

**DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION REPORT
2004**

**Social Contract Deliverables:
Government Policies and the Role
of International Co-operation**

**Egypt
June 2006**

Contents

Acronyms	iv
Introduction	1
▪ Aim and Objectives	1
▪ Sources and Methodology	1
▪ Progress in DECODE Unit	2
▪ ODA Trends (2001-2004)	2
Deliverables of the New Social Contract	6
▪ Introduction	6
▪ Education	6
▪ Health	9
▪ Social Security	11
▪ Integrated Package for the Ultra-poor	12
▪ Clean Water and Sanitation for Deprived Areas	14
▪ Conclusion	15
Government Social Policy: Vision and Strategy	16
▪ Introduction	16
▪ Education	16
▪ Health	18
▪ Social Safety Net	20
▪ Water and Sanitation	23
▪ Conclusion	24
Trends of Official Development Assistance (2001–2004)	26
▪ Introduction	26
▪ Education	26
▪ Health	30
▪ Social Infrastructure and Services	33
▪ Water and Sanitation	37
▪ Conclusion	40
ODA & Achieving Millennium Development Goals	41
▪ MDG Disbursements	41
▪ MDG 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger	42
▪ MDG 2: Achieving Universal Primary Education	42
▪ MDG 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women	42
▪ MDG 4: Reduce Child Mortality	43
▪ MDG 5: Improve Maternal Health	43
▪ MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Major Diseases	43
▪ MDG 7: Achieving Environmental Sustainability	44
▪ MDG 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development	45
▪ Achieving MDGs	45
Summary of Findings	46
Policy Recommendations	48
References	50

List of Tables

▪ Table 1: Allocation of Funds to the Main Sub-sectors of Education	8
▪ Table 2: Government Spending on Subsidies and Social Privileges (2000/01-2005/06)	20
▪ Table 3: Summary of Development Partners' Contributions to Welfare Services in GoE's Programme	25
▪ Table 4: Total ODA by Geographic Regions from 2001-2004	34
▪ Table 5: ODA Distribution among Regions (2001-2004)	35

List of Figures

▪ Figure 1: ODA Disbursements by Main Sectors (2001-2004)	3
▪ Figure 2: Percentage Change in Poverty by Region (1992 vs. 2004)	12
▪ Figure 3: Change in ODA (2001-2004)	26
▪ Figure 4: Disbursements to Education by Geographic Location (2001-2004)	27
▪ Figure 5: Disbursements to Education by Sub-sector (2001-2004)	28
▪ Figure 6: Disbursements to Early Childhood Education (2001-2004)	28
▪ Figure 7: Disbursements to Girls' Education	29
▪ Figure 8: Disbursements to Education by Terms of Assistance (2001-2004)	29
▪ Figure 9: Disbursements to Health by Geographic Location (2001-2004)	30
▪ Figure 10: Disbursements to Health by Sub-sector (Health Component) (2001-2004)	31
▪ Figure 11: Disbursements to Health by Sub-sector (Population Policy and Reproductive Health Component) (2001-2004)	32
▪ Figure 12: Disbursements to Health by Type of Assistance (2001-2004)	33
▪ Figure 13: Disbursements to Social Infrastructure and Services by Sub-sector (2001-2004)	36
▪ Figure 14: Disbursements to Social Infrastructure and Services by Type of Assistance (2001-2004)	36
▪ Figure 15: Percentage of ODA for Technical Co-operation & IPA not including TC (2001-2004)	37
▪ Figure 16: Disbursements to Water and Sanitation by Geographic Location (2001-2004)	38
▪ Figure 17: Percentage of Terms of Assistance Allocated to Water & Sanitation (2001-2004)	39
▪ Figure 18: Disbursements to Water and Sanitation by Technical Assistance (2001-2004)	40
▪ Figure 19: Disbursements by MDG (2001-2004)	41

Annex 1

Summary Tables

▪ Table 1: Disbursements and Commitments (2001-2004)	52
▪ Table 2: External Assistance Disbursements by Development Partners (2001-2004)	53
▪ Table 3: External Assistance Disbursements by Sector (2001-2004)	54
▪ Table 4: External Assistance Disbursements by Geographic Location (2001-2004)	55
▪ Table 5: Annual Disbursements by Terms of Assistance (2001-2004)	56
▪ Table 6: External Assistance Disbursements by Type of Assistance (2001-2004)	57
▪ Table 7: External Assistance Disbursements by MDGs (2001-2004)	58
▪ Table 8: External Assistance Disbursements by Sector and Sub-sector (2001-2004)	59
▪ Table 9: External Assistance Disbursements by Development Partners and Sector (2001-2004)	62

▪ Table 10: External Assistance Disbursements by Development Partners and Geographic Location (2001-2004)	67
▪ Table 11: External Assistance Disbursements by Development Partners and MDG (2001-2004)	80
▪ Table 12: External Assistance Disbursements by Sector and Geographic Location (2001-2004)	83
▪ Table 13: External Assistance Disbursements by Sector and Type of Assistance (2001-2004)	92
▪ Table 14: Annual Disbursements by Sector and Terms of Assistance (2001-2004)	93
▪ Table 15: Annual disbursements by MDG and Geographic Location (2001-2004)	96
▪ Table 16: Percentage of labor force (15+) in Industry (2004)	100
Annex 2	101
Definitions of Terms	102
Annex 3	105
Questionnaire used for the 2003/2004 survey	106

Acronyms

ADB	African Development Bank
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DCR	Development Co-operation Report
DECODE	Development Co-operation Database of Egypt
EC	European Commission
EHDR	Egypt Human Development Report
EIB	European Investment Bank
FHM	Family Health Model
GoE	Government of Egypt
HIO	Health Insurance Organization
HIV	Human Immune Deficiency Virus
HSRP	Health Sector Reform Programme
IDB	Islamic Development Bank
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPA	Investment Project Assistance
JICA	Japanese International Co-operation Agency
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoHP	Ministry of Health and Population
MoIC	Ministry of International Co-operation
MoSS	Ministry of Social Solidarity
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OPEC	Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
PVTD	Productivity and Vocational Training Department
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SMEs	Small and Medium-Size Enterprises
SWAp	Sector Wide Approach
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

I. Introduction

Aim and Objectives

The Development Co-operation Report (DCR 2004) aims to help Egyptian policy makers and partners in development to comprehend the current priorities of each other and see how far they converge or diverge in order to enable them to make more informed decisions.

This report has been inspired by the *Egypt Human Development Report 2005: Choosing Our Future – Towards a New Social Contract* (EHDR 2005). The EHDR 2005 underlines the paradigm shift in the roles and responsibilities of the government and citizens, which entails a change in the social contract between the two parties. According to the vision presented in the report, the Government of Egypt (GoE) needs to reallocate its resources in accordance with the change in its role and responsibilities. The report proposes five main "deliverables" that could act as a basis for the new formula of the social contract. These five deliverables have been selected as the theme of this report.

The DCR 2004 report is divided into two main parts. The first part comprises three chapters. The first chapter presents the five deliverables of social policy, which form the pillars of the proposed formula of the social contract. The second chapter highlights the vision, strategy and achievements of the government with regards to social policy. This will enable us to examine how far they converge or divert from the priorities identified in the social contract formula of the EHDR 2005. In the third chapter, we review development partners' contributions to each of the main sectors of social welfare services through analysing the data of official development assistance (ODA) from the Development Co-operation Database of Egypt (DECODE). We will focus on the sectors of ODA, as far as they correspond to the five deliverables of the framework of the EHDR 2005. The analysed sectors, which are referred to as social welfare services, are: education; health; social infrastructure services; water and sanitation. Social security, as one of the deliverables of the EHDR 2005, is not reflected in ODA analysis because it lies within the realm of GoE's responsibilities and activities.

Finally, we conclude with a summary of findings and policy recommendations for improving allocation of aid and closing the gap between the set priorities of the government and those of development partners as detected from the ODA analysis. The second part of the report deals with ODA and achieving Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This part highlights partners' contribution to MDGs, which constitute an alternative way to measure the impact of social policy on the Egyptian population.

Sources and Methodology

The DCR 2004 reviews the deliverables of the new social contract framework presented in EHDR 2005, which GoE has endorsed, and examines the degree of convergence between this framework and the GoE's vision and strategies as well as development partners' efforts with regard to social policy. In addition, the DCR 2004 analyses disbursement trends from 2001 until 2004 for social welfare sectors, and depicts Egypt's progress in achieving MDGs.

This report relies primarily on official sources of information and data provided by the GoE, and the EHDR 2005, to which the GoE (Institute of National Planning) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) jointly contributed. Other sources consulted in the report include the Ministry of Education (MoE) and Ministry of Higher Education – Documents of the Seminar on Strategic Planning and SAWp for the Egyptian Education Sector, held on 26-27th March 2006 at Ain-Shams University; Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP), Central Department for Technical Support and Projects; H.E. Dr. Ahmed Nazif's Government Statement to the People's Assembly (issued in January 2006); GoE's Achievements from July 2004 until December 2005 (issued in January 2006); the Donors' Interventions Matrix prepared in 2005; and the Cabinet, Information and Decision Support Centre.

For the part dealing with 2001-2004 analysis of ODA trends by geographic location, sub-sectors, types of assistance, and technical assistance component, the DECODE was the only source of data. The analysis of the last part, which addresses achieving MDGs, sources of information included the *Global Monitoring Report, Policies and Actions for Achieving the MDGs and Related Outcomes* (2004), United Nations websites, and the EHDR 2005. Annexes were based on DECODE data.

Progress in DECODE Unit

The DECODE Unit, Ministry of International Cooperation (MoIC), works in collaboration with its development partners operating in Egypt to update the DECODE. The database is a compilation of qualitative and quantitative data on donor funded projects supplied by development partners operating in different areas and sectors in Egypt. The data is provided through a set questionnaire (see Annex B), designed by the DECODE Unit. The data mainly focuses upon the geographic coverage of the project, time schedule, financial data (disbursements, commitments and total allocated budgets), target beneficiaries, sectoral targeting, type of assistance, and terms of financial assistance. This data forms the basis of the annual DCR report.

We have managed to expand the list of development partners over the last four years, and upgrade the quality of data fed into the system in terms of type and accuracy. Among the development partners that have been added recently to the list are Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), China and other small donors who will appear in next DCR reports. However, 0.9% of partners, according to 2003 disbursements distribution, were missed out as they have not responded to the survey.

The DECODE Unit is keen to enhance the database in order to cater to the needs of both Egyptian policy makers and partners in development. The main improvements in the database in 2004 are:

- Including new reports to the summary reports section, displaying two and /or three parameters.
- Adding validations in the data entry stage to enforce data accuracy.
- Enhancing the user interface (map-on CD) by adding extra quick info on the largest sector.
- Detecting total ODA received and largest investing partner in any governorate by just moving above the governorate in question on the map.
- Fine-tuning the charts section and enhancing the search engine.

The following sub-sections will analyse the value and distribution of total ODA in 2004, as well as the contribution of the main development partners during the period under study. We will focus on the largest recipient sectors of ODA in 2004. Then we will trace the trend of ODA over the period 2001-2004, highlighting major changes.

ODA Trends (2001-2004)

The trend of ODA has been constant over the period 2001-2003. However, it has increased by 14% in 2004 compared to 2003. This increase is largely due to a rise in ODA devoted to the industry sector (as will be shown below in the analysis of the industry sector).

The central government (which refers to ministries and central authorities) has been consistently the largest ODA recipient (28%) compared to geographic regions – urban governorates (19%), Lower Egypt (20%), Upper Egypt (23%), and frontier governorates (10%), between 2001 and 2004. This highlights partners' policy to direct ODA to the state, which then disburses ODA. Cairo received the largest proportion of ODA (averaging 8%) among other geographic locations, from 2001 until 2004. Giza experienced the highest increase in ODA from 2001 until 2004 (150%), whereas Dakahliya had the most dramatic decline (28%) over the same period.

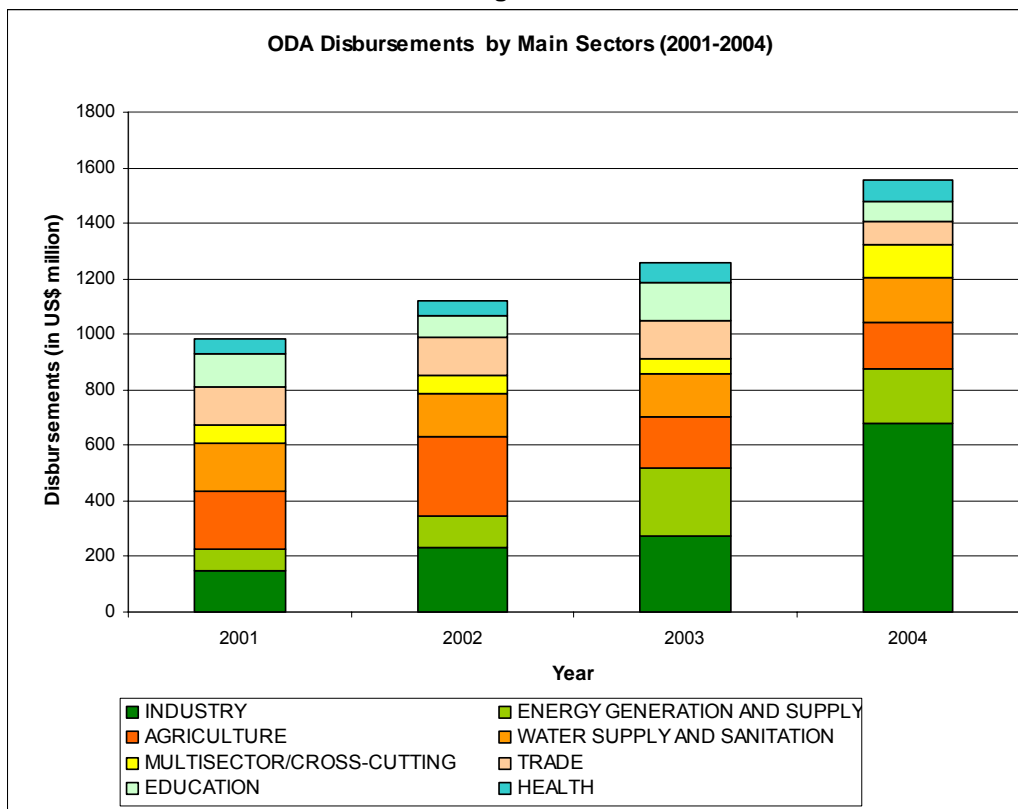
Most of ODA has been extended to Egypt in the form of grants followed by loans during the period 2001-2004; debt swap agreements have constituted an insignificant proportion of ODA. Loans as a percentage of ODA have experienced an increase of 51%, between 2001 and 2004, at the expense of grants which have declined by 16% over the same period. The rise in the share of loans in total ODA has serious long-term implications, as loans come at a cost which represents a socio-economic burden for the country, especially for future generations.

Technical assistance is divided into two types, for the purpose of this report: technical co-operation and investment project assistance (IPA) including technical co-operation. The former refers to the provision of resources in order to facilitate the transfer of technical and managerial skills and know-how or technology to build national capacity. On the other hand, IPA including technical co-operation aims to strengthen local capacity to execute specific capital investment projects. Defined as such, technical assistance as a percentage of ODA has declined from 63% in 2001 to 46% in 2004. Due attention should be given to this issue as transfer of technical knowledge and know-how is positively correlated to development.

Significant ODA Recipient Sectors

The analysis of ODA data showed that the most significant ODA recipient sectors can be identified as: industry; energy generation and supply; agriculture; trade; multisector/cross-cutting; education; water supply and sanitation; and health. In the following sub-section, we will briefly analyse ODA extended to the first four sectors. We will not analyse the multisector/cross-cutting sector due to its complexity. The last four sectors will be dealt with later in the report in the section focusing on ODA disbursements to the deliverables of the social contract.

Figure 1



Industry

This sector has experienced the most significant rise in disbursements, compared to other sectors, amounting to 357% during the period 2001-2004. Consequently, it has risen as a proportion of total ODA from 9% in 2001 to 39% in 2004. The value of ODA to industry has increased both in terms of absolute value and relative weight compared to other sectors. Disbursements were allocated to industrial development and small and medium-size enterprises (SMEs) development. This reflects the partners' interest in the development of this vital sector to enhance its contribution to the process of economic growth.

While in 2001, most of ODA disbursements in this sector were directed to urban governorates (48%), by 2004 central government received the majority of disbursements (57%). Furthermore, Upper Egypt have consistently received a slightly lower share of ODA (average 20%) vis-à-vis Lower Egypt (23%).

The principal development partners targeting this sector have changed during the period under study. Whereas United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has remained one of the main contributors to this sector, its share has declined from 50% in 2001 to 10% in 2004. On the other hand, the European Investment Bank's (EIB) share in this sector has increased from 0% in 2001 to 58% in 2004. The African Development Bank's (ADB) contribution was highest in 2003 and 2004 amounting to 52% and 64% respectively.

The proportion of loans to grants, financing this sector, has increased during this period. Loans have increased from 37% in 2001 to 63% in 2004 while grants have decreased from 67% in 2001 to 33% in 2004. Technical assistance extended to this sector, however, has remained constant at an average of 97%.

Energy Generation and Supply

The energy generation sector has enjoyed the second largest increase between 2001 and 2004, as disbursements to this sector have increased by 150%. Its share in ODA has increased from 5% to 11% during this period. The main sub sectors receiving ODA were power generation/non-renewable sources, gas-fired power plants, and power generation/renewable sources.

Urban governorates have been the main recipient of ODA compared to other geographic locations. Upper and Lower Egypt's shares in allocations to this sector have declined by 43% and 34% respectively from 2001 to 2004. In 2004, disbursements to geographic locations other than urban governorates averaged 4%. On the other hand, the proportion of aid directed to the central government has remarkably increased from 2% in 2001 to 32% in 2004 (peaking at 56% in 2003).

The composition of main development partners to the energy generation and supply sector has changed between 2001 and 2004. While in 2001 USAID was the main fund provider for this sector providing 51% of ODA, its contribution has declined over the following three years to reach 14% in 2004. Conversely, the Arab Fund's share of ODA increased from 2% in 2001 to 58% in 2004. EIB's input was highest in 2002 (33%) and 2004 (44%).

The percentage of terms of funding for this sector has been constant for the first two years, where loans represented 61% and grants 39%. In 2003, though loans increased sharply to 79% (while grants fell to 21%) and this pattern prevailed in the last year of the analysis.

A positive trend in this sector has been the rise of technical assistance as a proportion of ODA dedicated to this sector from 37% in 2001 to 87% in 2004. This could be attributed to the technical nature of the sector.

Agriculture

Agriculture has been one of the main recipient sectors of ODA during the period under study. Although its share of ODA has averaged 13% between 2001 and 2004, disbursements to this

sector have declined by 21%. Most of aid disbursements in this sector have been directed to agricultural inputs (averaging 35%), and agricultural water resources (averaging 33%).

In contrast to the industrial sector, Upper Egypt has consistently received a higher proportion of ODA (37%) in comparison to Lower Egypt (34%), with the exception of 2003 when the former's share of disbursements was lower (28% versus 35%). ODA disbursements to the central government have been negligible (1%) during that period.

The main development partners to this sector have been USAID and the World Bank though their level of contribution has changed over time. Whereas USAID's share of aid has declined from 56% in 2001 to 39% in 2004, the World Bank's contribution has increased from 5% to 18%. Other partners' disbursements have also changed in this period; while Germany's have declined from 16% to 5%, EIB's on the other hand, have increased from 0% to 10%. Abu Dhabi Fund's contribution has reached highest levels in 2003 and 2004 where it represented 11% and 17% of total ODA respectively.

