

DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION REPORT
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Preface

The Ministry of International Cooperation is responsible for promoting economic and technical cooperation with various countries, international and regional organizations to enhance Egypt's development and economic growth in accordance with national development strategies. In this context, Official Development Assistance (ODA) provided by our partners in development has been a major contributor in the development of the Egyptian economy and raising human development standards.

As part of its mandate, the Ministry of International Cooperation is dedicated to increase the efficiency and utilization of ODA and maximize its benefits. The ministry has gone through a restructuring exercise since 2001, with the main goal of streamlining and raising the efficiency of the administration of the development cooperation portfolio. As part of the exercise, special attention was paid to the establishment of an adequate database for decision support and follow-up of progress achieved.

Building on the contribution of the UNDP Cairo, that produced Egypt's First Development Cooperation Report 2001/02, a Development Cooperation Database of Egypt (DECODE) Unit was established at the ministry. Its function is to carry on with the tasks of collecting, updating, processing and disseminating development cooperation data. The present report is the product of joint collaboration between the DECODE Unit and the Centre for Project Evaluation & Macroeconomic Analysis (PEMA) of the Ministry.

I wish to express my appreciation first to our partners in development for furnishing the necessary information without which the preparation of this report would not have been possible. I hope that our collaboration in this regard will continue in the future, and that they will find the report useful in helping achieve better harmonization of ODA. I also hope that the report will be beneficial to policy makers, line ministries, private sector, NGOs, civil society institutions, and academic and research institutions in studying ODA inflows to Egypt.

I also express my thanks to the PEMA and DECODE Unit staff for their efforts and for the quality of the report's contents.

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Minister of International Cooperation

Cairo, February 2005

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Acronyms

BMZ	German Ministry of Economic Co-operation and Development
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CDPF	Country Development Programming Framework
CIP	Commodity Import Programme
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DAG	Donors Assistance Group
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DCR	Development Co-operation Report
DECODE	Development Co-operation Database for Egypt
EC	European Commission
EHDR	Egypt Human Development Report
EIB	European Investment Bank
ERSAP	Economic Reform and Structural Adjustment Programme
FC	Financial Co-operation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNI	Gross National Income
GoE	Government of Egypt
GTZ	German Agency for Technical Cooperation
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICS	International Co-operation Sector
IDA	International Development Association
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMC	Industrial Modernisation Centre
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMP	Industrial Modernisation Programme
KfW	German Development Bank
MCTC	Model Customs and Tax Centre
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MoIC	Ministry of International Co-operation
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PEMA	Centre for Project Evaluation and Macroeconomic Analysis
RH	Reproductive Health
SEDO	Small Enterprise Development Organisation
SFD	Social Fund for Development
SME	Small- and Medium-Enterprise
STD	Sexually transmitted Disease
TC	Technical Co-operation
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

I. Introduction

Egypt ranks amongst the top recipients of Official Development Assistance (ODA) worldwide, receiving a significant amount of ODA flows to developing countries. As inward flows to Egypt have risen, the pressing need for coordinated and informed development co-operation decision-making and policy-formulation – by government officials and donor agencies alike – has become more apparent. Therein lies the importance of transparent, accurate, and timely dissemination of ODA data, to track trends in volume, composition, and allocation and to ensure efficient and effective utilisation.

Aim and Objectives

This Development Co-operation Report (DCR) aims to support the process of managing and coordinating ODA by the Government of Egypt (GoE) and its development partners, as well as to identify key issues affecting the effectiveness of development co-operation rendered/received.

Primarily addressing national policymakers at different levels, in addition to donor agencies, this report displays a wide-ranging survey of Egypt's development co-operation in 2002 and the extent to which it has met national development priorities. Analysis of aggregate ODA flows, as well as distribution by donor, sector, geographic location, and other parameters, is presented, and discernible patterns and changes in disbursements since 2001 (the first year of publication of DCR-Egypt) are considered. The report concludes with detailed policy recommendations and suggested mechanisms for improving the effectiveness of ODA to Egypt.

Sources and Methodology

Report Methodology

In order to ensure the reliability of data, the report relies primarily on official information issued by the GoE and its development partners. The sections relating to the GoE's management of ODA and Egypt's development priorities were constructed on the basis of official pronouncements and legislation. Sources consulted in the preparation of other sections included the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Task Force on Donor Practices *Background Documents: Egypt – A Case Study*, the United Nations *Reporting on the Millennium Development Goals at the Country Level Egypt*, the Donors Assistance Group in Egypt (DAG) *DAG Position Paper on Social Development in Egypt for the Consultative Group Meeting*, and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) *Egypt Human Development Report (EHDR)*.

For sections dealing with the 2002 ODA review by donor, sector, and other parameters, and for the summary tables presented towards the end of the report, the Development Co-operation Database Egypt (DECODE) was relied upon entirely.¹ The list of definitions in Annex A is also derived from DECODE usage. However, it was not possible to rely on DECODE in examining trends in ODA to Egypt over the past two decades, since it only includes data from 2001. Hence, most of the data utilised was gleaned from the OECD's *International Development Statistics*.

It is worth noting that in the preparation of most sections of this report, the most up-to-date information available was utilised, particularly as relating to the most recent institutional set-up of ODA coordination structures. But because DECODE includes disbursement data for 2001-2002 only, the analysis in some sections had to be restricted to those two years. Unless otherwise stated, all financial values are in US dollars and references are to calendar years. Slight discrepancies in total figures are due to approximations.

¹ More detail on DECODE's methodology and some of the limitations inherent within it can be found in Annexes C and D.

DECODE Methodology²

DECODE database mainly depends on maintaining regular flow of statistics and information from the partners of development on features and activities of development-funded projects. Data entered to the database are collected from agencies through conducting an annual survey on financial variables (commitments and disbursements) and qualitative variables (e.g. geographical location, type of assistance,...etc) of all foreign-funded development projects. The questionnaire designed to be comprehensive by covering most of the qualitative and quantitative parameters at the micro-level (project level); covering ODA disbursements by donor, sector, geographic location, terms of assistance, types of assistance, and MDGs. To ensure consistency in different reported variables and parameters, agencies report their data and information using a standardized methodology and procedures given by the DECODE, this could be seen for example in the sectoral classification using a single classification of the OECD/DAC list. As for the problem of aggregated different exchange currencies provided by the various agencies, the unit has used UN exchange rates for the purposes of aggregation and report generations.

Data goes through several levels of verification to ensure accuracy of data, and these quality control measures take the following forms:

- Ensuring that all questionnaire fields are completed;
- Checking the internal consistency of data reported;
- Inserting a “Notes” section, to include technical notes to explain any discrepancies; and
- Sending donor profiles to donors for their final clearance.

² This section is derived from DECODE. *Methodology Documentation of DECODE Survey 2002/2003*. Unpublished.

II. GoE's Management of ODA

Institutional Structure & Administration

Since the formation of the Authority for Arab and International Economic Co-operation in 1974, attached to the then Ministry of Economic and Economic Co-operation, the authorities responsible for the process of acquiring and utilising ODA have witnessed several organisational changes. Variations have included a standalone Ministry of International Co-operation (MoIC), as well as successive merges with the Ministry of Planning, the Ministry of Economy, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

As of July 2004, responsibility for ODA coordination was transferred from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' International Co-operation Sector (ICS) to a revived MoIC, headed by the Minister for International Co-operation, HE Mrs. Fayza Aboulnaga.

In September 2004, President Mubarak issued Decree No. 303 for the year 2004 delineating the mandate of this newly established MoIC.³ As stipulated by this decree, the MoIC is to assume responsibility for promoting economic co-operation with various countries, as well as international and regional organisations to enhance Egypt's development and economic growth in accordance with national development strategies.

The responsibilities of the Ministry as mandated by the aforementioned decree are the following:

- Preparing draft laws and decrees that support the accomplishment the ministry's goals and objectives in the field of international co-operation;
- Proposing and formulating criteria and monitoring guidelines for external borrowing;
- Preparing for bilateral and multilateral agreements in the fields of economic and technical co-operation (TC), fulfilling ratification procedures, following up on the implementation of these agreements with concerned governments, international, and regional organisations;
- Preparing agreements for loans, grants, and financial guarantees, and assuming responsibility for the allocation of ODA, guarantees, and facilities;
- Preparing agreements on debt rescheduling, debt swaps with foreign governments and agencies, fulfilling ratification procedures, and following up on their implementation;
- Managing Egypt's relationship with organisations, authorities, and institutions involved in economic co-operation and international and regional finance and investment guarantees, as well as with specialised United Nations agencies promoting economic co-operation;
- Preparing compensation agreements with foreign governments and fulfilling ratification procedures, as well as following up on their implementation and resolving all problems related to them;
- Proposing the participation of the Arab Republic of Egypt in establishing common economic co-operation projects with Arab and foreign countries; and
- Supervising and monitoring the progress of development projects funded by the UNDP and other donor parties.

Guided by the framework set out in the Presidential Decree, the main functions of the MoIC strategy to fulfil its mandate are to:⁴

- Act as the national coordinator between government sectors, ministries, and foreign organisations in order to secure foreign resources required by the National Development Plan;
- Obtain the most concessionary assistance that does not burden the government's budget;
- Undertake measures to increase the effectiveness of development co-operation and maximise the benefits thereof;
- Ensure that there is no duplication in the development assistance provided;

³ President Mubarak issued a presidential decree on the responsibilities and competence of the MoIC, (2004, September 28), *Al-Ahram*, 43030, 16. (in Arabic).

⁴ R. Shahin, (2003, January 6), Important and fundamental changes in flows of loans and grants, [Interview with Ms. Fayza Aboulnaga, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs], *Al-Ahram El-Iktisadi*, 1774, 87-90. (in Arabic).

- Follow up on the progress of projects and programmes, from inception to impact assessment, with particular focus on the impact of development co-operation on services provided to Egyptian citizens;
- Identify and address problems faced during project implementation;
- Ensure that feasibility studies are reliable and effective;
- Expand debt swap arrangements aiming at transferring debts into local currency to be utilised in financing development projects;
- Open new venues for private sector participation in development, while focusing on projects that are export-oriented and that provide job opportunities for graduates; and
- Monitor expenditures related to feasibility studies, expatriates, and consultants, to ensure cost-effectiveness.

National Development Co-operation Environment

The DAC Task Force on Donor Practices' 2002 "Egypt – A Case Study"⁵ reports a number of obstacles encountered by donors operating in Egypt. Firstly, donors cited the absence of accessible national budgetary data and called for a more transparent budgetary process. Another issue raised was the lack of accessible data on ODA flows, which has since been remedied through the 2002/2003 launching of DECODE. Developed by the UNDP at the request of, and in close co-operation with, the Ministry, DECODE is anticipated to facilitate ODA planning and management through providing statistics on commitments and disbursements by donor, sector, region, and other parameters.

Donors have also expressed their concern that the GoE has not formulated clear-cut sector targets, policies, and strategies – apart from the broad development objectives and priorities already indicated – to guide donor operations. One of the reasons for this shortcoming may be the relatively high degree of centralisation in the decision-making process, in which decision-making powers are rarely devolved to lower levels of the civil service. Of the suggestions put forth to remove bottlenecks and speed up decision-making, reform of the civil service often comes to the fore. Donors have also noted that a rationalisation of government bureaucratic procedures affecting ODA disbursement is urgently needed and would contribute positively to improving aid effectiveness.

⁵ OECD, DAC Task Force on Donor Practices, (2002), Background Documents: Egypt – A Case Study, *Workshop on Donor Practices 11-13 September 2002*, Available Online at <http://www.oecd.org/>

III. Egypt's Development Priorities

A Higher Growth Path

The long-term socioeconomic development plan, known as "2017 Vision,"⁶ guides Egypt's long-term development priorities. The development vision is for sustained economic growth, led by a robust private sector, and governed by the state through a set of regulatory policies and institutions that are transparent and efficient.

The protracted economic growth of the past few years in Egypt was partly induced by a global recession, and partly by factors internal to the economy. The liberalisation of the foreign exchange system at the beginning of 2003 resulted in sharp increases in input and output prices, as well as a shortage in foreign currency. A substantial gap quickly emerged between official and parallel exchange rates, and the Egyptian Pound lost 45% of its value.⁷ At a time when monetary conditions started signalling improvements, international financial markets further constrained financial flows to Egypt following the September 11th attack. Consequently, over the past few years, the Egyptian economy experienced slower growth than had been envisioned.

The year 2003/2004 witnessed gradual recovery as the gains of recent reforms started materialising. The initial recovery was triggered by the increase in external demand due to favourable export conditions following the floatation of the pound, the increase in oil prices and the surge in Suez Canal and tourism revenues. This was reflected in the Current Account, which posted US\$3.7 billion in 2003/2004 against US\$1.9 billion in 2002/2003. The GDP annual growth rate increased by more than 30% to reach 4.1% at the end of 2003/2004⁸. Monetary conditions improved significantly, with unofficial market currency rates approaching official levels.

Progress has been achieved in developing the necessary legislative framework for upcoming reforms. This included passing a number of laws, most notably the Comprehensive Labour Law, the new Banking Sector Law, the Money Laundering Law, and the Mortgage Law. The new Model Customs and Tax Centre (MCTC), that was inaugurated last year, is one of several institutional upgrades undertaken by the government. It serves as a "one-stop shop" for tax payments and customs clearance.

Cabinet Reorganisation

The new cabinet, appointed in July 2004, was mandated to achieve further improvements in economic conditions, with emphasis on poverty alleviation. While the second half of 2003/2004 witnessed gradual recovery in the GDP growth rate, the economy still needs to be put on a higher growth path to meet the pressing challenges of unemployment and poverty. A number of delayed reforms are to be implemented within the coming few years, and the urgency is for policies that inject higher confidence in the Egyptian economy.

Among the earliest measures taken by the new cabinet was the reduction in import tariff rates on raw materials and capital goods, announced in September 2004. The immediate objectives of this reduction are to lower investment and operating costs through reducing input prices for investors; to cure existing distortions in the tariff structure; to simplify tariff rates by reducing the number of bands; and to reduce prices of imported finished goods for consumers and inputs for industry and agriculture. Ultimately, it is envisaged that the new tariff rates will result in increasing the investment growth rate to the targeted level of 17.1% of GDP by the end of 2004/2005.

Increased protectionism is not the only challenge facing investors in Egypt. More important is the relatively high cost of doing business, which lowers the economy's productivity and decreases its competitiveness externally. According to the 2003/2004 *Global Competitiveness Report*, the uncertainty about economic policy in addition to bureaucratic rules and regulations are among the

⁶ GoE, (1997), *Egypt and the 21st Century*, GPO: Cairo.

⁷ Economic Intelligence Unit, (2004), Available Online at <http://www.eiu.com>

⁸ Central Bank of Egypt, (2004), Press Release about the Balance of Payment FY 2003/2004, Available Online at <http://www.cbe.org.eg>

main obstacles facing investors in Egypt.⁹ Accordingly, the government has confirmed its commitment to the further dismantling of business barriers. This requires institutionalising a number of principles in the economy, such as greater predictability in economic policy, more transparency in rules and regulations, more effective accountability in implementation, and confinement of discretionary power. Reinforcement of the rule of law through an independent judiciary, an efficient legal system, and procedural checks and balances is a crucial feature of an economy conducive to investment. Moreover, bureaucratic rules and regulations are to be revisited and state institutions modernised through a comprehensive regulatory reform, aiming at simplifying administrative regulations.

Attaining long-term development priorities requires coordinating policies across various sectors in the economy and incorporating all stakeholders in the decision-making process. Thus, a number of measures have been taken to ensure consistency and co-operation among executive bodies. The newly established Ministry of Foreign Trade and Industry forms a harmonious institution within the state-policy apparatus aiming at establishing strong links between production and exportation. A more participatory approach in decision-making is emphasised through the private sector's strong representation in the General Authority for Investment and its engagement in policymaking processes.

Policy Objectives and Priorities for Development Co-operation

The new cabinet ministries have confirmed their commitment to national goals as postulated in Egypt's Annual Plan as well as in the 2017 Vision. Short- and long-term objectives have been set in line with national development priorities, and strategies are being developed to systematically pursue them. These policies constitute the general framework guiding the economy in the coming few years. Our focus in this section tackles short-term targets as formulated by the Economic and Social Development Plan for 2004/2005.

By the end of 2004, the GDP growth rate is expected to reach 5%, whereby the manufacturing sector grows by 4.1%; agriculture and irrigation by 3.8%; transport and shipping by 7.2%; construction by 3.4%; and services by 7.2%. The savings rate is targeted to reach 16% of GDP, while Gross National Investment is to stand at 17.1% of GDP. The government's support for trade liberalisation and productivity enhancement aims at doubling the level of exports by the end of 2004/2005.

As for the sectoral distribution of investment, the Plan allocated it among nine development programmes, based on the immediate needs of the economy. Industry, Oil, and Power Programmes are receiving the biggest share of total investment, around of 35.9%; Housing, Utilities, and Urban Development Programmes are getting 19.3% of total investment; and Agriculture, Land Reclamation, and Irrigation Programmes account for 10.7% of total investment. Special emphasis was given to investment projects located in remote areas that are usually deprived of investment.

On the social and human development front, education continues to be a prime concern. The targets are to bring down illiteracy rates to 23%, and to attain 93.4% and 26% pre-university and university enrollment rates, respectively. Population growth rates are to further drop to 1.9%. The annual plan also embodies targets to promote gender equality and participation in development. Given existing development projects, the plan postulates that by the end of 2004/2005, the current illiteracy rate among women will drop to 28%, their primary and preparatory school enrollment rate will reach 98%, and their secondary enrollment rate will increase to 88%. As for the dropout rate, the objective is to reduce it to 0.26% and 2% in primary and preparatory stages, respectively. A growth rate of 4.47% of the female labour force is to be attained by the end of this year in order to reach the target of a female participation of 19%.

To meet the increase in demand for social services, public expenditures on education will increase by 8.8% and on health by 10.3%. More emphasis is being placed on improving the results-orientation of the budget and targeted programmes to ensure efficient allocation of resources.

⁹ World Economic Forum, (2004), *Global Competitiveness Report 2003-2004*, N.p.: Oxford University Press.

Unemployment continues to be one of the most serious impediments and challenges to development in Egypt. More than 750 thousand jobs are needed annually to meet the demands of a rapidly growing labour force. The target of this year's plan is to bring unemployment rate down from its current level of 10% to 9.3%. Demand- and supply-driven policies are being pursued simultaneously. On the supply side, reforming the education system and providing the labour force with on-the-job training aim at supplying the market with a more qualified labour force to meet local demand. On the demand side, the recent expansionary policies aim at boosting productivity, encouraging investment, and, accordingly, increasing the demand for labour.

Within this framework of policy reform and given Egypt's development priorities, the MoIC is mandated to achieve the optimum utilisation of foreign assistance. In a speech on Egypt's vision for utilisation of foreign funds delivered early this year, the Minister of International Co-operation emphasised the following priority areas:¹⁰

- Supporting educational programmes that encourage creativity and develop human skills to meet market needs such as technical and vocational training programmes;
- Expanding information technology provision to all academic institutions. The Ministry is in the process of establishing an education fund with a seed money of LE500 million to support the creation of technology colleges;
- Supporting institutional upgrades for government bodies, especially those dealing with investment promotion, small- and medium-enterprises (SMEs) development, and industrial modernisation;
- Providing capacity building and technical assistance to upgrade legislative and judiciary institutions;
- Increasing debt-swap programmes and promoting private sector participation in the implementation of development projects;
- Supporting environmental sustainability projects, especially those generating renewable energy;
- Continuing the modernisation of Egyptian industry, with special emphasis on the textile, spinning, and weaving sectors; and
- Upgrading and expanding international airports and major port facilities to support industries, trade, and tourism.

Egypt's Priorities for Development Assistance under the MDGs

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) – agreed upon at the United Nations Millennium Summit in September 2000 – represent a guiding framework for the development priorities and targets of all countries.¹¹ Although Egypt's "2017 Vision" may encompass some of the development concerns postulated in the MDGs, a closer examination of the country's priorities under each MDG remains useful.¹²

In order to attain the first MDG relating to poverty alleviation, the donor community had requested that the GoE formulate an anti-poverty plan of action that identifies suitable quantitative targets and policy measures. Anti-poverty strategies should aim at creating opportunities for the poor such as utilising the abundant labour in productive endeavours, and increasing the earning capacity of the poor through the provision of basic social services such as primary education and basic health care. Development assistance should continue to support the Social Fund for Development (SFD) and upgrade its effectiveness and efficiency as the key implementing institution for poverty alleviation programmes. Policy issues remain a priority, and development assistance should target decision-making and implementation issues in poverty alleviation programmes.

¹⁰ F. Aboulnaga, HE Minister of International Co-operation, An Egyptian Vision for the Optimum Utilisation of Foreign Funding, Speech delivered in February 2004 at "Aid and Development" Seminar organised by Centre for Economic and Financial Research and Studies and Konard Adenauer Stiftung.

¹¹ Consult Annex B for a listing of the Millennium Development Goals, Targets, and Indicators.

¹² United Nations, (2002, August), *Reporting on the Millennium Development Goals at the Country Level: Egypt*, Available Online at <http://www.undp.org/mdg/egypt.pdf>

In order to realise the second MDG, more assistance should target the provision of basic education, supporting required restructuring and enhancing the efficiency of the educational system, addressing geographic and gender disparities in school enrolment rates, and reducing the hidden costs of education for the poor.

Attaining the third MDG requires institutionalising gender equality in Egyptian legislation. Equality in the work place and in access to basic social services remains a priority. Greater support should be extended to the National Council for Women, which evaluates legislation and government programmes to mainstream gender issues.

Programmes aiming at reducing children's mortality rates should target the causes of the problem and not the symptoms. Thus, fulfilling the fourth MDG would generate effective results through improving water supplies in impoverished areas, raising parents' awareness about children's health issues, and improving access to health services.

Attaining the fifth MDG necessitates the integration of different stakeholders, such as NGOs and the private sector, in the provision and implementation of integrated quality reproductive health (RH) services. Grassroots organisations should receive more support in raising awareness on RH issues. More systematic screening of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and breast cancers is integral to improving maternal health, and more programmes should be directed to further increase the number of medically assisted deliveries.

As for the sixth MDG, national awareness campaigns about the risks and spread of the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and STDs should increase. A proper surveillance system that accounts for all groups of people have to be in place. There is a need for interventions directed towards studying the prevalence of Hepatitis C. Finally, a strategy for early detection and management should be considered and developed in collaboration with all stakeholders, including the Ministry of Health, medical faculties, and private clinic physicians.

Finally, complying with the seventh MDG necessitates the support of the international community in improving solid waste management, building capacity for environmental management, and developing renewable resources. Moreover, awareness campaigns are crucial to foster environmentally friendly behaviour and attitudes on the part of communities. Finally, fulfilling the eighth MDG, which mandates dealing comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries, can be fostered through the expansion of debt swap programs with foreign donors.

IV. Donors' Development Priorities¹³

For Egypt, development trends are shaped primarily by its national objectives but also influenced by major donor priorities. In general, donors' priorities tend to vary over time, depending on their overall aid policies and their understanding of recipient countries' needs. Aid policies are a function of political, economic and social concerns at the time. However, there are some common features that are shared by development efforts in general, particularly in relation to the MDGs.

In recent years, donor assistance shows signs of being increasingly based on local needs and priorities as determined by recipient countries. Donor strategies are shifting away from setting policies for recipient countries, and towards building effective partnerships with governments, civil society, and other stakeholders, to achieve progress in the following main areas: economic well being, social development, environmental sustainability. In addition to the quantitative indicators for these goals – in line with those of the MDGs – the DAC has stressed the importance of qualitative factors: "these include capacity development for effective, democratic and accountable governance, the protection of human rights, and respect for the rule of law."¹⁴

In what follows a brief summary is given of development aid priorities of major donors, based on available data.¹⁵

United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

Egypt is the second largest recipient of aid from the US. The allocation of USAID funds has shifted in accordance with Egypt's development priorities as well as with the MDGs. Compared to 1975, there has been a major shift towards supporting social infrastructure and the services sector, which received close to half of US ODA in 2001. This sector includes education, health and population, social services and infrastructure, as well as, government and civil society; US funds for the latter have increased from 0.5% in 1975 to 13.3% in 2001. On the other hand, the production sector, including agriculture, industry, trade, and tourism, receives much less before, as well as the economic infrastructure sector, including transport, communication, energy, and banking.

African Development Bank¹⁶

The African Development Bank does not have specific preferences guiding disbursements to particular countries. Nonetheless, the Bank's support has a general theme, mainly focusing on governance in addition to its main area of intervention at the regional level, namely, economic integration and co-operation, as well as the two issues of gender and environment. The Bank has also supported other areas including:

- Agriculture and rural development;
- Human resource development; and
- Private sector development.

¹³ This section relied heavily on the analysis in S. Maarouf, S. Megahed, M. Nasrat, & D. Mohie, *Overview of Egypt's Foreign Aid*, Cairo: PEMA. (Forthcoming).

¹⁴ OECD, DAC, (1996, May), *Shaping the 21st Century: The Contribution of Development Co-operation*, Paris: OECD.

¹⁵ The donors presented in this section are ranked according to the magnitude of their ODA contributions as reflected in DECODE. Although France is cited as a major donor to Egypt in other sources, it did not respond to the 2002/2003 DECODE survey, and therefore was not included in this section. Unavailability of data prevented the inclusion of other major donors, such as the European Investment Bank (EIB) and Arab Monetary Fund.

