severe from two reasons, firstly due to the rise in population and secondly, due to the persistent and severe droughts resulting in shortage of water. Conflicts between provinces on sharing water during shortage periods are getting severe. The present government is taking keen interest to resolve the issues between upper and lower riparian especially how to share shortages among the provinces. The World Bank has formulated Country Water Resources Assistance Strategy focusing on developing a sequential, practical reform programme built on four pillars: a) asset development and management; b) water resources management; c) irrigation service delivery; and d) enhanced farm water productivity. The Trust Fund will help the Bank in its analytical and advisory work, building capacity and furthering dialogue with the government to meet the targets of
the next five year plan 2010-15, which federal and provincial governments are currently formulating. The Trust Fund will further support the government to implement the Strategy for Food Security which emphasizes the water resource management as one of the major thrust area to achieve and sustain food security.

It has been widely recognized that current climate change could have significant impact the overall water availability and agriculture yields. Currently, about 50-80% of the total average river flows in the Indus system is fed by snow and glacier melt in the Hindu-Kush-Karakoram (HKK) part of the Himalayas and it has been reported that glaciers in this region are receding at fast rates. Changes in the distribution and timing of snowfall and snowmelt are also of concern. These changes may have significant impacts on the available supplies entering the Indus system. This has implications on the overall ability to manage scarce and variable water resources. Moreover, changes in temperature, precipitation, and atmospheric CO\textsubscript{2} concentrations may also have a direct impact on agricultural yields. The Trust Fund will support specific studies aimed at measuring the impacts of climate change on water availability and agricultural productivity and drawing related policy implications.

Moreover, recent devastating flood had a profound effect on irrigation and agriculture system and it is important to fully understand the implications of flood on agriculture and irrigation sectors. The Trust Fund will also provide support on this subject.

The government of Pakistan seeks assistance (technical and financial) from the Bank to address new and emerging issues related to water and agriculture sectors in terms of support of international experts and other services, which it is unable to do itself because of internal processes and procedures. This Trust Fund will enable the Bank to provide technical and advisory assistance in a timely manner.

2.4. Summary Description of Thematic Areas To Be Supported by the Trust Fund

The Trust Fund resources will be used to finance the specialized capacity building and technical assistance activities in following specific areas (but not restricted to):

- **Improving the transparency of water entitlements for sharing shortages of water** in the Indus basin which is resulted in severe conflicts on distribution of water among the provinces under the Pakistan Water Apportionment Accord 1992. Issues of lower and upper riparian are now getting extremely severe.

- **Improved planning for the development of new water infrastructures and strengthening of institutional capacity** in areas such as construction of small dams and major water infrastructures, promotion of high efficiency irrigation systems. The planning process will help the water institutions to link concepts of watershed-reservoir-command area for developing sustainable, productive and equitable systems in the future.
- Development of an Integrated Water Resources and Watershed Management in Highland areas are very important as currently surface runoffs generated in those areas drains out due to lack of infrastructure and land degradation instead of being utilized for productive purposes. Hence there are dire needs for enhancing utilization and conservation of surface water by constructing storage, diversion structure and recharge/delay action dams in addition to improved management of watershed including forests and rangelands to regulate water balance and to keep the existing natural resource base intact.

- **Sustainable development and management of groundwater resources**, which are now declining due to lowering of water table and mining of groundwater through supporting development and implementation of Groundwater Management Action Plans to reduce further mining of groundwater and intrusion of saline water into the fresh groundwater zone. One such plan has already been prepared for the Quetta sub-basin under the Bank financed Balochistan Small Scale Irrigation Project. The support to implement Groundwater Management Action Plans lead towards managing the scarce resources.

- **Supporting activities related to cost-effective treatment of wastewater** (sewage, industrial and drainage water) including bio-remediation and its use to avoid environmental implications due to entry of these effluents into freshwater bodies. These concerns are now getting serious and government is keen to give priority in the next five year plan.

- **Enhancing farm water productivity** by supporting government activities related to water saving technologies especially the high efficiency irrigation systems to enhance productivity of water which is quite low compared to other countries, although there is ample potential for doubling the water productivity. This would help to increase profitability of irrigated agriculture and provide more jobs to the rural youth.

- **Experimenting with more practical models for participatory irrigation management with increased involvement of Farmers’ Organizations and the private sector** in legalizing and facilitating water markets both for surface and groundwater. Currently, the surface water is a public good and trading of surface water is illegal and it restricts farmers to sell or purchase water to improve efficiency in water use in a fixed-rotation and continuous-flow system. Small farmers are not in a position to use their turn because of small duration. These aspects at least should be given priority in designing new irrigation schemes like the construction of 12 small dams recently announced by the President of Pakistan. This will provide a model for the government to follow in the existing schemes. Knowledge is essential in designing and developing new irrigation schemes to operate at higher efficiency and productivity using participatory approach right from the beginning.