In this sector, as well, grants form of assistance have decreased from 74% in 2001 to 55% in 2004 versus loans which have increased from 26% to 45% during the same period. Technical assistance as a proportion of ODA has declined from 80% in 2001 to 62% in 2004.

Trade

Trade's share of ODA, though still larger than many other sectors, has been constant at around 9% for the first three years then has declined sharply to 5% in 2004. Most of ODA disbursements to this sector are allocated to export promotion, which has increased as a percentage of ODA to trade from 59% in 2001 to 83% in 2004. The other sub-sector receiving ODA is trade policy and administrative management, which has seen a decline of ODA from 41% to 17% over the same period.

Although the central government has received the largest proportion of ODA during the first three years (averaging 46%), its share dropped abruptly to 6% in 2004, when it received the least share. Disbursements to Lower Egypt (averaging of 22%) have been slightly higher than to Upper Egypt (averaging 20%). Urban governorates (10%) also received slightly lower disbursements than frontier governorates (12%).

It is notable that this sector has almost solely been funded by USAID during the period 2001-2003. However, USAID's disbursements have dropped to 88% in 2004, and the European Commission's (EC) share of funding has risen to 12%. The drop in USAID's support of the sector in 2004 could partly explain the decline of ODA disbursements to this sector by 41%.

The only mode of disbursement between 2001 and 2004 has been grants. With the exception of the year 2003 (when technical assistance component of ODA dropped almost by half to 52%), most ODA disbursements have been in the form of technical assistance, at an average of 98%.

After we have analysed the general ODA trends for the period 2001-2004, and highlighted some of the main changes in sectors receiving the most significant proportions of disbursements, we will now focus on the theme of this report, namely, the five deliverables of the social contract presented in the EHDR 2005.

II. Deliverables of the New Social Contract

Introduction

The new social contract proposed in the EHDR 2005 highlights the requisites of the welfare state through the provision of higher quality public goods and social welfare services that are better targeted in terms of equity and efficiency. Five deliverables constitute the core of the new social contract. They are:

- Quality education for all;
- Universal health insurance;
- State contributions to social security for young employees, particularly SME workers in order to encourage formalisation and job creation;
- An integral package of income transfers and service provision for extremely poor families;
- Support for the rapid introduction of clean water and sanitation in deprived areas.

These deliverables conform to the objectives of the Millennium Development Goals to address the social security of lower income citizens. The new social contract of the EHDR 2005 presented a vision for meeting the basic requirements of less privileged segments of society. It also proposed a package of policies that redefined roles and responsibilities of the *state* and *citizen*.

This chapter will examine the vision delineated in the EHDR 2005 regarding how these five deliverables constitute the foundation of the new social contract. In particular, it will highlight the advocated change in roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders and partners in the development process.

Education

A Paradigm Shift

The education sector in Egypt faces serious challenges in a globalised world fraught with heated competition. In this context investment in human capital is essential for economic growth and development. This requires a fundamental change in the educational process to meet job market needs. For many years, the Egyptian education system had suffered from a lack of a clear vision and strategy that set the framework of the educational process, defining the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders. Absence of such a framework meant that the quality of education deteriorated to a great extent. This was exacerbated by the deterioration in the teacher's status in terms of salaries and training.

The EHDR 2005 draws two scenarios for reform of the education system: the "business as usual" scenario and the "best case scenario". In the "business as usual" scenario, learning achievements will improve within a traditional system. The employment market will only benefit from employees who can read and write and have arithmetic skills. Modest changes are going to be realised in terms of quality and outcomes of the educational process while "the abilities of the student, at best, will remain limited by a narrow vision of the goals of education."

On the other hand, the "best case scenario" emphasises quality education for all regardless of social status. The EHDR 2005 contributes to government efforts in reforming the educational process by proposing a paradigm shift based on quality with the aim of achieving higher national productivity and human capital development. Education is redefined to become a process whereby the child not only acquires knowledge, but one where the child "achieve[s] 'excellence' by acquiring values, attitudes, behaviors and skills" that will help shape his own future and that of the society. The outcomes of the process are not only proficiency in subject matter but ability to "self learn". Moreover, learning has to be centred on the child in order to reinforce democratic values and develop research capabilities. Furthermore, the EHDR 2005 argues that the shift should engage teachers, students, administrative staff, donors, and

community. Defined in this way, education can break the cycle of poverty both socially and individually.

The new paradigm necessitates a culture of decentralisation that fosters accountability, responsibility and performance evaluation. Schools are viewed as a place where student and teacher are active participants in the learning process which takes place in an environment that ensures physical and mental well-being. The essential ingredients for change are the systems of teacher training and reward.

Pillars of Education

The EHDR 2005 identifies three main pillars of education: the student; teacher; and administrative staff who manage the process. The framework of the EHDR 2005 seeks to develop the role of each of these pillars to reach the most effective outcomes of the educational process.

First, the student is the key beneficiary of the educational process, to whom all efforts are directed. Emphasis is placed on personality, skills, and values which are by no means less important than knowledge. The aim of this setting is to produce a suitably qualified labour force that meets labour market needs.¹

Second, in order to achieve quality education there has to be a change in teachers' conditions entailing all aspects of their professional life: role, training, incentives, status, and number. As the EHDR 2005 proposes a new philosophy of education, this requires teachers to know how to assume their new role as moderators. This challenge of capacity building necessitates: support at policy-makers level; a decentralised school management structure at the governorate levels; the development of up-to-date teaching materials; and an improved physical environment for schools. The incentive systems should be improved dramatically as the existing system pushes skilled teachers away from their careers to administrative positions as a requirement for promotion and salary increase; this results in a waste of available professional capacities. Additionally, there is an urgent need to overcome the shortage in teaching staff, which is estimated at about 160,000 teachers, especially as the number of newly constructed schools has grown over the last decade.

Third, administrative staff should be given more attention in terms of training and definition of a clear and effective role. Studies show that much of the training of the administrative staff is academic, stressing finances and administrative procedures with little emphasis on management and leadership skills. Training should be based on needs assessment. Moreover, salaries of staff constitute the largest proportion of current government expenditure on education. These impressive figures "do not reflect the paucity of salaries at the disaggregated level and individual level." The EHDR 2005, therefore, suggests a reduction in the number of administrative staff at both central and local levels.

Within this framework, special attention is given to two specific groups: early childhood development and girls' education. To a large extent, childhood learning now takes place within the context of the home. Egypt aims at reaching 60% of pre-school aged children through early childhood development programs by 2015. This is an area where joint resources will have to be targeted at the poorest and most deprived areas; the private sector and community could shoulder the rest. Girl's education continues to be a national priority. The aim is to reduce the gender gap by half in targeted unprivileged areas by 2007.

In addition to both groups, the EHDR 2005 underscores the significance of technical and vocational training. This component of the educational sector suffers from lack of coordination which is attributed to the wide diversity of agencies involved (more than 20 different ministries and authorities) in programme implementation. Therefore, there is an essential need for coordination and cooperation between technical education, vocational

¹ The Ministry of Education is reforming learner assessment and is moving towards authentic, diversified and multi-faceted forms of appraisal whereby the child will be assessed on academic knowledge, personality, attitudes, and life skills.

training, and the labour market. Additional constraints cited are: scaling-up and reaching out to all of Egypt's training centres; reluctance of the private sector to invest in training, especially in temporary employment; irrelevance of technical and vocational training programmes to labour market needs as a result of old curricula and equipment that does not match modern technology.

The EHDR 2005 suggests four recommendations to overcome the abovementioned problems: (i) creating a national authority for industrial training quality assurance and accreditation responsible for setting standards and accrediting training programmes; (ii) re-engineering of Productivity and Vocational Training Department (PVT) so as to change its role from provider to promoter of services; (iii) allocating more financial resources to upgrade physical resources required to update and adapt curricula, produce training materials, raise the proficiency and motivation of trainers; (iv) and developing the necessary legal, financial and organisational frameworks for training institutions in order to ensure autonomy, transparency, accountability and competitiveness.

Financial Allocation

The EHDR 2005 criticises the current allocation of government funds to education for two main reasons. First, the allocations of education investment to Upper Egypt² are relatively low. These governorates account for some of the most deprived areas in terms of literacy and enrolment rates, especially to girls. This, in turn, means that the poor are receiving a disproportionately low share of total education expenditure. Therefore, these areas require larger allocations than average.

Second, the existing scenario indicates that the largest portions of the budget are assigned for books, salaries, and buildings. Areas requiring greater inputs such as training, curriculum development, and quality control need higher levels of funding in order to achieve the advocated paradigm shift.

The report, therefore, proposes a financial plan for the allocation of funds to the main sub-sectors of education. These are presented in the following table:

Table 1
Allocation of Funds to the Main Sub-sectors of Education

Training (training 10,000 per annum)	LE15m
Early childhood (reaching 30% of pre-school aged children)	US\$103m
Girl's education (reducing the gender gap by half in deprived areas in the period 2002-2007)	LE307m
Reducing class density	LE11.8bn
Maintenance and furniture	LE90.6m
Curriculum development (annually)	LE76m
Reform of learner assessment (annually)	LE2m
Literacy (over three years)	LE4.9bn
Vocational training (over three years)	LE5bn

In summary, the EHDR 2005 advocates a change the mindset of the main players in the educational process, namely, the student, teacher, and administrative staff. This involves challenges, mainly placing more emphasis on quality and changing the roles and responsibilities of these players. Finally, it has to be mentioned that many of the recommendations suggested by the report are endorsed by the government and go along the line of government efforts in this sector (as will be shown in the next chapter).

² This includes the following governorates: Fayoum, Beni Suef, Minya, Assyout, and Suhag.

Health

The second deliverable in the social contract proposed by the EHDR 2005 is an efficient health insurance system for all. Notwithstanding rising investment in this sector, and the ensuing positive impact on the health condition of the population, there is still scope of improvement. The value of investment in the health sector, in Egypt, has increased over the last decade from less than 4% to 6% of GDP.³ This investment has resulted in an upgrade of resources and facilities and, consequently, improved health conditions of the population. Compared to other developing countries, Egypt has the highest ratio of physicians per 10,000 persons (8.9). Egypt also has a high number of beds per 10,000 persons (21.7) health care units per 100,000 persons (3.8).⁴ Improved health condition of the population is evident in better health indicators⁵ such as, reduced infant mortality rate (which has declined from 37.8 per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 28.2 in 2001) and higher life expectancy (which has increased from 63 in 1990⁶ to 70.6 years in 2004⁷).

Despite the abovementioned improvements, the general health condition of the population is poor. The EHDR 2005 identifies the following reasons behind this poor health condition, namely, poor education; sanitation; nutrition; housing and environment services; and cultural aspects. Furthermore, the sector is marked by inefficiencies. These inefficiencies are attributed to: the uneconomical utilisation of capacities; and universal free provision of health care services which constitutes a burden for the government.

In order to address these challenges, the EHDR 2005 suggests that the GoE looks beyond direct causalities of morbidities and to coordinate health and non-health sectors' plans. In other words, it proposes an integrated approach that entails collaborative efforts by different ministries to avoid redundancy, increase efficiency of the sector and further enhance health conditions. Additionally, decentralisation, and improving the institutional and legal frameworks are of paramount importance for the attainment of GoE's objectives. In particular, the GoE should decide what services it would continue to provide for free and what services would require private sector contribution to improve the efficiency and quality of services. This should enable the government to concentrate its efforts and resources on extending better services to more vulnerable groups in society through an efficient health insurance system.

The Health Insurance System

The government's recent approach to reform the sector focuses on the health insurance system with the aim of ensuring equity and universal coverage. In this approach, more emphasis is placed on targeting underprivileged groups in society. Poor segments of society carry a heavier burden of financing their own health care. As many of the poor are not counted in the labour force or work in the formal sector, they are not covered by the health insurance system. Another weakness of the system is the free-rider problem, where once the service is universally it is difficult to stop other beneficiaries from using it. Hence, the poor are not the primary beneficiaries of pro-poor services. This group has been receiving the least attention in terms of quality of service. Not only would targeting the poor improve their health status, but it would also contribute to poverty alleviation. In this respect, it is important to ensure geographic equity and give more attention to Upper Egypt, which has the highest proportion of poor in the population, and in effect, it has the worst health profile.⁸ The EHDR 2005 acclaims the government's efforts in employing the Family Health Model (FHM) as a

³ *Egypt Human Development Report 2005: Choosing Our Future – Towards a New Social Contract*, (UNDP: Cairo, 2005), p. 71.

⁴ The abovementioned figures are for the year 2004 as indicated in *Egypt Human Development Report 2005: Choosing Our Future – Towards a New Social Contract*, (UNDP: Cairo, 2005), p. 205.

⁵ This will be explained in more detail in the part of this report on MDGs.

⁶ http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/egypt_statistics.html

⁷ *Egypt Human Development Report 2005: Choosing Our Future – Towards a New Social Contract*, (UNDP: Cairo, 2005), p. 211.

⁸ This is elaborated on later in this chapter in the section on integrated package for the ultra-poor.

means to reach out for the whole population, including the poor, by procuring primary health care services from public, non-governmental and private facilities.⁹

The Egyptian health insurance system faces two main challenges. First, the Health Insurance Organisation's (HIO) revenues do not secure adequate funds to provide universal support for the whole population. The budget deficit of the HIO is estimated at LE200m annually.¹⁰ Second, the HIO acts as both provider and financier of the service which hinders the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) process. Lack of supervision, in turn, breeds mismanagement of resources. These challenges are expected to be amplified in light of the current demographic changes, due to population growth as well as improvement in maternal health, child mortality and life expectancy.

Remedies

To overcome these challenges, the EHDR 2005 suggests the following remedies. First, funding should depend on taxes and compulsory progressive contribution of the population, where the contribution increases with the provider's income. The target is to ensure that everyone contributes, irrespective of his/her interest in using the service. Second, with regard to efficiency, successful international experiences have shown that higher efficiency can be realised by separating the entity that provides the service and the one that funds it. Moreover, it is important to establish an M&E system in order to follow up on performance and to ensure financial sustainability.

In order to cater to the needs of the poor, without compromising efficiency, the EHDR 2005 suggests offering two health insurance packages. The first one is a basic health insurance package that deals with main health problems at minimum costs. This package mainly targets the poor segments of society. The report also calls for a policy that relieves the poor from paying at the time they seek the service or paying for unforeseen medical crises. The second package offers more services for people who can afford to pay. However, before implementing such a policy, its equity implications should be carefully examined. The EHDR 2005 expects that enhancement of the health insurance system and extension of its services would generate 23,000 job opportunities (at the cost of LE23bn) and provide health services to more than 19,000 students (at the cost of LE510m).

Moreover, the EHDR 2005 proposes the following approaches to help upgrade the health sector in general:

1. An incentive-based reward system and means of career enhancement. Such a system is required to encourage physicians to work in public sector hospitals and to decrease the turnover rate in Upper Egypt.
2. Provision of clean and well-equipped clinics, training, and research.
3. More involvement of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and local communities. This would foster public awareness, grant access to revolving funds, and ensure high standard services. The revolving funds are anticipated to provide the poor with services that are not for free through cost sharing.
4. Drafting a "Citizen's Health Charter" to pinpoint the needs of consumers and their expectations regarding the quality of service provided. That charter should eventually lead to raising the quality of the service and ensure that the demands and needs of consumers are satisfied.
5. Instituting regulations that would curb corruption and ascertain discipline.
6. Facilitating the availability of affordable pharmaceuticals and providing medications in accordance with physician prescription. To this end, it is recommended that the MoHP and the HIO should get involved in long term supply contracts. This is expected to be cost saving for both the supplier and the consumer.

⁹ *Egypt Human Development Report 2005: Choosing Our Future – Towards a New Social Contract*, (UNDP: Cairo, 2005), p. 74.

¹⁰ *Egypt Human Development Report 2005: Choosing Our Future – Towards a New Social Contract*, (UNDP: Cairo, 2005), p. 73.

In conclusion, the vision presented in the EHDR 2005 for the social contract suggests redefining the relationship between the state and citizens in all aspects of social policy, including the health sector. According to this vision, the state should relinquish its role as provider of free health care for all citizens and invite more participation from the private sector and local communities to shoulder the responsibility with the state. Instead, it should focus its efforts on providing quality services to deprived segments of the population through an efficient health insurance system. The report also proposes some measures that should guide state policy when reforming the sector in order to improve its efficiency and effectiveness.¹¹

Social Security

For the last five decades, Egypt's social insurance system has been a fully-funded scheme, where contributions collected from employees are used to pay out pensions. However, the system has become increasingly reliant on financial support of the Treasury to fulfil its pensions' obligations.

The current social insurance system is characterised by high contribution rates, especially those paid by employers, which represent 26% of the basic salary and 15% of the variable salary. The high contribution rates have several negative consequences. First, about 30% of private sector enterprises do not pay contributions for their employees or restrict payment to some of them only. Furthermore, 40% of private sector employers and employees declare salaries that are far below actual salaries to avoid paying high contributions. Thus, private sector employees do not enjoy similar social insurance benefits as those in the public sector. This is one of the main reasons for which people still prefer government jobs to those of the private sector.

As a means to reform the insurance system, the EHDR 2005 proposes a cost-sharing mechanism whereby the government would take on part of the contributions paid by employers for social insurance. The main beneficiaries from this mechanism would be workers in SMEs, mostly youth under the age of 30. Their total number would be about 8 million, which constitutes one third of the labour force. This mechanism is expected to have two positive outcomes. First, it would serve to attract a large number of workers to the social insurance scheme, which would consequently increase the numbers of tax payers. This, in turn, would augment government savings and lead to cost recovery of the mechanism. The other positive outcome would be "formalising" workers; in other words, it would entitle them to social security benefits. In fact, Egypt's demographic advantage, signified in over 60% of the population under the age of 30, would support the programme significantly. A large proportion of the population will be paying social insurance contributions for at least 30 years before becoming pensioners.¹²

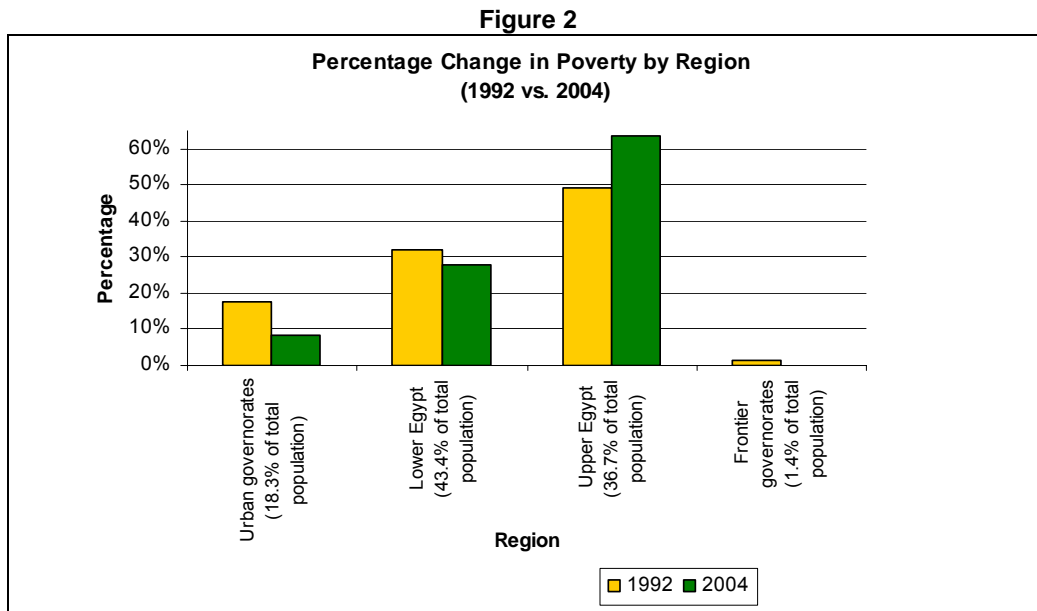
The EHDR 2005 presents an actuarial analysis of the proposed social security programme and estimates for contributions made by the government and employees. This analysis encompasses "best case" and "business as usual" scenarios. The "best case scenario" is based on higher levels of contributions by employees and government, whereas the "business as usual" scenario is based on lower levels of contributions. According to the former, the total number of insured workers would be 2.3 million by the year 2015, where workers would contribute a total amount of LE1.23bn, while the government would contribute LE1.9bn. The "business as usual scenario", on the other hand, estimates that workers and government would contribute LE0.9bn each. In this case, funds required to implement the social security programme (2005-2015) are estimated at LE8.7bn (about LE870m annually).