¹⁶ African Development Bank Group Website, Available Online at <http://www.afdb.org/>

World Bank¹⁷

Until 1999, Egypt was a recipient of aid from the Bank's International Development Association (IDA) as well as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). Egypt has since graduated from IDA to become an IBRD-only country. Currently, the two major areas of focus of the World Bank in Egypt are poverty reduction and unemployment. The Bank targets those two areas through:

- Targeted interventions for poverty reduction, with specific areas of work including basic education, social protection, and social safety net promotion; reform of the health sector, including a strengthened insurance system and improvements in management and decentralisation; concentrated projects in rural areas and Upper Egypt in all dimensions of human indicator improvements; and new strategies to tackle constraints on water and wastewater service
- Interventions with indirect impact on poverty reduction, aiming at addressing major indirect benefits for the poor, in terms of promoting broad-based growth, developing poor areas, or building effective institutions. In particular, the Bank focuses on improvements in higher education, skills development, and irrigation and drainage schemes.
- Interventions to promote higher and sustained growth, where the Bank's assistance supports efforts to achieve macroeconomic stability, phased restructuring of the banking and corporate sectors, and improved infrastructure for greater competitiveness. The main objective of these interventions is to achieve gradual integration of Egypt into global markets.

German Aid

At the beginning of 2001, the GoE and the German federal government identified the following three sectors¹⁸ as priorities for German development co-operation:¹⁹

- Use and management of water resources, specifically for agricultural activities and water supplies and sewage disposal. Thus, Germany's Financial Co-operation (FC) aims at increasing agricultural productivity and utilising water resources in an efficient and environmentally friendly way.
- Development of social market economy and economic reforms, with a focus on providing credit to small commercial enterprises and farms. Since the early nineties, Germany, in technical collaboration with the Small Enterprise Development Organisation (SEDO) of the SFD, has provided €29 million for these purposes. The FC also encourages banks to use their own funds in providing credit to small enterprises. Eventually, these types of projects should trigger the private sector's role in poverty alleviation, employment generation, and promotion of faster economic development. The FC, in addition, supports labour-intensive infrastructure investments.
- Environmental protection: in order to preserve the environment in Egypt, the FC is promoting the generation of environmentally friendly electricity, through the use of wind and hydropower sources of energy, and supports industrial environmental and water resources protection.

¹⁷ World Bank, (2004), Country Brief, Available Online at <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/MENAEXT/EGYPT>

¹⁸ KfW, (2002), Egypt: Protecting Resources and Developing the Economy, *Country Information Reports*, Available Online at http://www.kfw.de/EN/Service/Onlinelibr23/Developmen16/%c4gypten8-03_E2_CMYK1.pdf

¹⁹ Germany provides financial assistance to developing countries within the framework of the German Financial Co-operation (FC) extended to specific projects through loans, sometimes at a low interest rate. Most of Germany's FC is granted through bilateral governmental agreements, which are channelled through the Ministry of Economic Co-operation and Development (BMZ), under which there are two implementing agencies, namely the German Development Bank (KfW) and the German Agency for Technical Co-operation (GTZ).

European Commission (EC)

The most recent EC Country Strategy Paper has underlined the major objectives of European aid for the period covering 2002 to 2006 as being:

- The successful implementation of the EU-Egypt Association Agreement, which entails the improvement of trade conditions through the adoption of necessary institutional building, custom and legislative reforms, and effective trade promotion means. The Industrial Modernisation Programme (IMP) is a major component in this regard. Equally important is the restructuring of strategic sectors susceptible to technological improvements and global competition.
- Supporting the process of economic transition, through human resource development, and financial and investment sector reform. Furthermore, the insertion of an "innovation culture" is aimed at as a means to improving competitiveness of Egyptian goods and services.
- Promoting a stable, balanced, and sustainable socioeconomic development, which would be achieved through the adoption of decentralised and integrated local development mechanisms, promotion of social development, development of civil society structures, and protection of Egypt's land and marine environment through appropriate measures.

United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2002-2006

The overarching goal of the UN system involvement in Egypt is to promote more people-centred development based on the rational and efficient use of the national institutional capabilities, natural resources, and human assets. Consequently, UNDAF has identified three goals to meet the above. Such goals are:

- Goal I: Enhanced governance through a more participatory dialogue, institutional capacity-building, and civil society empowerment.
- Goal II: Enhanced natural resources management, environmental sustainability, and food security.
- Goal III: Poverty reduction with emphasis on addressing social and geographical disparities.

V. Review of ODA to Egypt (1980-2002)²⁰

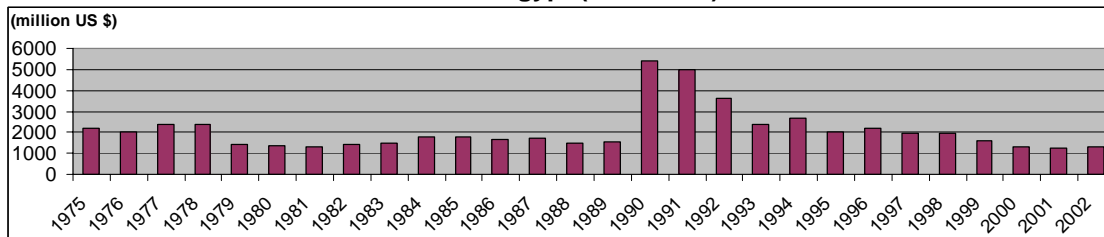
Egypt has been a main recipient of foreign assistance for nearly quarter of a century. In the late 1970s, the Egyptian infrastructure was in poor condition due to years of neglect. Foreign assistance was needed to help the country fill the financial gap and rebuild its infrastructure. In the 1990s, international donors assisted Egypt in implementing the Economic Reform and Structural Adjustment Programme (ERSAP) aiming at promoting a private sector-led growth. For more than two decades, development assistance has been instrumental in building the Egyptian economy and supporting ongoing reform measures.

Since the early 1990s, developing countries have experienced a gradual decline in foreign aid, and a surge in private capital flows. Foreign Investment, especially direct investment, has become more attractive, as it allows for technological spill over, expertise and knowledge transfers, and the movement of financial capital. Egypt's recent measures to promote a more conducive investment climate aim at attracting more of such investment inflows. Meanwhile, ODA flows have helped Egypt obtain some of its essential development requirements.

Trends in Volume, Composition, and Allocation

Egypt experienced continuous changes in the volume and composition of foreign aid received. Below is an illustration of foreign aid fluctuations over the period 1975-2001:

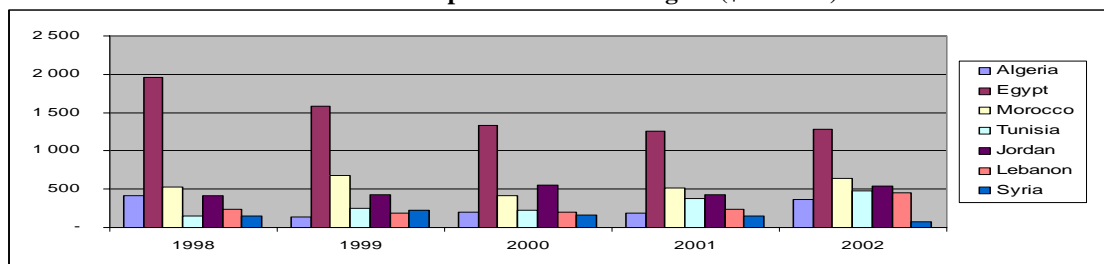
Figure 1
ODA to Egypt (1975-2002)



Source: OECD. (2003). *International Development Statistics*. Available Online at <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/50/17/5037721.htm>

This section will trace data relating to the ODA received by the GoE, and comparing its ODA levels to other countries in the MENA region, identifying trends in volume, composition, and allocation during the 1980s, the 1990s, and the current decade.

Figure (2)
Net ODA receipts in the MENA region (\$US mill.)



During the early 1980s, Egypt experienced a decrease in ODA flows of US\$1 billion due to deteriorating global economic conditions triggered by Latin America's debt crisis that constrained international financial flows of capital. The main donor became the US, whose contribution increased from 4% of the total amount of ODA in the 1970s, to 60% in the 1980s. Japan and Germany followed the US as key donors. On the other hand, Arab countries' contributions to

²⁰ This section relied heavily on the analysis in S. Maarouf, S. Megahed, M. Nasrat, & D. Mohie, *Overview of Egypt's Foreign Aid*, Cairo: PEMA. (Forthcoming).

Egypt's ODA dropped from 48% (during the 1970s) to 0.3% (during the 1980s) due to political factors.

The period of the 1990s, signalled Egypt's launch of the ERSAP, supported by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Starting in the 1990s, ODA was allocated to serve reform programmes, with funds directed towards social safety nets to offset the negative impacts of reform measures.

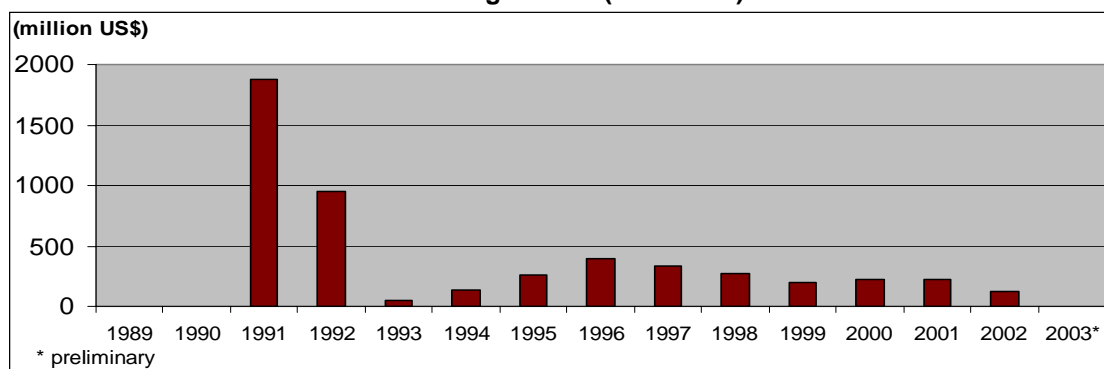
The political stability of the country during the second Gulf War as well as the government's genuine commitment to reform measures induced some donors to increase their aid to Egypt. Amongst these, Japan increased its assistance to account for 12% of ODA in 1991; similarly, the aid received from the Arab Countries increased to 10%.

Moreover, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) introduced the Country Development Programming Framework (CDPF) in 1993. Among the CDPF targets was the "promotion of the sustained development of the natural resources especially the water and the soil." Accordingly, there was a shift from offering credit for commodities and infrastructure to offering technical assistance in sectors such as agriculture, energy, and the environment.

ODA was directed to support the economy in building a dynamic private sector. In the 1990s, the EIB funded about 30 projects, for a total of €1,350 million, out of which €288 million was directed to the industrial sector. SMEs received the bulk of the risk capital component of these funds. In addition, the EC provided a grant of €250 million for the industrial modernisation programme.

Egypt's external accounts improved significantly in the 1990s, when substantial debt forgiveness was granted by different donors, such as Paris Club and Germany under the "Agreement on the Reduction and Restructuring of the Foreign Debt." The distribution of the debt forgiveness during the nineties is illustrated in the following graph:

Figure 3
Debt Forgiveness (1989-2003)



Source: OECD. (2003). *International Development Statistics*. Available Online at <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/50/17/5037721.htm>

The first few years of the 21st century marked a decrease in ODA to Egypt, to reach in 2001 its lowest level in eight years. ODA averaged around US\$1.3 billion per year over the last three years and is likely to be maintained at this level in the near future. This decline was due to a number of reasons, among which is the 2002-2009 USAID/Egypt agreement that stipulates the phasing out of funds by 5% annually for the next ten years. Also, Egypt's economic performance has improved so as to raise per capita Gross National Income (GNI) to US\$1530 in 2000/2001. Hence, Egypt has become a lower middle-income country according to the the World Bank classification, thus prompting foreign donors to revise their foreign aid policies as postulated by the MDGs.

At a time when the US started decreasing its ODA to Egypt, European donors are disbursing more aid. Since 2001, the EIB, the EC, and the European countries²¹ have become the second source after the US. Infrastructure projects are their main focus with more support allocated to

²¹ Bilaterally, however, the Netherlands and Finland declared a decrease in their funds directed to Egypt in the last two years.

SMEs and industrial modernisation sub-sectors. As for the services sector, they primarily operate in the “water supply and sanitation” sub-sector.²²

The decline in ODA was accompanied by a shift, dictated by the MDGs, towards anti-poverty projects. At the beginning of 2002, the donor community requested that Egypt prepare an anti-poverty strategy to guide their resource allocation. A number of funding agencies were already financing projects for that purpose. Among those are the World Bank, UNDP, and ILO. Projects under the anti-poverty plan focus on the more intensive use of the abundant labour and on improving social services. According to the priorities for development assistance, funds would be directed to areas such as poverty assessment, decision-making tools, and combating the feminisation of poverty to decrease human deprivation.²³

Private sector development has also received significant attention by donors. The USAID/Egypt strategic plan for the period 2002-2009 has shifted priorities to promoting trade, investment, and creating private sector jobs. Moreover, the USAID’s Commodity Import Programme (CIP) has been financing imports of US goods to the Egyptian private sector on soft terms. In addition, the EIB provided € 25 million, in 2002, in the form of equity capital. It was channelled through a number of financial intermediaries to offer equity and quasi-equity funding.

In short, ODA continues to support national development efforts in Egypt, with donors fine-tuning their priorities to meet the country’s essential needs. Donors’ positive responses recognise that supporting Egypt’s development is an important factor in enhancing peace and prosperity in the region as a whole. For these efforts to achieve maximum impact, increasing emphasis must be placed on strengthening Egypt’s national capacities in various sectors to become more self reliant and more competitive in today’s global setting.

²² OECD, DAC Task Force on Donor Practices, (2002), Background Documents: Egypt – A Case Study, *Workshop on Donor Practices 11-13 September 2002*, Available Online at <http://www.oecd.org/>

²³ Ibid.

VI. Analysis of DECODE's ODA Data in 2002

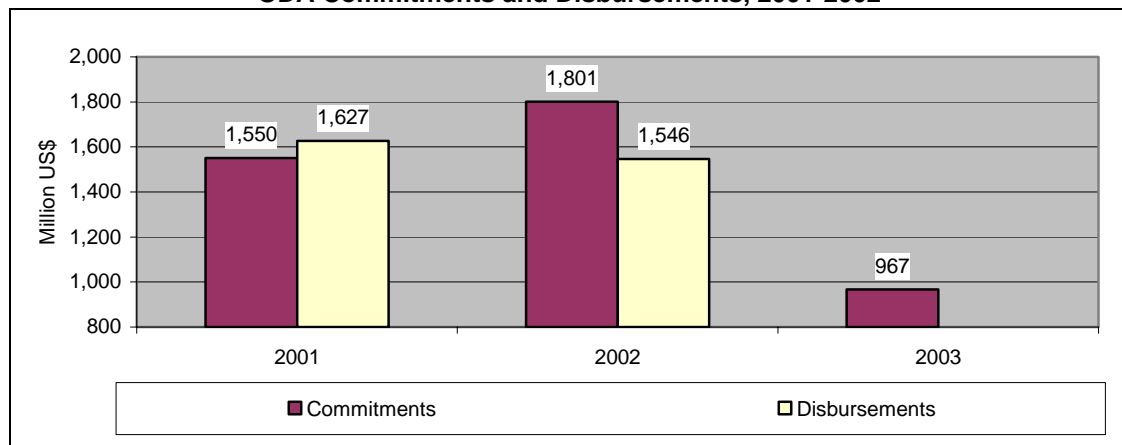
This section provides an analysis of ODA utilisation, based on data provided by DECODE. The analysis covers a short two-year period, reviewing ODA in 2002 (as compared to 2001) by location, sectors, sub-sectors, donors, terms and types of assistance.

The significance of this analysis stems from the fact that the efficiency of ODA rests in part on the extent to which donor funds are disbursed in a timely manner and with minimum procedural bottlenecks on either side of the ODA flows. It goes without saying that the lower the utilisation ratios the lesser the contribution of ODA to development efforts. Several reasons lie behind low disbursement levels; some are traceable to donors' policies and practices while others are caused by Egyptian policies and procedures. This report does not go into these reasons, but provides a factual basis against which an enquiry into these reasons should be conducted to minimise future difficulties.

Even if/where utilisation ratios reach a high level, these are not necessarily, and by themselves, proof of efficiency in ODA utilisation. In fact, the ultimate measure of such efficiency is the extent to which ODA has produced a sustainable positive impact in achieving the objectives for which it was provided in the first place. The current report does not address this crucial issue. Impact evaluation of development assistance projects is a task that some donors have undertaken periodically. It was recently institutionalised when the MoC established a specialised centre (Centre for Project Evaluation & Macroeconomic Analysis – PEMA) in January 2003 charged with that responsibility.

Against this perspective, we now review ODA disbursements for 2001-2002. Total disbursement dropped by 5% in 2002 as compared to 2001, to reach US\$1,546.2 million. Donors' commitments for 2002 reached US\$1,800.6 million.²⁴ This is a 16% increase from the 2001 figure. Donors' commitment for 2003 amounts to US\$966.8 million, 46% drop from the 2002 figure. Also in 2002, the gap between disbursements and commitments increased. While in 2001 disbursements exceeded commitments by approximately US\$77 million, donors' disbursements fell short of their commitments by US\$254 million in 2002. Finally, assistance per capita dropped to US\$23.3 in 2002 from US\$24.9 in 2001.²⁵

Figure 4
ODA Commitments and Disbursements, 2001-2002



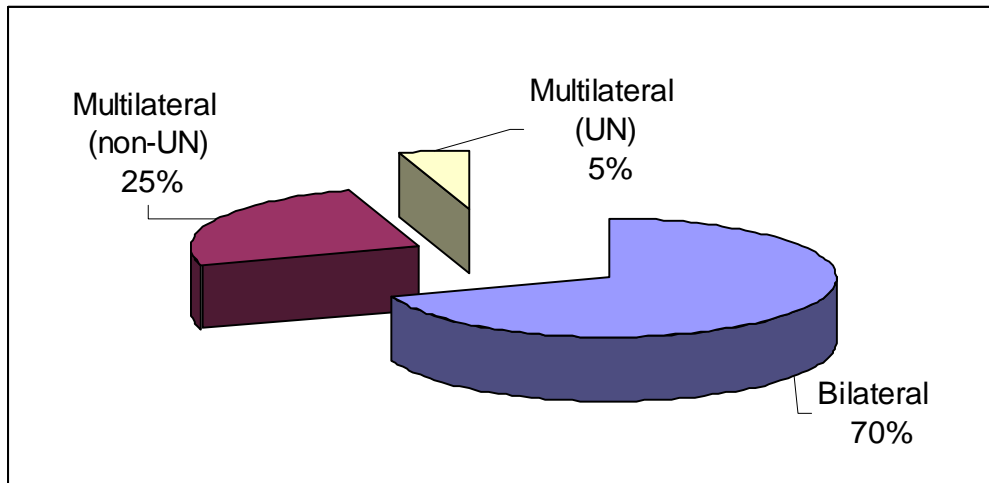
²⁴ Some donors' (such as the EC and the World Bank) policy dictates that they not report their commitments on an annual basis. This leaves a gap in data that does not allow comparisons of commitments and disbursements.

²⁵ For a population of 66.4 million, according to World Bank, (2003, August), Egypt, Arab Republic at a Glance, Available Online at http://www.worldbank.org/data/countrydata/aag/egy_aag.pdf

Distribution of ODA by Donor

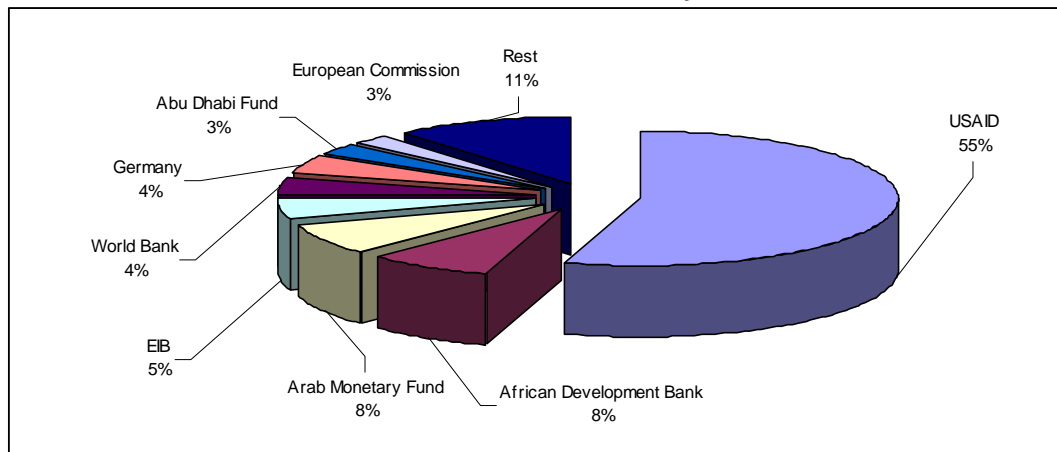
Bilateral donors were responsible for the largest proportion of ODA disbursements, followed by non-UN multilateral donors, and then UN-system multilateral donors (including the World Bank). Figure 4 illustrates the share of each type of donor in total disbursements.

Figure 5
Distribution of ODA Disbursements by Type of Donor Organisation, 2002



Eight donors accounted for about 90% of all ODA disbursements. Of these, the USAID continues to be the top donor, responsible for 55% of all disbursements.

Figure 6
Distribution of ODA Disbursements by Donor, 2002



Comparing 2002 to 2001, it was found that the composition of the top eight donors remained roughly the same. Nevertheless, the African Development Bank, which last year accounted for merely 1% of ODA disbursements, increased its share in total ODA to 8% in 2002. This makes the African Development Bank the second largest donor in terms of ODA in 2002, following USAID. On the other hand, bilateral donors have managed 1,803 \$US bill. (2002 disbursements), the UN-system donors²⁶ managed 28,388 \$US mill.(2002) while Non-UN system donors managed around 366,455 \$US mill. (2002).

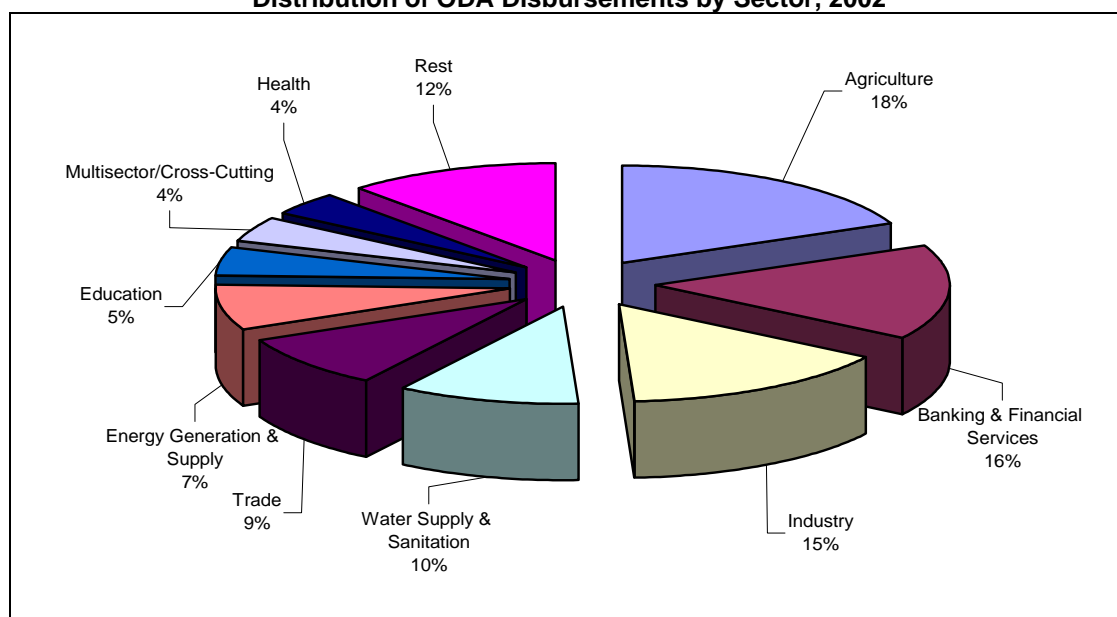
²⁶ The World Bank gives the responsibility of managing its resources to the government of Egypt, the total disbursements were 65,300 \$US mill. (2002).

With regard to terms of assistance employed by top donors, all of USAID's assistance in 2002 was in the form of grants. In contrast, more than 98% of assistance provided by the African Development Bank and the Arab Monetary Fund – the second and third largest donors – was in the form of loans.

Distribution of ODA by Sector

DECODE distributed ODA among 26 sectors, derived from the OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System purpose codes. Under each sector, there are a number of sub-sectors, and mid-sectors. Analysis will cover the sectoral and sub-sectoral allocation of ODA in 2002. Based on DECODE data, approx. 80% of disbursements was concentrated in seven sectors, as illustrated in Figure 6.

Figure 7
Distribution of ODA Disbursements by Sector, 2002



General patterns observed include a significant increase in ODA allocated to the Agriculture and Industry sectors, compared to 2001. While in 2001, 13% of ODA was disbursed in Agriculture, its share increased to 18% (US\$74 million) in 2002. Industry received US\$230 million, an increase of more than US\$84 million from its share of 2001 disbursements. Moreover, Banking and Financial Services disbursements dropped to 16% of ODA, after accounting for 24% in 2001. As for sub-sectoral allocation of disbursement, no significant shifts had occurred in 2002.

Agriculture

For the Agriculture sector, the main sub-sectors to which ODA was disbursed were: Agriculture Water Resource (US\$97 million), Agricultural Inputs (US\$80 million), and Agricultural Policy and Administrative Management (US\$69 million). The USAID remained the largest donor in the this sector, with total disbursements amounting to US\$153 million, followed by the World Bank at US\$37.4 million, and the Abu Dhabi Fund at US\$30.8 million.