- **Improving capacity of federal government in formulation and implementation of water policy (Ministry of Water and Power), apportionment of water and sharing of shortages (IRSA) and developing JR**
new models for designing, operating and managing new small dams (WAPDA) and installation of high efficiency irrigation system in the command area of new dams (PARC). The capacity of provincial irrigation and drainage authorities in institutional reforms related to participatory irrigation management and OFWM in provision of water saving technology and services to the farmers needs to be enhanced. Linkages between public- and private sectors will be supported for provision of quality services to FOs and farmers.

- **Undertake a study of impact of climate change on water resource availability and on agriculture productivity.** More specifically, the study will identify key areas of water and agriculture that are dependent on climate uncertainty and risks; improve the estimates of impacts of climate variability and change on agriculture supply/production for a variety of critical crops (e.g. rice, wheat) incorporating both direct precipitation and temperature effects in addition to water availability impacts; and assess the implications of a variety of physical (e.g. climate change) and socio-economic scenarios on agriculture growth and impacts on rural households and in this context, review the economics of various options and investments currently discussed (both in the agriculture and water sectors).

- **Strengthening the capacity of hydro-meteorological disaster risk management and climate change monitoring institutions** focusing on flood forecasting, warning, management and recovery system as well as glacier monitoring system as the recent floods has exposed the weakness of the system and supporting a program for its strengthening and improvement is timely. The country’s capacity for glacier monitoring also needs strengthening.

- **Undertake action-oriented studies assessing the impacts of 2010 flood on small and vulnerable farmers** specifically focusing on their water and land use rights and developing medium- to long-term strategies to address them. The strategies will include not only repair and rehabilitation options of key irrigation and water management infrastructures for small and vulnerable farmers, but will also ensure that their traditional land and water use rights are properly taken into account in any flood recovery efforts of government or other development partners.

2.5. **Implementation Period, Activities, Schedule, Outputs and Estimated Costs of the Trust Fund**

The Trust Fund activities will start on 15 December, 2010 and will finish on 30 June 2014. The tentative list of activities, implementation schedules, expected outputs and estimated total costs of various activities proposed for the Trust Fund are presented in Table 1. The list will be subject to change during implementation depending on the actual demands and priorities of individual activities.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity Description</th>
<th>Start Date</th>
<th>End Date</th>
<th>Execution</th>
<th>Trust Fund Output</th>
<th>Estimated Cost (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Conference – Three conferences with 300 participants and national and international speakers</td>
<td>15-12-2010</td>
<td>30-6-2014</td>
<td>Bank</td>
<td>Shared information and experiences on participatory watershed-reservoir-command area development and management of small dams, improving water productivity, climate change and water management nexus, and water sector policy reforms</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study Tours and Visits on Key Water Issues – Three 15 days visits with 15 participants each</td>
<td>15-12-2010</td>
<td>30-6-2014</td>
<td>Bank</td>
<td>Exposure of decision makers, experts and FOs representative on water issues and options in other countries</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applied Research and Analytical Studies on Key Water Issues including impact of climate change on agriculture – 8 studies</td>
<td>15-12-2010</td>
<td>30-6-2014</td>
<td>Bank</td>
<td>Knowledge on participatory irrigation management, water saving technologies, water entitlements, impacts of floods on small farmers, impacts of climate change on water supply and agriculture, strategic planning for prioritization of water sector development program and bio-remediation of sewage and industrial effluents.</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-country Training Courses on Key Water Issues – 5 training courses in specialized areas</td>
<td>15-12-2010</td>
<td>30-6-2014</td>
<td>Bank</td>
<td>Enhanced knowledge and skills improvement for the participatory irrigation management, water saving technologies and water</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.6. Steps Taken to Improve Capacity to Administer Trust Fund

A full time Trust Fund Facilitator (as a Consultant) will be recruited to help the Bank’s Task Leader in organizing and coordinating activities under the Trust Fund. The EKN will be involved in the preparation of the TORs for the Trust Fund Facilitator and in the selection of the Trust Fund Facilitator.

2.7. Expected Benefits of the Trust Fund Activities

The Trust Fund activities are expected to lead to a well informed and trained public-sector decision makers and experts with international exposure to deal with policy and institutional reforms needed for the participatory irrigation management in the provinces and to introduce water saving technologies for enhancing farm water
productivity. Thus the Trust Fund would provide support to meet two pillars of the World Bank's Water CAS. More specifically, the analytical and advisory activities planned to be executed under the Trust Fund will help to fill the gaps in knowledge and information on water issues and help devise future programmes and strategies for the country; the study visits and workshops will help improve understanding of water sector reforms through sharing of information and experiences of the selected institutions in the world and the training will build capacity of government experts and decision makers involved in water sector reforms related to participatory irrigation management and adoption of water saving technologies to improve farm water productivity.

2.8. Major Risks – Realization of Trust Fund Development Objectives

A bulk of activities to be carried out under the Trust Fund will support the policy and institutional reforms in the water sector related to the participatory irrigation management and adoption of water saving technologies for enhancing water productivity. If reform process and demand for water saving technologies slow down the need for these activities may reduce. However, the current scenario indicates that this risk is small. Federal and provincial governments (Punjab and Sindh) are all pursuing reforms for participatory irrigation management and adoption of water saving technologies with commitment at the highest level. The Trust Fund activities will be closely coordinated and complemented with Bank's ongoing investment programs and projects, which have major reform components.