¹¹ The state has already embarked on an ambitious reform programme in 1996. Achievements of this programme will be discussed in further detail in the next chapter, health sector section.

¹² *Egypt Human Development Report 2005: Choosing Our Future – Towards a New Social Contract*, (UNDP: Cairo, 2005), p. 80.

Integrated Package for the Ultra-poor

The fourth deliverable in the social contract formula of the EHDR 2005 is an integrated package for the ultra-poor. The Egyptian state has shown commitment to the welfare of its citizens for the last fifty years. However, as many of its welfare policies have not been directed specifically at the poor, they have failed to ameliorate the living conditions of this vulnerable group and deliver them out of poverty. Due to efforts of the GoE over the last decade,¹³ Egypt has managed to reduce the proportion of the poor as a percentage of total population from 35% in 1991 to 20% in 2004.¹⁴ Despite this decline, disparities among regions persist. Figure 2 illustrates that in contrast to all governorates which experienced a decline in the percentage of poor, Upper Egypt governorates have experienced an increase in this percentage. These governorates also continue to have a higher proportion of the poor compared to their share of the total population.



Source: *Egypt Human Development Report 2005: Choosing Our Future – Towards a New Social Contract*, (UNDP: Cairo, 2005), pp. 26.

This regional differential between Lower and Upper Egypt could be attributed to higher population growth rate, low share of investment allocated to the latter versus the former compared to their population size, and lower rate of employment (particularly in manufacturing), which has resulted in a lower regional economic growth rate in Upper Egypt. The impact of these factors is exacerbated by the favourable location of rural Lower Egypt in proximity to metropolitan areas, which offer employment opportunities in construction and manufacturing.¹⁵

The significance of this finding is that poverty in Egypt is localised; hence, poverty eradication programmes should target the region of Upper Egypt, especially rural areas where 50% of the population spend less than PPP (Purchasing Power Parity) US\$2 a day. Upper Egypt accommodates two-thirds of the ultra-poor in Egypt – who are not able to secure their needs of basic food commodities even if they spend all their income on food only. Furthermore,

¹³ For more details on poverty eradication in Egypt, refer to the chapter on MDGs of this report.

¹⁴ These figures are calculated based on the national poverty line; see *Egypt Human Development Report 2005: Choosing Our Future – Towards a New Social Contract*, (UNDP: Cairo, 2005), p. 24.

¹⁵ *Egypt Human Development Report 2005: Choosing Our Future – Towards a New Social Contract*, (UNDP: Cairo, 2005), p. 33.

Upper Egypt's share of those who are unable to secure their daily caloric requirements is twice that of Lower Egypt.¹⁶

EHDR 2005 asserts that the ultra-poor need more than an "income subsidy" to be delivered out of their poverty. Alternatively, it suggests designing an integrated package specifically targeted at ultra-poor families, which are estimated at one million families. The report argues that as poverty is not an "individual phenomenon" and it impacts all family members in different ways, programmes aimed at eradicating poverty should focus on the family. The family is defined as "a group of individuals living together, recognised as a family group and that have some monetary income." In order to identify these ultra-poor families, the report proposes developing a composite index for defining ultra poverty. The index should utilise actual and proxy measures, based on existing household surveys.¹⁷

Integrated Package

According to the social contract formula, recommended in the EHDR 2005, the integrated package offered to ultra-poor families should comprise the following four programmes (with a total cost of LE30.4bn).¹⁸

1. *Expanding Social Safety Net*: Social safety net would **only** be extended to 70% of the poor under the lower poverty line who are incapable of work and who account for almost 12% of the population. Beneficiaries include the handicapped and the following vulnerable groups that have no source of income: those aged more than 65; women who head households; those who have been driven out of employment temporarily; and children (provided that they join school). Promoting decentralisation and community involvement in decision-making, participation of beneficiaries in the development of the general policy of the programme, as well as in establishing priorities and assigning resources, is fundamental for the success of the programme. This will enhance the capacity of local communities and enable them to support local authorities. It will also raise the efficiency of civil society organisations. The cost of the programme is estimated at nearly LE10bn (spread equally over a five-year period) – assuming the current poverty rate remains unchanged.
2. *National Donation Programme*: Poor households would be entitled to items such as, tuition fees, (including books and uniforms), a daily meal, provided through a coupon system. The programme would create 100,000 jobs for women (mainly via the NGO sector), who will participate in the disbursement of meals and uniforms, etc. The programme would be a collaborative effort. Whereas the government would provide LE15bn out of the annual cost of LE42bn, the rest would be contributed by international development partners and the private sector. Furthermore, it will be implemented by the government (mainly the ministries of education and information), and local NGOs (such as Al-Azhar, the Coptic Church, the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood, etc.).
3. *Poverty Contract Programme*: In order to emancipate them from their poverty, ultra-poor families are required to commit to a two-year contract to attain some basic living conditions, in return for a monthly stipend. These conditions lie within the domain of the following seven dimensions: formalisation/registration; work; income; health; education; family dynamics; and housing.¹⁹ The report claims that built around these dimensions, the strategy would help extract ultra-poor families from their plight. If a family fails to meet the set conditions, it drops out of the programme. On the other hand, upon successful completion of their contract, families are granted "priority access" to available programmes undertaken by state and non-state bodies "which

¹⁶ *Egypt Human Development Report 2005: Choosing Our Future – Towards a New Social Contract*, (UNDP: Cairo, 2005), p. 32.

¹⁷ For more details, refer to *Egypt Human Development Report 2005: Choosing Our Future – Towards a New Social Contract*, (UNDP: Cairo, 2005), p. 81.

¹⁸ For more details, refer to *Egypt Human Development Report 2005: Choosing Our Future – Towards a New Social Contract*, (UNDP: Cairo, 2005), p. 16.

¹⁹ For more details on the programme, refer to *Egypt Human Development Report 2005: Choosing Our Future – Towards a New Social Contract*, (UNDP: Cairo, 2005), p. 82.

offer credit, employment or other income-generating opportunities." The programme proposes recruiting 355,000 families per year for three successive years, where each family joins the programme for two years to ensure all family members have "overcome the consequences and reason for poverty". Implementation should have an "experimental design" in order to allow for M&E of the programme. The estimated cost is about LE5bn (including LE4.8bn allocated directly to families and LE390m to salaries, training, overhead M&E).²⁰

4. *Mobile Service for Issuing Birth Certificates and National Identity Cards (IDs):* As many of the ultra-poor are excluded from the system because they do not have birth certificates or national IDs, the report proposes a project that would facilitate issuing of birth certificates for those under the age of 18 and national IDs for adults who do not have them (costs for both groups are estimated at nearly LE9m). The programme would cost LE255m for one year.

One could conclude that the EHDR 2005 recognises the inability of universal welfare systems to redeem the poor. Fifty years of continuous GoE's efforts to improve the welfare of its citizens have illustrated that despite their merits, the impact of such systems has been limited on the ultra-poor. These systems have failed to address problems that are specific to this unprivileged group (such as social exclusion due to informalisation, lack of a regular source of income, etc). Thus, the report proposes an integrated package targeted at this group that avoids the inherent limitations of universal welfare systems.

Clean Water and Sanitation for Deprived Areas

The last deliverable of the social contract is provision of clean potable water and sanitation for deprived areas as well as the management of this scarce resource. Safe drinking water and sanitation are essential prerequisites for sound human health, manifested in lower morbidity and mortality rates, especially among children; furthermore, they have considerable impact on the economy. The economic implications of providing access to safe drinking water in Egypt were highlighted in a study conducted by the World Bank. The study estimated the cost of damage to people's health and land productivity incurred by poor water quality at 1.3% of GDP in 2003. The study projected that if no action was taken to rectify the situation, damage costs could reach 3.2% of GDP.²¹ Hence, it is imperative to ascribe due attention to this vital sector which is crucial for attaining sustainable economic development.

Thus, the EHDR 2005 prioritises widening access to drinking water and proper sanitation facilities to deprived areas, as an indispensable deliverable of the social contract between the state and the public, especially the poor. Not only would fostering this sector help save the poor from their predicament, but it would also enable Egypt to manage this precious natural resource more efficiently and effectively.

The report suggests adopting a holistic approach to managing water (in the areas of provision of potable water and sanitary facilities; conservation of water; and control of water pollution) in order to ensure sustainable development. Meanwhile, awareness of all stakeholders, (including governments, farmers, industries and individual consumers, etc.) about usage of water should be raised.

It is recognised that the costs of water infrastructure, development, treatment, operation and maintenance are enormous to be born by some entities in society. Hence, the state and society should seek to share financing and management of this vital "sector" for the well-being of society. It is estimated that sanitation facilities have to be extended to 20 million people, out of which 15 million live outside Cairo and Alexandria. The calculated cost is LE34bn; the

²⁰ For more details on the programme and cost-breakdown, refer to *Egypt Human Development Report 2005: Choosing Our Future – Towards a New Social Contract*, (UNDP: Cairo, 2005), p. 82.

²¹ Cited in *Egypt Human Development Report 2005: Choosing Our Future – Towards a New Social Contract*, (UNDP: Cairo, 2005), p. 178.

report suggests that the community contributes LE8bn, the beneficiaries LE6bn, and the state LE20bn.²²

With regard to extension of sanitary drainage facilities, LE790m should be assigned to sanitary projects.²³ When extending sanitary facilities to rural areas, where it is not cost-effective to apply sewerage systems, it is imperative to use low-cost technology, as it is more suitable for application there. The report recommends that the GoE and international partners in development should combine their efforts to expand coverage, to these areas, utilising low-technology solutions.²⁴

In the holistic scheme proposed by the EHDR 2005, around LE29m would be allocated to conservation of water through the instalment of water tanks, filling valves and water metres, and enhancement of tariff collection. Furthermore, LE238-280m would be dedicated to covering of the Nile Banks as a means to reduce erosion of fertile land. Finally, in order to control water pollution LE180-225m would be directed to covering canals with concrete pipes or culverts.²⁵

In this section, we have explained how delivering safe water and sanitation facilities to deprived areas is essential as they are an integral part of the population. The well-being of these groups enables them to become active participants in development. Also, the effective management of the precious water resource has serious economic implications for the state and its citizens as well as other non-state actors in society. Hence, it is imperative for all parties to combine their efforts and resources in managing this resource.

Conclusion

In this chapter, we have examined how the EHDR 2005 perceives the five welfare services deliverables outlined above as the foundation of the social contract. The report's contribution lies in highlighting how embracing an integrated approach to deal with challenges that involve cross-sectoral stakeholders and economic entities in society could bring about better results. It underlines the significance of the commitment of all these stakeholders – who share in the risk as well as benefits, and hence the responsibility, for the success of managing the development process of society. It reveals that it is the responsibility of all partners in development (GoE, international organisations, private sector, and local communities) to ensure that deprived communities are not bypassed in development. The welfare of this group would lead to a healthy population that could contribute effectively to economic progress. As the above analysis has shown, this requires a redefinition of roles and responsibilities of all actors in society.

After having presented the proposals of the EHDR 2005 for welfare services that should constitute foundation of the new social contract between the state and society, we now turn to examine the current GoE's social policy priorities and whether they converge or diverge from the framework suggested in the EHDR 2005.

²² *Egypt Human Development Report 2005: Choosing Our Future – Towards a New Social Contract*, (UNDP: Cairo, 2005), p. 21.

²³ *Egypt Human Development Report 2005: Choosing Our Future – Towards a New Social Contract*, (UNDP: Cairo, 2005), p. 19.

²⁴ *Egypt Human Development Report 2005: Choosing Our Future – Towards a New Social Contract*, (UNDP: Cairo, 2005), p. 183-184.

²⁵ *Egypt Human Development Report 2005: Choosing Our Future – Towards a New Social Contract*, (UNDP: Cairo, 2005), p. 18-19.

III. Government Social Policy: Vision and Strategy

Introduction

For five decades the GoE has declared its commitment to adopting a social policy that secures equal opportunity for the population. Social policy has covered education, health, food subsidies, and social security. Despite its noble aim to provide universal welfare to all the public, based on citizenship rights, the system has in reality favoured privileged groups in society at the expense of those who need welfare goods and services most, especially as it has failed to target the latter. Furthermore, with a rapidly increasing population, compounded by shrinking state resources, government plans have fallen short of delivering goods and services of good quality to its citizens. Thus, the government has embarked on reforming its social policy to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of its deliverables. In this section, we will examine the vision and strategy of the government with respect to social policy and the steps it has undertaken to restructure the welfare system. In particular, we will focus on the following domains of social policy: education, health, social safety net, and water and sanitation. The chapter concludes with development partners' contributions to support the government's efforts as illustrated in the *Donor's Matrix Interventions* document.

Education

The GoE has provided universal "free" education for more than fifty years. Over time, the educational system, however, has become inefficient and incapable of producing a qualified, skilled labour force that meets the requirements and needs of the job labour market. In response to this challenge, the MoE has pledged to reform the education sector. Thus, it has developed a new vision for this reform. The vision of the MoE is "to provide quality education for all, as one of the human rights, through adopting a decentralized system with community participation as its cornerstone; enhancing the education system in Egypt to be a pioneering model in the region; and preparing citizens for a knowledge-based society in a new era of democracy, justice, and continued progress." The domains of the educational vision centre around six major components:

- An effective school entails a student-centred environment with emphasis on active learning and critical thinking to enable the student to acquire life skills.
- Redefinition of the role of teacher as an active reform agent. From this perspective, the teacher's main role would be transformed into a moderator rather than a lecturer.
- Introduction of relevant curricula, which stress problem-solving skills and the ability to use knowledge rather than merely acquire knowledge.
- Introduction of advanced educational technology that is integrated in the educational processes.
- Community participation is considered a cornerstone that supports the improvement of educational quality. This approach also serves to entrench the culture of participation and democracy.
- Pursuit of excellence in educational management, which is based on knowledge sharing, transparency, and accountability.

The policy goals based on such a vision are:

1. **Access:** The policy strives to ensure equal educational opportunities for all Egyptian children. Priority areas are identified as: school construction, girls' education, children with special needs, early childhood development, and literacy.
2. **Quality:** Continuous reform becomes an integral part of the system to improve the quality of education according to National Quality Standards. Student assessment is revised in order to transform the process and culture from exam-based to one based on activities and active participation. The policy recognises the need to develop a system of accreditation that will ensure quality.
3. **Systems:** The new vision aims to develop effective systems and institutionalise decentralisation.

To translate its vision into an action plan and achieve the abovementioned policy objectives, the MoE has established the "Policy and Planning Unit". This Unit is charged with managing and supervising strategic planning efforts and to co-ordinate all activities funded by development partners in order to align their operations and, accordingly, increase efficiency. There are still steps that need to be taken along this path. The MoE is working on the completion of the National Strategic Plan at the Ministry's level. The national strategy will be updated in light of revised governorate plans and lessons learned to add flexibility to the plan. Results-oriented work plans would be complemented with a budgetary system, and expenditure will be linked to achievement of clear indicators. Moreover, upon completion of the National Strategic Plan, it will be used to co-ordinate all activities funded by development partners and plan future co-operation. Finally, there is a need to develop regulatory instruments required to encourage and expand participation of the private sector and civil society.

The MoE is also revising its organisational structure and allocation of functions, roles and responsibilities within the Ministry. The new role of the MoE will revolve around the following functions:

- Formulation of educational policies;
- Establishment of national standards;
- Support of local initiatives and mainstream of successful pilots;
- M&E;
- Ensuring that education outcomes meet and are consistent with the national goals and priorities.

Apart from pre-university education, the GoE has devoted considerable efforts, in collaboration with a number of international partners, to achieve an adequate level of training for Egypt's manpower in order to meet labour market needs. Endeavours of the GoE, in this respect, include setting standards and improving the quality of technical education and vocational training. In particular, the government will focus on replicating successful experiences in the fields of maintenance technology, information technology, and expanding the Mubarak-Kohl Project. The government also plans to offer higher education for technical school graduates by establishing technology faculties to prepare a new generation of specialised and technical labour.²⁶

There is a strong political commitment to the new vision, as was evident in the government's statement to the People's Assembly in January 2006. The GoE declared that its plan to establish 3,500 schools, in the coming six years, at the annual cost of LE1.5bn, which would be funded by the public budget, ODA, the private sector and local communities. The government expressed its intention to expand in pre-school education by establishing 944 nursery classes, to be funded through the same sources. It has also allocated an additional annual amount of LE5bn to activate the role of trustees' councils at schools in order to encourage community participation and decentralisation. The funds would also be utilised to improve the status of teachers (through raising their salaries and providing more training), and issue the law of the National Agency for Quality Assurance.²⁷

Moreover, the MoE seeks to capitalise on its accomplishments by identifying successful initiatives and replicating them. Alexandria reform pilot, financed by USAID, stands out as one of the most successful projects in education reform. The project was launched in 2001 with the aim of introducing policies of deregulation, active learning, school-based management, and encouraging community participation. As the project proved to be successful, there are efforts to apply the rationale of the project to seven other governorates.

Evidently, education is a main priority for the GoE. It acknowledges its importance for the acceleration of growth and competing globally. By pledging resources to the reform of this crucial sector, it has underscored its commitment to its development. It admits that in its

²⁶It is quite important to mention that the GoE has a clear vision and a well-defined strategy concerning university education and scientific research, but this was not mentioned here because it lies outside the scope of this report.

²⁷H.E. Dr. Ahmed Nazif, *Government's Statement to the Parliament*, (January 2006).

quest to expand to meet the needs of a rising population, it has neglected quality. However, through its new vision, the GoE is apparently seeking to achieve both targets, which is in line with the vision outlined in the EHDR 2005. The government's statement also demonstrates its willingness to share its responsibilities with the private sector and local communities, which also stand to benefit considerably from a quality education for all.

Health

The MoHP has launched an ambitious reform programme of the health sector, namely Health Sector Reform Programme (HSRP), in 1996. The MoHP has adopted an incremental approach in the implementation of the HSRP. The HSRP encompasses two to three-phases to be implemented over 15 to 20 years. The first phase lasted over the period 1996-2005 and was implemented as a pilot project in Alexandria, Menoufia, Suhag, Quena and Suez.