Banking and Financial Services

As for the Banking and Financial Services sector, disbursements of US\$117.4 million were free standing, US\$58.8 million were allocated to Financial Policy and Administrative Management, and US\$54.4 million were disbursed to Monetary Institutions. The largest donors were the Arab Monetary Fund (US\$117.4 million), the USAID (US\$112 million), and Germany (US\$11.7 million).

Industry

Approximately 98% of total disbursements in Industry were allocated to the SME Development and the Industrial Development sub-sectors. The year 2002 witnessed a tremendous increase in

disbursements allocated to SME Development: while US\$13 million were allocated in 2001, disbursements reached US\$143.4 million in 2002. As for Industrial Development, US\$82 million were disbursed. The main donors were the African Development Bank (US\$120 million), the USAID (US\$86 million), the EIB (US\$12.6 million), and the Arab Fund (US\$2.7 million).

Water Supply and Sanitation

In the Water Supply and Sanitation sector, the Large Systems sub-sector continues to be the main recipient of disbursements, receiving US\$124.6 million. Water Resources Policy and Administrative Management comes second (US\$17.4 million), and Waste Management Disposal to which US\$7.7 million third. The largest donors in this sector were the USAID (US\$111.2 million), the EIB (US\$7.8 million), the Netherlands (US\$7 million), the Abu Dhabi Fund (US\$7 million), and the Arab Fund (US\$3.3 million).

Trade

For the Trade sector, the two main sub-sectors were Export Promotion (US\$86 million) and Trade Policy and Administrative Management (US\$52 million). Two main donors disbursed funds in the Trade sector: the USAID (US\$137.4 million) and Japan (US\$0.7 million).

Energy Generation and Supply

Total disbursements in this sector amounted to US\$115.4 million, of which US\$39.5 million (34% of the sector's total disbursements) were allocated to the Gas-fired Power Plants sub-sector, US\$29.7 million to Power Generation from Renewable Resources, and US\$17.5 million to Power Generation from Non-renewable Resources. The USAID and the EIB were the main donors, each disbursing US\$36.6 million, followed by Germany (US\$15.2 million), and the Arab Fund (US\$11.5 million).

Education

The Education Facilities and Training sub-sector was allocated US\$30.7 million: US\$13.2 million for Primary Education and US\$5.7 million for Teacher Training. The largest donors were the USAID (US\$43.6 million), World Bank (US\$16.3 million), Germany (US\$3.8 million), and Abu Dhabi Fund (US\$2.4 million).

Multi-Sector/Cross-Cutting Sector

In 2002, Multi-Sector/Cross-Cutting Sector disbursements focused on environmental projects. The main sub-sectors were Environmental Policy and Administrative Management (US\$38.2 million), Biosphere Protection (US\$7.9 million), and Biodiversity (US\$3.3 million). Moreover, US\$2.3 million was allocated to the Women in Development sub-sector. The largest donors included the USAID (US\$34.8 million), the World Bank (US\$4.7 million), the EC (US\$4.4 million), and the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA, US\$4.2 million).

Health

Approx. US\$58.2 million of ODA disbursements was allocated to the Health sector. The main sub-sectors included Health Policy and Administrative Management (US\$11.1 million), Basic Health Infrastructure (US\$10.6 million), Infectious Disease Control (US\$7.9 million), and Health Education (US\$7 million). The main donors were: the USAID (US\$36.2 million), the EC (US\$13 million), the Netherlands (US\$1.8 million), the World Bank (US\$1.6 million), and the WHO (US\$1.2 million).

Communications

Two sub-sectors accounted for 99.9% of the ODA disbursements in this sector; Telecommunications (US\$45.8 million) and Communications Policy and Administrative Management (US\$4.9 million). The largest donor was the USAID (US\$50.5 million).

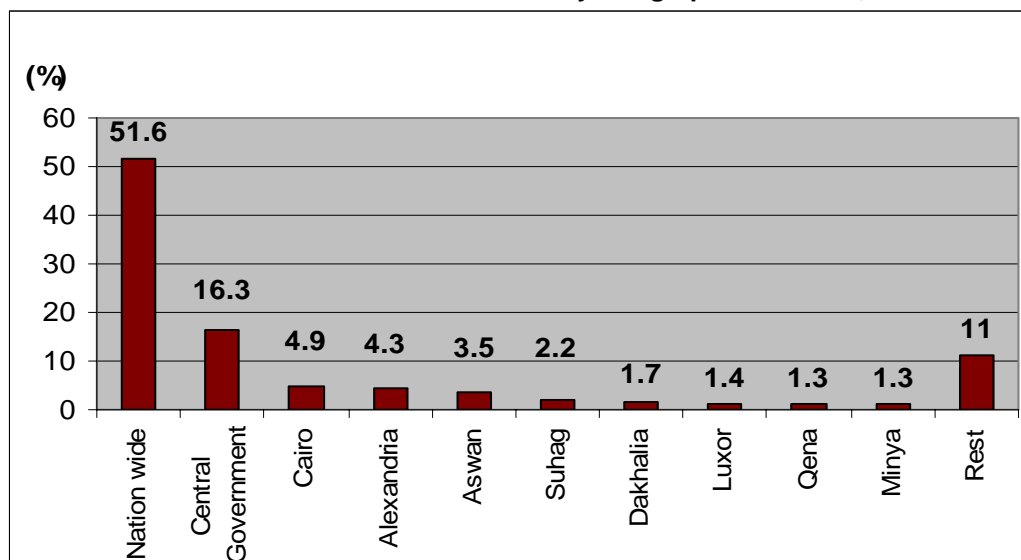
Other Sectors

Other sector disbursements included Business and Other Services (US\$36.1 million), Population Policies/Programmes and Reproductive Health (US\$25.2 million), Government and Civil Society (US\$12 million), and Other Social Infrastructure and Services (US\$9.5 million).

Distribution of ODA by Geographic Location

In terms of geographic allocation of ODA in 2002, 51.6% of disbursements was assigned to projects targeting the national level and 16.3% to those at the central government (ministerial) level.²⁷ Nationwide disbursements, whether to projects physically operating in most of the governorates (nationwide allocations) or to projects operating in central agencies and ministries to serve a number of governorates (central government allocations), increased slightly from 66% of total disbursement in 2001 to 68% in 2002. The largest governorates in terms of ODA disbursements were Cairo and Alexandria, both receiving 9.2% of total ODA disbursements. Figure 7 illustrates ODA distribution among governorates.

Figure 8
Distribution of ODA Disbursements by Geographic Location, 2002



The 2002 figures show that donors have tended to allocate a large portion of their assistance either to nationwide or central government projects. Among the top donors, only the World Bank and Abu Dhabi Fund allocated a large portion of their funds to projects targeting specific governorates. Table 1 shows the geographic allocation by major donors in 2002.

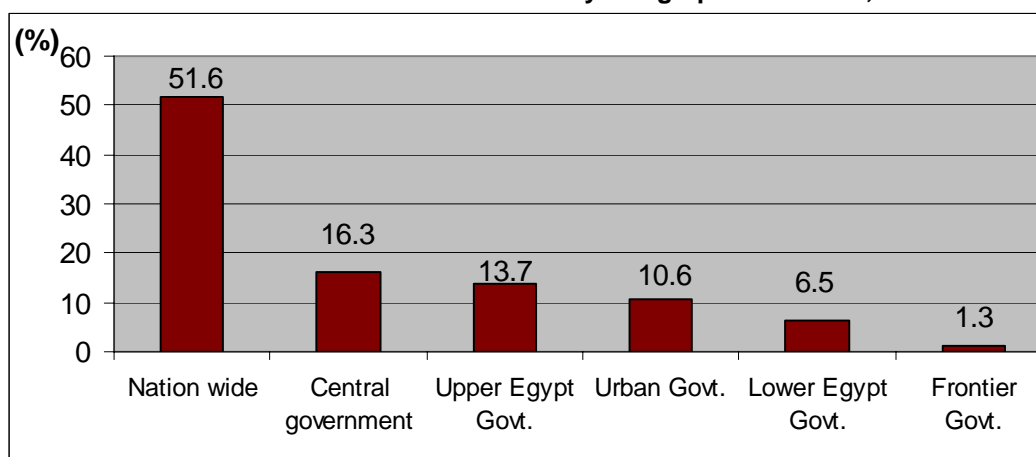
²⁷ Nationwide ODA includes funds covering projects operating physically in all 26 governorates. Central government allocations include projects operating in ministries or central agencies which indirectly serves all the 26 governorates.

Table 1
Distribution of Major Donors' ODA Disbursements by Geographic Location, 2002

Donor	Location	% of total donor disbursement
USAID	Nationwide	77
African Development Bank	Nationwide	99
Arab Monetary Fund	Central Government	100
EIB	Central Government	67
World Bank	Kafr-El Sheikh	17.4
Germany	Nationwide	18
Abu Dhabi Fund	Aswan	65
EC	Central Government	44.4

Besides ODA targeting nationwide or central government projects, Upper Egypt and Urban governorates²⁸ were the largest recipients of governorate-specific ODA. Combined, they accounted for approx. one quarter of ODA disbursements. Frontier governorates were the lowest in terms of allocations (1.3% of total disbursements), whereby the New Valley and Matrouh received the lowest amount of ODA (US\$3.7 million, or 0.2% of total ODA disbursements)

Figure 9
Distribution of ODA Disbursements by Geographic Location, 2002



National Per capita ODA decreased by 5% in 2002, to reach US\$23.7. In general, the decline was observed across most governorates except for Upper Egypt. Table 2 shows the 2002 per capita allocation and the percentage changes between 2001 and 2002. The largest drop was in allocations to frontier governorates, whereby per capita ODA declined by more than 40%, followed by Urban governorates, with a drop of about 29%, and finally Lower Egypt governorates, with a drop of more than 5%.

²⁸ Upper Egypt governorates are: Giza, Beni-Suef, Fayoum, Menia, Assiut, Suhag, Quena, Luxor, and Aswan. Urban governorates are: Cairo, Alexandria, Port-Said and Suez

Table 2
Per Capita Allocation of ODA Disbursements, 2002

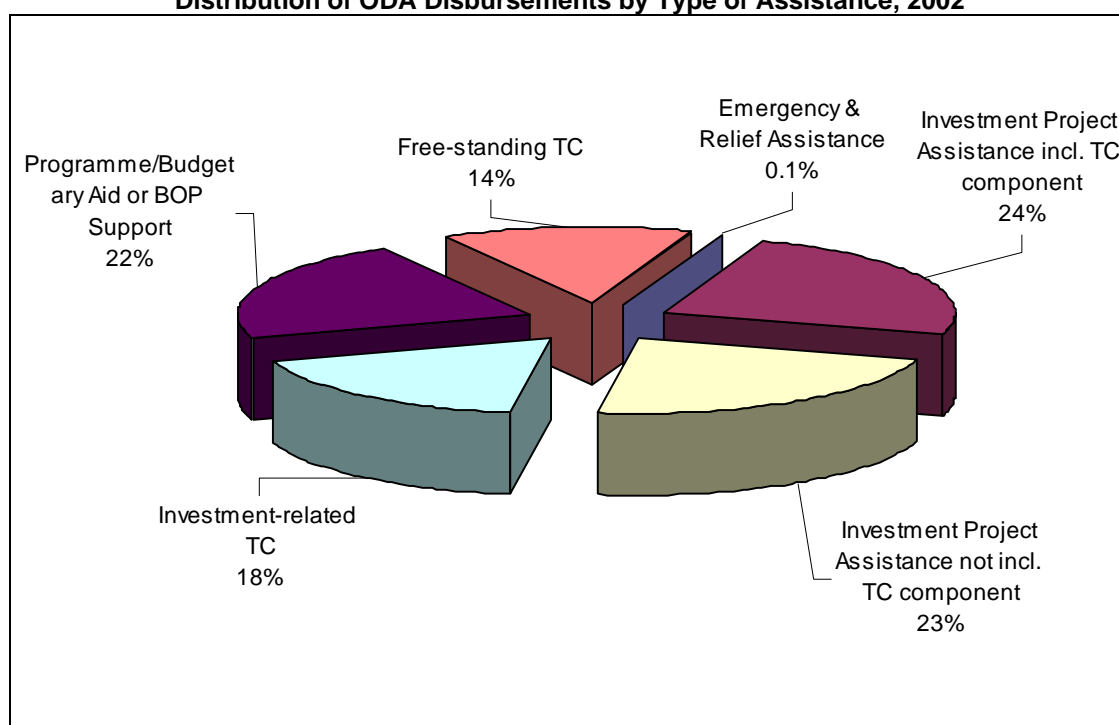
Location	Per capita ODA (US\$) 2002	% change 2001-2002
Frontier governorates	21.7	-43
Urban Egypt governorates	13.4	-30.2
Upper Egypt governorates	8.4	6.8
Lower Egypt governorates	3.4	-8
Country average	22.9	-8.2

Source: DECODE 2002 for data on ODA, and EHDR 2004 for population on governorates level.

Distribution of ODA by Type of Assistance

ODA disbursements can be divided into six types: investment project assistance, free standing TC, investment-related TC, programme/budgetary aid or balance-of-payments support, emergency and relief assistance, and food aid.

Figure 10
Distribution of ODA Disbursements by Type of Assistance, 2002

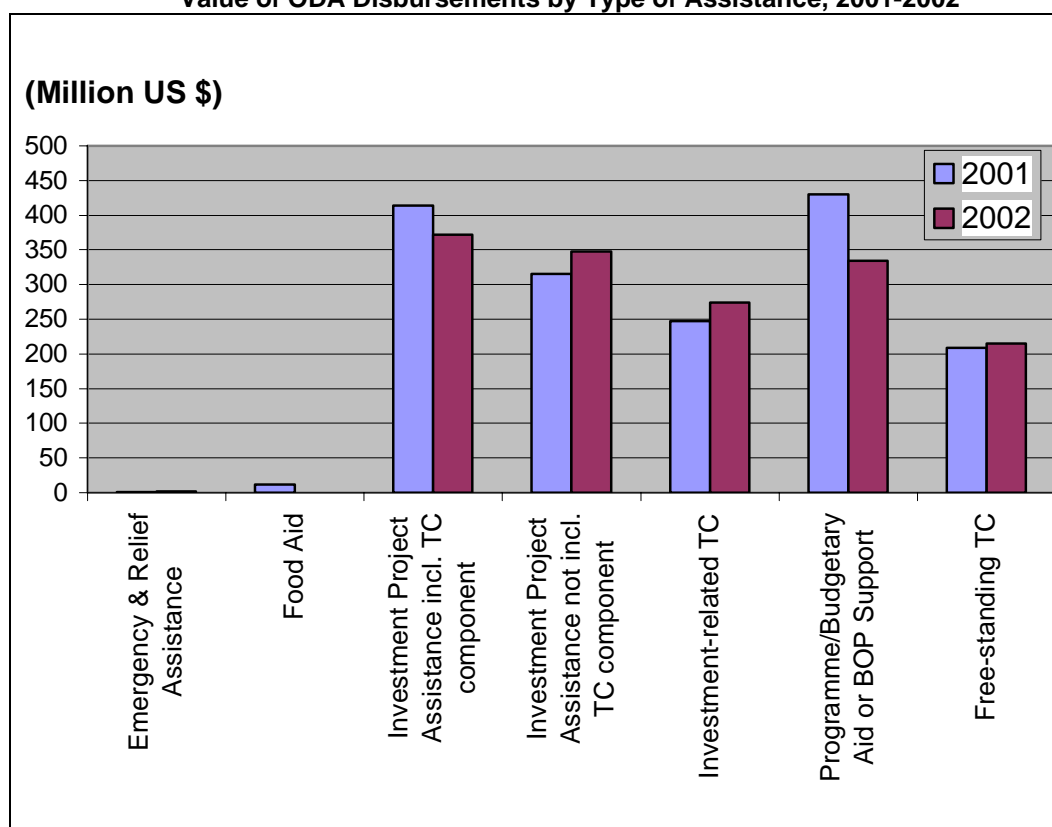


The 2002 ODA disbursements followed a pattern similar to that of the previous year. Investment project assistance represented the largest share of total disbursements, standing at 47% (US\$720 million), followed by TC (32%). Programme/budgetary aid or balance-of-payments support (22%) decreased from 2001 by US\$96 million. Emergency and relief assistance increased from US\$1.3 million in 2001 to US\$1.9 million in 2002. Notably, Egypt received zero food aid in 2002, compared with US\$12 million in the previous year.

Analysing the distribution by types of ODA by donors reveals that the USAID was the main source across most types: 36% of investment project assistance, 82% of TC, and 56% of programme/budgetary aid or balance-of-payments support. In terms of programme/budgetary aid or balance-of-payments support, the only other donors were the Arab Monetary Fund (35%) and Italy (9%). Overall, disbursements by multilateral donors accounted for 44% of investment project assistance, 5% of TC, and 35% of programme/budgetary aid or balance-of-payments support in 2002. Emergency and relief assistance was disbursed entirely by two donors: UNHCR (US\$1.8 million) and Greece (US\$0.8 million).

An examination of the breakdown by sector reveals that 73% of total investment project assistance flowed into four sectors in 2002: Water Supply and Sanitation (US\$142 million); Industry (US\$139 million); Agriculture (US\$132 million); and Energy Generation and Supply (US\$114 million). In the same year, disbursements to Agriculture sector alone accounted for 32% of total TC assistance, followed by Industry (19%) and Trade (18%). Agriculture, Industry, and Trade were also the largest three sectors to which TC disbursements were directed in 2001. For programme/budgetary aid or balance-of-payments support in 2002, the Banking and Financial Services sector received the bulk of assistance (66%), followed by the Trade sector (15%).

Figure 11
Value of ODA Disbursements by Type of Assistance, 2001-2002



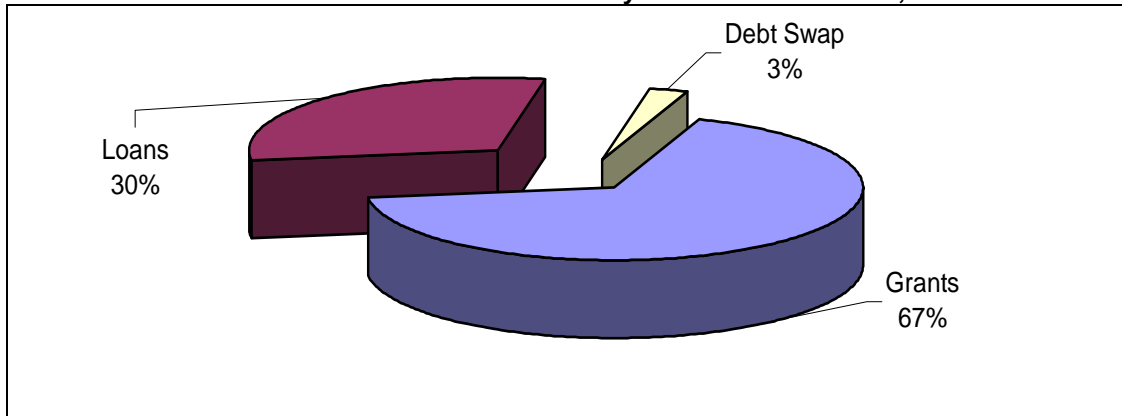
In terms of geographic allocation in 2002, nationwide disbursements accounted for the largest portions of investment project assistance (36%), TC (79%), and programme/budgetary aid or balance-of-payments support (46%). It was followed by disbursements to central government, which represented 8% of investment project assistance, 9% of TC, and 44% of programme/budgetary aid or balance-of-payments support. Cairo and Alexandria tended to receive the largest percentages of the various types of assistance, after nationwide and central government allocations. Emergency and relief assistance, in particular, was divided entirely between those two governorates, with Cairo receiving US\$1.7 million, and Alexandria US\$0.1 million.

Distribution of ODA by Terms of Assistance

ODA disbursements can be divided into three categories, according to terms of assistance: grants, loans, and debt swap disbursements.

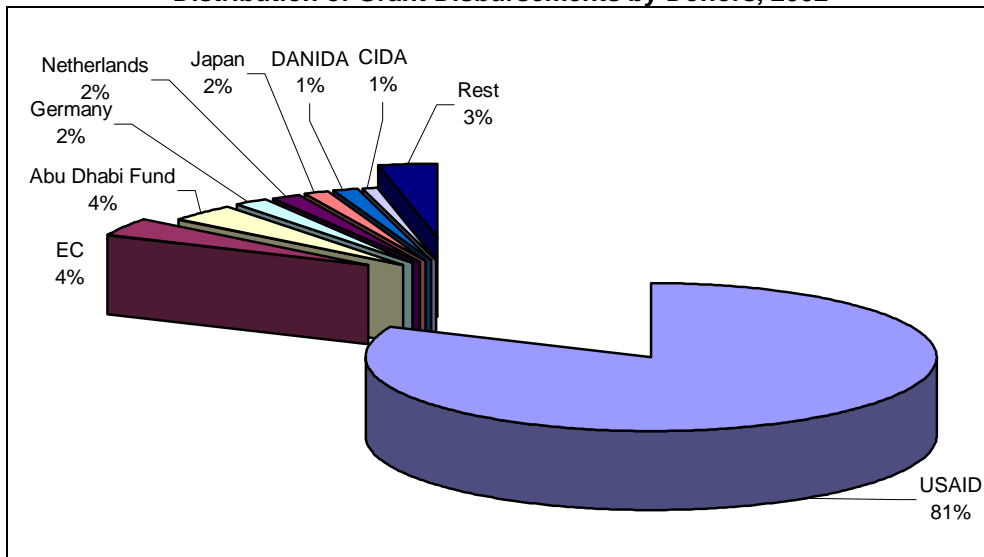
In 2002, there was a notable increase in debt swap disbursements, which rose from US\$8 million in 2001 to US\$39 million. Otherwise, the overall patterns for 2001 and 2002 were more or less similar. Once more, grants (US\$1,038 million) represented the bulk of disbursements, followed by loans (US\$468 million). Loans witnessed a decline of over 17%, whereas grants fell by 2% compared to 2001.

Figure 12
Distribution of ODA Disbursements by Terms of Assistance, 2002



Grant Disbursements

Figure 13
Distribution of Grant Disbursements by Donors, 2002



In 2002, grant assistance represented the largest proportion of ODA provided by USAID, followed by the EC, the Abu Dhabi Fund, Germany, the Netherlands, Japan, DANIDA, and CIDA, in that order. The USAID provided 82% of total grant assistance in 2002 (US\$848 million) compared to 74% in 2001. The EC and Japan represented 4% and 2% respectively of total grant assistance in 2002, down from 6% and 4% in 2001. France, which had accounted for 1% of grant assistance in 2002, accounted for none in 2002.

Grant distribution by sector reveals that, as in 2001, the agricultural sector attracted the largest amount of grants disbursed in 2002, valued at US\$195 million or 19% of total grant

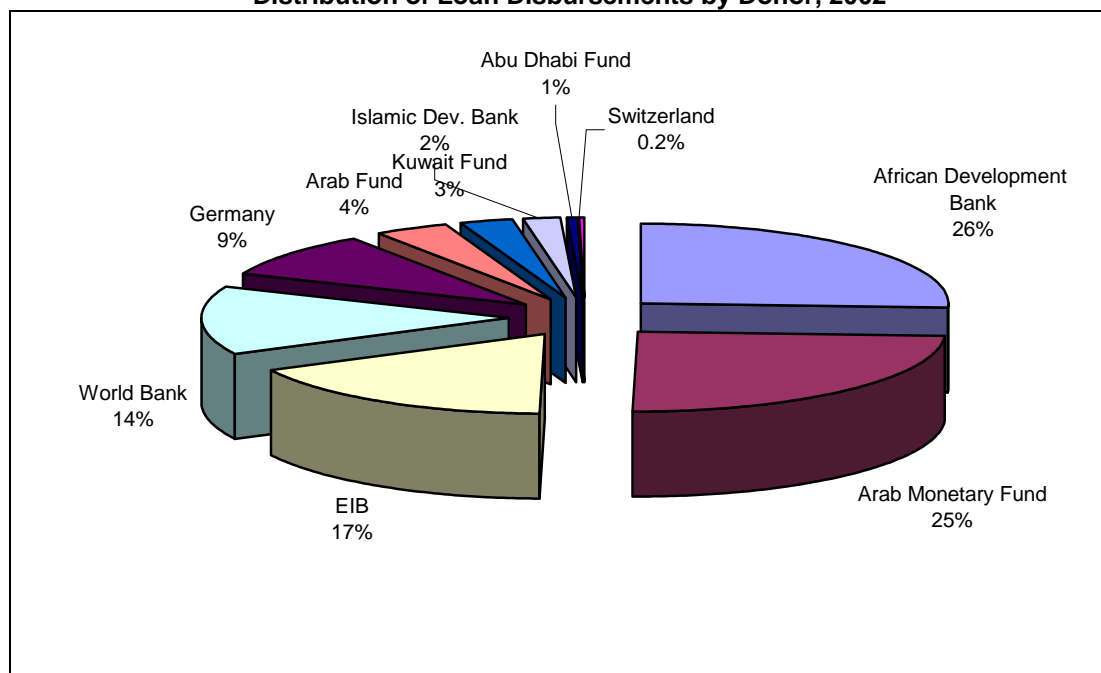
disbursements. It was followed by the trade sector at 13%, water supply and sanitation at 12%, banking and financial services at 12%, and industry at 9%.

Concerning geographic location, in 2002 US\$660 million, 64% of total grant disbursements, were allocated nationwide, while US\$49 million (5%) were disbursed to the central government. The governorates receiving the largest percentages of total grant disbursement in 2002 were Alexandria (6%), Aswan (5%), and Cairo (4%).