Measures to mitigate a slow-down in the reform process for participatory irrigation management and adoption of water saving technologies would be the Bank's continuing dialogue on participatory irrigation management and the implementation of the poverty reduction and food security strategies, which include water sector triggers, and is a forum for raising reform issues at the federal and provincial levels.

Weak capacity of national counterpart agencies may hinder the effective participation in implementation of TF activities. The TF is expected to carry out significant capacity building activities for key federal and provincial water management institutions, which will in turn reduce these risks. The TF activities will also be closely coordinated with Bank TTLs working in the country on specific programs, so that they act as the key agents in implementation of TF activities.

The security conditions in some parts of Pakistan, especially in Khyber Pakhtunkwa, FATA and Baluchistan continue to be a major risk in implementation of the TF. In the security conditions do not allow the TF to operate in these provinces, it could focus on Punjab, Sindh and other provinces, where the security situations are acceptable.

Also, there is a need to provide adequate staffing to implement, monitor, and report on progress of activities to avoid lower performance/disbursement. In addition to Bank TTLs, a full time Trust Fund Facilitator based in the country will be hired to provide
support in identifying and implementation eligible activities, and providing effective monitoring and progress reporting. The hiring process will ensure that the Trust Fund Facilitator will have a strong technical knowledge and experience in water sector policy and institutional reforms and technical competence.

Section 3: Implementation and Disbursement Arrangement of the Trust Fund

3.1. Expenditure Categories of the Trust Fund

The costs of each applicable expense restriction groups of the Trust Fund are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Expenditure Categories of the Trust Fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allowable Restriction Groups</th>
<th>Amount of Grant Allocated (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consultants Fees</td>
<td>850,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media and Workshops</td>
<td>340,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel Expenses</td>
<td>385,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff Costs</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contractual Services</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,865,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Task Leader will be supported by the Trust Fund Facilitator, who will be funded out of the Trust Fund. Funding of Bank's staff costs will be limited to 10% of the Trust Fund costs. Other staff time spent on Trust Fund related activities will also be financed from the Trust Fund.

3.2. Annual Cost of the Trust Fund

The annual break-up of each applicable expense by restriction groups is given in Table 3. The computation of annual break-up is based on FY cycle, which starts on July 1 and finishes on June 30 the following year.
Table 3. Annual Costs of Applicable Expense Restriction Groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allowable Restriction Groups</th>
<th>FY11</th>
<th>FY12</th>
<th>FY13</th>
<th>FY14</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consultants Fees</td>
<td>227,882</td>
<td>250,670</td>
<td>250,670</td>
<td>120,777</td>
<td>850,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media and Workshops</td>
<td>91,153</td>
<td>100,268</td>
<td>100,268</td>
<td>48,311</td>
<td>340,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel Expenses</td>
<td>103,217</td>
<td>113,539</td>
<td>113,539</td>
<td>54,705</td>
<td>385,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff Costs</td>
<td>67,024</td>
<td>73,727</td>
<td>73,727</td>
<td>35,523</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contractual Services</td>
<td>10,724</td>
<td>11,796</td>
<td>11,796</td>
<td>5,684</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>550,000</td>
<td>550,000</td>
<td>265,000</td>
<td>1,865,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.3. Tentative Grant Disbursement

The tentative annual grant disbursement forecasts are presented in Table 4.

Table 4. Tentative Annual Grant Disbursement Forecasts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Tentative Budget (USS)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY11</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY12</td>
<td>595,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY13</td>
<td>595,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY14</td>
<td>310,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.4. Audit Arrangements of the Trust Fund

A single Audit encompasses the Bank’s standard quarterly/six monthly Un-audited Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Fund Balances along with an annual management assertion together with an attestation from the Bank’s external auditors concerning the adequacy of internal control over cash-based financial reporting for the Trust Fund as a whole. The EKN has agreed to Bank’s standard auditing arrangements.

RB

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Section 4 – Cost Recovery, Bank Supervision and Reporting Arrangements of the Trust Fund

4.1. World Bank Administrative Fee Arrangements

Cost Recovery fee payable by Donor – A fixed amount of 5% plus one-time set-up fee of $35,000 will be deducted from the Trust Fund principal.

4.2. Supervision and Reporting

The Trust fund will be supervised by the Task Leader and other staff with the help from the Trust Fund Facilitator (hired exclusively for the Trust Fund activities). Supervision will take place in close collaboration with the EKN, Islamabad. TORs and scope of work for each activity will be discussed and shared with the EKN, Islamabad.

The Task Leader will prepare an annual narrative and financial progress report covering 12 months of operation. The annual narrative and financial reports covering the period from January to December will be submitted to the EKN within three months after the reporting period of 12 months. Only the first report will cover the period of twelve months and fifteen days.

The Task Leader will also submit six monthly fund requirements (liquidity) forecast to the EKN, Islamabad.

An Implementation Completion Memorandum will be submitted within 6 months of the Closing Date.