One of the first and important steps taken in this respect has been identifying the main challenges confronting the sector. The sector faces two sets of challenges. The first set of challenges comprise health related problems, such as population growth; endemic and infectious diseases; maternal, infant and childhood mortality; renal failure; cancer; addiction; lack of public awareness; and pollution. The other set is embedded in the structure of the sector itself; it involves human capital; infrastructure; inadequacy of financial resources; the health insurance system; and the pharmaceutical sector.²⁸

Priorities²⁹

In light of these challenges, the GoE's new millennium priorities for the HSRP could be outlined as follows:

- Develop the health insurance system while benefiting from international experiences that endorse separating the financier and supplier of health care services in order to administer better M&E systems and achieve cost effectiveness.
- Create a new insurance system, alongside the existing one, to reach out for citizens not covered by the current one. In particular, the GoE plans to restructure the system – financially, technically and legally to provide better quality services to all its citizens, especially in deprived areas.
- Extend the FHM to all governorates.
- Increase primary health care units and improve the quality of service.
- Improve service quality in state-owned hospitals and emergency medical services.
- Promote the emergency care system.
- Encourage private sector participation.
- Foster community and NGO participation.
- Encourage operational research, studies and surveys to support the M&E process, and in turn facilitate decision making.
- Enhance human capital in the sector by providing training, medical education, career building and performance-based incentives, and improving team-work conditions and living standards.
- Encourage the local pharmaceutical industry to assume a more active role both regionally and internationally.
- Develop an information system to ensure accuracy of administration and to serve the M&E systems.
- Guarantee equitable geographic distribution of essential health services for all citizens, particularly population of Upper Egypt and rural areas.

²⁸ *Egypt Health Sector Analysis and Future Strategies*, (Cairo: Ministry of Health and Population, Central Department for Technical Support and Projects, 2003).

²⁹ H.E. Dr. Ahmed Nazif, *Government's Statement to the Parliament*, (January 2006); and *Egypt Health Sector Analysis and Future Strategies*, (Cairo: Ministry of Health and Population, Central Department for Technical Support and Projects, 2003).

The government has taken several steps that reflect its commitment to the abovementioned goals. The rest of this section will be devoted to highlight some of the achievements of the government and its future strategy in this domain.

Achievements and Strategy³⁰

By the year 2004, more than LE1.5bn had been allocated to enhance the health insurance system. Consequently, 25.4 million citizens have received insurance at the time. The government plans to devote around LE6bn to further promote the insurance system.

By the end of 2004, the FHM was being implemented in five governorates encompassing Upper and Lower Egypt. For that purpose, around 200 health care units, 12 hospitals and 13 laboratories were established. The programme is deemed successful as it provides preventive and curative health services to beneficiaries. Hence, it is being extended to more governorates in order to guarantee that the service is received by the whole population. By 2006, around 700 family health units were accredited and around 500 facilities – which are in the process of being accredited, are applying the FHM. In an attempt to reach out for the whole population, around 300 family health units have concluded an agreement with the Family Health Fund and the district provider organisation; furthermore, the GoE has pledged to commit around LE3bn over the next five years to this effort.

Furthermore, the government will assign LE300m over the next five years to restructure the health sector. The main objectives of this process is to coordinate the operations of all entities that provide health care services; emphasise family planning as an integral part of the basic health services package by linking family planning campaigns to primary health campaigns; and distribute the human capital employed in the sector in accordance with geographic needs. The GoE intends to act as a regulator in this regard.

The quality of health services will be enhanced through promoting the skills of physicians, nurses and technicians, and implementing international standards. It is worth noting that public hospitals in cities and villages as well as nursing schools and health technicians' institutes had been developed, and more equipment was made procured. To raise the quality of health services, the GoE intends to dedicate about LE87m for this purpose over the next five years.

The government has also sought to improve emergency medical services. Thus, by the end of 2004, nearly LE30m had been to purchase around 50 new cars and new advanced equipment. Besides, more new emergency hospitals and units were established.

The GoE's efforts have been effective in bringing about material improvements in health indicators in terms of reducing infant, child and maternal mortality rates, and improving maternal health indicators. Additionally, the prevalence of infectious diseases has decreased.

Notwithstanding its achievements, the GoE needs to devote more effort in order to further improve health services and conditions. For example, crucial elements that constitute the FHM review are still absent, such as clinical guidelines and community participation. In addition, the effectiveness of the financial ingredient of the Model was hindered due to legislative restrictions. The FHM is not financially sustainable. The service is also financed and provided by the same entity which exposes it to the problems associated with this system as explained earlier. Furthermore, the public sector is the main provider of the health service which indicates that the role of the private sector and NGOs is relatively minimal. The MoHP is still the regulator and supplier of the service in contradiction with the target of the health sector reform programme.³¹

The GoE acknowledges the failures and limitations of the health sector, in spite of reforms already underway; it admits that it has a long way to go to enhance the performance of the

³⁰ *Government Achievements July 2004-December 2005*, (January 2006). H.E. Dr. Ahmed Nazif, *Government's Statement to the Parliament*, (January 2006).

³¹ *Government Achievements July 2004-December 2005*, (January 2006).

sector in terms of efficiency and effectiveness. However, it also recognises that this task is enormous compared to its meagre resources. Therefore, it has enlisted the help of other non-state actors (the private sector, civil society, and international partners in development) that are bound to benefit from such an improvement. One could clearly perceive that the vision and strategy of the GoE is in line with the vision of the EHDR 2005 and its recommendations for upgrading the sector, especially the health insurance system, to provide better health services to the whole population.

Social Safety Net

Although the GoE has been allocating a significant proportion of the state budget to subsidies and other social privileges, the system has been marked by inefficiency as it does not targeted at specific groups who need it most. Table 2 summarises government spending on subsidies and social privileges from 2000/01 until 2005/06. It illustrates that subsidies have been allocated to basic food items, petroleum products, credit facilities, export promotion, agricultural funds, public transportation services, students' health insurance, medication and infants' milk. Social privileges encompass financial contributions to pension funds and ministries, and medical treatment of low-income citizens. One way to reform the current subsidy system is to reduce funds allocated to direct subsidies in favour of more effective social safety nets such as cash transfers.

Table 2
Government Spending on Subsidies and Social Privileges, 2000/01-2005/06(in LEbn)

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	% of change (2000-2005)
Subsidies	5	6	7	10	15	35	600
Social Privileges	10	12	14	15	17	15	50
Total	15	18	21	25	32	50	233
% of GDP	4.5	5.1	5.4	5.5	6	8.6	91

The government is intent on restructuring the subsidy system and has already established a new ministry, the Ministry of Social Solidarity (MoSS), to support this ambitious task. The Ministry has launched a new strategy for implementing social policy. This strategy will necessitate reforming the legislative framework that regulates the role of different actors in the social sphere, including NGOs and the private sector, in addition to developing the social safety net. Legislative reform will concentrate on creating a legal framework that will abridge the establishment of NGOs and enhance their role. As for developing the social safety net, strategies will be implemented with the aim to:

- Increase the number of families benefiting from the social safety net from 800,000 families in 2005 to 1 million families by the end of 2006, and six times this number in 2010.
- Concentrate on conditional cash transfers as the main safety net for the poor.
- Issue social solidarity cards for 3 million families in all Egyptian governorates at a total cost of LE350-360m.

This section will analyse the social safety net components, namely social security and pension systems, and food subsidies. These components will be analysed because they constitute the most used mechanisms by the government to ensure a decent standard of living for its citizens, especially lower income groups.

1. Social Security and Pension Systems

A major challenge for the GoE is to extend its social insurance coverage to include vulnerable segments of the population. The GoE, however, realises that this would entail more financial commitments and restructuring of the current social insurance system, which already constitutes a burden on state resources. In 2004/05, the number of insured employees in the public and government sectors alone reached 18.8 million. The number of pensioners and beneficiaries increased from 7.1 million citizens in 2000/01 to 7.6 million citizens in 2004/05.

Consequently, government expenditure on pensions increased from 14 billion in 2000/01 and is expected to reach 26 billion in 2005/06.

The GoE aims to enhance social security for unprivileged groups in society by adopting four approaches simultaneously. First, it has pledged to increase incomes for employees in the government sector, where salaries will be raised by 100% for lower income groups, and 75% for higher income groups within the next six years. The total cost of implementing this scheme is LE23bn.

Second, the government will support informal sector workers by sanctioning a social insurance draft law that will entitle workers to more social security privileges. The cost estimates for this programme have not yet been carried out. Widening the social insurance umbrella to include families without a breadwinner is another important area tackled by this programme. The cost of implementing this area is LE1.1bn.

The third critical area of intervention is improving the pension system. The GoE's target will be to increase pensions; establish private pension funds; improve services provided to beneficiaries; cover the gap between revenues obtained from beneficiaries' contributions and expenditures; review the insurance period required for full pension entitlement; and compensate employees taking early retirement on the condition that they do not receive a pension. The cost of implementing this programme is still under study.

As for the pension system, an important step taken by the government was raising pension funds by about 15% in 2005 compared with 2004. In addition, the GoE decided to implement a program for extending the pension system to elderly citizens, female-headed households, and widows. Furthermore, GoE supports the establishment of a thousand specialised pension funds supervised by the government, and plans to modify the pension system and enable employees to decide their pension entitlements.

2. Food Subsidies

The Egyptian state has been consistent in its commitment to assuage the hardships of lower income segments of society by securing essential commodities at affordable prices over the last five decades. Hence, food subsidies continue to represent a significant proportion of government's expenditures, as they constituted 7% of total government expenditure in 2004/05. Although food subsidies have been constant as a percentage of total subsidies (75%) over the period 2000/01-2004/05, they have increased as a percentage of GDP (from 0.9% in 2000/01 to 1.8% in 2004/05).³² This rise could be attributed to government's attempts to catch up with inflation, as it tries to placate the severe effects of the economic reform programme on the most vulnerable groups in society. Furthermore, most of the food subsidy, 78%, was dedicated to *baladi* bread (a staple for the poor) in 2004/05, whereas the remaining 22% were directed to 8 food items, namely sugar, oil, rice, pasta, tea,³³ lentils (brown and yellow), beans, and artificial vegetable ghee.³⁴

The GoE is cognisant that the current food subsidy system is both inefficient (entailing waste) and ineffective (in some cases it does not cater to the poor whom it aims to service). The main problems of the current system are summarised below:

- The cost of the food subsidy scheme far exceeds the benefit to the ultra-poor.
- Nearly two-thirds of food subsidies go to the wealthiest 60% of the population.
- Newly born members of poor households cannot be enlisted in the ration card system, because of earlier legal restrictions that aimed at rationalising the system.

³² The Cabinet, Information and Decision Support Centre.

³³ The first five items are delivered through ration cards. These items are extended to 40m citizens where government subsidy represents 49% of the total value of rationed commodities. See *Dirasa 'an al-da'm al-ghiza'i fi du' tafdilat al-muwatinin wa i'tibarat mizaniyat al-dawala* [A study about food subsidy in light of citizens' preferences and state budget considerations], (Cairo: Information Decision Support Centre, April 2005), p. 16.

³⁴ *Dirasa 'an al-da'm al-ghiza'i fi du' tafdilat al-muwatinin wa i'tibarat mizaniyat al-dawala* [A study about food subsidy in light of citizens' preferences and state budget considerations], (Cairo: Information Decision Support Centre, April 2005), p. 9-10.

On the other hand, some of the registered members do not benefit from the system as they have changed their residence; also some of the deceased have not been removed from the ration system list.

- Due to lack of monitoring, some dispensers oblige beneficiaries to buy certain shares of rationed commodities that they do not want.
- Many beneficiaries cannot receive their share of rationed items due to lack of financial resources or unavailability of the items.
- The quantity rationed for commodities do not match beneficiaries' preferences.³⁵
- Difficulty of obtaining subsidised *baladi* bread due to long queues.
- Low quality of bread produced at some bakeries due to lack of monitoring.

Despite their inefficiencies, a World Bank study has confirmed that food subsidies, especially bread subsidy, have positively contributed to the survival of some citizens above the poverty line in 1999/2000. The study pointed out that bread subsidy has enabled 11% of the poor to subsist above the poverty line during the abovementioned period. It further illustrated that the percentage of those aided by the food subsidy was lower for rural areas for both Lower and Upper Egypt. This reveals the bias in use of subsidy in favour of urban areas (particularly the capital); however, this could be justified by the well-documented higher intensity of poverty in urban areas than in rural areas.

Due to the inefficiency and ineffectiveness outlined above, the GoE envisages reforming the food subsidy system by targeting subsidies at the ultra-poor. This would serve two purposes: first and foremost, it would ensure that recipients of subsidies are the ones who need them most, which would in turn help beneficiaries secure a better standard of living. Second, this would signify an efficient use of resources. This would mean that resources are freed up to be directed at other productive purposes conducive to economic growth, which would indirectly also benefit the ultra-poor, among other groups in society.

In an attempt to reform the subsidy system, the government, in 2003, introduced an improved version of *baladi* bread (82% extract) sold, at LE0.10, in parallel to the regular version (72% extract sold at L.E. 0.05). In 2004/05, the government developed 98% of bakeries that produce *baladi* bread and monitors them to ensure that shares allocated to these bakeries are used to produce the subsidised bread and not for other purposes to the benefit of bakeries.³⁶

Furthermore, as mentioned above, the new MoSS is charged with setting up a database for identified families that deserve subsidies and meeting their needs of basic commodities and services. This would be achieved at no extra cost to the state since the funds saved from targeting would be reused to ameliorate the subsidy system. The government believes that this would enable the ultra-poor to improve their "material and living standards", promote their status from a "needy" to a "productive" one and enhance their capacity to earn enough for securing a decent life".³⁷

This section has highlighted the government's strategy to reform social safety net components of social policy in order to enhance efficiency of the services and commodities provided and ensure they reach disadvantaged citizens. Many of these citizens have been excluded from the system often because they are not registered and hence are not entitled to its benefits. The GoE's strategy converges with the vision of the EHDR 2005 as it seeks to include marginalised lower income groups by restructuring as well as expanding social security and pension systems and developing a more comprehensive, efficient safety net. Furthermore, reforming the food subsidy system would help wider segments of ultra-poor households at no extra cost to the government.

³⁵ A survey conducted by the Information and Decision Support Centre, showed that beneficiaries prefer to receive more quantities of sugar, oil and rice and the possibility of lowering rationed quantities of lentils, beans and artificial vegetable butter. See Dr. Maged Osman, *itigahat al-muwatin al-misri nahw da'm al-sila' al-ghiza'iya* [Egyptian citizen's directions towards the subsidy of food commodities], December 2004, cited in *Dirasa 'an al-da'm al-ghiza'i fi du' tafdilat al-muwatinin wa l'tibarat mizaniyat al-dawala* [A study about food subsidy in light of citizens' preferences and state budget considerations], (Cairo: Information Decision Support Centre, April 2005), p. 7-8.

³⁶ H.E. Dr. Ahmed Nazif, *Government's Statement to the Parliament*, (January 2006).

³⁷ H.E. Dr. Ahmed Nazif, *Government's Statement to the Parliament*, (January 2006).

Water and Sanitation

The GoE acknowledges the importance of water and sanitation not only for improving the health of the population (MDGs 4 through 6), but also for ensuring environmental sustainability (MDG 7) and balanced economic growth. This is manifested in the national water resources plan, "Water for the Future", developed by the government. The plan lays the foundation for managing national objectives related to water resources, including:³⁸

- attain an average economic growth rate of 7.6% for the period 2003- 2017;
- increase GDP per capita to US\$41,00 in 2017;
- expand the inhabited area from 5.5% to 25% by 2017;
- enlarge the agricultural area by 3.4 million feddans by 2017;
- preserving the Nile and water resources from pollution;
- extend sewage networks and wastewater treatment plants; and
- promote conservation of water in all applications, namely domestic, agriculture and industry.

Evidently, these grand objectives require the commitment and contribution of all stakeholders, and not only the government; it also necessitates coordination of their activities.

The government has declared, in January 2006, that undertaking infrastructure projects to provide water and sanitation facilities in urban and rural areas is a high priority. To date, the best governorates in terms of access to water and sanitation facilities are Port-Said, Suez, and Damietta, while the worst one are Suhag and Minya (for potable water) and South Sinai (for sanitation).³⁹ The GoE has successfully managed to meet MDG targets for the proportion of both urban and rural populations with sustainable access to an improved water resource. Currently, 97% of the population have access to drinking water (through piped water), though for 25% of them water supply may not last for more than a few hours per day or even per week and the quality of water varies from one area to another.⁴⁰ The government has sought to address these problems by widening access to water. Thus, it has increased the productive capacity for drinking water by nearly 770,000m³ in 2004, as a result of establishing 14 water plants and water networks extending for 510km, at the cost of LE3bn.

In the area of sanitation, however, much is desired to be done. Sanitation coverage remains highly skewed in favour of urban areas (where the government has managed to meet its MDG target). The figure reveals the gap in investment per capita between rural and urban areas particularly in the field of waste water. The government recognises the disparity between water and sanitation facilities in urban versus rural areas. Hence, it is trying to change this pattern. In 2004, it extended sewage networks for 380km and established 16 sewage plants, costing LE1.4bn, which increased the capacity of sanitary drainage by 610,000m³.

The government has sustained its commitment to expanding access to water and sanitation facilities all over the country, especially deprived rural areas. In his outline of the government's programme to the parliament, in January 2006, H.E. Dr. Nazif pronounced the government's intention to provide drinking water to all Egyptian villages by the end of 2007 to be funded by the state budget in addition to grants and loans. In particular, sanitation facilities will be connected to 400-450 villages annually, whilst prioritising villages that suffer from environmental problems due to the lack of sewage networks. Accordingly, the government has allocated LE2bn annually to extending water and sanitation facilities to rural areas, again underlining the fact that rural areas occupy a high priority on the government's agenda. This project will be funded by the state budget in addition to 47m Kuwaiti dinar granted by the Arab Fund.⁴¹

³⁸ *Egypt Human Development Report 2005: Choosing Our Future – Towards a New Social Contract*, (UNDP: Cairo, 2005), p. 174.

³⁹ *Egypt Human Development Report 2005: Choosing Our Future – Towards a New Social Contract*, (UNDP: Cairo, 2005), p. 36.

⁴⁰ *Egypt Human Development Report 2005: Choosing Our Future – Towards a New Social Contract*, (UNDP: Cairo, 2005), p. 30.

⁴¹ H.E. Dr. Ahmed Nazif, *Government's Statement to the Parliament*, (January 2006).

The government realises that the contribution of other actors in society will help it attain its objectives in a shorter period of time. Thus, it has solicited help from civil society to support its endeavours. This is congruent with the vision articulated in the EHDR 2005 explained above. In other words, not only does the government recognise the significance of providing water and sanitation facilities to the whole population, without discriminating against rural areas, but it also seeks the same means of achieving them, namely through the help of civil society and international development partners.

Conclusion

This chapter has demonstrated the convergence of the GoE's vision and strategy and that of the EHDR 2005 in the field of social policy. Government policies highlighted in this chapter, which by no means cover all its operations in this domain, confirm its commitment to reform welfare services in order to improve their efficiency and ensure that they reach disadvantaged groups in society, especially in rural areas. For several decades, it has tried to catch up with the increasing demands and needs of a rising population. In this race, quality has often been overlooked. With the launch of several sectoral reform programmes simultaneously, the GoE is restructuring its welfare system. Its success is largely conditioned by its ability to engage other major stakeholders in society as well as enhance the benefit from international partners' contributions to the development process mainly through aid harmonisation, which entails unifying of priorities.