Distribution of grants by type of assistance in 2002 indicates that TC received the highest percentage (47%) of total grants, as in 2001. Next, came investment project assistance (35%), followed by programme/budgetary aid or balance-of-payments support (18%). Emergency and relief assistance was accounted for entirely by grants.

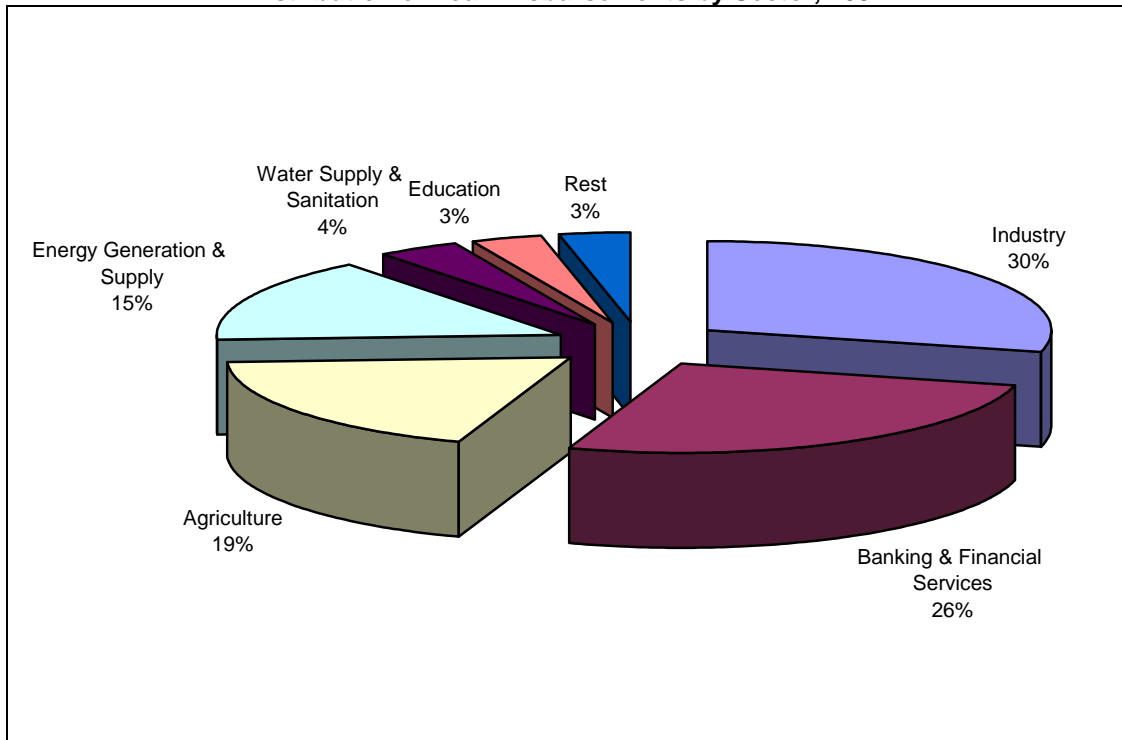
Loan Disbursements

Figure 14
Distribution of Loan Disbursements by Donor, 2002



Loan assistance was accounted for by ten donors in 2002. The top donor was the African Development Bank, whose US\$121 million provided 26% of total loans, a considerable decline from 43% in 2001. It was followed by the Arab Monetary Fund, with US\$115 million of loan disbursements, which represented 25% of the total. In sum, loans received from all Arab and Islamic donor organisations accounted for 34% of loan assistance in 2002, as opposed to 63% of loan disbursements in 2001.

Figure 15
Distribution of Loan Disbursements by Sector, 2002



The sector receiving the largest share of loan disbursements in 2002 was Industry (29%), as compared to 10% in 2001. The Banking and Financial Services sector, which had received 44% of loan disbursements in 2001, received only 26% in 2002. The share of the Agriculture and the Energy Generation and Supply sectors increased, from 11% to 19% and from 5% to 15%, respectively. Loan disbursements to the Transportation and Storage sector declined from 8% in 2001 to less than 1% in 2002.

In terms of geographic distribution, approximately 37% of total loan disbursements went to the central government, while 29% were disbursed nationwide, in 2002. Cairo received the largest share in 2002 (8%), followed by Suhag (4%), Kafr-EISheikh (3%), Behera (3%), and Qena (3%).

Investment project assistance was the type of ODA to which a large portion of loan disbursements were allocated in 2002 (75%), followed by programme/budgetary aid or balance-of-payments support at 25% of total loan disbursements. As in 2001, TC (whether free standing or investment-related) stood at zero in 2002.

Debt Swap Disbursements

Debt swap operations are a relatively recent feature in Egypt's development co-operation. Thus, only two donors were involved in debt swap disbursements in 2001. Italy, which had not accounted for any debt swap disbursements in 2001, disbursed US\$31 million in 2002. This accounted for 79% of the total for 2002, whilst the other 21% were accounted for by Switzerland's US\$8 million. The latter had been responsible for 100% of debt swap disbursements in 2001.

In 2002, the sector receiving the bulk of debt swap disbursements (80%) was Action Relating to Debt, at US\$31 million. Although Water Supply and Sanitation, Education, Other Social Infrastructure and Services, Health, and Multisector/Cross-cutting were notable in 2001, their shares of total debt swap disbursements shifted in 2002.

More than 79% of total debt swap disbursements in 2002 were received by the central government, whilst the three governorates of Beni-Suef, Minya, and Cairo were allocated 5%, 4%, and 2% of total debt swap disbursements, respectively.

In 2002, around 79% of total debt swap disbursements was assigned to programme/budgetary aid or balance-of-payments support, whilst 21% were allocated to investment project assistance not including a TC component.

Debt swap is a fairly recent arrangement that is being given more attention. It is envisaged that its contribution will go up as a percentage of ODA.

VII. Congruence of ODA Allocation with Egypt's Development Priorities

Although donors have priorities of their own with regard to ODA allocation, the recipient country has to ensure optimum utilisation of foreign assistance. Efficient allocation of ODA is attained when assistance allocations as a whole match the development priorities and needs of the country. This section assesses the extent to which ODA has been allocated in accordance with Egypt's development priorities through sectoral and geographic distribution.

Congruence with Sectoral Priorities

Based on the data presented earlier in this report, several remarks can be made. First, donors' efforts in promoting the industrial sector were compatible with Egypt's priorities, to enhance the role of the private sector and encourage SMEs. ODA supporting SMEs development reached US\$143.4 million in 2002, an increase of over US\$130 million from the previous year's level. The establishment of the Industrial Modernisation Centre (IMC) was one of the main contributions to this sector as it helped foster the role of SMEs in industry through capacity building, technical training and the provision of funding. So far, the IMC has established industrial clusters in some sectors, such as furniture and textiles.²⁹

In addition to Industry, the increased support for the Banking and Financial Services sector aimed at serving national reform measures, such as the expansion of credit for increasing investment. However, this sector in particular was subject to some criticism as it was seen to have experienced a change in the personnel at the senior managerial levels without modifying policies governing its operation.

Second, while education remains one of the highest development priorities in Egypt, ODA allocated to this sector declined from the previous year's level by more than US\$63 million, to account for only 5% of total ODA. The drop in the ODA level increases the challenges of meeting the targeted illiteracy rates of 23% and the expansion in vocational and technical training programmes to meet businesses' needs.

Third, considering the Housing, Utilities, and Urban Development sector, there was more focus on projects concerned with Water Supply and Waste Management. Environmental sustainability, which is among the high priorities on the national development agenda, also received support from donors. Nevertheless, it was noted that these sectors comprise a large number of "delayed projects" – a phenomenon worth some investigation.

Fourth, the increased emphasis on projects to upgrade trade performance was consistent with government priorities. Among the projects implemented for this purpose were the "Trade Enhancement Project," financed by the EC, and the "Private Sector Commodity Import" and "Agricultural Exports and Rural incomes," financed by the USAID.

Finally, about US\$270 million (18% of total disbursements) was allocated to the Policy and Administrative Management sub-sector across various sectors. This constituted the largest sub-sectoral concentration of ODA. Policy and Administrative Management includes projects that are mostly concerned with supporting institutional reforms and policy formulation – another government priority pursued to build institutional capacity for supporting the implementation of further reforms.

²⁹ Industrial Modernisation Programme. (n.d.). Terms of Reference for Nine Executives of IM Centre. Available online at <http://www.moi.gov.eg/lmc.htm>

Using "private sector" as a search word in DECODE identifies a small number of projects to which ODA was targeting private sector development. It was found that 16% of ODA disbursements in 2002 were to projects having "private sector" in the title. This is a 2% increase from 2001 level, when the same query generated 14% of ODA disbursements. Donors supporting the private sector were the USAID, World Bank, EC, and the Netherlands.

In terms of employment generation, approximately 3% of ODA disbursements targeted this objective in 2001, as compared to 2.4% in 2002.³⁰

Caution must be exercised in interpreting these figures, as it is well known that many assistance projects have multiple objectives, although each has a main objective. This suggests that goals such as employment generation, improved competitiveness and the like may be under-represented by the above percentages.

Congruence with Geographic Priorities

National development requires that there be a distribution of national resources and ODA that best meets the needs of various geographic locations. Realities everywhere show that this is an ideal to be aspired to. In Egypt, the government has been making more determined efforts in recent years to remedy the substantial geographic gap in resource allocation. More support is being given to human development in rural governorates with low Human Development Indices (HDIs). In this respect, an urban bias in disbursement allocations is noted. For example, Cairo and Alexandria alone received 9.2% of governorate-specific allocations (US\$10 and US\$18 per capita ODA, respectively) while Fayoum, Assiut, and Menia combined received 10% (US\$8.3, US\$3.6, US\$5.1 per capita ODA, respectively), with the former ranking among the top five governorates in terms of HDI, and the latter exhibiting the lowest HDIs in Egypt³¹

Upper Egypt was the only region that showed an increase in ODA per capita in 2002, as compared to 2001. Disbursements directed to primary education declined in Luxor, Quena, Suhag, Aswan, Assiut, and Beni-Suef, when compared to 2001 figures. The same applies to disbursements directed to promoting SMEs decreased in Beni-Suef, Quena, and Suhag.³²

Studying the distribution of aid allocated nationwide, it is clear that Industry, Agriculture, Trade, and Banking and Financial Services received the highest shares, while only 4% served education development purposes.

Geographical allocation of ODA should also be associated with the type of ODA funding its projects to ensure that the appropriate type of funds (technical assistance, investment projects assistance...) fills up efficiently the relevant gap in each governorate according to its priorities. Table 3 illustrates governorates that realized the lowest HDI levels according to UNDP's Human Development Report vs. the type of assistance funded (2002) show in average that around 90% of ODA allocated to these governorates take the form of investment project assistance including Technical assistance and investment project assistance not including TC except for Fayoum that received around 70%.

³⁰ Note that projects targeting employment generation are under Business and other Services Sectors, and Employment sub-sector under Other Social Services Sector. This is not a conclusive list as employment could be generated through other activities, but it is indicative of the weight given to employment in projects.

³¹ Governorate-specific ODA represents disbursements allocated to specific governorates as opposed to nationwide or central government disbursements that do not target a specific governorate

³² Figures concerning 2001 disbursements in the SMEs sub-sector for Luxor, Aswan, and Assiut were not available. So a change in pattern could not be determined.

Table 3
Type of assistance by governorates (2002), \$US

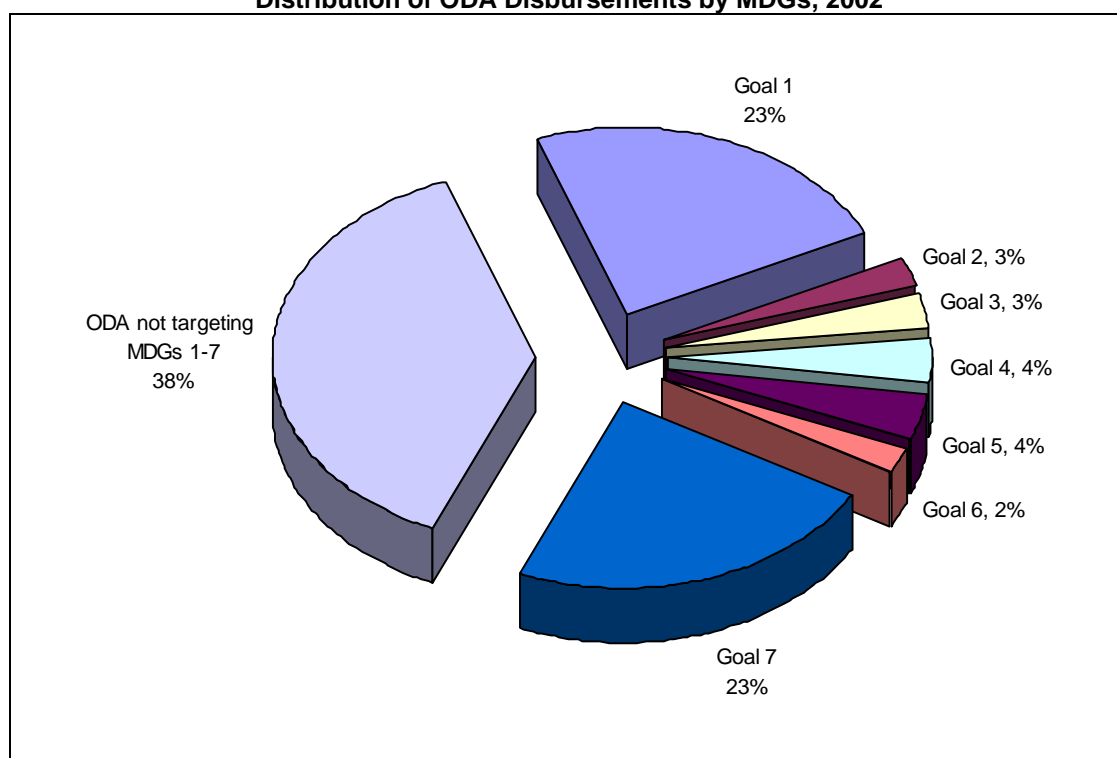
Type of assistance (2002)	Suhag	Menya	Fayoum	Beni Suef	Assyout
Investment Project Assistance incl. TC component	17,580,534.75	14,572,765.19	11,825,494.02	9,792,802.05	9,152,462.20
Investment Project Assistance not incl. TC component	10,837,997.72	3,683,513.70	1,419,081.94	3,906,633.36	1,566,349.12
Investment-related TC	611,218.84	834,856.38	3,356,039.32	213,557.52	11,261.04
Technical Cooperation	4,658,783.31	498,754.66	2,713,009.20	2,927,588.71	1,174,585.58
Total	33,688,534.62	19,589,889.93	19,313,624.48	16,840,581.63	11,904,657.94

Source: DECODE, Ministry of International Cooperation, Egypt, 2002

Congruence with MDGs

According to donors surveyed by DECODE, 62% of all ODA disbursements in 2002 targeted the achievement of MDGs 1 through 7, as compared to 54% in 2001. Figure 15 shows the allocation of ODA disbursements among the MDGs.

Figure 16
Distribution of ODA Disbursements by MDGs, 2002



The pattern of distribution across MDGs has not changed substantially between the two years. MDG 1 (Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger) and MDG 7 (Ensure environmental sustainability) were allocated the largest proportions, each receiving around 23% of total ODA disbursements. Although no figures were available to indicate actions relating to MDG 8, the increase in debt swap disbursements noted above can be considered a positive development in this respect.

In this respect, tying human development indicators of UNDP's Human Development Report to funds of ODA directed to MDG 1 tackling eradicating extreme poverty and hunger is important to assess progress of these funds. The governorates that witnessed the lowest development levels in 2001 according to Egypt Human Development Report were:

Table 4
HDI, MDG 1 by Governorates, 2001

Governorate	Human Development Index (2001)	ODA targeting MDG 1 in 2001 (\$US)	ODA targeting MDG 1 in 2002 (\$US)
Assyout	0.616	6,865,041.83	4,500,393.307
Beni Suef	0.613	1,055,247.64	1,304,151.75
Menia	0.609	3,673,202.09	3,396,831.734
Suhag	0.609	6,683,391.28	5,939,244.561
Fayoum	0.599	1,791,676.47	1,881,552.07
Average of total Egypt (nationwide & central government)	0.680	246,014,944.579	276,951,842.026

Source: Human Development Report, UNDP, Egypt, 2003.

DECODE, Ministry of International Cooperation, Egypt, 2002.

ODA targeting goal 1 as illustrated in table 4 has declined in both Assyout and Suhag, whereas Beni Suef, Menia and Fayoum kept a stable pace in receiving ODA targeting eradication of extreme poverty. On the other hand, around 79% of total ODA targeting MDG 1 in 2001-2002 funded the nationwide and central government, while the rest of the governorates got only 21%. In order to achieve better impact on the development levels more ODA should be decentralized to reach the governorates that realise low HDI levels.

Table 5
Governorates by Total MDGs, 2001-2002

	Total ODA targeting MDGs (2001)	Total ODA targeting MDGs (2002)
Assyout	14,660,564	10,622,528
Beni Suef	14,612,048	15,316,286
Menia	18,551,643	18,958,242
Suhag	25,345,642	31,589,566
Fayoum	18,586,392	18,382,654

Source: DECODE, Ministry of International Cooperation, Egypt, 2001.

Though the human development index (2001) in the 5 governorates Assyout, Beni Suef, Menia, Suhag and Fayoum has shown lower levels of development compared to other governorates of Egypt, it still didn't receive the appropriate sums of ODA targeting MDGs. In Assyout the level of ODA targeting MDGs fell from 2001 to 2002 as shown in the table above, Suhag witnessed approximately a 20% increase from 2001 to 2002 while Menia, Beni Suef and Fayoum kept relatively stable.

VIII. Summary of Findings

In general, ODA disbursements seemed to support Egypt's development plan and reform initiatives, supplementing national efforts in 2002. The following findings reflect on the distribution of ODA and detail the extent to which ODA disbursements matched Egypt's development priorities in 2002.

Allocation by Donor

In 2002, unlike 2001, commitments exceeded disbursements. Bilateral donors were the leading donors to Egypt, contributing 70% of ODA, with eight donors contributing 90% of total disbursements in 2002. The USAID continued to be the largest donor, with its share in disbursements amounting to 55%. The African Development Bank's contribution increased from 1% in 2001 to 8% in 2002, ranking it second after the USAID.

Sectoral Allocation

Agriculture, Banking and Financial Services, Industry, Water Supply and Sanitation, Trade, Energy Generation and Supply, and Education were the top seven sectors (out of 26), receiving 80% of total ODA disbursements in 2002. As in 2001, the Agriculture sector continued to rank first. Also, Agriculture and Industry experienced an increase in ODA disbursements. Although the Banking and Financial Services sector ranked second in 2002, it actually experienced a decrease in ODA disbursement in 2002, as compared to 2001. Education ranked seventh, receiving 5% of ODA.

ODA support for institutional reforms and policy formulation was also a priority, conforming with Egypt's immediate goals. Approx. 18% of ODA was allocated to Policy and Administrative Management, helping meet the government's need to enhance administrative capacity for implementing further reforms.

Support for private sector development was among the key features of ODA disbursements in 2002. This comes at a time when the government has reaffirmed the primacy of private sector growth for Egypt's development. SME Development was given considerable support, as it received 98% of ODA disbursements to the Industry sector. Also, support for the Banking and Financial Services sector complemented national efforts to launch reforms in that sector.

A number of projects were launched to target trade reform policies. This again is consistent with the goals of boosting the economy's performance through increased competitiveness. Although employment generation is a top priority for the government, there has been a drop in ODA disbursements targeting employment generation in 2002.

Geographic Allocation

Some progress was noted in geographic ODA allocations, though an urban bias towards major cities remains, with Cairo and Alexandria accounting for 9.2% of ODA. Rural upper governorates, particularly Menia and Assiut, received substantially lower proportions than in 2001. The bulk of ODA did not target governorates with low HDI according to the *EHDR*. Per capita ODA dropped nationwide, due to the decline in total disbursement from last year's level. Top donors seemed to prefer nationwide projects, as 77% of USAID disbursements and 99% of African Development Bank disbursements targeted national projects.

Allocation by Type of Assistance

Approx. 47% of ODA disbursement was in the form of investment project assistance, out of which 23% had a TC component. It was mainly allocated to projects serving Water Supply and Sanitation, Industry, Agriculture, and Energy Generation. Programme/budgetary aid or balance-of-payments support, investment-related TC, and free standing TC followed, representing 22%, 18%, and 14% of ODA disbursements respectively in 2002. Thus, around 32% of the aid disbursed in 2002 was in the form of TC. The type of assistance should also focus on priority needs of each governorate, especially those governorates that realize low HDI levels (with emphasis on increasing investment project assistance funds).

Allocation by Terms of Assistance

Grant disbursements amounted to more than twice loan disbursements, with the USAID providing approx. 82% of total grants. Grants assistance was mainly allocated to nationwide projects, central government, Alexandria, Aswan, and Cairo. TC represented roughly half of grant disbursements.

Ten donors provided loans assistance, led by the African Development Bank, followed by the Arab Monetary Fund, the EIB, and the World Bank. These multilateral donors constituted 82% of loan disbursements in 2002. Compared to 2001, loan disbursement by Arab and Islamic donors showed a decline in 2002. Loans were mainly allocated to Cairo, Suhag, Kafr El Sheikh, Behera and Quena. Loans were destined for programme/budgetary aid or balance-of-payments support in 2002.

Although debt swap disbursements experienced an increase in 2002, they remained a modest sum. Italy and Switzerland were the only countries with which these arrangements were negotiated, with a shift in Italy's contribution, from 0% in 2001 to 79% in 2002.

The grant – loan ratio should be kept under safe levels, and this is the responsibility and one of Egypt's strategies in negotiating new economic cooperation protocols with partner countries and agencies in development.

Allocation by MDGs

While in 2001, 54% of all ODA disbursements were seen by donors to be targeting MDGs, in 2002, this amount increased to 62%. The increase in debt swap disbursements mentioned above can also be seen as a contribution to MDG 8. Though total targeted MDGs increased, but the governorate level witnessed weak decentralized distribution of these funds especially to those governorates witnessing low HDI levels.

IX. Policy Recommendations

While ODA has played a significant role in supporting Egypt's development goals, there remains some room for improvement. The analysis conducted reveals a number of weaknesses that, if tackled, would increase the gains from foreign assistance. Some of the recommendations are concerned with the broad environment within which ODA is channelled; others are concerned with specific sectoral and geographic policies. This section provides policy recommendations for the GoE, donors, and implementing agencies.

In order to ensure optimum utilisation of ODA, reference is made to the donors' request that more clear-cut sector strategies, policies, and targets be developed to guide their actions and assistance, rather than rely on broad development targets and priorities. This will give more specific guidance to donors regarding sectors, governorates, and types of projects into which funds should be disbursed. The initiatives taken by the Ministry of International Co-operation in this regard aim at addressing this issue.

Decentralisation of decision-making and simplification of government procedures at the local governorate levels is crucial for raising ODA utilisation and efficiency. Donors would be encouraged when bottlenecks are removed. Moreover, better coordination between the MoIC and donors is essential to ensure maximum utilisation of funds. While decentralisation reduces administrative and management costs, it should not undermine the central coordinating role of the ministry.

Alleviating poverty in rural governorates of Upper Egypt requires more funding. More ODA allocations to governorates with low HDI would contribute tangibly to development in these regions and help narrow the wide gap that currently exists between the "have" and "have not" governorates. This also relates to the centralized distribution of ODA by MDGs where around 79% of ODA targeting MDGs went to nationwide and central government while governorates suffering low human development standards did not receive appropriate sums of ODA. Thus more decentralization of funds is recommended to ensure evenly distribution of MDG funds.

Delayed projects represent inefficient allocation of the resources flowing into the country. Current data on many projects are lacking in detail and the precision necessary to define the pattern and stages in delays. DECODE is no doubt a major step forward in offering a more adequate ODA database than existed previously. But more development is needed in this respect to allow for thorough examination of the sources and causes of delays. A separate study conducted by PEMA shows a relatively high level of under-utilisation of ODA.³³

More assistance should also be turned to those MDGs where Egypt is lagging behind and where development priorities have been established. The coordinating role of the MoIC, with both other governments departments on the recipient side and the donor community, cannot be over-emphasised.

Since education remains a top priority, and given the fresh initiatives being considered by the Ministries of Education and the Cabinet, more donor support would be warranted. Educational programmes that develop human skills to meet market needs such as technical and vocational training programmes could be expanded in light of the positive outcome that existing initiatives (such as the Mubarak-Kohl programme) are producing.

A major national priority is to enhance the competitiveness of the economy through further integration with the world economy. Trade policy reforms will remain on the priority list of policy makers for sometime to come. ODA's support here could be instrumental in further liberalisation and building a globally competitive economy. Key issues for policy makers include enhancing the capacity of civil service administration (at both central and local governments levels) in designing and implementing liberalisation measures, simplification of procedures, provision of timely information to the business sector, and so on.

³³ PEMA. *Utilisation of Available Funding in Light of International Co-operation Agreements*, Cairo: PEMA. (Forthcoming).

As stated earlier, the overriding goal of ODA in the future should be to assist Egypt build/strengthen national capacity in various development fields to achieve greater self-reliance. But donors alone cannot accomplish this vital goal without the active commitments and dedicated actions on the Egyptian side at all levels involved in managing development efforts.

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Summary Tables

Table (1) External assistance disbursements by donor, 2001-2002 (thousand \$US)

Type and Donor	2001	2002
1. Bilateral		
Abu Dhabi Fund	46,201.00	42,799.00
Australia	12.80	0.00
CIDA	10,295.79	9,862.27
DANIDA	14,637.06	12,808.77
Dutch Trust Fund		35.91
Finland	3,224.19	4,781.87
France	27,763.85	0.00
Germany	88,835.20	63,234.88
Greece		206.88
Ireland	67.17	49.01
Italy	8,986.74	35,590.97
Japan	37,459.41	15,962.92
KOICA	511.00	1,596.40
Kuwait Fund	37,022.32	13,864.12
Netherlands	19,610.59	16,751.27
Norway		336.00
Saudi Fund	1,400.00	0.00
SIDA	1,111.15	282.19
Spain	46,028.95	1,572.03
Switzerland	10,710.61	12,659.59
UK	1,717.54	2,992.94
USAID	777,299.52	848,164.90
Sub-total Bilateral	1,132,894.89	1,083,551.92
2. Non-UN System		
African Development Bank	21515.12	121137.64
Arab Fund	73946.68	17486.15
Arab Monetary Fund	248252.26	117396.14
CDC		661.3
EIB	9672.58	80393.13
European Commission	62424.37	41709.4
Islamic Dev. Bank	7598.62	8713.97
Montreal Protocol	583.09	154.79
Sub-total Non-UN system	423,992.72	387,652.52
3. UN-System		
AGFUND	242.45	1.88
FAO	338.43	311.31
IFAD		0
ILO	129.5	110.38
UNDP	4483.36	2771.61
UNESCO	96.99	0
UNFPA	2409.49	44.51
UNHCR	1293.14	1766.32
UNICEF	3336.24	2653.5
UNIDO	256.58	12.63
UNIFEM	61.39	95.64
UNODC	24.08	25.02
UPU	25.67	0
WFP	6213.15	0
WHO	1173	1220.7
World Bank	49960.08	65585.7
Sub-total -UN system	70,043.55	74,599.20
4. Other		
Ford Foundation		23.34
US Fund		328.2
Sub-total other		351.54
Grand Total	1,626,931.16	1,546,155.18

**Table (2) External Assistance Disbursements by SECTOR 2001-2002
(Thousands US\$)**

Sector Name	2001	2002
AGRICULTURE	210,414.40	284,667.72
BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	388,663.14	244,427.84
INDUSTRY	146,670.94	230,259.09
WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	174,311.40	155,293.54
TRADE	137,400.02	138,143.71
ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	78,171.75	115,352.25
EDUCATION	118,777.26	73,747.48
MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	65,912.75	65,112.39
HEALTH	55,008.73	58,296.34
COMMUNICATIONS	24,811.52	50,704.23
BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	31,354.39	36,168.09
ACTION RELATING TO DEBT	46.69	31,037.80
POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	26,424.69	25,194.11
GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	14,210.65	12,030.11
OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	55,975.69	9,464.42
TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	59,469.17	9,011.95
EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE	1,293.14	1,850.57
ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	234.36	1,792.27
UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED	1,342.84	1,787.76
CONSTRUCTION	1,309.59	765.49
TOURISM	22,585.38	303.14
MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINING	29.92	100.93
SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	821.81	96.46
COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	11,222.04	79.44
FISHING		67.82
FORESTRY	486.97	64.73
Total	1,626,949.24	1,545,819.68

**Table (3) External Assistance Disbursements by TYPE OF ASSISTANCE 2001-2002
(In Thousands US\$)**

Assistance	2001	2002
Emergency and Relief Assistance	1,293.14	1,850.57
Food Aid	11,623.90	0.00
Investment Project Assistance incl. TC component	413,878.67	372,288.29
Investment Project Assistance not incl. TC component	315,014.74	348,100.23
Investment-related TC	247,032.73	274,095.95
Programme/Budgetary Aid or BOP Support	429,878.23	333,945.50
Technical Cooperation	208,543.90	215,421.60
Total	1,627,265.31	1,545,702.14

**Table (4) External Assistance Disbursements by GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION, 2001-2002
(In Thousands US\$)**

Location Name	2001	2002
Central Government		252,019.20
Sub-Total Central Government		252,019.20
Nation Wide	1,066,758.82	798,184.71
Sub-Total Nation Wide	1,066,758.82	798,184.71
Urban Governorates		
Cairo	136,805.14	75,686.36
Alexandria	82,109.84	66,834.33
Port-Said	1,120.77	2,258.98
Suez	8,314.68	18,278.17
Sub-Total Urban Governorates	228,350.43	163,057.84
Lower Egypt		
Dakhalia	30,993.27	26,920.63
Damietta	2,693.94	2,524.95
Sharkia	5,047.28	4,466.22
Kalyoubia	6,673.83	9,850.55
Kafr-El Sheikh	13,400.76	18,620.22
Gharbia	4,457.03	3,385.59
Menoufia	7,175.53	9,366.63
Behera	24,896.71	18,532.16
Ismailia	10,308.24	6,405.05
Sub-Total Lower Egypt	105,646.59	100,072.00
Upper Egypt		
Giza	8,824.61	13,288.40
Beni-Suef	30,362.85	16,953.84
Fayoum	19,118.93	19,313.62
Minya	18,992.61	19,703.15
Assyout	14,683.14	11,961.29
Suhag	25,366.99	33,745.16
Qena	14,458.54	20,303.59
Luxor	24,997.66	21,629.96
Aswan	34,597.87	54,541.73
Sub-Total Upper Egypt	191,403.20	211,440.74
Frontier Governorates		
Red Sea	17,662.38	7,958.51
New Valley	238.85	1,776.16
Matrouh	5,955.50	1,938.50
North Sinai	5,792.46	2,750.27
South Sinai	5,421.01	6,283.33
Sub-Total Frontier governorates	35,070.20	20,706.77
Grand Total	1,627,229.24	1,545,481.26

**Table (5) External Assistance Disbursements by Millennium Development Goals, 2001-2002
(In Thousands US\$)**

MDG	2001	2002
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	308,256.51	360,802.36
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	64,179.49	39,481.88
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	59,472.81	44,236.19
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality	62,881.56	60,220.46
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	59,691.25	60,635.07
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other major diseases	28,137.97	34,249.64
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	285,199.68	356,603.47
Total	867,819.27	956,229.07

**Table (6) External Assistance Disbursements by DONOR and MDG, 2001-2002
(Thousands US\$)**

Donor Name	2001	2002
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger		
Abu Dhabi Fund	31,760.00	292,740.00
Australia	46.25	0.00
CIDA	15,889.40	15,937.35
DANIDA	7,028.47	14,173.12
France	36,068.06	0.00
Germany	292,053.94	166,987.70
Greece		889.30
Italy	3,808.46	73,206.02
Japan	22,510.32	57,373.07
Netherlands	57,069.30	44,611.65
Saudi Fund	14,000.00	0.00
Spain	2,543.31	8,207.06
Switzerland	26,699.99	26,096.02
UK	772.90	215.40
USAID	2,222,025.58	2,132,787.06
African Development Bank	95,336.60	602,252.00
Arab Fund	41,421.17	0.00
European Commission	71,670.98	38,082.96
Islamic Dev. Bank	65,928.32	47,819.24
FAO	1,468.69	875.64
ILO	647.50	551.88
UNDP	1,766.31	3,754.48
UNFPA	695.22	222.55
UNHCR	6,465.70	8,831.61
UNICEF	1,370.03	593.70
WFP	44,518.80	0.00
WHO	200.00	150.00
World Bank	18,799.80	71,665.80
Sub- Total MDG 1	3,082,565.10	3,608,023.61
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education		
Abu Dhabi Fund	139,571.41	39,862.68
CIDA	7,400.76	11,026.85
Germany	51,837.19	6,978.38
Italy		35,339.45
Japan	1,785.53	708.06
Netherlands	4,567.61	820.21
Spain	370.75	0.00
Switzerland	14,553.33	10,072.22
UK	386.45	215.40
USAID	181,765.88	231,301.18
African Development Bank	11,542.30	0.00
European Commission	154,073.71	5,446.55
ILO	647.50	551.88
UNDP	492.53	1,557.41
UNESCO	372.96	0.00
UNHCR	3,232.85	4,415.80

UNICEF	3,548.15	2,020.60
WFP	2,045.64	0.00
World Bank	63,600.38	44,502.10
Sub- Total MDG 2	641,794.93	394,818.77
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women		
CIDA	9,833.65	16,745.96
DANIDA	2,784.01	4,954.47
France	10,747.31	0.00
Germany	92,569.55	34,095.75
Italy	2,912.86	38,811.28
Japan	1,060.94	340.43
Netherlands	11,007.88	12,442.79
SIDA	1,570.00	157.49
Switzerland	9,759.64	13,619.01
UK	3,218.25	7,996.00
USAID	157,443.44	147,906.94
African Development Bank	5,413.00	1,126.00
Arab Fund	41,421.17	0.00
European Commission	165,404.54	31,545.55
UNDP	547.53	1,557.41
UNESCO	372.96	0.00
UNFPA	2,501.20	0.00
UNICEF	3,661.45	3,604.40
UNIFEM	613.94	956.37
WFP	3,284.40	0.00
World Bank	68,600.38	126,502.10
Sub- Total MDG 3	594,728.10	442,361.95
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality		
CIDA	350.85	1,904.75
DANIDA	4,244.46	3,461.61
Germany	177.88	1,471.47
Italy	1,970.34	2,497.35
Japan	7,365.64	0.00
Netherlands	16,622.85	17,490.48
Spain	370.75	0.00
Switzerland	6,032.62	4,580.13
USAID	506,143.40	518,631.17
African Development Bank	5,413.00	1,126.00
Arab Fund	41,421.17	0.00
CDC		2,182.29
European Commission	26,969.49	28,900.58
AGFUND	2,424.50	18.83
UNICEF	5,770.12	2,744.22
WFP	1,238.76	0.00
WHO	300.00	617.00
World Bank	1,999.80	15,667.90
US Fund		910.80
Sub- Total MDG 4	628,815.63	602,204.58
Goal 5: Improve maternal health		
CIDA	350.85	343.14

Germany	177.88	1,471.47
Italy	1,970.34	2,497.35
Japan	7,543.47	178.14
Netherlands	4,659.52	8,058.29
Spain	370.75	0.00
Switzerland	8,009.05	3,600.88
USAID	527,713.40	537,867.57
African Development Bank	5,413.00	2,774.70
CDC		2,182.29
European Commission	26,969.49	28,900.58
UNFPA	10,002.01	0.00
UNICEF	494.15	1,897.63
WFP	1,238.76	0.00
World Bank	1,999.80	15,667.90
US Fund		910.80
Sub- Total MDG 5	596,912.47	606,350.74
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other major diseases		
CIDA		123.75
DANIDA		79.51
Finland		5,950.92
Italy		71,297.48
Netherlands	11,510.06	5,248.79
Switzerland	6,044.09	128.82
USAID	214,522.80	183,987.25
African Development Bank		1,648.70
Arab Fund	14,914.13	11,026.43
CDC		2,182.29
European Commission	20,874.64	52,198.00
UNFPA	7,656.26	0.00
UNHCR	3,232.85	4,415.80
UNICEF	384.07	1,897.63
UNODC	240.78	250.21
WHO	2,000.00	1,150.00
US Fund		910.80
Sub- Total MDG 6	281,379.68	342,496.38
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability		
Abu Dhabi Fund	290,642.81	95,375.36
CIDA	65,958.79	47,220.76
DANIDA	91,020.36	72,369.39
Finland	32,241.92	41,776.11
France	227,606.54	0.00
Germany	270,896.59	334,332.82
Italy	8,555.19	117,767.19
Japan	79,165.62	83,554.79
Netherlands	75,484.46	44,407.35
SIDA	921.55	1,312.34
Spain	5,742.70	596.45
Switzerland	31,541.59	46,160.70
UK	10,803.57	20,299.94
USAID	985,351.73	1,221,507.24
African Development Bank	85,342.30	600,799.81

Arab Fund	148,385.27	33,264.09
EIB	96,725.78	677,548.67
European Commission	67,550.24	49,657.14
Islamic Dev. Bank	10,057.92	39,320.47
Montreal Protocol	5,830.87	1,547.93
FAO	1,915.47	2,237.46
UNDP	30,524.22	15,256.14
UNESCO	224.00	0.00
UNFPA	695.22	222.55
UNICEF	1,779.50	0.00
WFP	9,807.56	0.00
WHO	625.00	500.00
World Bank	216,600.00	19,000.00
Sub- Total MDG 7	2,851,996.77	3,566,034.70
Grand Total	8,678,192.68	9,562,290.73

Table (7) External Assistance Disbursements by DONOR and SECTOR, 2001-2002 (In Thousands US\$)				
Donor Name	Sector Name	Sub-Sector Name	2001	2002
I. Bilateral				
Abu Dhabi Fund	AGRICULTURE	Agricultural water resources	2,301.00	30,839.00
	EDUCATION	Primary education	7,160.00	2,392.00
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	Low-cost housing	8,100.00	0.00
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	General government services	7,160.00	2,392.00
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	Water supply and sanitation - large systems	21,480.00	7,176.00
Sub-total Abu Dhabi Fund			46,201.00	42,799.00
Australia	EDUCATION	Basic life skills for youth and adults	4.05	0.00
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	Employment policy and administrative management	7.12	0.00
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	Social/ welfare services	1.62	0.00
Sub-total Australia			12.79	0.00
CIDA	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS			65.70
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	Administrative costs	234.36	346.07
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	Structural adjustment	83.05	0.00
	EDUCATION			39.42
	EDUCATION	Early childhood education		595.37
	EDUCATION	Primary education	446.07	656.50
	EDUCATION	Education facilities and training		266.43
	EDUCATION	Education policy and administrative management		595.37
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY		70.15	68.61
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Economic and development policy/Planning	671.68	169.81
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Government administration		91.31
	HEALTH	Basic nutrition		42.29
	INDUSTRY	Industrial policy and administrative management	331.13	162.43
	INDUSTRY	SME development	2,424.15	1,848.39
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING		1,324.54	649.72
MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Bio-diversity		289.14	
			319.40	

	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Environmental policy and administrative management	1,166.36	1,177.30
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING		70.15	68.61
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Women in development	720.01	568.62
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	Employment policy and administrative management		399.02
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		70.15	68.61
	SUPPORT TO NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	Support to local and regional NGO's	647.60	0.00
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED			63.41
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	Waste management/disposal	64.60	162.34
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	Water resources policy and administrative management	1,239.29	1,015.08
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	Water resources protection	413.10	338.36
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	Water supply and sanitation - small systems		114.18
Sub-total CIDA			10,295.79	9,862.09
DANIDA	COMMUNICATIONS	Radio/television/print media	20.00	6.27
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	Electrical transmission/distribution	2,835.07	1,342.28
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	Wind power	3,207.47	2,230.54
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY		520.76	667.12
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Economic and development policy/Planning		4.58
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Government administration	36.04	37.86
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Human rights	40.00	293.48
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Legal and judicial development	40.00	12.54
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Strengthening civil society	14.42	15.15
	HEALTH	Health education	144.16	173.08
	INDUSTRY	Forest industries		571.12
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING		312.46	1,238.94
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Environmental policy and administrative management	4,336.69	2,984.97

	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Non-agricultural alternative development	326.75	0.00
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Rural development	21.62	22.72
	SUPPORT TO NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	Support to national NGO's	81.69	0.00
	UNALLOCATED/UNSPECIFIED		1,194.21	1,650.40
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION		208.31	0.00
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	Water resources policy and administrative management	576.62	692.32
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	Water supply and sanitation - large systems	720.78	865.40
Sub-total DANIDA			14,637.05	12,808.77
Dutch Trust Fund	COMMUNICATIONS	Radio/television/print media		7.18
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Human rights		14.36
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Legal and judicial development		14.36
Sub-total Dutch trust Fund			0.00	35.90
Finland	AGRICULTURE	Agricultural education/training	134.34	85.56
	AGRICULTURE	Agricultural research	223.90	142.59
	AGRICULTURE	Livestock/veterinary services	89.56	57.04
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Economic and development policy/Planning		148.43
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Government administration		63.61
	HEALTH	Health policy and administrative management		297.55
	HEALTH	Medical research		148.77
	HEALTH	Medical services		148.77
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Environmental education/ training	492.58	445.19
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Environmental policy and administrative management	716.49	1,113.62
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	Culture and recreation	134.34	202.73
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	Statistical capacity building	89.56	135.15
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	Education and training in water supply and sanitation	403.02	537.86
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	Water resources policy and administrative management	134.34	179.29
WATER SUPPLY AND	Water supply and	806.05	1,075.71	

	SANITATION	sanitation - small systems		
Sub-total Finland			3,224.18	4,781.87
France	AGRICULTURE		4,923.78	0.00
	AGRICULTURE	Agricultural water resources	1,791.22	0.00
	EDUCATION		1,074.73	0.00
	EDUCATION	Advanced technical and managerial training	142.00	0.00
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	Electrical transmission/distribution	179.12	0.00
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	Power generation/renewable sources	179.12	0.00
	FORESTRY	Forestry development	486.97	0.00
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	Air transport	179.12	0.00
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	Rail transport	2,239.02	0.00
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	Road transport	1,791.22	0.00
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	Water resources policy and administrative management	1,791.22	0.00
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	Water supply and sanitation - large systems	12,986.33	0.00
Sub-total France			27,763.85	0.00
Germany	AGRICULTURE	Agricultural co-operatives		0.00
	AGRICULTURE	Agricultural inputs	447.80	0.00
	AGRICULTURE	Agricultural land resources	2,121.02	899.16
	AGRICULTURE	Agricultural policy and administrative management	626.93	948.67
	AGRICULTURE	Agricultural water resources	29,963.03	19,961.56
	AGRICULTURE	Food crop production	447.80	359.47
	AGRICULTURE	Plant and post-harvest protection and pest control	358.24	517.10
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	Formal sector financial intermediaries	11,555.51	11,104.40
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	Informal/semi-formal financial intermediaries	608.00	558.62
	COMMUNICATIONS	Communications policy and administrative management	24.90	0.00
	COMMUNICATIONS	Radio/television/print media	74.69	0.00
	EDUCATION		9.79	0.00
	EDUCATION	Primary education	10,320.11	1,101.38
	EDUCATION	Education facilities and training	149.29	0.43
	EDUCATION	Vocational training	2,597.27	2,752.70
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	Electrical transmission/distribution	13,735.11	2,827.78
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	Energy education/training		49.87
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	Hydro-electric power plants	0.00	0.00

	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	Wind power	4,248.54	12,288.23
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Strengthening civil society		0.05
	HEALTH		9.79	0.00
	INDUSTRY	SME development		0.00
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Urban development and management	1,977.14	2,990.83
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Women in development	374.84	0.00
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	Employment policy and administrative management	4,682.88	0.00
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	Social/ welfare services	24.90	0.00
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		9.79	0.00
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	Rail transport	1,731.50	3,070.55
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	Waste management/disposal	358.24	522.19
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	Water resources protection		36.41
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	Water supply and sanitation - large systems	1,903.81	2,382.11
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	Water supply and sanitation - small systems	474.28	863.39
Sub-total Germany			88,835.20	63,234.90
Greece	COMMUNICATIONS	Radio/television/print media		3.74
	EDUCATION	Higher education		46.81
	EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE	Emergency/distress relief		84.25
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Strengthening civil society		11.23
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Multisector education/training		56.17
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	Education and training in transport and storage		4.68
Sub-total Greece			0.00	206.88
Ireland	SUPPORT TO NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	Support to local and regional NGO's	67.17	49.01
Sub-total Ireland			67.17	49.01
Italy	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT	Debt for development swap	0.00	31,037.80
	AGRICULTURE		118.22	57.93
	AGRICULTURE	Agricultural financial services	53.74	77.91
	AGRICULTURE	Agricultural land resources	17.91	25.97
	AGRICULTURE	Agricultural water resources	17.91	25.97
	AGRICULTURE	Livestock		0.00
	AGRICULTURE	Livestock research		0.00

AGRICULTURE	Livestock/veterinary services		0.00
BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	Informal/semi-formal financial intermediaries	699.16	982.94
BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	Business services		0.00
COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	Food aid/Food security programmes		0.00
COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE		17.91	79.44
COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	Import support (capital goods)	4,907.94	0.00
COMMUNICATIONS		156.75	0.00
EDUCATION		78.42	18.70
EDUCATION	Early childhood education		33.75
EDUCATION	Education policy and administrative management	26.13	0.00
EDUCATION	Advanced technical and managerial training		100.32
EDUCATION	Vocational training		91.81
GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY		78.38	0.00
GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Economic and development policy/Planning		0.00
GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Human rights		0.00
GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Strengthening civil society	105.31	151.79
HEALTH			0.00
HEALTH			0.00
HEALTH	Basic health care	78.81	99.89
HEALTH	Infectious disease control	78.81	99.89
HEALTH	Health policy and administrative management	236.44	299.68
HEALTH	Medical research		62.70
HEALTH	Medical services		87.78
INDUSTRY		1,074.73	0.00
INDUSTRY	Cottage industries and handicraft		0.00
INDUSTRY	Industrial policy and administrative management	25.00	21.96
INDUSTRY	SME development	225.00	197.66
MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING		88.67	43.45
MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Bio-diversity	71.65	619.28
MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Environmental education/ training	8.96	77.41
MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Environmental policy and administrative management	241.81	242.93

	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Site preservation	241.81	716.68
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Multi-sector aid for basic social services	87.39	122.87
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Rural development		0.00
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING			12.47
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Women in development	107.47	33.75
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES			31.17
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	Culture and recreation		93.61
	SUPPORT TO NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	Support to national NGO's		0.00
	TOURISM			0.00
	TRADE	Export promotion	53.74	0.00
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION		88.67	43.45
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	Waste management/disposal		0.00
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	Water resources policy and administrative management		0.00
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	Water supply and sanitation - small systems		0.00
	Sub-total Italy		8,986.74	35,590.96
Japan	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	Administrative costs		29.60
	AGRICULTURE	Agricultural education/training		45.21
	AGRICULTURE	Agricultural water resources	15,550.60	2,134.67
	COMMUNICATIONS	Communications policy and administrative management	113.88	102.69
	CONSTRUCTION	Construction policy and administrative management	1,309.59	765.49
	EDUCATION	Education facilities and training	284.65	157.04
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	Energy education/training		65.35
	FISHING	Fishery education/training		67.82
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Economic and development policy/Planning	1,242.06	2,031.04
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Strengthening civil society	94.53	0.00
	HEALTH	Medical services	1,495.70	0.00
	INDUSTRY	SME development	0.00	0.00
	INDUSTRY	Technological research and development	3,823.51	0.00

	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Environmental education/ training	1,489.68	1,439.10
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Multisector aid for basic social services	1,191.74	2,124.62
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	Family planning	8.89	8.91
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	Reproductive health care	8.89	8.91
	TOURISM	Tourism policy and administrative management	185.38	303.14
	TRADE	Trade policy and administrative management	426.38	697.22
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	Road transport	4,601.46	31.75
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	Transport policy and administrative management	4,113.17	5,904.97
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	Education and training in water supply and sanitation	88.39	0.00
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	Waste management/disposal	46.17	0.00
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	Water resources policy and administrative management		45.40
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	Water supply and sanitation - large systems	1,384.74	0.00
Sub-total Japan			37,459.41	15,962.93
KOICA	INDUSTRY	Industrial development	511.00	1,596.40
Sub-total KOICA			511.00	1,596.40
Kuwait Fund	AGRICULTURE	Agricultural development	2,074.03	414.11
	EDUCATION	Education facilities and training		0.00
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	Gas distribution		0.00
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	Power generation/non-renewable sources	9,145.35	8,025.87
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	Employment policy and administrative management	19,597.17	0.00
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	Waste management/disposal	6,205.77	5,424.15
Sub-total Kuwait Fund			37,022.32	13,864.13
Netherlands	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	Administrative costs		45.60
	AGRICULTURE	Agricultural education/training	68.96	74.84
	AGRICULTURE	Agricultural land resources	633.20	539.09

AGRICULTURE	Agricultural water resources	203.30	268.32
AGRICULTURE	Plant and post-harvest protection and pest control	1,123.09	920.44
BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	Informal/semi-formal financial intermediaries	254.35	203.44
BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	Business services	1,791.22	1,872.22
COMMUNICATIONS	Radio/television/print media	20.06	0.00
EDUCATION	Education policy and administrative management		46.40
EDUCATION	Advanced technical and managerial training	416.46	445.83
GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY			49.24
GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Human rights	57.14	4.46
GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Legal and judicial development	40.12	0.00
GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Strengthening civil society	34.48	39.52
HEALTH		19.70	0.00
HEALTH	Health education	310.96	304.43
HEALTH	Health personnel development	41.20	898.87
HEALTH	Infectious disease control	453.18	106.87
HEALTH	Health policy and administrative management	487.03	533.07
INDUSTRY	SME development	1,791.22	1,872.22
MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Environmental policy and administrative management	17.02	31.14
MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Multisector aid	3,654.08	0.00
MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Women in development	693.48	1,111.53
OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	Employment policy and administrative management		36.08
OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	Culture and recreation	245.00	248.04
POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	Family planning	0.00	0.00
POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	Personnel development for population and reproductive health	0.00	0.00
POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	Reproductive health care	0.00	0.00