Development Partner's Contribution

Development partners have supported the government's efforts in the domain of welfare services by directing funds to three main programmes: Education Programme; Health Programme; Developing Basic Public Services Programme, and Subsidies and Prices Market Discipline Programme. The *Matrix on Donor's Interventions*, which was prepared on the basis of the GoE statement's ten programmes formulated in December 2004, identifies development partners' contributions to sanction the government's efforts.

The Programme for Developing Basic Public Services, ranked first in terms of development partners' interventions (more than 70 interventions), where the largest value of disbursements was extended to potable water and sanitation. Interventions undertaken in the education sector amounted to 54 (where contribution was concentrated on improving access to basic education – establishing 10,000 new classrooms at the cost of LE1bn). The health sector received 46 interventions. Finally, the Subsidies, Prices and Market Discipline Programme was the lowest recipient of contribution both in terms of number interventions and funds. While USAID contributions were mainly directed to Developing Education and Scientific Research Programme, followed by Developing Health Services and Controlling Population Growth Programme, those of EIB and CIDA focused primarily on Developing Basic Public Services Programme.

Table 3
Summary of Development Partners' Contributions to Welfare Services in GoE's Programme⁴²

Programme	Development Partners	Number of Interventions	Total Funds (in m)
Developing Basic Public Services Programme	EC, UNICEF ^a , World Bank, EIB, Italian Co-operation, UNDP, USAID, Germany, Japan, The Netherlands, CIDA ^b , and Spain	73	€624 US\$411 CAD\$56 ¥5007 LE6
Developing Education and Scientific Research	UNICEF, EC, World Bank, USAID, Germany, Italy, and CIDA	54	€247 US\$962 CAD\$8
Developing Health Services and Controlling Population Growth	USAID, World Bank, UNDP, Italy, Germany EC, and Japan	46	€169 US\$803 ¥916
Subsidies, Prices and Market Discipline	WFP ^c , IMF, World Bank, UNDP	6	US\$1.3

^a UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund

^b CIDA: Canadian International Development Agency

^c WFP: World Food Programme

After we have delineated the GoE's vision and strategy with regards to social policy, and illustrated briefly the commitment of development partners to endorse the government's effort in this field, in the next chapter we will examine ODA extended to the main sectors of social policy as they correspond to sectors of the DECODE.

⁴² Figures in this table portray an overall picture of the development partners' interventions as they do not cover all projects undertaken by partners in the abovementioned areas. In this respect, ODA figures in the next chapter are more comprehensive.

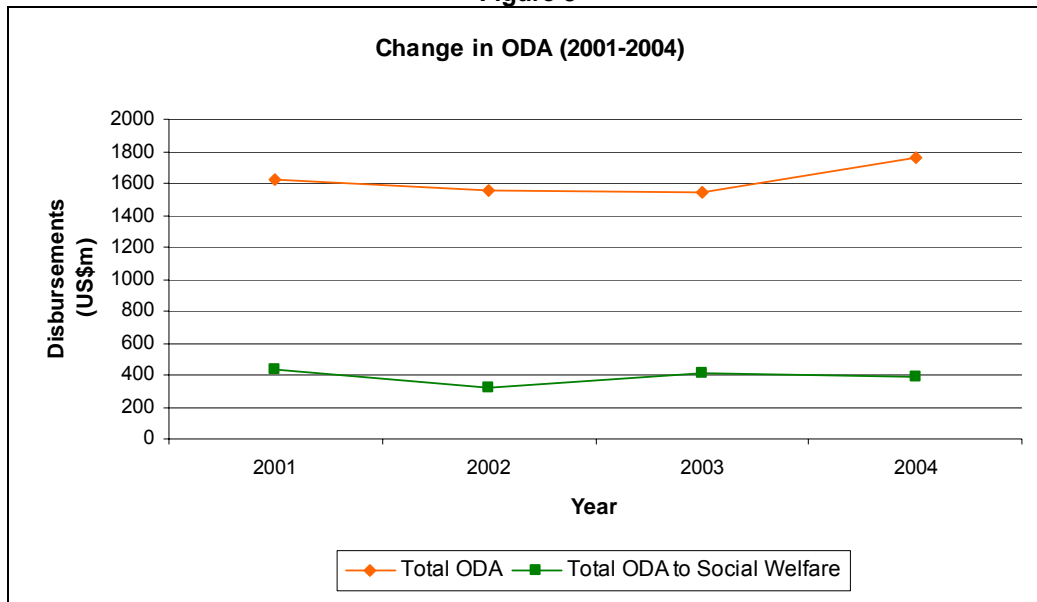
IV. Trends of Official Development Assistance (2001–2004)

Introduction

This chapter is devoted to the analysis of ODA disbursements in welfare services sectors, as far as they correspond to the five deliverables examined in the EHDR 2005, namely, education; health; social infrastructure services; and water and sanitation. First, we will review ODA disbursements allocated to social welfare services and then we will focus on each sector separately.

ODA extended to Egypt has been relatively constant over the period 2001-2004, though it has experienced an 8% increase from US\$1,542m in 2003 to US\$1,756m in 2004 (see Figure 3 below). During that period, ODA disbursements to social welfare services as a proportion of total aid have been fairly constant at an average of 24%. Nonetheless, disbursements to social welfare services have declined by 11%.

Figure 3



Education

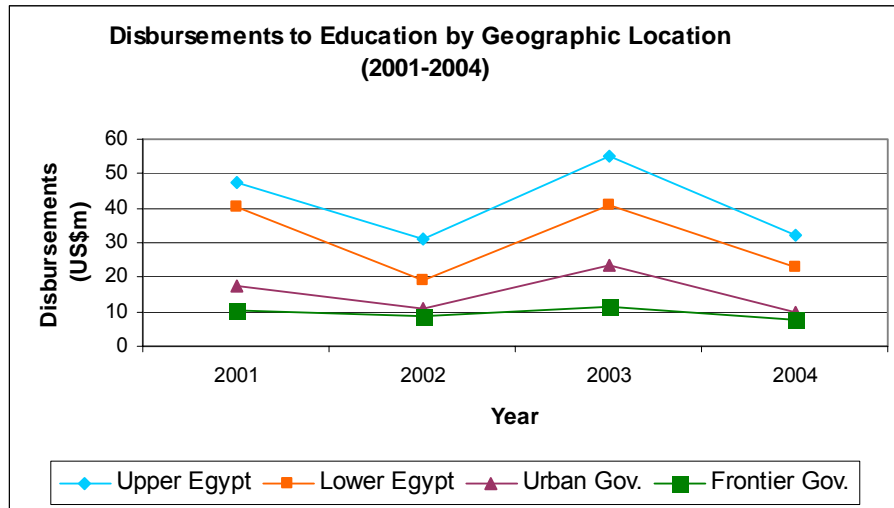
ODA by Geographic Location

During the last decade, education indicators have either stagnated or declined, especially for Upper Egypt. In 2004, 54% of children in Upper Egypt were not enrolled in basic or secondary schools. This percentage is up from 52% in 1992. The same pattern is evident with respect to illiteracy where the percentage of illiterates in Upper Egypt was 48%, compared to 41% in 1992. Thus, more funds need to be assigned to building schools, and encouraging girls' education.

Considerable efforts have been made in the past four years that resulted in narrowing the human development gap between different Egyptian geographic areas. However, there are still some areas, mainly Upper Egypt, which suffer from low human development records with respect to some indicators. The rising gap between Upper and Lower Egypt, in terms of illiteracy, constitutes a major challenge for achieving equitable development. Therefore, decreasing this gap is a national priority for the GoE and its partners in development.

In general, the distribution of partners' disbursements in the education sector has been geographically aligned with Egypt's national priorities. Figure 4 illustrates that Upper Egypt received 41% of total disbursements for the sector in comparison to 31% for Lower Egypt, 15% for urban governorates, and 9% for frontier governorates. Moreover, among the top ten governorates that received the most disbursements six are from Upper Egypt.

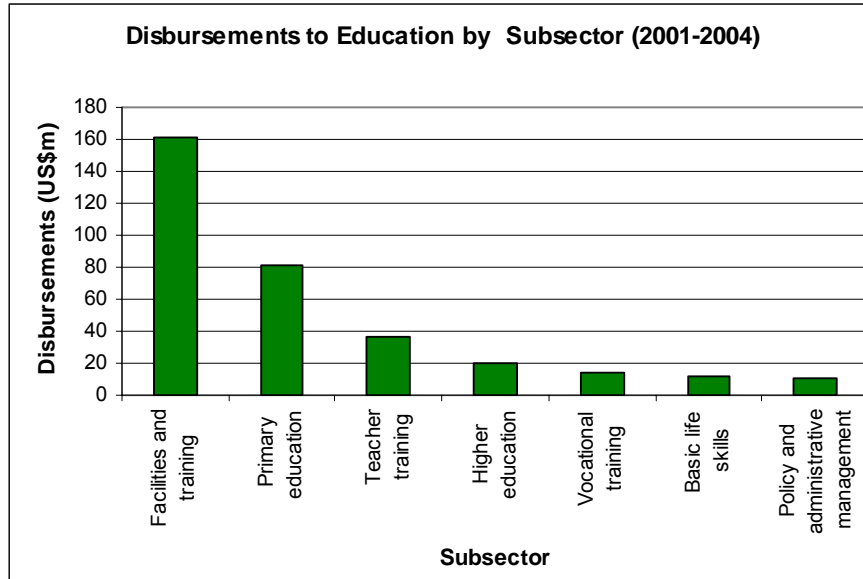
Figure 4



ODA by Sub-sector

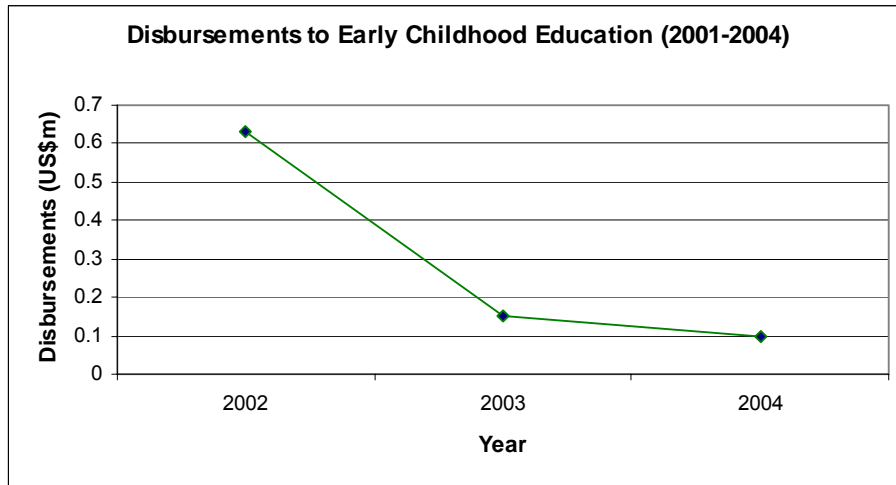
Education facilities and training was the largest sub-sector in terms of disbursements received during 2001-2004 (as shown in Figure 5). This is in line with Egypt's priorities in the education sector as was highlighted in the EHDR 2005 and the government plan. The EHDR 2005 projects that the country needs LE12bn to reduce class density by building more schools, in addition to LE925m for furniture. Equal opportunity in access for all Egyptian children would be ensured through increase in school construction. However, other sub-sectors in education, such as training, curriculum development, quality control, and research, need more funds in order to bring about the paradigm shift envisioned in the EHDR 2005 and the government's strategy. This suggests the need to strike a balance between quantity and quality, giving more attention to quality aspects.

Figure 5



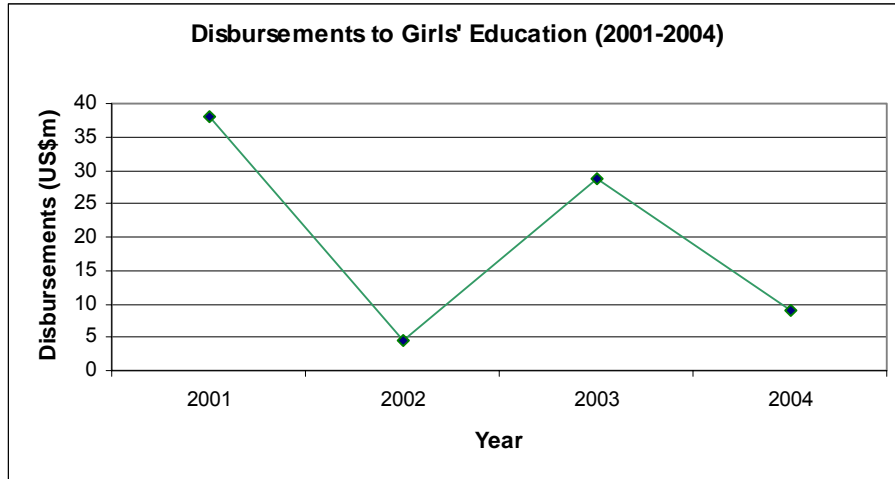
The EHDR 2005 also paid due attention to early child and girls' education. In contrast to the US\$103m that the report allocates to reach 30% of pre-school aged children by 2010, total aid allocated for the period under study amounted only to US\$0.9 (Figure 6).

Figure 6



With respect to girls' education, annual disbursements varied probably due to project design and implementation cycle (Figure 7). If Egypt is to reduce the gender gap by half in the deprived areas by 2007, as proposed in the EHDR 2007, then the majority of these disbursements have to be assigned to Egypt's most deprived areas (mainly Upper Egypt), where the gender gap is widest.

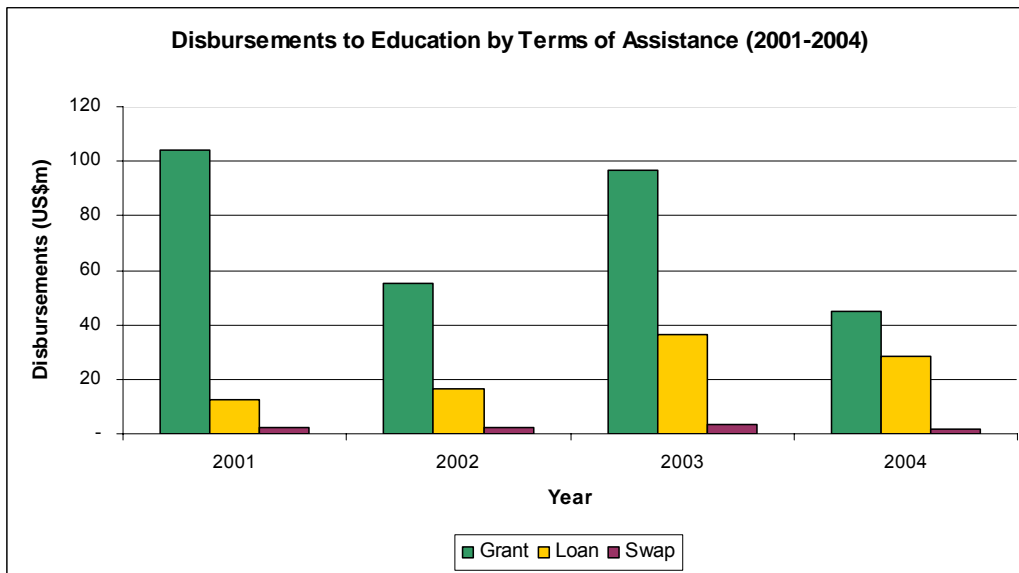
Figure 7



ODA by Terms of Assistance

Although grants witnessed a declining trend, they constituted the larger source of ODA in this sector, representing 74% of aid disbursements, with loans amounting to 23% (Figure 8). Debt swap's share of ODA has been modest accounting only for 3% of ODA.

Figure 8



The increase in the ratio of loans to grants implies an increased cost to the Egyptian economy.

ODA Allocated to Technical Assistance

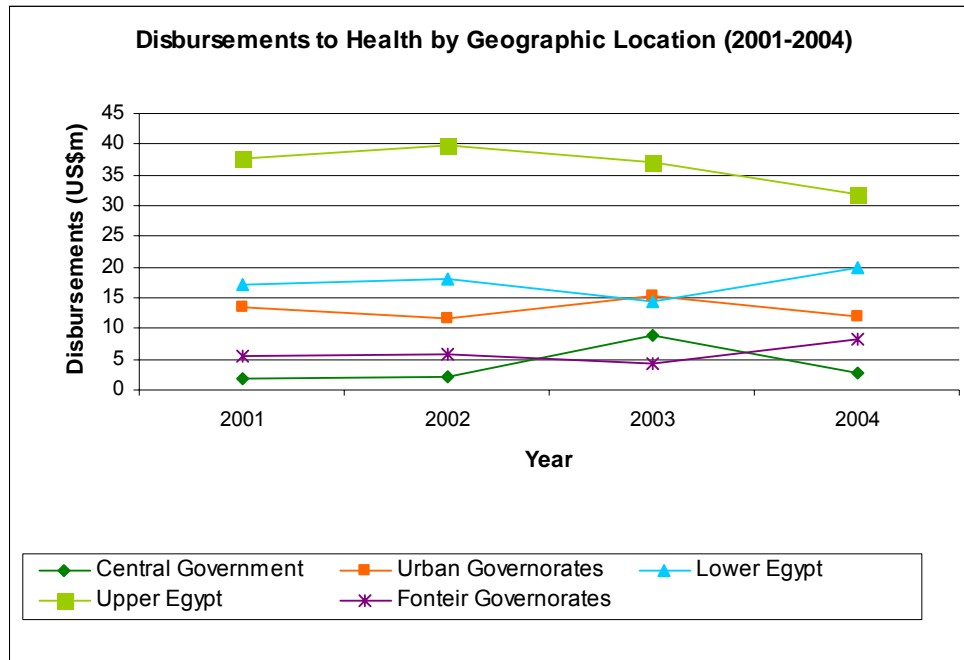
Almost half of ODA disbursements (US\$196m) in this sector took the form of technical co-operation. On the other hand, IPA including technical cooperation amounted to US\$123m.

Health

ODA by Geographic Location⁴³

Upper Egypt, Lower Egypt and urban governorates received around 80-90% of ODA over the period 2001-2004 (Figure 9). Upper Egypt received the highest amount of aid followed by Lower Egypt and Urban governorates. In contrast, frontier governorates and central government received a modest amount.

Figure 9



Suhag⁴⁴ ranked first among Upper Egypt governorates with regard to aid disbursement over the period 2001-2004. Moreover, Suhag⁴⁵ ranked first when compared to all other governorates over the period.

The main contributors to the health sector in Upper Egypt in 2001 were the ADB, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA); and in 2002, the World Health Organization (WHO) ranked first followed by the EC. In 2003 and 2004, the major development partners were USAID, the WHO.

Cairo received the highest share of ODA, compared to other urban governorates, in 2001, while in 2004 Suez received the highest amount. Port-Said, on the other hand, received the least amount of ODA during this period. The percentage of development partners' contribution in ODA varied over the four years. Whereas in 2001 the major contributor was Japanese International Co-operation Agency (JICA), in 2002 and 2003 it was the EC. In 2004, the WHO, the ADB and USAID were the largest contributors.

As for Lower Egypt, Menoufia⁴⁶ continued to receive the lion's share over the whole period.⁴⁷

⁴³ The available information does not give an insight of the distribution of funds among the rural and urban regions.

⁴⁴ USAID was the main development partner that extended ODA to Suhag in 2001 and 2002 followed by the EC. In 2003, the EC ranked first followed by USAID; and in 2004, the World Bank replaced the EC as the main development partner followed by USAID.