	SUPPORT TO NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	Support to local and regional NGO's	24.18	11.94
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	Waste management/disposal	445.12	280.92
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	Water resources policy and administrative management	5,207.97	4,249.92
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	Water resources protection	26.87	251.44
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	Water supply and sanitation - large systems	1,551.19	2,305.41
Sub-total Netherlands			19,610.58	16,751.28
Norway	HEALTH	Health policy and administrative management		80.00
	INDUSTRY	Industrial policy and administrative management		256.00
Sub-total Norway			0.00	336.00
Saudi Fund	EDUCATION	Education facilities and training		0.00
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	Power generation/non-renewable sources	1,400.00	0.00
Sub-total Saudi Fund			1,400.00	0.00
SIDA	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	Energy education/training	127.50	61.30
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	Energy policy and administrative management	127.50	61.30
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Public sector financial management	18.00	0.00
	HEALTH		271.00	0.00
	INDUSTRY	Basic metal industries	31.00	131.23
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Site preservation	23.50	6.30
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Women in development	157.00	15.75
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	Culture and recreation	29.15	0.00
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	Water transport	32.00	0.00
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	Water resources policy and administrative management	23.50	6.30
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	Water supply and sanitation - small systems	271.00	0.00
Sub-total SIDA			1,111.15	282.18
Spain	AGRICULTURE	Food crop production		287.72
	AGRICULTURE	Livestock/veterinary services	254.33	532.98
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	Informal/semi-formal financial intermediaries		0.00
	EDUCATION	Higher education	598.29	321.82

	INDUSTRY	Agro-industries		313.60
	INDUSTRY	Industrial development		0.00
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Environmental education/ training		59.65
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Site preservation	106.39	0.00
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	Culture and recreation	139.95	56.26
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	Social/ welfare services	148.30	0.00
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	Education and training in transport and storage	12.73	0.00
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	Rail transport	44,332.48	0.00
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	Transport policy and administrative management	188.39	0.00
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	Water transport	248.09	0.00
Sub-total Spain			46,028.95	1,572.03
Switzerland	AGRICULTURE	Agricultural development	42.63	55.03
	AGRICULTURE	Agricultural financial services	18.27	23.58
	AGRICULTURE	Agricultural water resources	1,220.97	1,500.22
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	Formal sector financial intermediaries		881.46
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	Informal/semi-formal financial intermediaries	61.99	108.63
	EDUCATION		182.01	341.78
	EDUCATION	Basic life skills for youth and adults	530.41	741.81
	EDUCATION	Primary education	1,508.97	1,126.50
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Economic and development policy/Planning		382.98
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Human rights	53.79	60.13
	HEALTH		274.06	401.71
	HEALTH	Basic health care	98.55	98.72
	HEALTH	Health education	251.06	192.80
	HEALTH	Medical services	1,346.35	169.27
	INDUSTRY	Chemicals	113.83	317.08
	INDUSTRY	SME development	13.52	974.23
	INDUSTRY	Textiles, leather and substitutes	298.73	47.40
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING		73.85	20.17
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Bio-diversity	30.74	143.03
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Biosphere protection	100.00	91.50
MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Environmental education/ training		14.61	

	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Environmental policy and administrative management	113.83	317.08
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Urban development and management	389.32	195.90
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES		534.17	394.28
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	Employment policy and administrative management	1,549.79	773.68
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES			115.50
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES			2.79
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	Social/ welfare services	133.14	147.37
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	Reproductive health care		52.99
	SUPPORT TO NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	Support to local and regional NGO's	1.18	2.05
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION		527.84	941.18
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	Education and training in water supply and sanitation	1.31	25.81
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	Waste management/disposal	119.15	374.23
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	Water supply and sanitation - large systems	10.47	206.51
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	Water supply and sanitation - small systems	818.16	1,108.21
Sub-total Switzerland			4,198.36	4,657.58
UK	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	Informal/semi-formal financial intermediaries	15.46	0.00
	EDUCATION	Basic life skills for youth and adults		28.72
	EDUCATION	Education policy and administrative management	283.18	770.88
	EDUCATION	Educational research		21.54
	EDUCATION	Vocational training		21.54
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Public sector financial management	199.31	120.06
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Environmental policy and administrative management	244.73	636.26
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	Employment policy and administrative management	139.12	0.00

	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	Waste management/disposal	367.09	954.39
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	Water supply and sanitation - large systems	468.65	439.55
Sub-total UK			1,717.54	2,992.94
USAID	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	Administrative costs		192.90
	AGRICULTURE	Agricultural inputs	70,278.64	80,400.30
	AGRICULTURE	Agricultural policy and administrative management	42,435.57	68,084.57
	AGRICULTURE	Agricultural research	2,229.78	2,263.45
	AGRICULTURE	Agricultural services	2,229.11	2,262.77
	AGRICULTURE	Food crop production		0.00
	AGRICULTURE	Livestock		0.00
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	Financial policy and administrative management	66,213.09	58,787.68
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	Monetary institutions	59,162.81	53,231.11
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES		2.00	1,323.00
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	Business services	14,336.85	8,816.02
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	Privatization	7,342.00	7,381.00
	COMMUNICATIONS	Communications policy and administrative management	1,906.70	4,699.60
	COMMUNICATIONS	Telecommunications	21,945.30	45,771.50
	EDUCATION		1.00	661.50
	EDUCATION	Basic life skills for youth and adults	795.80	1,277.84
	EDUCATION	Primary education	5,968.50	7,903.50
	EDUCATION		1.00	661.50
	EDUCATION	Education facilities and training	40,672.50	29,777.12
	EDUCATION	Teacher training	1,193.70	1,580.70
	EDUCATION	Higher education	2,392.50	1,737.55
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	Electrical transmission/distribution	7,732.80	3,303.60
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	Energy policy and administrative management	4,011.90	3,664.00
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	Power generation/renewable sources	28,374.30	29,672.40
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Government administration	642.00	727.00
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Legal and judicial development	3,378.46	3,253.78
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Strengthening civil society	3,037.00	2,750.00
	HEALTH			0.00
	HEALTH	Basic health care	1,224.61	1,418.40
	HEALTH	Basic health infrastructure	4,482.55	4,908.51
	HEALTH	Basic nutrition		37.90

	HEALTH	Health education	4,915.30	5,320.48
	HEALTH	Health personnel development	6,671.67	5,232.48
	HEALTH	Infectious disease control	6,639.55	6,961.01
	HEALTH	Health policy and administrative management	6,671.67	5,456.45
	HEALTH	Medical research	1,725.60	1,642.00
	HEALTH	Medical services	6,671.67	5,232.48
	INDUSTRY	Industrial development	70,278.64	80,400.30
	INDUSTRY	SME development	4,114.00	5,570.00
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Biosphere protection	9,323.00	3,576.00
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Environmental policy and administrative management	16,333.00	31,252.00
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	Family planning	14,630.00	15,639.40
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	Personnel development for population and reproductive health	3,135.00	3,351.30
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	Population policy and administrative management	3,135.00	3,351.30
	TRADE	Export promotion	81,192.14	86,005.30
	TRADE	Trade policy and administrative management	55,727.76	51,441.19
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	Water resources policy and administrative management	8,730.42	11,232.99
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	Water supply and sanitation - large systems	85,391.58	99,823.01
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	Water supply and sanitation - small systems		102.33
Sub-total USAID			777,276.47	848,139.22
Sub-Total of Bilateral System			1126359.55	1075524.07
II. Multi-lateral Non -UN System				
African Development Bank	AGRICULTURE	Agricultural development	2,902.12	0.00
	AGRICULTURE	Agricultural inputs		0.00
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	Business services	1,290.00	0.00
	EDUCATION	Basic life skills for youth and adults	420.00	0.00
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	Energy policy and administrative management	380.00	79.98
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Government administration	670.00	0.00
	HEALTH	Basic health infrastructure	1,290.00	494.66
	INDUSTRY	Industrial development		0.00

	INDUSTRY	SME development	0.00	120,000.00
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Women in development	563.00	563.00
	TOURISM	Tourism policy and administrative management	14,000.00	0.00
Sub-total African Development Bank			21,515.12	121,137.64
Arab Fund	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	Electrical transmission/distribution		1,999.85
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	Gas distribution		0.00
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	Power generation/non-renewable sources	1,383.34	9,474.27
	HEALTH	Medical services		0.00
	INDUSTRY		3,122.57	1,121.12
	INDUSTRY	Basic metal industries	51,863.89	244.43
	INDUSTRY	Chemicals		655.44
	INDUSTRY	Fertilizer plants	674.60	682.78
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	Social/ welfare services	12,427.59	0.00
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	Rail transport		0.00
WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	Water supply and sanitation - large systems	4,474.69	3,308.26	
Sub-total Arab Fund			73,946.68	17,486.15
Arab Monetary Fund	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES		248,252.26	117,396.14
Sub-total Arab Monetary Fund			248,252.26	117,396.14
EIB	AGRICULTURE	Agricultural land resources	0.00	4,680.55
	AGRICULTURE	Agricultural water resources	0.00	18,722.20
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	Gas-fired power plants		36,583.18
	INDUSTRY	SME development		12,637.49
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING		0.00	0.00
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	Rail transport		0.00
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	Water supply and sanitation - large systems	9,672.58	7,769.71
Sub-total EIB			9,672.58	80,393.13
European Commission	AGRICULTURE	Agricultural co-operatives	327.90	310.35
	AGRICULTURE	Agricultural development	491.85	465.52
	AGRICULTURE	Agricultural financial services	4,296.04	3,139.99
	AGRICULTURE	Agricultural research	330.11	99.61
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	Monetary institutions	1,825.45	1,173.42

	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	Business services	2,934.40	8,287.94
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	Privatization	3,578.61	8,468.00
	EDUCATION		1,706.98	117.77
	EDUCATION	Education facilities and training	16,504.98	317.40
	EDUCATION	Education policy and administrative management	4,126.25	79.35
	EDUCATION	Teacher training	6,877.08	132.25
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Strengthening civil society	2,515.54	173.55
	HEALTH	Basic health infrastructure	2,087.46	5,219.80
	HEALTH	Health policy and administrative management	1,565.60	3,914.85
	HEALTH	Medical education/training	1,565.60	3,914.85
	INDUSTRY	Industrial policy and administrative management	733.60	306.74
	INDUSTRY	SME development	4,761.57	328.51
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Bio-diversity	2,882.67	1,857.08
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Biosphere protection	513.67	2,557.25
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Women in development	178.70	0.00
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	Family planning	864.71	278.91
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	Personnel development for population and reproductive health	890.92	287.36
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	Reproductive health care	864.71	278.91
	TRADE	Trade policy and administrative management		0.00
Sub-total European Commission			62,424.40	41,709.41
Islamic Development Bank	AGRICULTURE	Agricultural land resources	2,011.58	2,000.00
	AGRICULTURE	Agricultural water resources	5,587.04	3,781.92
	AGRICULTURE	Food crop production		0.00
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	Gas-fired power plants		2,932.05
	HEALTH	Medical education/training		0.00
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	Employment policy and administrative management		0.00

	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	Social/ welfare services		0.00
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	Water transport		0.00
Sub-total Islamic Development Bank			7,598.62	8,713.97
Montreal Protocol	AGRICULTURE	Agricultural services	1.22	15.76
	INDUSTRY	Basic metal industries	142.05	1.05
	INDUSTRY	Chemicals	99.39	0.00
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Biosphere protection	294.50	77.68
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Environmental policy and administrative management	45.93	60.31
Sub-total Montreal Protocol			583.09	154.80
AGFUND	HEALTH	Medical services	242.45	1.88
Sub-total AGFUND			242.45	1.88
Sub-Total Multi-lateral Non-Un System			424,235.20	386,993.12
FAO	AGRICULTURE	Agricultural development	52.00	13.11
	AGRICULTURE	Agricultural education/training	39.12	31.68
	AGRICULTURE	Agricultural extension	65.21	80.61
	AGRICULTURE	Agricultural land resources		30.59
	AGRICULTURE	Agricultural policy and administrative management		27.74
	AGRICULTURE	Agricultural research	44.57	21.12
	AGRICULTURE	Agricultural water resources	67.02	0.00
	AGRICULTURE	Food crop production	70.50	41.72
	AGRICULTURE	Livestock		0.00
	AGRICULTURE	Livestock research		0.00
	FORESTRY	Forestry policy and administrative management		36.99
FORESTRY	Forestry research		27.74	
Sub-total FAO			338.42	311.30
IFAD	AGRICULTURE			0.00
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Non-agricultural alternative development		0.00
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Rural development		0.00
Sub-total IFAD			0.00	0.00
ILO	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	Social/ welfare services	129.50	110.38
Sub-total ILO			129.50	110.38
UNDP	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT	Action relating to debt	23.34	0.00
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT	Rescheduling and refinancing	23.34	0.00
	AGRICULTURE	Agricultural policy and administrative management	11.74	0.00
	AGRICULTURE	Agricultural research	5.73	0.00

AGRICULTURE	Plant and post-harvest protection and pest control	11.74	0.00
BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	Business services		2.02
BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	Privatization	40.54	5.26
COMMUNICATIONS	Communications policy and administrative management	440.60	31.49
COMMUNICATIONS	Radio/television/print media	1.04	1.81
ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY		194.60	217.47
ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	Energy policy and administrative management	910.03	472.93
GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Economic and development policy/Planning	399.32	303.41
GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Free flow of information		0.00
GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Government administration	0.00	18.88
GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Human rights	2.08	3.62
GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Land mine clearance	8.99	10.80
GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Legal and judicial development	2.08	3.62
GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Strengthening civil society	8.97	26.20
INDUSTRY	SME development		1.52
MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINING	Mineral/mining policy and administrative management	29.92	100.93
MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Bio-diversity	414.77	366.73
MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Biosphere protection	247.33	59.93
MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Environmental policy and administrative management	381.87	8.15
MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Site preservation		2.94
MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Multisector aid for basic social services	98.51	265.58
MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Urban development and management	150.31	38.58
MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Women in development	44.34	45.90
OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	Employment policy and administrative management	176.63	267.10
OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	General government services	29.92	100.93

	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	Research/scientific institutions	14.96	50.46
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	Statistical capacity building	11.06	0.00
	TOURISM	Tourism policy and administrative management	0.00	0.00
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED	Sectors not specified	41.86	15.40
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	Water resources policy and administrative management		6.12
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	Water resources protection	0.00	14.30
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	Water supply and sanitation - large systems	757.74	329.55
Sub-total UNDP			4,483.36	2,771.63
UNESCO	EDUCATION	Education facilities and training	10.99	0.00
	EDUCATION	Education policy and administrative management	5.76	0.00
	EDUCATION	Teacher training	23.43	0.00
	EDUCATION	Higher education	45.61	0.00
	MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINING	Mineral/mining policy and administrative management		0.00
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	General government services		0.00
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	Research/scientific institutions	11.20	0.00
Sub-total UNESCO			96.99	0.00
UNFPA	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Economic and development policy/Planning	35.00	0.00
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	Statistical capacity building	35.00	0.00
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	Family planning	779.75	14.84
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	Personnel development for population and reproductive health	779.75	14.84
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	Population policy and administrative management	107.84	14.84
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	Reproductive health care	671.92	0.00
Sub-total UNFPA			2,409.26	44.52

UNHCR	EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE		1,293.14	1,766.32
Sub-total UNHCR			1,293.14	1,766.32
UNICEF	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	Administrative costs		1,060.20
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	Informal/semi-formal financial intermediaries	15.08	0.00
	COMMUNICATIONS	Communications policy and administrative management	31.16	75.28
	COMMUNICATIONS	Radio/television/print media	50.78	0.00
	EDUCATION		545.11	0.00
	EDUCATION	Basic life skills for youth and adults		79.16
	EDUCATION	Primary education	280.54	0.00
	EDUCATION	Education facilities and training	133.63	209.41
	EDUCATION	Education policy and administrative management		29.43
	EDUCATION	Educational research		59.37
	EDUCATION	Teacher training		5.60
	EDUCATION	Vocational training		59.37
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Economic and development policy/Planning		58.64
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Government administration		10.15
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Strengthening civil society		10.15
	HEALTH		545.11	0.00
	HEALTH	Basic health care		2.80
	HEALTH	Basic nutrition	10.73	132.64
	HEALTH	Health education		36.48
	HEALTH	Health personnel development		46.96
	HEALTH	Infectious disease control	27.97	198.80
	HEALTH		544.74	0.00
	HEALTH	Health policy and administrative management		112.48
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Women in development	178.99	0.00
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	Employment policy and administrative management	168.33	22.89
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	Research/scientific institutions	22.48	87.96
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	Social/ welfare services	9.81	0.00
OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	Statistical capacity building	22.48	146.60	

	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	Personnel development for population and reproductive health		27.36
	SUPPORT TO NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	Support to national NGO's		33.46
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED	Promotion of development awareness	106.76	58.56
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION		545.11	0.00
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	Education and training in water supply and sanitation	9.72	0.00
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	Water supply and sanitation - small systems	87.52	89.75
Sub-total UNICEF			3,336.05	2,653.50
UNIDO	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	Business services	38.78	12.63
	INDUSTRY	Agro-industries	61.78	0.00
	INDUSTRY	Industrial policy and administrative management	18.51	0.00
	INDUSTRY	SME development	12.04	0.00
	INDUSTRY	Technological research and development	72.24	0.00
	INDUSTRY	Textiles, leather and substitutes	53.23	0.00
Sub-total UNIDO			256.58	12.63
UNIFEM	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Public sector financial management		30.00
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Strengthening civil society	61.39	65.64
Sub-total UNIFEM			61.39	95.64
UNODC	EDUCATION	Basic life skills for youth and adults		0.00
	HEALTH	Health education		0.00
	HEALTH	Health policy and administrative management	9.63	10.01
	HEALTH	Medical services	12.04	12.51
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	STD control including HIV/AIDS	2.41	2.50
Sub-total UNODC			24.08	25.02
UPU	COMMUNICATIONS	Communications policy and administrative management	25.67	0.00
Sub-total UPU			25.67	0.00
WFP	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	Food aid/Food security programmes	6,213.15	0.00

Sub-total WFP			6,213.15	0.00
WHO	HEALTH	Basic health care	112.50	50.00
	HEALTH	Basic health infrastructure	65.00	20.00
	HEALTH	Basic nutrition	37.50	20.00
	HEALTH	Health education	70.00	145.00
	HEALTH	Health personnel development	30.00	450.70
	HEALTH	Infectious disease control	200.00	85.00
	HEALTH	Health policy and administrative management	100.00	175.00
	HEALTH	Medical education/training	245.50	0.00
	HEALTH	Medical research	70.00	40.00
	HEALTH	Medical services	177.50	175.00
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	Population policy and administrative management	40.00	30.00
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	Reproductive health care	25.00	0.00
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	STD control including HIV/AIDS		30.00
Sub-total WHO			1,173.00	1,220.70
World Bank	AGRICULTURE	Agricultural financial services	2,400.00	0.00
	AGRICULTURE	Agricultural land resources	1,000.00	17,700.00
	AGRICULTURE	Agricultural water resources	8,700.00	19,700.00
	EDUCATION		0.00	710.50
	EDUCATION		6,620.04	4,170.00
	EDUCATION	Basic life skills for youth and adults	0.00	66.66
	EDUCATION	Teacher training	4,190.04	3,950.00
	EDUCATION		450.00	7,380.00
	EDUCATION	Vocational training	0.00	66.66
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Economic and development policy/Planning		114.28
	HEALTH		0.00	710.50
	HEALTH	Basic health care	0.00	66.66
	HEALTH	Health education	799.98	866.58
	HEALTH	Infectious disease control	600.00	0.00
	HEALTH	Health policy and administrative management	0.00	0.00
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Biosphere protection	8,880.00	1,520.00

	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Environmental policy and administrative management	2,220.00	380.00
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Non-agricultural alternative development	200.00	1,400.00
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Rural development	1,670.00	1,400.00
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES		0.00	3,479.00
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	Research/scientific institutions		171.42
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	Family planning	199.98	866.58
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	Population policy and administrative management	199.98	866.58
	TOURISM		8,400.00	0.00
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	Water resources protection	3,430.00	0.00
Sub-total World bank			49,960.02	65,585.42
Ford Foundation	COMMUNICATIONS	Radio/television/print media		4.67
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Human rights		9.34
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Legal and judicial development		9.34
Sub-total Ford Foundation			0.00	23.35
US Fund	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	Administrative costs		52.20
	HEALTH	Basic nutrition		69.00
	HEALTH	Infectious disease control		138.00
	HEALTH	Health policy and administrative management		69.00
Sub-total US Fund			0.00	328.20
Sub-Total Multilateral UN System			69,800.61	74,948.61
Grand total			1,620,395.36	1,537,465.8

**Table (8) External Assistance Disbursements by DONOR and TYPE OF ASSISTANCE, 2001-2002
(Thousands US\$)**

Type of System	Type of System	Donor Name	2001	2002
Emergency and Relief Assistance				
Bilateral		Greece		84.25
Multilateral	UN System	UNHCR	1,293.14	1,766.32
		Sub- Total Emergency and Relief Assistance	1,293.14	1,850.57
Food Aid				
Bilateral		France	5,410.75	0.00
Bilateral		Italy		0.00
Multilateral	UN System	WFP	6,213.15	0.00
		Sub- Total Food Aid	11,623.90	0.00
Investment Project Assistance incl. TC component				
Bilateral		CIDA	483.85	2,500.09
Bilateral		DANIDA	10,128.28	8,860.09
Bilateral		France	22,353.10	0.00
Bilateral		Germany	45,154.36	36,027.17
Bilateral		Italy		0.00
Bilateral		Japan	9,037.39	1,439.10
Bilateral		Kuwait Fund	9,145.35	8,025.87
Bilateral		Netherlands	494.38	1,005.74
Bilateral		Spain	502.42	681.27
Bilateral		Switzerland	2,406.74	1,614.30
Bilateral		USAID	218,404.00	260,171.00
Multilateral	Non-UN System	African Development Bank	4,135.12	1,057.66
Multilateral	Non-UN System	Arab Fund		6,138.22
Multilateral	Non-UN System	European Commission	53,173.62	23,473.30
Multilateral	UN System	IFAD		0.00
Multilateral	UN System	WHO		194.50
Multilateral	UN System	World Bank	38,460.07	21,100.00
		Sub- Total Investment Project Assistance incl. TC component	413,878.68	372,288.31
Investment Project Assistance not incl. TC component				
Bilateral		Abu Dhabi Fund	46,201.00	42,799.00
Bilateral		Australia	12.80	0.00
Bilateral		CIDA	1,609.47	589.04
Bilateral		DANIDA		587.02
Bilateral		Germany	36,716.41	20,411.85
Bilateral		Italy	5,982.67	0.00
Bilateral		Japan	15,998.52	1,172.18
Bilateral		Kuwait Fund	27,876.97	5,838.26
Bilateral		Netherlands	7,697.76	3,931.68
Bilateral		Saudi Fund	1,400.00	0.00
Bilateral		SIDA	29.15	0.00
Bilateral		Spain	43,795.28	0.00
Investment Project Assistance not incl. TC component (cont'd)				

Bilateral		Switzerland	7,596.82	8,036.19
Multilateral	Non-UN System	African Development Bank	17,380.00	120,079.98
Multilateral	Non-UN System	Arab Fund	73,946.68	11,347.93
Multilateral	Non-UN System	EIB	9,672.58	80,393.13
Multilateral	Non-UN System	Islamic Dev. Bank	7,598.62	8,713.97
Multilateral	UN System	World Bank	11,500.00	44,200.00
		Sub- Total Investment Project Assistance not incl. TC component	315,014.73	348,100.23
Investment-related TC				
Bilateral		CIDA	7,129.93	5,824.75
Bilateral		DANIDA	72.08	75.73
Bilateral		Italy	891.86	1,308.12
Bilateral		Japan	4,113.17	5,904.97
Bilateral		Kuwait Fund		0.00
Bilateral		Netherlands	4,869.43	5,031.43
Bilateral		SIDA	110.00	143.84
Bilateral		Spain	148.30	0.00
Bilateral		Switzerland		231.00
Bilateral		UK	611.81	1,590.65
Bilateral		USAID	228,455.00	253,930.00
Multilateral	Non-UN System	Islamic Dev. Bank		0.00
Multilateral	Non-UN System	Montreal Protocol	482.88	2.10
Multilateral	UN System	UNDP	122.60	53.38
Multilateral	UN System	UPU	25.67	0.00
		Sub- Total Investment-related TC	247,032.73	274,095.97
Programme/Budgetary Aid or BOP Support				
Bilateral		Italy	0.00	30,958.36
Bilateral		USAID	183,533.00	185,591.00
Multilateral	Non-UN System	Arab Monetary Fund	246,345.23	117,396.14
		Sub- Total Programme/Budgetary Aid or BOP Support	429,878.23	333,945.50
Technical Cooperation				
Bilateral		CIDA	1,072.54	948.39
Bilateral		DANIDA	4,436.70	3,285.94
Bilateral		Dutch Trust Fund		35.91
Bilateral		Finland	3,224.19	4,781.87
Bilateral		Germany	6,964.44	6,795.86
Bilateral		Greece		122.63
Bilateral		Ireland	67.17	49.01
Bilateral		Italy	2,112.21	3,324.49
Bilateral		Japan	8,310.33	7,446.67
Bilateral		KOICA	511.00	1,596.40
Bilateral		Netherlands	6,549.03	6,782.43
Bilateral		Norway		336.00
Bilateral		SIDA	972.00	138.36
Technical Cooperation				
Bilateral		Spain	1,582.96	437.73
Bilateral		Switzerland	707.05	2,778.10

Bilateral		UK	1,105.72	1,402.29
Bilateral		USAID	146,907.52	148,472.90
Multilateral	Non-UN System	Arab Monetary Fund	1,907.02	0.00
Multilateral	Non-UN System	CDC		661.30
Multilateral	Non-UN System	European Commission	9,250.75	18,236.10
Multilateral	Non-UN System	Montreal Protocol	100.20	152.70
Multilateral	UN System	AGFUND	242.45	1.88
Multilateral	UN System	FAO	338.43	311.31
Multilateral	UN System	IFAD		0.00
Multilateral	UN System	ILO	129.50	110.38
Multilateral	UN System	UNDP	4,360.77	2,718.23
Multilateral	UN System	UNESCO	96.99	0.00
Multilateral	UN System	UNFPA	2,409.49	44.51
Multilateral	UN System	UNICEF	3,336.24	2,653.50
Multilateral	UN System	UNIDO	256.58	12.63
Multilateral	UN System	UNIFEM	61.39	95.64
Multilateral	UN System	UNODC	24.08	25.02
Multilateral	UN System	WHO	1,173.00	1,026.20
Multilateral	UN System	World Bank		285.70
NGO		Ford Foundation		23.34
Other		US Fund		328.20
		Sub- Total Technical Cooperation	208,543.88	215,421.62

**Table (9) External Assistance Disbursements by SECTOR and SUB-SECTOR, 2001-2002
(Thousands US\$)**

Sector Name	Sub-Sector Name	2001	2002
ACTION RELATING TO DEBT	Action relating to debt	23.34	0.00
	Debt for development swap		31,037.80
	Rescheduling and refinancing	23.34	0.00
Sub-Total ACTION RELATING TO DEBT		46.68	31,037.80
ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS			65.70
	Administrative costs	234.36	1,726.57
Sub-Total ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS		281.04	32,830.07
AGRICULTURE	Agricultural water resources	65,402.10	96,933.85
	Agricultural inputs	70,726.45	80,400.30
	Agricultural policy and administrative management	43,074.24	69,060.99
	Agricultural land resources	5,783.72	25,875.37
	Agricultural financial services	6,768.05	3,241.48
	Agricultural research	2,834.09	2,526.78
	Agricultural services	2,230.33	2,278.54
	Plant and post-harvest protection and pest control	1,493.08	1,437.54
	Agricultural development	5,562.63	947.77
	Food crop production	518.30	688.91
	Livestock/veterinary services	343.89	590.02
	Agricultural co-operatives	327.90	310.35
	Agricultural education/training	242.43	237.29
	Agricultural extension	65.21	80.61
Sub-Total AGRICULTURE		210,414.42	284,667.73
BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES		248,252.26	117,396.14
	Financial policy and administrative management	66,213.09	58,787.68
	Monetary institutions	60,988.26	54,404.53
	Formal sector financial intermediaries	11,555.51	11,985.86
	Informal/semi-formal financial intermediaries	1,654.03	1,853.63
Sub-Total BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES		388,663.15	244,427.84
BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	Business services	20,391.25	18,990.83
	Privatization	10,961.15	15,854.25
Sub-Total BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES		31,354.40	36,168.08
COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE		17.91	79.44
	Food aid/Food security programmes	6,213.15	0.00
	Import support (capital goods)	4,907.94	0.00
	Structural adjustment	83.05	0.00
Sub-Total BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES		11,222.05	79.44
COMMUNICATIONS	Telecommunications	21,945.30	45,771.50
	Communications policy and administrative management	2,542.90	4,909.06
	Radio/television/print media	166.57	23.67
		156.75	0.00
Sub-Total COMMUNICATIONS		24,811.52	50,704.23
CONSTRUCTION	Construction policy and administrative management	1,309.59	765.49
Sub-Total CONSTRUCTION		1,309.59	765.49
EDUCATION	Education facilities and training	57,756.04	30,727.82
	Primary education	25,684.19	13,179.88
		450.00	7,380.00
	Teacher training	12,284.24	5,668.55
		8,519.82	5,291.05
	Vocational training	2,597.27	2,992.08
	Basic life skills for youth and adults	1,750.26	2,194.20
	Higher education	3,036.41	2,106.18
	Education policy and administrative management	4,441.31	1,521.42
		623.53	768.62
		1,075.73	661.50
	Early childhood education		629.12
	Advanced technical and managerial training	558.45	546.15
	Educational research		80.91
Sub-Total EDUCATION		118,777.25	73,747.48
EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE		1,293.14	1,766.32
	Emergency/distress relief		84.25
Sub-Total EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE		1,293.14	1,850.57
ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	Gas-fired power plants		39,515.23
	Power generation/renewable sources	28,553.42	29,672.40
	Power generation/non-renewable sources	11,928.69	17,500.14
	Wind power	7,456.01	14,518.77
	Electrical transmission/ distribution	24,482.10	9,473.51

	Energy policy and administrative management	5,429.43	4,278.21	
		194.60	217.47	
	Energy education/training	127.50	176.52	
Sub-Total ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY		78,171.75	115,352.25	
FORESTRY	Forestry policy and administrative management		36.99	
	Forestry research		27.74	
	Forestry development	486.97	0.00	
Sub-Total FORESTRY		486.97	64.73	
GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Legal and judicial development	3,460.66	3,293.64	
	Strengthening civil society	5,871.64	3,243.27	
	Economic and development policy/Planning	2,481.71	3,213.17	
	Government administration	1,348.04	948.81	
		669.29	784.97	
	Human rights	153.01	385.38	
	Public sector financial management	217.31	150.06	
	Land mine clearance	8.99	10.80	
Sub-Total GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY		14,210.65	12,030.10	
HEALTH	Health policy and administrative management	9,070.37	11,113.42	
	Basic health infrastructure	7,925.02	10,642.97	
	Infectious disease control	7,999.51	7,920.22	
	Health education	6,491.45	7,038.86	
	Health personnel development	6,742.86	6,629.00	
	Medical services	9,945.70	5,827.70	
	Medical education/training	1,811.10	3,914.85	
	Medical research	1,795.60	1,893.47	
	Basic health care	1,514.48	1,736.48	
		564.82	710.50	
		Basic nutrition	48.23	467.16
			554.86	401.71
		544.74	0.00	
Sub-Total HEALTH		55,008.74	58,296.34	
INDUSTRY	SME development	13,341.50	143,430.02	
	Industrial development	70,789.64	81,996.70	
		4,197.30	1,121.12	
	Chemicals	213.22	972.52	
	Industrial policy and administrative management	1,108.24	747.13	
	Fertilizer plants	674.60	682.78	
	Forest industries		571.12	
	Basic metal industries	52,036.94	376.71	
	Agro-industries	61.78	313.60	
	Textiles, leather and substitutes	351.96	47.40	
	Technological research and development	3,895.75	0.00	
Sub-Total INDUSTRY		146,670.93	230,259.10	
MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINING	Mineral/mining policy and administrative management	29.92	100.93	
Sub-Total MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINING		29.92	100.93	
MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Environmental policy and administrative management	25,817.73	38,203.75	
	Biosphere protection	19,358.50	7,882.35	
	Bio-diversity	3,719.23	3,275.26	
	Urban development and management	2,516.77	3,225.31	
	Multisector aid for basic social services	1,377.64	2,513.06	
	Women in development	3,017.83	2,338.54	
	Environmental education/ training	1,991.22	2,035.96	
	Rural development	1,691.62	1,422.72	
	Non-agricultural alternative development	526.75	1,400.00	
		312.46	1,238.94	
	Site preservation	371.71	725.92	
		1,487.05	713.34	
		70.15	81.07	
		Multisector education/training		56.17
		Multisector aid	3,654.08	0.00
Sub-Total MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING		65,912.74	65,112.39	
OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES			3,510.17	
	General government services	7,189.92	2,492.93	
	Employment policy and administrative management	26,321.05	1,498.77	
	Culture and recreation	548.45	600.63	
		534.17	394.28	
	Research/scientific institutions	249.12	309.85	
	Statistical capacity building	158.10	281.75	
	Social/ welfare services	12,874.87	257.75	
			115.50	
			2.79	

	Low-cost housing	8,100.00	0.00
Sub-Total OTHER SOCIAL	INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	55,975.68	9,464.42
	Family planning	16,483.34	16,808.63
	Population policy and administrative management	3,482.82	4,262.72
	Personnel development for population and reproductive health	4,805.67	3,680.86
	Reproductive health care	1,570.52	340.80
		79.94	68.61
	Support to local and regional NGO's	740.13	63.00
	Support to national NGO's	81.69	33.46
	STD control including HIV/AIDS	2.41	32.50
Sub-Total SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS		27,246.52	25,290.58
		8,400.00	0.00
TOURISM	Tourism policy and administrative management	14,185.38	303.14
Sub-Total TOURISM		22,585.38	303.14
	Export promotion	81,245.88	86,005.30
TRADE	Trade policy and administrative management	56,154.14	52,138.41
Sub-Total TRADE		137,400.02	138,143.71
	Transport policy and administrative management	4,301.57	5,904.97
	Rail transport	48,303.00	3,070.55
	Road transport	6,392.67	31.75
	Education and training in transport and storage	12.73	4.68
	Air transport	179.12	0.00
	Water transport	280.09	0.00
Sub-Total TRANSPORT AND STORAGE		59,469.18	9,011.95
		1,194.21	1,713.80
UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED	Promotion of development awareness	106.76	58.56
	Sectors not specified	41.86	15.40
Sub-Total UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED		1,342.83	1,787.76
	Water supply and sanitation - large systems	140,802.57	124,605.51
	Water resources policy and administrative management	17,703.36	17,427.43
	Waste management/disposal	7,606.13	7,718.22
	Water supply and sanitation - small systems	2,457.00	3,353.58
		1,369.92	984.63
	Water resources protection	3,869.97	640.50
	Education and training in water supply and sanitation	502.44	563.67
Sub-Total WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION		174,311.39	155,293.54

Table (10) External Assistance Disbursements by DONOR and GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION, 2001-2002
(In Thousands US\$)

Donor Name	Location Name	2001	2002
I. Bilateral System			
Abu Dhabi Fund	Alexandria	2300	3130
	Aswan	1	27709
	Cairo	43900	11960
Sub-total Abu Dhabi Fund		46201	42799
Australia	Cairo	9.47	0
	Minya	1.67	0
	Suhag	1.67	0
Sub-total Australia		12.81	0
CIDA	Central Government		3275.4
	NationWide	7071.05	205.84
	Alexandria	21.53	79.95
	Assyout	169.51	727.85
	Aswan		134.6
	Behera		25.84
	Beni-Suef	231.85	298.64
	Cairo	253.38	375.23
	Dakhalia	1450.49	1101.03
	Damietta		25.84
	Fayoum		96.34
	Gharbia		25.84
	Giza	357.74	655
	Ismailia		296.53
	Kafr-El Sheikh		25.84
	Kalyoubia		25.84
	Luxor		25.84
	Matrouh		25.84
	Menoufia		25.84
	Minya		367.03
	New Valley		25.84
	North Sinai		25.84
	Port-Said		25.84
	Qena	312.14	930.15
	Red Sea		25.84
	Sharkia		25.84
	South Sinai		25.84
	Suez		25.84
	Suhag	401.35	930.15
	Sub-total CIDA		10269.04
DANIDA	Central Government		1703.6
	NationWide	4917.58	402.39
	Alexandria		142.55
	Assyout		142.55
	Aswan	2381.94	2515.28
	Behera		142.55
	Beni-Suef	451.69	603.51
	Cairo	451.69	158.46
	Dakhalia		142.55
	Damietta		142.55
	Fayoum	451.69	142.55
	Gharbia		142.55
	Giza		142.55
	Ismailia	2835.07	1484.84
	Kafr-El Sheikh		142.55
	Kalyoubia		713.67
	Luxor		142.55
	Matrouh		142.55
	Menoufia		142.55
	Minya		142.55
New Valley		142.55	
North Sinai		142.55	
Port-Said		142.55	

	Qena		236.11
	Red Sea		142.55
	Sharkia		142.55
	South Sinai		142.55
	Suez	3147.41	2042.15
	Suhag		236.11
Sub-total DANIDA		14637.07	12804.57
	Assyout		7.18
	Aswan		7.18
	Cairo		7.18
	Luxor		7.18
	Minya		7.18
Dutch Trust Fund			
Sub-total Dutch Trust Fund		0	35.9
	Central Government		9.17
	NationWide	223.9	923.8
	Alexandria	223.9	668.43
	Behera		212.04
	Beni-Suef	1343.41	1792.86
	Cairo	985.17	890.39
	Ismailia	447.8	285.19
Finland			
Sub-total Finland		3224.18	4781.88
	NationWide	5410.75	0
	Alexandria	1095.02	0
	Assyout	20.29	0
	Aswan	3582.44	0
	Behera	0	0
	Beni-Suef	647.22	0
	Cairo	16230.81	0
	Dakhalia	0	0
	Damietta	0	0
	Fayoum	179.12	0
	Gharbia	0	0
	Giza	288.97	0
	Ismailia	89.56	0
	Kafr-El Sheikh	0	0
	Kalyoubia	0	0
	Menoufia	0	0
	Minya	20.29	0
	Qena	179.12	0
	Sharkia	0	0
	Suhag	20.29	0
France			
Sub-total France		27763.88	0
	NationWide	16309.88	11256.77
	Alexandria	2672.98	1099.56
	Assyout	11568.49	7346.87
	Aswan	358.24	589.25
	Behera	7576.78	3158.67
	Beni-Suef	855.14	387.98
	Cairo	13299.73	4402.14
	Dakhalia	5965.6	5518.34
	Fayoum	1238.41	260.88
	Gharbia	137.34	154.79
	Giza	953.05	962.91
	Ismailia	436.64	749.92
	Kafr-El Sheikh	5540.54	5490.25
	Kalyoubia	197.06	240.99
	Menoufia	499.33	595.43
	Minya	156.4	223.58
	Qena	4451.12	469.19
	Sharkia	499.33	466.71
	Suez	4550.81	12513.95
	Suhag	11568.49	7346.87
Germany			
Sub-total Germany		88835.36	63235.05
	Central Government		111.4
Greece	Alexandria		90.8

	Cairo		4.68
Sub-total Greece		0	206.88
Ireland	Alexandria	22.39	16.33
	Cairo	22.39	16.33
	Minya	22.39	16.33
Sub-total Ireland		67.17	48.99
Italy	Central Government		30958.36
	NationWide	6789.48	466.51
	Alexandria	78.42	344.41
	Assyout	26.87	0
	Aswan	26.87	0
	Behera	236.44	299.68
	Cairo	286.59	425.93
	Dakhalia		0
	Fayoum	89.56	774.1
	Giza	722.48	1343.01
	Ismailia		0
	Kafr-El Sheikh		0
	Kalyoubia	0	0
	Matrouh	107.47	129.85
	Minya	393.27	552.9
	North Sinai	35.82	0
	Qena	157.63	199.79
	Red Sea		0
	Sharkia		0
	Suhag	35.82	96.42
Sub-total Italy		8986.72	35590.96
Japan	Central Government		6277.57
	NationWide	4803.39	0
	Alexandria	2245.06	3082
	Assyout	89.38	86.35
	Aswan	89.38	114.74
	Beni-Suef	15635.68	983.39
	Cairo	8660.49	3729.88
	Dakhalia	104.28	100.74
	Gharbia	136.49	100.74
	Giza	736.56	39.06
	Ismailia	2309.62	8.91
	Kafr-El Sheikh		1151.28
	Kalyoubia		31.75
	Luxor	0	0
	Menoufia	22.57	0
	Minya	93.43	0
	North Sinai	2300.73	0
	Port-Said	0	31.75
	Qena	0	0
	Red Sea	89.38	86.35
	Sharkia	8.89	8.91
	South Sinai	0	0
	Suez	134.07	129.52
Suhag	0	0	
Sub-total Japan		37459.4	15962.94
KOICA	Cairo	511	1596.4
Sub-total KOICA		511	1596.4
Kuwait Fund	Central Government		0
	NationWide	19597.17	0
	Alexandria		0
	Behera		0
	Beni-Suef		0
	Cairo	15351.12	13450.01
	Fayoum		0
	Ismailia		0
	Kafr-El Sheikh		0
	Kalyoubia		0
Menoufia		0	

	Minya		0
	North Sinai	1037.02	207.06
	Qena		0
	Sharkia		0
	South Sinai	1037.02	207.06
	Suhag		0
Sub-total Kuwait Fund		37022.33	13864.13
	Central Government		10191.42
	NationWide	13947.37	0
	Alexandria	408.66	163.04
	Assyout	39.22	65.51
	Aswan	65.49	944.78
	Behera		10.31
	Beni-Suef		62.44
	Cairo	39.22	93.92
	Fayoum	4993.02	5034.77
	Giza		20.62
	Minya	39.22	66.54
	Qena	39.22	45.92
Netherlands	Suhag	39.22	52.1
Sub-total Netherlands		19610.64	16751.37
	Alexandria		296
Norway	Cairo		40
Sub-total Norway		0	336
	Assyout		0
	Dakhalia		0
	Damietta		0
	Menoufia		0
	Minya		0
	North Sinai	700	0
Saudi Fund	South Sinai	700	0
Sub-total Saudi Fund		1400	0
	NationWide	349	196.1
	Alexandria	32.35	0
	Beni-Suef	180.65	0
	Cairo	321.45	73.49
	Luxor	47	12.6
SIDA	Minya	180.65	0
Sub-total SIDA		1111.1	282.19
Spain	NationWide	44424.78	0
	Alexandria	529.41	38.23
	Assyout	31.79	76.72
	Aswan		10.09
	Behera		10.09
	Beni-Suef	63.58	143.34
	Cairo	801.94	441.98
	Dakhalia		10.09
	Damietta		10.09
	Fayoum		297.82
	Gharbia		10.09
	Giza		10.09
	Ismailia		10.09
	Kafr-El Sheikh		10.09
	Kalyoubia		10.09
	Luxor	31.79	76.72
	Matrouh		10.09
	Menoufia		10.09
	Minya	82.07	161.81
	New Valley		10.09
	North Sinai		10.09
	Port-Said		10.09
	Qena	31.79	76.72
	Red Sea		10.09
	Sharkia		10.09
	South Sinai		10.09

	Suez		10.09
	Suhag	31.79	76.72
Sub-total Spain		46028.94	1571.68
	Central Government		2961.69
	NationWide	499.5	0
	Alexandria	552.89	471.4
	Assyout	1333.04	922.63
	Aswan	660.28	488.28
	Behera	60.9	78.61
	Beni-Suef	920.05	1901.29
	Cairo	1659.29	871.06
	Dakhalia	110.79	119.1
	Fayoum	324.9	170.12
	Gharbia		11.41
	Giza	197.66	218.66
	Ismailia	91.19	202.27
	Kafr-El Sheikh		0
	Kalyoubia	48.58	93.48
	Luxor	670.51	444.2
	Matrouh	121.92	143.03
	Menoufia		11.41
	Minya	1378.93	1405.68
	New Valley	13.09	258.14
	North Sinai	190.94	158.57
	Port-Said	116.26	41.09
	Qena	954.98	785.01
	Sharkia		0
	South Sinai		57.75
Switzerland	Suhag	804.54	844.59
Sub-total Switzerland		10710.24	12659.47
	NationWide	283.18	0
	Alexandria	77.29	28.72
	Assyout		7.18
	Aswan		154.18
	Beni-Suef		154.18
	Cairo	745.25	588.33
	Dakhalia	152.95	397.66
	Damietta	152.95	397.66
	Fayoum		154.18
	Qena	152.95	559.02
UK	Suhag	152.95	551.84
Sub-total UK		1717.52	2992.95
	Central Government		192.9
	NationWide	609858.75	653897.28
	Alexandria	27010.95	52149.62
	Assyout	1	724.68
	Aswan	22653.81	19892.07
	Behera	743.04	754.26
	Beni-Suef	7074.46	8682.66
	Cairo	19316.85	15788.85
	Dakhalia	20229.64	17296.94
	Damietta	160.5	181.75
	Fayoum	8755.58	10523.53
	Giza	4947.73	8091.28
	Ismailia	1481.04	1344.06
	Kalyoubia	4009.64	7004.66
	Luxor	21910.77	19137.81
	Menoufia	5004.25	3924.75
	Minya	11437.66	13471.01
	Port-Said		0
	Qena	1841.62	2085.8
	Red Sea	3266.6	6250.4
	Sharkia	903.54	936.01
	Suez		0
USAID	Suhag	6685.38	5828.8

Sub-total USAID		777292.81	848159.12
Sub-total Bilateral		1,132,861.21	1,083,540.82
II. Multilateral Non-UN System			
African Development Bank	NationWide	670	120000
	Assyout	500.1	0
	Aswan	640.85	140.75
	Behera	3042.87	140.75
	Beni-Suef	500.1	0
	Cairo	380	79.98
	Fayoum	500.1	0
	Kafr-El Sheikh	140.75	140.75
	Minya	500.1	0
	North Sinai	140.75	140.75
	Qena	500.1	247.33
	Red Sea	14000	0
Suez		247.33	
Sub-total African Development Bank		21515.72	121137.64
Arab Fund	Central Government		2260.6
	NationWide	29432.58	5767.6
	Alexandria	43130.76	244.43
	Cairo		6138.22
	Ismailia	230.6	512.65
	North Sinai	230.6	512.65
	Port-Said	230.6	512.65
	Sharkia	230.6	512.65
	South Sinai	230.6	512.65
	Suez	230.6	512.65
Sub-total Arab Fund		73946.94	17486.75
Arab Monetary Fund	Central Government		117396.14
	NationWide	248252.26	0
Sub-total Arab Monetary Fund		248252.26	117396.14
EIB	Central Government		53901.21
	NationWide	0	0
	Alexandria	0	0
	Beni-Suef	0	0
	Cairo	9672.58	7769.71
	Giza		0
	Minya	0	0
	Qena		9361.1
	Red Sea	0	0
	South Sinai	0	0
Suhag		9361.1	
Sub-total EIB		9672.58	80393.12
European Commission	Central Government		18236.1
	NationWide	19990.09	0
	Alexandria	1505.8	3429.38
	Assyout	215.02	188.57
	Aswan	1903.47	105.95
	Behera	3542.29	1470.25
	Beni-Suef	2042.88	213.07
	Cairo	104.04	100.36
	Dakhalia	2213.5	326.55
	Damietta	2074.08	219.43
	Fayoum	1927.05	125.74
	Gharbia	2052.59	211.3
	Giza	440.42	328.21
	Ismailia	1979.39	128.86
	Kafr-El Sheikh	1903.47	105.95
	Kalyoubia	1955.49	144.66
	Luxor	1834.8	58.22
	Matrouh	18.39	34.83
	Menoufia	1647.98	3523.95
	Minya	2019.3	193.27
New Valley	46.83	53.74	

	North Sinai	40.23	51.75
	Port-Said	11.79	32.83
	Qena	3274.55	2140.81
	Red Sea		22.93
	Sharkia	2244.34	321.54
	South Sinai	2807.28	3833.65
	Suez	11.79	1664.02
	Suhag	4631.24	3810.71
Sub-total European Commission		62438.1	41076.63
	NationWide		0
	Aswan		0
	Behera	1799.08	1345.48
	Cairo	402.32	3332.05
	Gharbia	1799.08	1345.48
	Minya	1799.08	1345.48
	Qena	1799.08	1345.48
Islamic Dev. Bank			
Sub-total Islamic Dev. Bank		7598.64	8713.97
	Central Government		32.09
	NationWide	8.35	0
	Aswan		59.88
	Cairo	375.96	62.83
	Sharkia	198.78	0
Montreal Protocol			
Sub-total Montreal Protocol		583.09	154.8
AGFUND	Cairo	242.45	1.88
Sub-total AGFUND		242.45	1.88
Sub-total Multilateral Non-UN system		424,249.78	386,360.93
III. Multilateral UN System			
	NationWide	102.19	52.79
	Alexandria		36.39
	Assyout		1.62
	Aswan		1.62
	Behera		1.62
	Beni-Suef		1.62
	Cairo	65.21	89.18
	Dakhalia		1.62
	Damietta		1.62
	Fayoum		1.62
	Gharbia		1.62
	Giza		1.62
	Ismailia		1.62
	Kafr-El Sheikh	36.98	1.62
	Kalyoubia		1.62
	Luxor		1.62
	Matrouh		1.62
	Menoufia		1.62
	Minya		1.62
	New Valley	134.05	1.62
	North Sinai		1.62
	Port-Said		1.62
	Qena		1.62
	Red Sea		47.85
	Sharkia		1.62
	South Sinai		47.85
	Suez		1.62
	Suhag		1.62
	Alexandria		0
	Suhag		0
FAO			
Sub-total FAO		338.43	311.32
ILO	NationWide	129.5	110.38
Sub-total ILO		129.5	110.38
UNDP	Central Government		1349.71
	NationWide	2319.05	5.26
	Alexandria	1.4	11.72
	Assyout	1.4	17.13
	Aswan		16.83

	Behera		11.72
	Beni-Suef		11.72
	Cairo	736.84	150.67
	Dakhalia		11.72
	Damietta		11.72
	Fayoum	3.34	16.77
	Gharbia	11.23	18.04
	Giza	13.17	18.04
	Ismailia	100.93	18.04
	Kafr-El Sheikh	102.7	88.17
	Kalyoubia	1.4	11.72
	Luxor	122.6	70.4
	Matrouh	101.3	91.42
	Menoufia	1.4	11.72
	Minya	3.88	17.85
	New Valley	44.89	164.9
	North Sinai	116.26	140.12
	Port-Said	757.74	341.27
	Qena		13.53
	Red Sea	0	13.21
	Sharkia	1.4	26.02
	South Sinai	42.4	86.6
	Suez		11.72
	Suhag		13.53
Sub-total UNDP		4483.33	2771.27
UNESCO	NationWide	96.99	0
	New Valley		0
	North Sinai		0
	South Sinai		0
Sub-total UNESCO		96.99	0
UNFPA	NationWide	770.29	0
	Assyout	447.14	4.45
	Aswan	13.9	4.45
	Behera	13.9	4.45
	Beni-Suef	13.9	4.45
	Cairo	433.23	0
	Fayoum	13.9	4.45
	Gharbia	13.9	4.45
	Giza	100.17	0
	Kafr-El Sheikh	13.9	4.45
	Kalyoubia	114.07	4.45
	Minya	447.14	4.45
Suhag	13.9	4.45	
Sub-total UNFPA		2409.34	44.5
UNHCR	Cairo	1264.79	1740.66
Sub-total UNHCR		1264.79	1740.66
UNICEF	NationWide	2483.23	0
	Alexandria	97.48	126.3
	Assyout	173.24	195.85
	Behera		6.54
	Beni-Suef	29.17	64.57
	Cairo	97.48	121.74
	Fayoum	29.17	62.61
	Giza		15.88
	Ismailia		2.8
	Luxor	7.12	0
	Minya	44.06	73.05
	Qena	151.17	124.55
	Suhag	207.27	108.68
Sub-total UNICEF		3319.39	902.57
UNIDO	Alexandria	38.78	12.63
	Cairo	135.42	0
	Kalyoubia	41.19	0
	Sharkia	41.19	0

Sub-total UNIDO		256.58	12.63
UNIFEM	Central Government		95.64
	NationWide	61.39	0
Sub-total UNIFEM		61.39	95.64
UNODC	Alexandria	12.04	12.51
	Cairo	12.04	12.51
	Giza		0
	Ismailia		0
Sub-total UNODC		24.08	25.02
UPU	Central Government		0
	Alexandria	4.36	0
	Cairo	16.94	0
	Port-Said	4.36	0
Sub-total UPU		25.66	0
WFP	Aswan	1847.14	0
	Behera	2975	0
	Matrouh	400	0
	North Sinai	693.71	0
	South Sinai	297.3	0
Sub-total WFP		6213.15	0
WHO	Central Government		40
	NationWide	1133	0
	Alexandria	20	57.58
	Assyout		42.58
	Aswan		42.58
	Behera		42.58
	Beni-Suef		42.58
	Cairo	20	57.58
	Dakhalia		42.58
	Damietta		42.58
	Fayoum		42.58
	Gharbia		42.58
	Giza		42.58
	Ismailia		42.58
	Kafr-El Sheikh		42.58
	Kalyoubia		42.58
	Luxor		42.58
	Matrouh		42.58
	Menoufia		42.58
	Minya		42.58
	New Valley		42.58
	North Sinai		42.58
	Port-Said		42.58
Qena		42.58	
Red Sea		42.58	
Sharkia		42.58	
South Sinai		42.58	
Suez		42.58	
Suhag		42.58	
Sub-total WHO		1173	1219.66
World Bank	Central Government		285.7
	NationWide	26490	4900
	Alexandria	0	1076.7
	Assyout	66.66	1398.9
	Aswan	373.06	1605.56
	Behera	4906.4	10816.7
	Beni-Suef	373.06	1605.56
	Cairo	0	1110.04
	Dakhalia	766.01	1851.7
	Damietta	306.4	1491.7
	Fayoum	613.06	1605.56
	Gharbia	306.4	1316.7
Giza	66.66	1398.9	

	Ismailia	306.4	1316.7
	Kafr-El Sheikh	5662.41	11416.7
	Kalyoubia	306.4	1525.04
	Luxor	373.06	1605.56
	Matrouh	5206.4	1316.7
	Menoufia	0	1076.7
	Minya	373.06	1605.56
	New Valley		1076.7
	North Sinai	306.4	1316.7
	Port-Said		1076.7
	Qena	613.06	1638.9
	Red Sea	306.4	1316.7
	Sharkia	919.21	1971.7
	South Sinai	306.4	1316.7
	Suez	240	1076.7
	Suhag	773.06	4438.9
Sub-total World Bank		49959.97	65556.38
	Assyout		4.67
	Aswan		4.67
	Cairo		4.67
	Luxor		4.67
Ford Foundation	Minya		4.67
Sub-total Ford Foundation		0	23.35
US Fund	Central Government		328.2
Sub-total US Fund		0	328.2
Sub-Total Multilateral UN System		69755.6	73141.58
Grand Total		1,626,866.59	1,543,043.33

Annexes

Annex A

Definition of Terms³⁴

Amortisation Period – Period from date of commitment to date of last payment.