⁴⁵ It was one of the pilot governorates of HSRP for Upper Egypt.

⁴⁶ USAID was the main contributor in 2001 and 2002 followed by the EC. Subsequently, USAID's share declined as it was preceded by the EC in 2003 and the World Bank in 2004.

The largest development partner in 2001 was Italy. In 2002 and 2003, the main partner was the EC while in 2004, it was USAID.

ODA by Sub-sector

Family planning and infectious diseases are among the priorities of the GoE, in light of its strategies. Compared to other health sub-sectors, the family planning programme received the highest proportion of ODA in 2001 and 2002.⁴⁸ Medical services, health policy and administrative management, infectious disease control and basic health infrastructure sub-sectors received a considerable proportion of ODA in 2001.

In 2003 and 2004, the basic health infrastructure sub-sector was the highest recipient sub-sector of aid. Nevertheless, the value of ODA disbursed to this sub-sector experienced an increasing trend over the period 2001-2003 but decreased in 2004.

The other sub-sectors that received the largest proportion of ODA in 2004 were health policy and administrative management, basic health care, medical services, health education, family planning and infectious diseases.

For clarity of illustration, the health, and the population policy and reproductive health components were presented in two separate graphs, namely, Figure 10 and Figure 11.

Figure 10

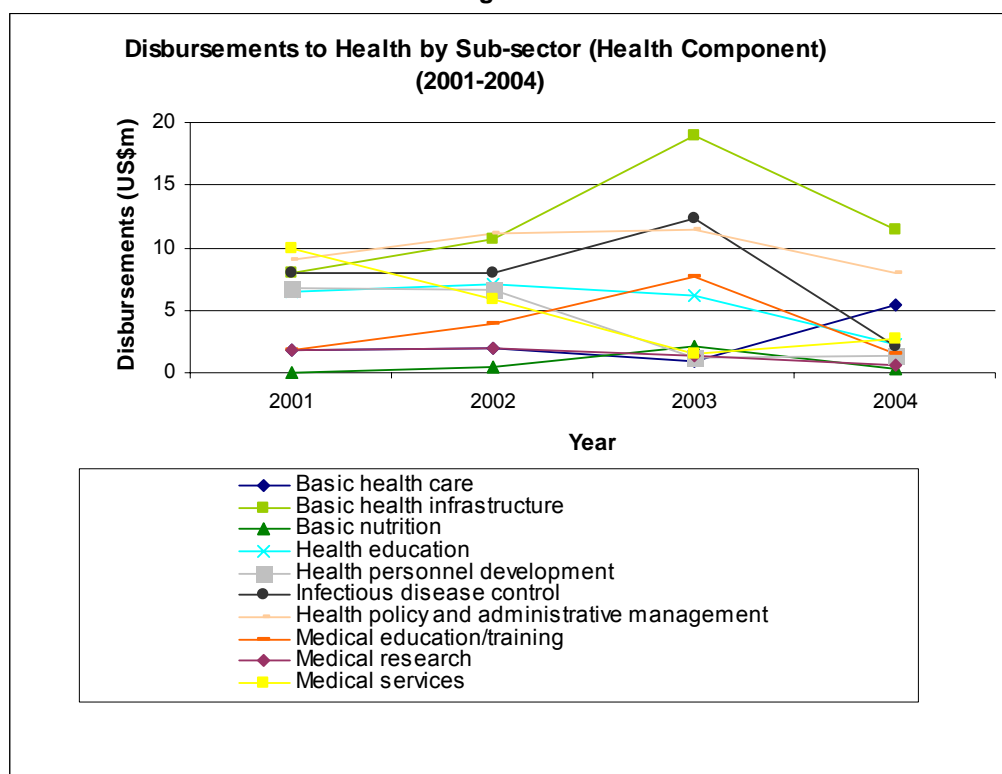


Figure 10 shows a declining trend of ODA for most of the health component sub-sectors. However, the trend for basic health infrastructure, infectious diseases and medical education and training sub-sectors has risen in the period 2001-2003, and then experienced a sharp drop in 2004. On the other hand, the trend of aid directed to medical research has been decreasing over the period 2001-2003 but then it increased in 2004.

⁴⁷ Menoufia was one of the pilot governorates of the HSRP for Lower Egypt.

⁴⁸ However, the absolute value of aid directed to that programme decreased over the period 2001-2004.

Figure 11

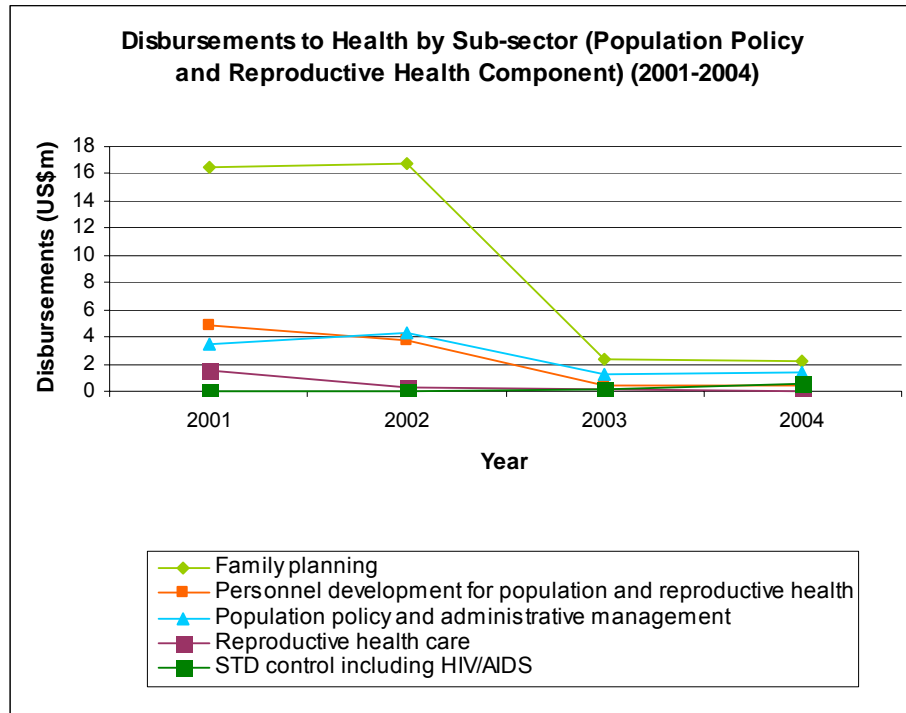


Figure 11 exhibits a decreasing trend for the value of funds allocated to population policy and reproductive health component sub-sectors over the period 2001-2004.

Although USAID has been the principal bilateral partner in this sector (accounting for 70% of ODA), its contribution has decreased during the period 2001-2004. Most of USAID funds were utilised to serve the infectious diseases control, family planning and health policy and administrative management sub-sectors. It is worth noting that the amount of funds provided by Germany, JICA and Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) dropped to zero between 2002 and 2004.

The EC was the largest contributor to this sector, among non-UN system multilateral partners, over the period 2001-2003. However, the amount disbursed by the EC⁴⁹ dropped in 2004, and the ADB replaced it as the main non-Un system multilateral partner development, where it only served the basic health infrastructure sub-sector.

In 2001 and 2002, UNFPA⁵⁰ and the World Bank were the principal UN multilateral partners. In 2003, the ODA disbursements by United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)⁵¹ increased but dropped again in 2004. The World Bank,⁵² on the other hand, increased its share of aid extended to this sector in 2004, where the trend experienced a steep rise.

⁴⁹ Most of the aid received from EC served basic health infrastructure, health policy and administrative management and medical education/training sub-sectors.

⁵⁰ Most of the aid received from UNFPA served basic health infrastructure, family planning, personnel development for population and reproductive health, reproductive health care, population policy and administrative management, STD control including HIV/AIDS and medical services, respectively.

⁵¹ UNICEF contribution in 2003 concentrated on curbing infectious diseases control, basic nutrition and health policy and administrative management sub-sectors.

⁵² The aid received from the World Bank served, more or less, all sub-sectors.

ODA by Terms of Assistance

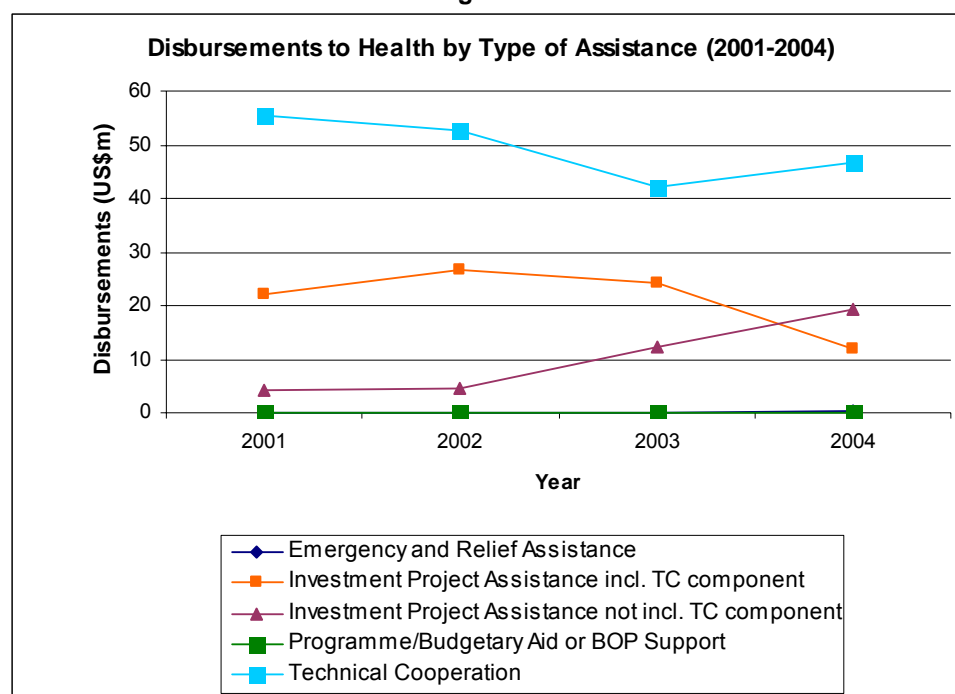
Data analysis shows that although grants was the dominant mode of assistance during the period 2001-2004, since 2002, Egypt's reliance on grants versus loans has started to decline.

ODA Allocated to Technical Assistance

ODA data over the period 2001-2004 shows that most of aid received was in the form of technical assistance. Technical assistance represented 95% of the aid received in 2001 and 2002 and 75% of the aid received in 2004 (Figure 12).

Technical co-operation component of technical assistance ranged between 53-68% of aid received during 2001-2004. The technical co-operation mainly served the family planning, health policy and administrative management, infectious diseases control, and medical services sub-sectors. On the other hand, the investment project assistance including technical co-operation served the family planning, health policy and administrative management, basic health infrastructure, and medical education and training sub-sectors.

Figure 12



Social Infrastructure and Services

ODA by Geographic Location

The social infrastructure and services sector encompasses the following sub-sectors: employment policy and administrative management; culture and recreation; research and scientific institutions; social/welfare services; low-cost housing; general government services; settlement; and statistical capacity building. Table 4 shows that total ODA directed to social infrastructure and services between 2001 and 2004 amounted to US\$172m. The largest proportion of this value (38%) was directed to urban governorates, then Upper Egypt (24%), Lower Egypt (21%), frontier governorates (10%), and finally central government (6%). There was a significant drop in ODA from US\$56m in 2001 to US\$10m 2002.

Table 4
Total ODA by Geographic Regions, 2001-2004 (in US\$m)

Area	ODA Allocated to Social Infrastructure and Services								
	2001	%	2002	%	2003	%	2004	%	Total
Urban governorates	22	40	4	38	16	42	24	35	66
Lower Egypt	13	23	1	15	8	22	14	21	36
Upper Egypt	14	25	2	22	10	25	16	24	42
Central government	1	11	2	10	1	8	7	10	11
Frontier governorates	6	1	1	15	3	3	7	10	17
Total	56		10		38		68		172

Table 5 indicates the total value of ODA received by each of the 27 governorates and the central government from 2001 until 2004. It also shows main development partners' involvement in each region. The table also demonstrates that disbursements are concentrated in Cairo (US\$48m) and Alexandria (US\$10m), and the Central government (US\$10m). Most governorates of Upper and Lower Egypt received nearly the same amounts of disbursements during the four years, with Assyout's share being the largest. Frontier governorates received lower disbursements than Lower and Upper Egypt governorates. Almost the same donors directed funds to all geographic regions, including: WB, Germany, IDB, Kuwait Fund, Arab Fund, and Switzerland. WFP allocated funds mainly to frontier governorates whereas Abu Dhabi Fund confined its funds to urban governorates. The central government received funds from a wide range of donors, including UNDP, Italy, The Netherlands, UNICEF, the International Labour Organization (ILO), Switzerland, and the World Bank.

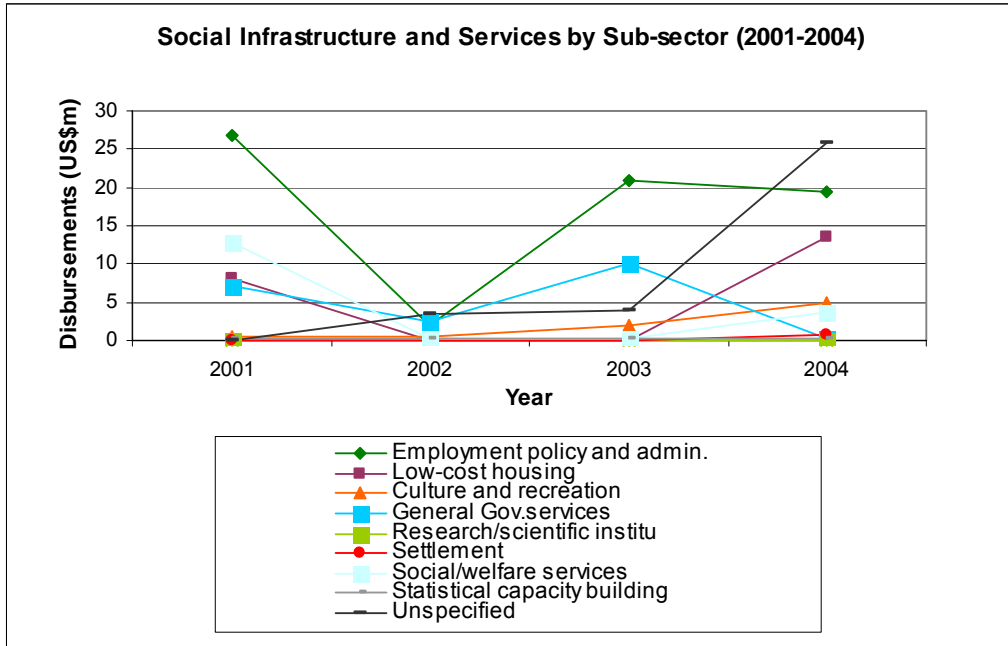
Table 5
ODA Distribution among Regions, 2001-2004

Area	Governorate	ODA (2001-2004) US\$m	Main Development Partners
Upper Egypt	Suhag	5	World Bank, Germany, IDB, Kuwait Fund, Arab Fund, Switzerland
	Qena	4	
	Minya	5	
	Luxor	5	
	Giza	4	
	Fayoum	4	
	Beni Suef	4	
	Aswan	5	
	Assyout	5	
Lower Egypt	Menoufia	4	IDB, World Bank, Kuwait Fund, Germany, Arab Fund
	Kalyoubia	4	
	Kafr El Sheikh	4	
	Ismailia	4	
	Gharbia	4	
	Damietta	4	
	Dakahlia	4	
	Behera	4	
Sharkia	4		
Urban Governorates	Suez	4	Abu Dhabi Fund, World Bank, Germany, Italy, Kuwait Fund, Arab Fund
	Port Said	4	
	Cairo	48	
	Alexandria	10	
Frontier Governorates	South Sinai	4	World Bank, IDB, WFP, Kuwait Fund, Arab Fund
	Red Sea	3	
	North Sinai	3	
	New Valley	3	
	Matrouh	3	
Central Government		10	UNDP, Italy, Finland, The Netherlands, UNICEF, ILO, Switzerland, World Bank.

ODA by Sub-sectors

Allocation of ODA to social infrastructure services sub-sectors varied over the four years. In 2001, the highest disbursements were directed to employment policy and administrative management sub-sector (48%) while 23% and 15% of total disbursements were directed to social/welfare services, and low-cost housing respectively. In 2002, disbursements allocated to employment policy and administrative management sub-sector dropped significantly to reach 21% of total disbursements; 26% were allocated to the general government services sub-sector, and only 1% was allocated to low-cost housing. In 2003, disbursements allocated for the employment policy and administrative management sub-sector rose significantly to reach 56% of total disbursements allocated for social infrastructure and services sector whereas 27% were directed to general government services. No disbursements were allocated to low-cost housing in 2003. In 2004, 20% of ODA were directed to low-cost housing, and 28% to employment policy and administrative management (see Figure 13).

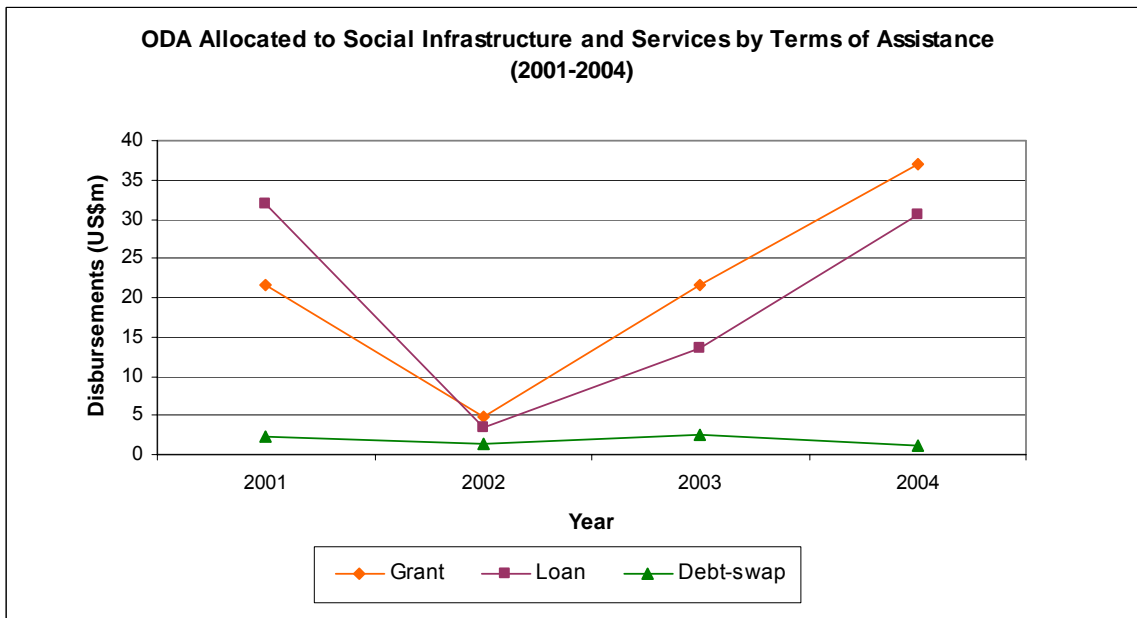
Figure 13



ODA by Terms of Assistance

Although grants have been the prevalent mode of assistance, loans have been increasing at a higher rate. Disbursements allocated to grants increased by seven times (from US\$5m to US\$37m) whereas values of disbursements allocated to loans increased by ten times (from US\$3m to US\$30m) during the period 2002-2004 (Figure 14).

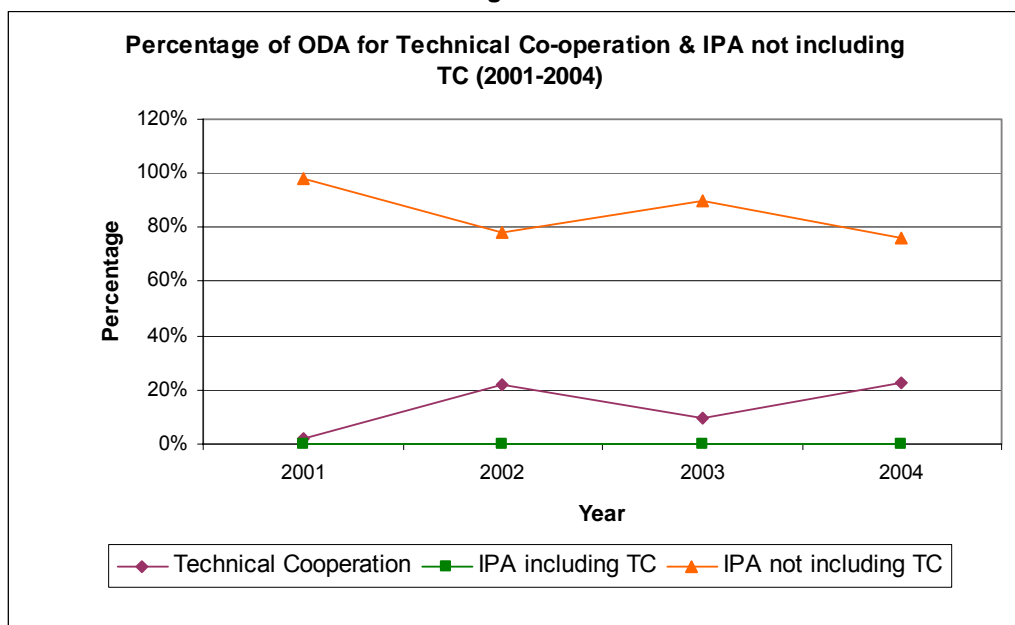
Figure 14



ODA Allocated to Technical Assistance

Most disbursements received by the social infrastructure and services sector were in the form of IPA not including technical co-operation, which constituted 98% and 76% of total ODA directed to IPA in 2001 and 2004 respectively (Figure 15). Almost no disbursements were received in the form of IPA including technical co-operation. ODA in the form of technical co-operation was constituted 10% and 22% of total ODA in 2003 and 2004 respectively.

Figure 15



Water and Sanitation

The main donors contributing to the development of this sector in 2004 were the USAID (60%), Japan (16%) and Arab Fund (10%). The decline that occurred from 2003 was caused mainly by the decline in disbursements of the EIB, Abu Dhabi Fund and DANIDA. Almost 80% of total 2004 assistance was delivered in the form of investment assistance while the rest took mostly the form of technical assistance.

Unlike the macro level results, this sector has a greater component of the grant element (84%) compared to a lower level of loans (12%) and a steady lower level of debt swaps (1%).

ODA by Geographic Location

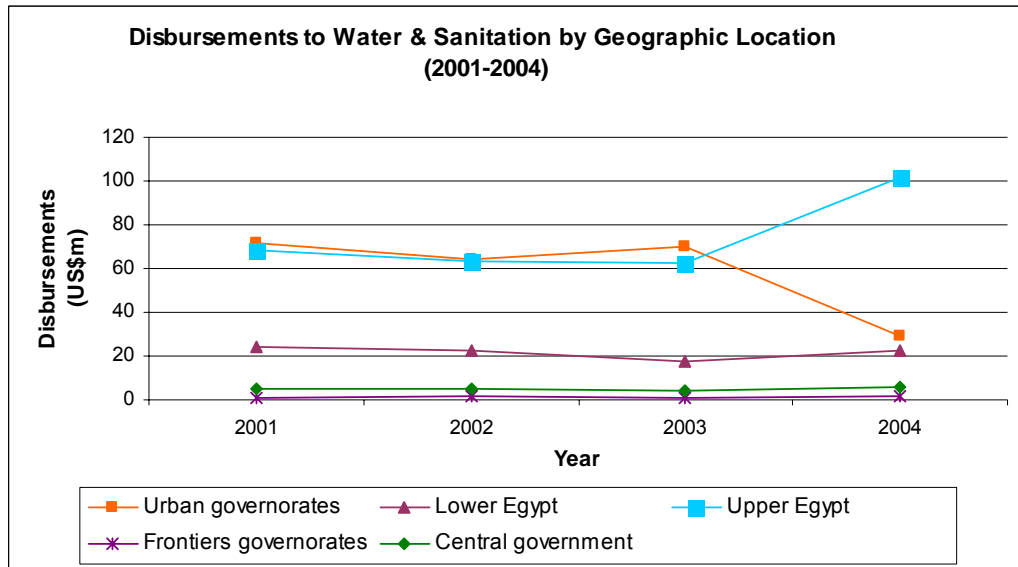
This sector has been a major recipient of aid during the period 2001-2004, with an average share in total ODA of 10%. The main development partners in 2001 were USAID and France, and in 2004 they were USAID and Japan, with USAID being the main contributor providing more than 60% of aid to this sector during this period.

The region of Upper Egypt experienced an increase of 49% in ODA disbursements to water and sanitation between 2003 and 2004,⁵³ at the expense of urban governorates which had a 60% drop during the same period (Figure 16). This change in aid is in line with the change in government priorities and the vision advanced by the EHDR 2005. Evidently, the focus is

⁵³ Giza alone had the highest increase in the region amounting to 2019%, which represents also the highest change recorded in all regions.

shifting towards addressing the needs of poor regions, especially Upper Egypt, which is the most deprived region in Egypt and is in dire need of sanitation facilities.

Figure 16



ODA by Sub-sector

The largest proportion of ODA in water and sanitation has been consistently directed towards financing large system projects,⁵⁴ despite its decline from 82% in 2001 to 76% in 2004. Water resources policy and administrative management received almost the same share of ODA (10%). Small systems⁵⁵ have witnessed an increase from 1% in 2001 to 13% in 2004. However, if the GoE and its partners in development were to follow the recommendations of the EHDR 2005, which advised that low-cost technology water and sanitation systems are more appropriate for rural areas, then this figure is likely to increase.

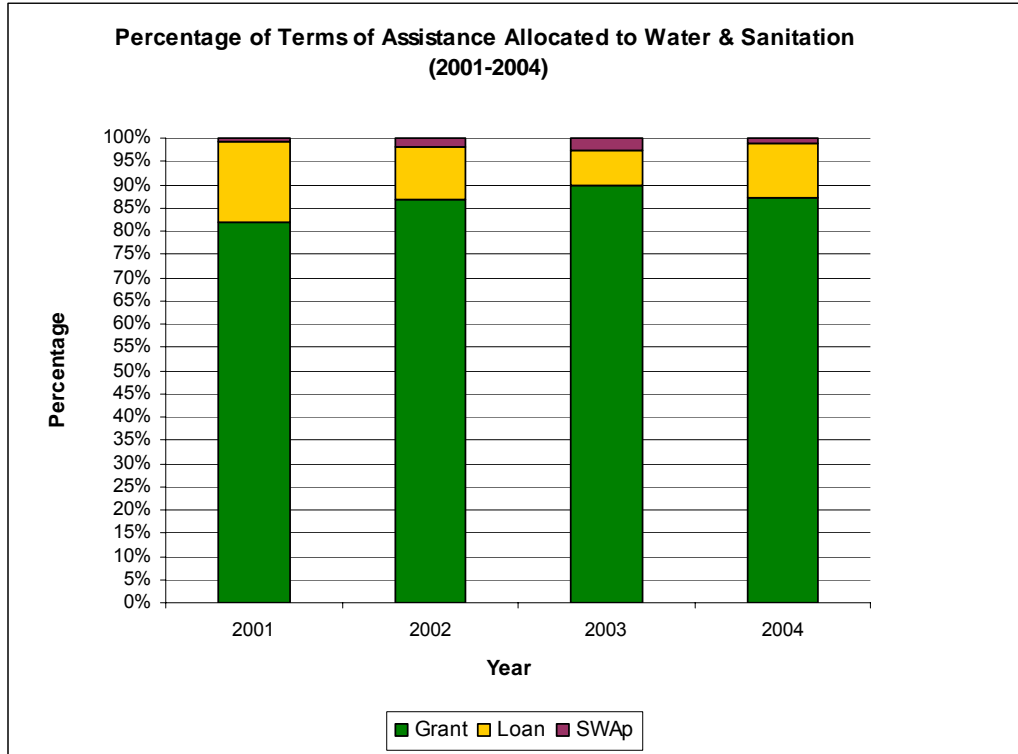
ODA by Terms of Assistance

Looking at Figure 17 below, one could detect, unlike in most other sectors, an increase of almost 10% in grants as a percentage of ODA in water and sanitation from 82% in 2001 to 91% in 2004. On the other hand, loans as a proportion of aid in this sector has declined from 17% to 12% during the same period. Debt swap continues to constitute a modest constant share of 1% of ODA devoted to water and sanitation.

⁵⁴ Large systems include: water desalination plants; intakes, storage, treatment, pumping stations, conveyance and distribution systems; sewerage; domestic and industrial waste water treatment plants.

⁵⁵ Small systems encompass: water supply and sanitation through low-cost technologies such as handpumps, spring catchment, gravity-fed systems, rain water collection, storage tanks, small distribution systems; latrines, small-bore sewers, on-site disposal (septic tanks).

Figure 17

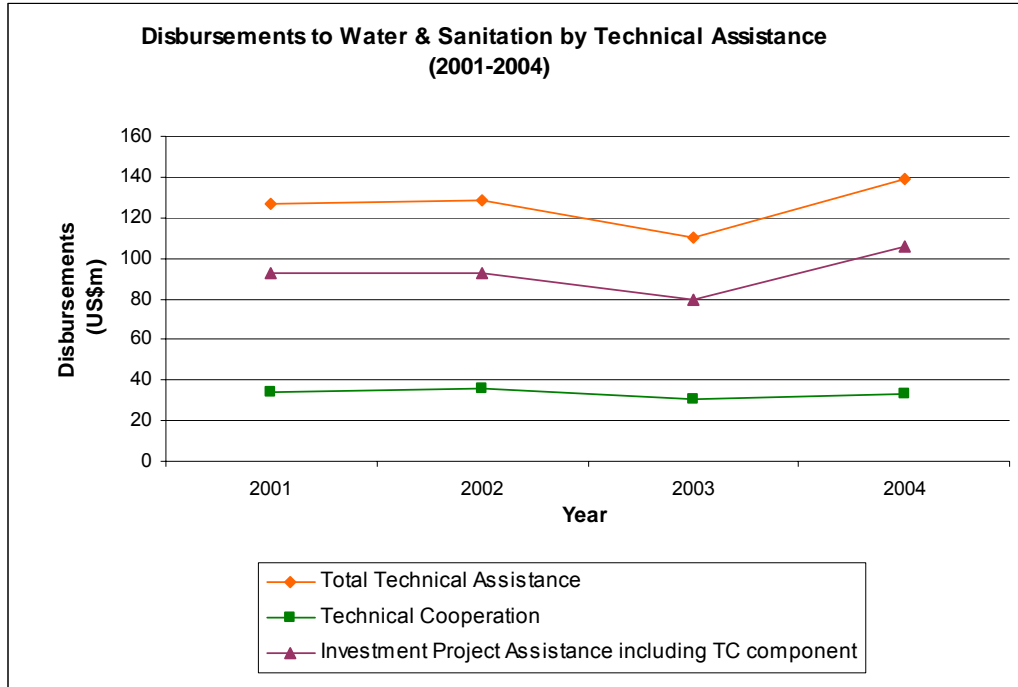


The high proportion of grants form of assistance, in such a vital sector, reveals partners' commitment, especially USAID which has been the main contributor to this sector, to providing improved water and sanitation infrastructure, particularly to deprived regions.

ODA Allocated to Technical Assistance

Technical assistance ODA extended to water and sanitation has witnessed a constant trend over the period 2001-2004, though it has increased by 10% between 2003 and 2004 (Figure 18). This rise could be attributed to the increase in IPA including technical co-operation, which experienced a 33% increase between 2003 and 2004. The increase was reflected in a higher technical assistance because IPA including technical co-operation constituted the major component of technical assistance in this sector (averaging 73%) during this period.

Figure 18



Conclusion

In this chapter, we have analysed ODA disbursements to four relevant sectors that correspond to the deliverables of the EHDR 2005, namely: education, health, social infrastructure services, and water and sanitation. This analysis has revealed that there is a general disparity in allocation of ODA by geographic location between Upper and Lower Egypt, which is reflected in lower indicators for the former region. It has also been noted that loans are rising as a proportion of ODA compared to grants. This trend signifies a serious challenge for the Egyptian economy in the future. On the other hand, a positive trend observed from the above analysis, which should be encouraged by the GoE and its partners in development, is the rise of technical assistance component of ODA in most of these sectors in order to maximise benefit from ODA in these sectors.

V. ODA & Achieving Millennium Development Goals

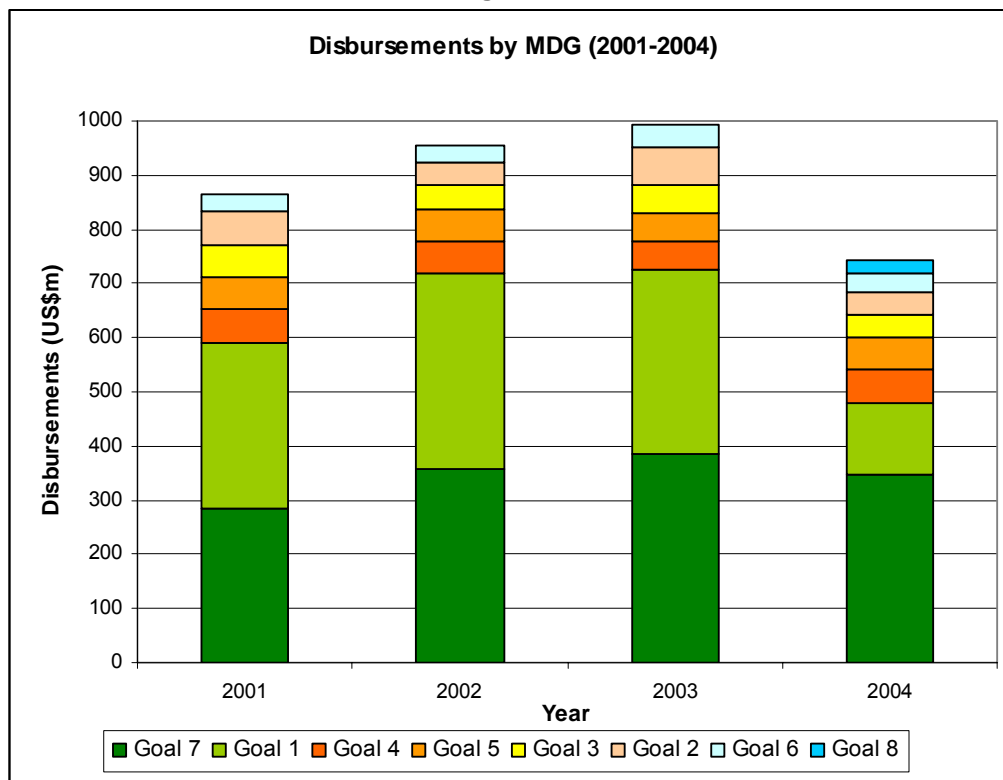
MDG Disbursements

This chapter will examine the performance of Egypt with regard to MDGs and how ODA has contributed to the achievement of MDGs during the period 2001-2004. This exercise will enable us to assess the effectiveness of government social policy in relevant areas. It will also allow us to grasp the value of ODA to the development process, since MDGs encompass some of the indicators that could measure the effectiveness of ODA in accelerating the development process.

Total disbursements targeting MDG goals decreased by 14% from US\$900m in 2001 to US\$700m in 2004; in particular, disbursements allocated to MDGs declined by 25% in 2004 compared to 2003. This decline in disbursements targeting MDGs is a reflection of the decline in ODA allocated to MDGs 1, 2 and 3 by 56%, 35%, and 28% respectively (Figure 20). MDGs 6 and 7 are the only two goals that have witnessed an increase of 28% and 22% respectively during the period 2001-2004. The most severe drop was experienced by MDGs 1 and 2.

MDGs 7 and 1 have received the highest percentage of total disbursements allocated to MDGs between 2001 and 2004, constituting 40% and 32% respectively. MDG 8 received 3% of total disbursements allocated to MDGs in 2004, which represented its highest share of ODA from 2001 to 2004.

Figure 19



MDG 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

Development partners have supported Egypt in its path towards achieving its first MDG. However, there has been a notable decline in aid, both in absolute value and as a proportion of total ODA, allocated towards this MDG during the period under study. Despite the increase in ODA extended to Egypt by 8%, aid disbursements assigned to eradicating extreme poverty declined by 56%. The value of aid in this area dropped from US\$307m (19%) in 2001 to US\$134m (8%) in 2004. Furthermore, aid allocated to this goal as a percentage of total ODA directed to all MDGs has dropped almost by half from 36% in 2001 to 18% in 2004. This drop could be attributed to the decline in the disbursements of three of the main partners contributing towards this goal in 2004, namely, USAID, ADB and Germany. Although its share in ODA has declined, the ADB continues to be the largest contributor to this goal. This drop in aid disbursement highlights the decline in priority of MDG 1 on the agenda of development partners, which coincides with Egypt's progress towards achieving this goal. However, the vision for a new social contract articulated in the EHDR 2005 suggests an increase of LE30bn in ODA (especially grants) devoted to eradicating poverty in deprived regions, especially Upper Egypt.⁵⁶

ODA for achieving MDG 1 targeted the central government, Aswan, Cairo and Behera in 2004. Attaining the targets for this goal has been achieved through investment in projects in agriculture (34%) and industry (21%), and through provision of infrastructure services (13%). Investing in agriculture is crucial for supporting unprivileged segments of the population who live in rural regions where agriculture is the main economic activity.

A study prepared by the World Bank, *Agriculture and Achieving the Millennium Development Goals*, has revealed that through cropping or raising livestock, agriculture is the most effective strategy to address the needs of the in rural areas, who depend widely on the returns of the agriculture sector. Thus, improving productivity and economic returns of agriculture for farming households is expected to produce almost immediate impact on eradicating extreme poverty and reducing hunger.

MDG 2: Achieving Universal Primary Education

MDG 2 is concerned with achieving universal primary education. It aims to ensure that, by 2015, children in all geographic locations, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling. There are three indicators attached to this goal: net enrolment in primary education; percentage of pupils who reach grade 8; and literacy rate of 15-24 years old. Egypt has managed to improve most of these indicators, which means that it will probably be able to achieve universal primary education by 2015. However, access to schools in Upper Egypt remains the main challenge in meeting this goal.

Development partners' contribution to MDG 2 has been steadily declining during the period 2001-2004; this decline amounted to 35%. The main partners that reduced their disbursements to this goal since 2003 are Abu Dhabi Fund, Kuwait Fund; and the EC. In 2004, the key development partners financing the achievement of this goal were the World Bank, Saudi Fund; and Italy. In this year, disbursements were mainly allocated to the central government (16%), Cairo (11%) and Qena (6%).