Approval – An approval is a firm obligation supported by the appropriation or the availability of public funds. The government of the reporting country undertakes to furnish resources of a specified amount under specified financial terms and conditions and for specified purposes. Approvals are considered to be made on the date the loan or grant agreement (specifying amount, financial terms and conditions and purpose of loan or grant) is signed. For certain special disbursements, e.g., emergency contributions, etc., the disbursement date should be taken as the date of approval. (Also, see Commitment).

Beneficiary Institution – The beneficiary institution is the institution receiving the assistance of the development activity. There may be several such beneficiary institutions for any one project. A recipient government department or ministry may be a beneficiary institution. The beneficiary institution should not be confused with the responsible ministry.

Central Government – projects operating in ministries or central agencies which indirectly serves all the 26 governorates.

Co-financing – Modality of co-operation by which financing of projects and programmes is provided from more than one source, other than the recipient government. Co-financing arrangements may consist of third party cost sharing or a trust-fund modality.

Commitment – A commitment is a firm obligation expressed in an agreement or equivalent contract and supported by the availability of public funds, undertaken by the donor, to furnish assistance of a specified amount under agreed financial terms and conditions and for specific purposes, for the benefit of the recipient country. (Also, see Approval).

Disbursements – Disbursements represent the actual international transfer of financial resources. They may be recorded at one of several stages: provision of goods and services, placing of funds at the disposal of the recipient in an earmarked fund or account, payment by the donor of invoices on behalf of the recipient, etc. For definitions of gross and net disbursements, see guidelines for completing the Donor Profile Questionnaire on External Assistance

Donor – The origin of funds for development assistance (multilateral, bilateral and non-governmental organisations).

Executing Institution – The executing institution is the institution actually executing the programme or project, from its inception to its completion. This includes the delivery of inputs as well as ensuring that the project meets its objective. A subcontractor is not an executing institution. The executing institution can be the donor itself, the recipient government, or an intermediary institution executing the project on behalf of the donor.

Extension of Projects – Any project that extends its life due to receiving additional funds, or for adding new additional objectives to the original ones which also requires additional funds. This is different than the presence of delays, which might utilise additional funds.

External Assistance – External assistance for UNDP reporting purposes consists of Official Development Assistance (ODA), including emergency and relief assistance, and external non-governmental organisation assistance.

Grace Period – Interval from approval to first repayment of principal.

³⁴ These definitions are derived from DECODE, *Methodology Documentation of DECODE Survey 2002/2003*. Unpublished.

Nationwide – projects operating physically in ALL 26 governorates.

Official Development Assistance (ODA) – Official Development Assistance is defined as those flows to developing countries and multilateral institutions provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies, each transaction of which meets the following tests:

- ODA is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective;
- ODA is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25 per cent (calculated at a rate of discount of 10 per cent).

To calculate the grant element of a loan, the present value at the market rate of interest of each repayment is ascertained. The excess of the loan's face value over the sum of these present values, expressed as a percentage of the face value, is the "grant element" of the loan. For operating purposes, the market rate is taken as 10 per cent. Thus, the grant element is nil for a loan carrying an interest rate of 10 per cent; it is 100 per cent for a grant; and it lies between these two limits for a soft loan.

In general, a loan will not convey a grant element of over 25 per cent if its maturity is less than 10 years, unless its interest rate is well below 5 per cent. If the face value of a loan is multiplied by its grant element, the result is referred to as the grant equivalent of that loan.

Parallel Financing – The presence of multi-donors funding the same project parallel to each other and not complementing each other, not necessarily finding the same specific objectives.

Reporting Year – The reporting year corresponds to the year for which information is collected.

Responsible Ministry – The responsible Ministry is the entity in the recipient country's government, which has the overall recipient government responsibility for the implementation of the project. It can consequently be said to be the recipient government counterpart of the executing institution.

Sector – The substantive sector in which the project or activity has been classified using a standard classification system.

Types of Assistance:

- **Emergency and Relief Assistance (ERA)** – The provision of resources aimed at immediately relieving distress and improving the well being of populations affected by natural or man-made disasters. Food aid for humanitarian and emergency purposes is included in this category. Emergency and relief assistance is usually not related either to national development efforts, or to enhancing national capacity. Although it is recorded as ODA, its focus is on humanitarian assistance and not on development co-operation as such.
- **Food Aid (FOA)** – The provision of food for human consumption, for developmental purposes including grants and loans for the purchase of food. Associated costs such as transport, storage, distribution, etc., are also included in this category, as well as donor-supplied, food-related items such as animal food and agricultural inputs related to food growing when these are part of a food aid programme.
- **Free standing Technical Co-operation (FTC)** – The provision of resources aimed at the transfer of technical and managerial skills and know-how or of technology for the purpose of building up national capacity to undertake development activities, without reference to the implementation of any specific investment project(s). Free standing technical co-operation includes pre-investment activities, such as feasibility studies, when the investment itself has not yet been approved or funding not yet secured.
- **Investment Project Assistance (IPA)** – The provision of financing, in cash or in kind, for specific capital investment projects, i.e., projects that create productive capital which can generate new goods or services. Also known as capital assistance. Investment project assistance may have a technical co-operation component (in which case the code is IPT).

- **Investment-related Technical Co-operation (ITC)** – The provision of resources, as a separately identifiable activity, directly aimed at strengthening the capacity to execute specific investment projects. Included under investment-related technical co-operation would be pre-investment type activities directly related to the implementation of an approved investment project.
- **Programme/budgetary Aid or Balance-of-payments Support (PBB)** – The provision of assistance which is not cast in terms of specific investment or technical co-operation projects but which is instead provided in the context of broader development programme and macro-economic objectives and/or which is provided for the specific purpose of supporting the recipient's balance-of-payments position and making available foreign exchange. This category includes non-food commodity input assistance in kind and financial grants and loans to pay for commodity inputs. It also includes resources ascribed to public debt forgiveness.

Terms of Assistance:

- **Debt Swap Disbursements** – These operations may be debt for nature, debt for aid, debt for equity swaps or other local currency debt swaps. These swaps often involve the sale of the debt by the creditor government to an investor who in turn sells the debt to the debtor government in return for shares in a local company or for local currency to be used in projects in the country.
- **Grant** – A grant is the same as the provision of funds by a donor that do not require reimbursement from the recipient government. This includes "grant-like" flows, i.e. loans for which the original commitment stipulates that service payments (in local currency) are to be made into an account in the borrowing country to the benefit of that country (see Revolving funds).
- **Loan** – The provision of resources, excluding food or other bulk commodities, for relief or development purposes, including import procurement programmes, which must be repaid according to conditions established at the time of the loan agreement or as subsequently agreed.
 - Loan, concessional - The provision of funds by a donor as a loan which conveys a minimum 25 per cent grant element, thus qualifying it as an ODA transaction (see ODA).
 - Loan, non-concessional - Any other funds being provided by the donor that must be reimbursed over a period of time under terms which are not recorded as ODA. Data on these loans are not to be included in the DCR.

Annex B

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Targets, and Indicators³⁵

The MDGs were agreed upon at the United Nations Millennium Summit in September 2000.

Goals and targets	Indicators
<p>Goal 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day</p> <p>Target 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1. Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) a day ^a • 1a. Poverty headcount ratio (percentage of population below national poverty line) * • 2. Poverty gap ratio (<i>incidence x depth of poverty</i>) • 3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption • 4. Prevalence of underweight in children (under five years of age) • 5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption
<p>Goal 2 Achieve universal primary education Target 3: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6. Net enrollment ratio in primary education • 7a. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 • 7b. Primary completion rate* • 8. Literacy rate of 15 to 24-year-olds
<p>Goal 3 Promote gender equality and empower women Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and in all levels of education no later than 2015</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9. Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary, and tertiary education • 10. Ratio of literate women to men ages 15- to 24 • 11. Share of women in wage employment in the nonagricultural sector • 12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament
<p>Goal 4 Reduce child mortality Target 5: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13. Under-five mortality rate • 14. Infant mortality rate • 15. Proportion of one-year-old children immunised against measles
<p>Goal 5 Improve maternal health Target 6: Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16. Maternal mortality ratio • 17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
<p>Goal 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases</p>	

³⁵ Millennium Development Goals Website. Available Online at <http://www.developmentgoals.org>

Target 7: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

- 18. HIV prevalence among pregnant women ages 15- to 24
- 19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate^{b*}
- 19a. Condom use at last high-risk sex*
- 19b. Percentage of 15-24-year-olds with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS^{c*}
- 19c. Contraceptive prevalence rate^b
- 20. Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance on non-orphans ages 10-14

Target 8: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

- 21. Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria
- 22. Proportion of population in malaria-risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures^d
- 23. Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis
- 24. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course (DOTS)

Goal 7 Ensure environmental sustainability

Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programme and reverse the loss of environmental resources

- 25. Proportion of land area covered by forest
- 26. Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area
- 27. Energy use (kilograms of oil equivalent) per \$1 GDP (PPP)
- 28. Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita) and consumption of ozone-depleting chlorofluorocarbons (ODP tons)
- 29. Proportion of population using solid fuels*

Target 10: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

- 30. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural
- 31. Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural

Target 11: Have achieved, by 2020, a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

- 32. Proportion of households with with access to secure tenure
-

Goal 8 Develop a global partnership for development

Target 12: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system (includes a commitment to good governance, development, and poverty reduction—both nationally and internationally)

Some of the indicators listed below will be monitored separately for the least developed countries, Africa, landlocked countries, and small island developing states.

Target 13: Address the special needs of the least developed countries (includes tariff-and quota-free access for exports enhanced programme of debt relief for HIPC and cancellation of official bilateral debt, and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction)

Official development assistance

- 33. Net ODA total and to the least developed countries, as a percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income
- 34. Proportion of bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors for basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water, and sanitation)
- 35. Proportion of bilateral official development assistance ODA of OECD/DAC donors that is untied
- 36. ODA received in landlocked countries as proportion of their gross national incomes
- 37. ODA received in small island developing states as proportion of their gross national incomes

Target 14: Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing states (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and 22nd General Assembly provisions)

Market access

- 38. Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and from least developed countries, admitted free of duty
- 39. Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries
- 40. Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product
- 41. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity

Target 15: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term

Debt sustainability

- 42. Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative)
- 43. Debt relief committed under HIPC initiative
- 44. Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services

Target 16: In co-operation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth

Other

- 45. Unemployment rate of 15- to 24-year-olds, male and female and total ^e

Target 17: In co-operation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries

- 46. Proportion of population with access to affordable, essential drugs on a sustainable basis ^f

Target 18: In co-operation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

- 47. Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population
- 48a. Personal computers in use per 100 population
- 48b. Internet users per 100 population

Annex C

**INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION SECTOR / MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
SURVEY ON EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE FOR 2003**

VERSION 1

(UPDATE FOR PROJECTS THAT ARE ALREADY LISTED IN DECODE)ⁱ
(Please complete one sheet for each project/programme)

**For DECODE unit use only:
Project Code: _____**

Country: EGYPT

Date questionnaire completed: _____

Donor:ⁱⁱ _____

Currency used in the questionnaire: _____

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1. Donor Project Number:ⁱⁱⁱ _____

2. Project Title:^{iv} _____

3. Project Status:

	Planned (M / Y)	Actual (M / Y)	Progress Status
Approval date ^v			<input type="checkbox"/> Ahead of schedule <input type="checkbox"/> On target <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed
Starting date ^{vi}			<input type="checkbox"/> Ahead of schedule <input type="checkbox"/> On target <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed
Completion date ^{vii}			<input type="checkbox"/> Ahead of schedule <input type="checkbox"/> On target <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

4. Commitments and disbursements:^{viii}

* Please provide data for the Calendar Year ONLY.

	Currency	Donor contribution	Currency	Government cost-sharing
Disbursements for 2002 ^{ix}				
Commitments for 2003: ^x				

Commitments for 2004: <i>(Estimates for projects not yet approved)</i>				
Person to contact (for questions, clarifications, information):				
Name:		Title:		
Address:		City:		
Telephone:		Mobile:		
E-mail Address:		Fax Number:		

**ENDNOTES
(GUIDELINE FOR FILLING THE QUESTIONNAIRE)**

ⁱ If your project has been already listed in DECODE but there has been an allocation of additional funds, change of beneficiaries, adding new objectives, you will need to fill a questionnaire (version 2) that states the new objectives, beneficiaries, and the new budget.

ⁱⁱ The origin of funds for development assistance (multilateral, bilateral and non-governmental organizations).

ⁱⁱⁱ Pls. supply donor and recipient project numbers where available.

^{iv} If the project is not clearly identifiable, Pls. assign a name to the activity, such as "Support to education" or "Budgetary assistance".

^v Approval is the process of signing a project or programme support document, whereby the donor's funds (grants or loans) are committed.

^{vi} Pls. indicate planned and actual starting and completion date. Starting date refers to the start of operation i.e. activities.

^{vii} Completion date refers to the completion of operation i.e. activities. If your project has been extended due to the addition of new objectives, allocating new funds pls. fill questionnaire (version 2). Pls. do not provide an actual completion date unless all project activities are completed.

^{viii} Pls. provide commitments for the calendar year 2003 and disbursements for the calendar year 2002. If your financial year is different from the calendar year, provide the actual proportion of disbursements for the calendar year 2002, e.g. if your financial year is July/June, provide 50% of disbursements in 2002/2003.

^{ix} Disbursements represent the actual transfer of financial resources. They may be recorded at one of several stages: provision of goods and services, placing of funds at the disposal of the recipient in an earmarked fund or account, payment by the donor of invoices on behalf of the recipient, etc.

^x A commitment is a firm obligation expressed in an agreement or equivalent contract and supported by the availability of public funds, undertaken by the donor, to furnish assistance of a specified amount under agreed financial terms and conditions and for specific purposes, for the benefit of the recipient country.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION SECTOR / MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
QUESTIONNAIRE ON EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE 2003

VERSION 2
(FOR NEW PROJECTS (NOT LISTED PREVIOUSLY IN DECODE) & EXTENDED
PROJECTS)^x

(Please complete one questionnaire for each donor-assisted project/programme)

For DECODE unit use only:

Project Code: _____

D / M

/ Y

Country: EGYPT

Date questionnaire completed:

Donor:^x _____

Currency used in the questionnaire:

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1. Donor project number:

^x

2. Project title: ^x

3. Responsible Ministry: ^x

4. Executing institution: ^x

- | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Government | specify: _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | NGO | specify: _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Private sector | specify: _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Other | specify: _____ |

5. Other Donors (co-financing arrangements): ^x

6a. Beneficiary institution: ^x

- | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Government | specify: _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | NGO | specify: _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Private sector | specify: _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Others | specify: _____ |

6b. Target beneficiaries (check as many as apply): ^x

- All Egyptians
- Government officials
- Entrepreneurs
- Unemployed
- Farmers
- Illiterates
- Disadvantaged rural communities
- Disadvantaged urban communities
- Women
- Children
- Youth
- Students

Others specify: _____

7. Beneficiary geographical location:^x

- Central government (or no specific governorate)

Or

- Local / specific governorate(s), pls. select governorate(s) covered by the project

If more than one location, pls. provide estimated proportion (%) of total budget allocated to each location.

If not indicated otherwise, the project's budget will be equally divided into the number of locations selected.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cairo _____% | <input type="checkbox"/> Kalyoubia _____% | <input type="checkbox"/> Beni-Suef _____% | <input type="checkbox"/> Luqсор _____% |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alexandria _____% | <input type="checkbox"/> Kafr-El Sheikh _____% | <input type="checkbox"/> Fayoum _____% | <input type="checkbox"/> Red Sea _____% |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Port-Said _____% | <input type="checkbox"/> Gharbia _____% | <input type="checkbox"/> Minya _____% | <input type="checkbox"/> Matrouh _____% |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Suez _____% | <input type="checkbox"/> Menoufia _____% | <input type="checkbox"/> Assyout _____% | <input type="checkbox"/> North Sinai _____% |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Damietta _____% | <input type="checkbox"/> Behera _____% | <input type="checkbox"/> Suhag _____% | <input type="checkbox"/> South Sinai _____% |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dakhalia _____% | <input type="checkbox"/> Ismailia _____% | <input type="checkbox"/> Qena _____% | <input type="checkbox"/> New Valley _____% |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sharkia _____% | <input type="checkbox"/> Giza _____% | <input type="checkbox"/> Aswan _____% | |

8. Sector and sub-sector:^x

*Please refer to Annex 1: list of OECD/DAC CRS purpose codes.

*You can indicate up to maximum three CRS codes.

*If more than one sector, pls. provide estimated proportion (%) of total budget allocated to each sector. If not indicated otherwise, the project's budget will be equally divided into the number of sectors selected.

1- _____ % 2- _____ % 3- _____ %

9. Millennium Development Goals?^x

Does this project have a direct impact on the following Development Goals

*You can check up to maximum three Goals.

*If more than one Goal, pls. provide estimated proportion (%) of total budget allocated to each Goal. If not indicated otherwise, the project's budget will be equally divided into the number of Goals selected.

- Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger** _____%
- Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education** _____%
- Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women** _____%
- Goal 4: Reduce child mortality** _____%
- Goal 5: Improve maternal health** _____%
- Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other major diseases** _____%
- Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability** _____%

10. Type of Assistance (select one type ONLY):

1- INVESTMENT PROJECT ASSISTANCE^x

- Including a Technical Cooperation component
- Not including a Technical Cooperation component

If yes, specify: _____ %

2- TECHNICAL COOPERATION^x

3- BUDGETARY AID OR BALANCE-OF-PAYMENTS SUPPORT^x

4- FOOD AID^x

5- EMERGENCY AND RELIEF ASSISTANCE^x

11. Project status:

	Planned (M / Y)	Actual (M / Y)	Progress Status
Formulation date	N.A.		<input type="checkbox"/> Ahead of schedule <input type="checkbox"/> On target <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed
Approval date ^x			<input type="checkbox"/> Ahead of schedule <input type="checkbox"/> On target <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed
Starting date ^x			<input type="checkbox"/> Ahead of schedule <input type="checkbox"/> On target <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed
Completion date ^x			<input type="checkbox"/> Ahead of schedule <input type="checkbox"/> On target <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

12. Contributions (for the entire duration of the project):^x

	Currency	Amount
Donor Total Contribution		
Government Cost-sharing		+
Other Donors <i>(co-financing arrangements, please specify names of the Donors)</i> _____ _____		+
<u>Project Total Budget</u>		=

13. Commitments and disbursements:^x

* Please provide data for the Calendar Year ONLY.

	Currency	Donor contribution	Currency	Government cost-sharing
Commitments for:^x				
Calendar Year 2002		_____		_____
Calendar Year 2003		-		_____
Calendar Year 2004 <i>(Pls. provide estimates for projects not yet approved)</i>		_____		_____
		-		
Disbursements for Calendar Year 2002^x				

14. Terms of Assistance:^x

Grants:^x _____ %

Loan:^x _____ %

Debt Swap: _____ %

If loan, fixed interest rate: _____ %

or variable interest rate: _____ %

Grace period:^x _____ years

Amortization period:^x _____ years

OTHER INFORMATION

15. Project Objectives:^x

Person to contact (for questions, clarifications, information):

Name:

Title:

Address:

City:

Telephone:

Mobile:

E-mail Address:

Fax Number:

Annex D

Observations on the DECODE System^x

Limitations

The DECODE system goes a long way towards providing useful ODA data, and has demonstrated its many advantages in manipulating the data gathered.

It is nonetheless important to note the following limitations, some of which the DECODE unit has started taking measures to address:

- Despite the fact that some donors report their financial information on a fiscal-year basis, whilst others utilise the calendar year, the financial information is kept in the donors' original format, making it difficult to aggregate data and undertake further analysis.
- Some donors' (such as the EC and the World Bank) policy dictates that they not report their commitments on an annual basis. This leaves a gap in data that does not allow comparisons of commitments and disbursements.
- Although the number of donors responding to the questionnaires has increased, there remain some donors that are not included in the current database due to non-reporting. This restricts the findings to respondents' data (which, however, represent the large majority of donors). In 2002, seven donors (representing approximately 1.5% of total ODA in 2001) did not respond to the survey including France, AG Fund, Australia, Austria, International Labour Organisation (ILO), International Finance Corporation (IFC), and United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).
- At the time of writing (October 2004), the most recent data on DECODE covers the year 2002 for disbursements and the year 2003 for commitments. This time lag in providing policy-makers with timely data on current ODA restricts DECODE's usefulness as an effective basis for management and decision-making.
- The DECODE system does not provide sufficient information to allow meaningful analysis of delayed projects, and it is not possible on comment on the stages of delay (such as, delays in formulation, in approval, in starting, in completion, and so on) or other features helpful in dealing with the causes of this problem.
- The DECODE system does not enable a cross-examination to be made of donor, sector, geographic location, types of assistance, or terms of assistance disbursements by beneficiary institutions, executing institutions, or target beneficiary groups.

Recommendations

- For consistency, the system should unify the time base of all financial information, preferably using the fiscal year of the GoE.
- Any analysis of DECODE should consider that not all donors report their commitments.
- Working closely with non-responding donors to provide a more complete database, for the benefit of all contributors as well as various recipient country agencies and entities.
- Speeding up the survey process in order to reduce the time lag between data collection and its provision for users with the least amount of delay.

-
- Delayed projects represent a less than satisfactory situation to Egypt as well as donors, undermining aid effectiveness and efficiency. It is recommended that a query be added to identify the project stages experiencing delay, and the duration of delay.
 - DECODE should also provide information about the beneficiary or executing institutions of ODA. ODA efficiency is shaped by the macro policy environment, but micro aspects such as the institutional competency of implementing agencies, are as important. Thus, setting up a query that links beneficiary or executing agencies with disbursements, sectors, and geographical location would allow for an assessment of the institutional capacity of the implementing agencies.
 - DECODE should facilitate analysis of ODA directed to support key policy issues such as private sector support, employment generation, and the spread of information technology.

These comments were reviewed with the DECODE staff, who are considering how to deal with as many of these points as possible by the time the next annual report is due to be prepared.