MDG 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

MDG 3 aims to eliminate gender disparity and empower women at all levels by 2015. The major focus of this goal is reducing disparity between the genders in primary and secondary education. Egypt has realised some progress in meeting the gender gap in education; it has already met two indicators, namely, ratio of girls to boys in secondary education; and ratio of

⁵⁶ *Egypt Human Development Report 2005: Choosing Our Future – Towards a New Social Contract*, (UNDP: Cairo, 2005), p. 12.

girls to boys in tertiary education in social sciences and humanities. The EHDR 2005 anticipates that it is "probable" that Egypt will be able to close the gap in primary education by 2015 while it is "possible" that it will achieve equality in terms of the ratio of literate women to men.

The empowering of women aspect of the MDG deals with economic and political dimensions of women's rights. These dimensions refer to the share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector, and the proportion of seats held by women in national parliament. Women wage employment in non-agriculture sector as total of non-agriculture was almost reached 22 in 2003. The percentage of women in the parliament declined from 4% in 1990 to 3% in 2005 reflecting a slight deterioration in women representation.⁵⁷

This goal has also witnessed a continuous decline in total assistance delivered since 2001 until 2004, where it dropped by 28%. This could be attributed to the decline in contribution by the following partners: the EC, USAID, and Germany. The key development partners that endorsed GoE's efforts to attain this goal in 2004 were the World Bank, USAID, and Italy, where disbursements were directed to the central government (17%), Qena (7%), and Behera (5%). The sectors targeted to achieve MDG 3 in 2004 were education (47%), social infrastructure services (13%), and health (7%).

MDG 4: Reduce Child Mortality
MDG 5: Improve Maternal Health
MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Major Diseases

MDGs 4, 5 and 6 are concerned with health improvement; therefore they have been combined together in this section. Despite some shortcomings, Egypt has, in general, managed to enhance its performance by improving the indicators in each of these goals.

Child mortality rate (MDG 4) has decreased due to the implementation of programmes that target diseases, such as measles, polio, diarrhoeal diseases, and acute respiratory infections that impact child health. GoE efforts also aspire to enhance primary health care and health education. Hence, Egypt is expected to achieve MDG 4 by the year 2015. However, rural Upper Egypt is still lagging behind.

The main challenge to this goal is bridging the gap between different governorates regarding the distribution of the service; financial resources; and human capital. In this respect, female illiteracy and poor sanitation constitute the main factors behind the low health conditions in rural Upper Egypt. Other challenges can be identified as follows: the gender inequality signified in a higher under 5 years immortality rate; deficient supervision system of the service and the quality of care; and the unavailability of reliable information due to the lack of well trained staff and a centralised system of data collection. To address these challenges effectively all stakeholders (including public and private sectors, NGOs, and local communities) should collaborate their efforts.⁵⁸

Disbursements to reduce child mortality have maintained a relatively constant share of total ODA allocated to all MDGs (7%) during the period 2001-2004. The partners contributing to this increase in disbursement were the World Bank, and USAID. The main locations receiving contributions have been Alexandria (14%), Minya (9%), and Beni Suef (8%). These funds were directed at projects in three primary sectors: water supply and sanitation (44%), health (34%), and education (8%).

Maternal health (MDG 5) indicators for the total fertility rate and contraceptive prevalence rate have also improved. Nonetheless, Upper Egypt still lags behind due to financial, technical, educational, and cultural aspects. The family planning programme contributed positively to this improvement. The expansion and acceleration of the programme is expected to further

⁵⁷ <http://millenniumindicators.un.org>

⁵⁸ Public Administration Research & Consultation Centre, *Millennium Development Goals; Second Country Report Egypt 2004*, (Cairo: United Nations and Ministry of Planning, 2004).

curb population growth. Regarding the mortality rate, indicators have also improved in Upper Egypt governorates. In light of current performance, Egypt is anticipated to achieve MDG 5.⁵⁹

Increased disbursements since 2001 have helped bring about the abovementioned improvements in indicators. Key partners in this area have been the World Bank, USAID and ADB. Partners mainly directed disbursements in 2004 to Alexandria (14%), Minya (8%) and Fayoum (8%). The main sectors receiving these disbursements were health (39%), water supply and sanitation (37%) and education (9%).

As for *infectious diseases (MDG 6)*, Egypt has been able to reduce the prevalence of malaria, tuberculosis and Schistosomiasis (Bilharzia); however, Hepatitis C still constitutes a serious challenge. The prevalence rate of Hepatitis C is around 50% in a number of villages located in Qena, Assyout and El-Sharkia. The prevalence rate of Human Immune Deficiency Virus (HIV)/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), on the other hand, tends to be very low (0.01% or nearly 12 thousand cases at the end of 2003). Nonetheless, the level of awareness regarding HIV/AIDS remains quite limited.⁶⁰ Thus, Egypt is expected to achieve MDG 6 for infectious diseases other than HIV/AIDS.⁶¹

Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other major diseases represented the lowest ODA level in comparison to the other MDGs; it has also witnessed a decline in disbursements since 2001. Partners that have curtailed their contribution to this goal in 2004 are the EC, UNICEF, and Japan while the key contributors were USAID, Italy, and Arab Fund. Disbursements were mainly allocated to the following geographic locations: central government (23%), Qena (6%), and Suhag (5%); and the targeted sectors were health (49%), water supply and sanitation (19%), and education (11%).

MDG 7: Achieving Environmental Sustainability

MDG 7 has also declined severely, as some indicators have deteriorated. Access of households to piped water and access to sanitation reached 91.3% at the national level and 82.1% in rural areas in 2004 while sanitation accessibility amounted to 93.6% and 78.2% respectively.⁶² Consumption of oil increased from 208kg in 1990 to 215kg in 2002.⁶³ Carbon dioxide emissions per capita escalated from 1.4 in 1990 to 2.1 in 2002.⁶⁴ Slum dwellers have also decreased in Egypt due to the upgrade of several areas. Thus, the overall accomplishment of Egypt in reference to this goal was positive but limited.

In order to attain this goal, the GoE and its development partners need to raise agricultural productivity, which in turn requires less land per unit yield, leaving marginal agricultural lands to other uses, including forests and other critical habitats. As agriculture is inherently an organic, carbon based enterprise, the sector forms a potentially important component in any systems established to manage global carbon stocks. Population pressures in urban slums could be largely mitigated if profitable agricultural systems are developed in rural hinterlands.

The deterioration in this goal, particularly in 2004, is due the decline of the contribution of ADB, Abu Dhabi Fund, EIB and DANIDA. Nonetheless, EIB and ADB continue to be the major partners targeting this goal. The main geographic locations receiving most of the disbursements were central government, Cairo, Giza and Alexandria. Partners in development contributing to this goal focus their investment in the following sectors: water supply (30%), energy generation (15%), and industry (9%).

⁵⁹ Public Administration Research & Consultation Centre, *Millennium Development Goals; Second Country Report Egypt 2004*, (Cairo: United Nations and Ministry of Planning, 2004).

⁶⁰ Governorate-level information as regards the prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS is unavailable.

⁶¹ Public Administration Research & Consultation Centre, *Millennium Development Goals; Second Country Report Egypt 2004*, (Cairo: United Nations and Ministry of Planning, 2004).

⁶² *Egypt Human Development Report 2005: Choosing Our Future – Towards a New Social Contract*, (UNDP: Cairo, 2005).

⁶³ <http://millenniumindicators.un.org>

⁶⁴ <http://millenniumindicators.un.org>

MDG 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

Goal 8 has been increasing since 2001 because of the rise of debt swap agreements as a component of financing total ODA. Several indicators point to the positive change in this MDG. In particular, the total debt service/GDP has declined from 105% in 1984 to 42% in 2004; interest payment/GDP has also been reduced from about 2.7% in 1984 to 0.8% in 2004.⁶⁵ Additionally, youth unemployment rate fell from 23% in 1998 to 20% in 1999. Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 have substantially increased from 3 in 1990 to 21 in 2003.⁶⁶ The only two development partners contributing to this goal were Italy, and Greece. The geographic allocation of disbursements has diversified since 2003, extending evenly to more locations in Egypt.

Achieving MDGs

In conclusion, disbursements to most MDGs have decreased during the period 2001-2004 despite the increase in total ODA. In particular, MDG 1, eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, experienced the most dramatic decline as it dropped by 56%. The significance of this is that these goals are interrelated; in other words, a positive/negative change in one of them has a positive/negative effect(s) on other goals, where sometimes the impact is amplified.

The GoE has a challenging task ahead to achieve MDGs by the set time. The ability of Egypt to meet its targets by 2015 could be further enhanced and accelerated through orchestrated contribution of partners in development, which is realised through alignment of priorities of the GoE and all partners. The GoE also needs to benefit from the collaborative effort of other key stakeholders in society who would benefit from an improved human development status. The role of the GoE in such a context is more of a regulator and facilitator (rather than provider of commodities and services) by creating the legal and institutional framework conducive for effective operations of all stakeholders. In such an environment ODA is likely to yield higher returns to the benefit of all interested parties, including the GoE, development partners, the private sector, NGOs and the Egyptian community at large.

⁶⁵ Devdata.worldbank.org

⁶⁶ <http://millenniumindicators.un.org>

VI. Summary of Findings

This report has examined the GoE's vision and strategy with regard to social policy in order to identify government priorities. It has shown that the GoE's vision for the five deliverables of social policy is congruent with the framework of the social contract between state and society presented in the EHDR 2005. The findings of the analysis of the suggested deliverables, namely, education, health, social security, and water and sanitation, could be summarised as follows:

- The GoE is committed to securing welfare provision for citizens, the disadvantaged and vulnerable groups in society. However, to ensure that welfare goods and services reach those who need it most, it has embarked on reform of its social policy, namely in education, health care, social safety net, and water and sanitation. The purpose of this reform is to improve efficiency and effectiveness of the system. This converges with the vision presented in the EHDR 2005, which also proposes an integrated package for the ultra-poor to deliver them out of poverty and empower them to become an active contributor to growth of the country and not only a beneficiary.
- The new vision formulated by the MoE, as well as the one presented in the EHDR 2005, aims at effecting a paradigm shift in the mindset that presides over the education process in order to face the challenges of poverty and globalisation. According to the new vision, quality, and emphasis on skills and active learning, is crucial for making the required change in the process. Furthermore, engagement and involvement of all stakeholders (government, development partners, parents, teachers, and the private sector) would ensure their commitment, and hence the success of the shift. The GoE is committed to reform the education sector. This is evident from the actions already undertaken to implement this reform.
- The poor health condition of the population could be attributed to poor education, sanitation, nutrition, housing and environment services, and cultural aspects. Hence, an integrated approach that entails the participation of all ministries is required to bring about the desired improvements.
- Inefficiencies in the health insurance system could be attributed to the fact that the provider authority is the same as financier. This is compounded by lack of M&E and mismanagement of resources.
- Egypt has managed to improve some health indicators with regard to child mortality, maternal health, and infectious diseases control. Egypt is, therefore, expected to achieve the relevant MDG goals, except for the HIV, where progress is constrained by lack of awareness.
- With regard to the social security system, the GoE currently faces two challenges: the first one is to extend social insurance coverage to include vulnerable segments of population. This, however, would entail more financial commitments and restructuring of the social insurance system. An important step taken by GoE, in this respect, was raising the pension funds by 15% in 2005. The second challenge is to better target the subsidies in order to ensure that the most deprived groups in society are the ones who receive them. The GoE is cognisant of the importance of reducing the current subsidy system primarily through reducing funds allocated to direct subsidies in favour of more effective social safety nets such as cash transfers.
- The GoE has a well-defined strategy for the social security and pension systems. The GoE is implementing a programme which focuses on improving the standard of living for limited income groups mainly through: increasing salaries of employees in the government sector; providing social insurance for workers in the informal sector; improving the pension system by increasing pensions and establishing private pension funds; restructuring the subsidy system; and implementing the smart card programme in all governorates.

- Despite commendable GoE and partners' efforts, disparities among geographic locations persist. In particular, Upper Egypt is still lagging behind in terms of extent of poverty, education and health indicators, despite considerable ODA allocations to this region, which has been the largest recipient of aid (23%) compared to other geographic regions during 2001-2004. Although it accommodates more than 36% of Egypt's population, it is the most impoverished area in the country. The education indicators of the region witnessed a minor deterioration in the past decade at the same time that all other regions improved.
- Building on its accomplishments in water provision, signified in 97% of the population's access to drinking water, the GoE aims to widen access to water especially to deprived areas. Achievements in the area of sanitation are still modest, as sanitation coverage continues to be highly skewed in favour of urban areas (where the government has managed to meet its MDG target).
- The ratio of loans to grants in most of the analysed sectors is increasing, which means that the cost of financing the development process is rising.
- Technical assistance represents most of the aid received by most of the analysed sectors (including education, health, water and sanitation). This also applies to other major recipient sectors of ODA, namely, industry, energy generation and supply, agriculture, and trade.
- Development partners have supported GoE's efforts through allocation of funds to three main programmes, namely: Developing Basic Public Services Programme; the Developing Education and Scientific Research Programme; Developing Health Services and Controlling Population Growth Programme; and Subsidies, Prices, and Market Discipline Programme. As for the first programme, the largest funds were directed to potable water and sanitation. Of the ten programmes to which development partners allocated ODA, the Programme for Subsidies, Prices, and Market Discipline received the lowest share.
- USAID has been an essential partner in funding the main deliverables of social policy. It has been the main contributor to education, health and water and sanitation sectors.
- ODA disbursements to Egypt have been relatively constant during the period 2001-2004; however, they have increased by 8% between 2003 and 2004. The share of social welfare services in total ODA has been fairly constant proportion averaging 24%. Nevertheless, the value of ODA disbursements to social welfare services has declined by 11% from 2001 to 2004.

VII. Policy Recommendations

Based on the findings of this report, summarised in the previous chapter, the following recommendations could guide Egyptian policy makers and their development partners in designing strategies for the coming critical period to translate the GoE's vision into an enhanced development performance:

- Development policies ought to focus more on Upper Egypt, especially in education and poverty eradication. There are some concerns about enrolment in basic education and illiteracy. Therefore, more effort need to be devoted to Upper Egypt, especially in terms of building schools as the region still suffers from an access problem. This, in effect, is expected to promote human development and alleviate poverty.
- Disbursements to education by sub-sectors show that 48% of the disbursements go to facilities and training. This is in line with the GoE's priorities and efforts to ensure access. Therefore, more resources should be directed to other sub-sectors that deal with quality. For example, more money could be directed to teacher training, vocational training, research, and planning.
- In order to ensure further enhancement of the health sector, the GoE should try to tap more local resources rather than rely on foreign funding. It should also implement policies to improve medical education, service delivery. Finally, more focus should be geared towards rural Upper Egypt. The GoE should also sustain its effort to reduce the prevalence rate of malaria, tuberculosis and Bilharzia diseases. As regards the AIDS disease, efforts should be directed to increase awareness and to enhance data collection at the governorate level.
- Upper Egypt's receipt of the highest amount of ODA in the health sector coincides with EDHR 2005 suggestions and GoE targets. However, achieving equality among governorates within the different regions – with regard to services distribution, financial resources and human capital – is commendable.
- An integrated approach that entails collaborative efforts by involved ministries is also highly recommended to coordinate health and non-health sectors' plans in order to enhance health conditions all over the country. Decentralisation and improvement of the institutional framework are also essential for the success of the government's endeavours.
- Attention has to be given to the rising ratio of loans to grants as a form of ODA, and the concomitant burden that this entails. This should be a high priority item on the agenda between the GoE and development partners.
- The GoE should ensure the rapid and scheduled implementation of strategies launched by Dr. Nazif's Government Statement to the People Assembly regarding social security and pension systems. The government should consider the cost-sharing mechanism proposed in the EHDR 2005, whereby the government would take over a part of the social insurance contribution rates, normally paid by employers. This mechanism would encourage employers to socially insure their employees. The targeted beneficiaries from this mechanism would be workers in SMEs, mostly youth under the age of 30.
- The proportion of ODA directed to social infrastructure and services should be increased in order to conform to GoE strategies for improving the standard of living for limited income groups. In particular, increasing ODA directed to low-cost housing is critical, as it which affects "low-income youth".
- Funds directed to the social infrastructure and services sector should focus on enhancing technical assistance in order to emphasise the capacity building aspect of development.

- Social workers, as catalysts for change (as proposed in the EHDR 2005), should form a focal point in delivering policies targeted at the poor in order to help them get out of their plight. ODA could help in re-educating social workers to produce personnel who can organise and participate effectively in outreach and case management.
- The government should launch awareness campaigns to all stakeholders (including individuals, factories, tourist ventures and farmers, etc.) in coordination with NGOs, regarding the issues and problems of water to ensure efficient and effective management of this vital and finite resource. This significant effort could be supported by ODA. Maybe the percentage of ODA dedicated to this purpose should increase as in 2004, only 0.02% (which dropped from 0.3% in 2001) of ODA in water and sanitation went to education and training in this sector.
- Financing the provision of sanitation to rural communities is an area where development partners could consider supporting whilst orchestrating their efforts to help deliver these much needed services to the disenfranchised rural communities in order to improve their well-being.

References

- Development Co-operation Database of Egypt (DECODE), Ministry of International Co-operation.
- Dirasa 'an al-da'm al-ghiza'i fi du' tafdilat al-muwatinin wa i'tibarat mizaniyat al-dawala* [A study about food subsidy in light of citizens' preferences and state budget considerations], (Cairo: Information Decision Support Centre, April 2005).
- Donors' Interventions Matrix (2005).
- Egypt: A Year of Impressive Achievements*, (Cairo: The Cabinet Information and Decision Support Centre, 2005).
- Egypt Health Sector Analysis and Future Strategies, Version 2*, (Cairo: Ministry of Health and Population, Central Department for Technical Support and Projects, January 2003).
- Egypt Human Development Report 2005: Choosing Our Future – Towards a New Social Contract*, (UNDP: Cairo, 2005).
- Global Monitoring Report, Policies and Actions for Achieving the MDGs and Related Outcomes*, (Cairo: World Bank – IMF, April 2004).
- Government Achievements July 2004-December 2005* (January 2006).
- H.E. Dr. Ahmed Nazif, *Government's Statement to the Parliament* (January 2006).
- H.E. Dr. Ahmed Nazif, *Government's Statement to the Parliament* (December 2004).
- Maged Osman, *itigahat al-muwatin al-misri nahw da'm al-sila' al-ghiza'iya* [Egyptian citizen's directions towards the subsidy of food commodities], December 2004, cited in *Dirasa 'an al-da'm al-ghiza'i fi du' tafdilat al-muwatinin wa i'tibarat mizaniyat al-dawala* [A study about food subsidy in light of citizens' preferences and state budget considerations], (Cairo: Information Decision Support Centre, April 2005).
- Public Administration Research & Consultation Centre, *Millennium Development Goals; Second Country Report Egypt 2004*, (Cairo: United Nations and Ministry of Planning, 2004).
- Seminar on Strategic Planning and Sector Wide Approach (SWAp) for the Egyptian Education Sector* (26-27 March 2006, Ain Shams University), Organized by the Ministry of Education, and the Ministry of Higher Education.
- <http://www.idsc.gov.eg>
- <http://www.millenniumindicators.un.org>
- <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals>

Annex 1

Summary Tables

**Table (1) Disbursements and Commitments
(Millions US\$)**

Year	Disbursements	Commitments
2001	1,619	1,550
2002	1,552	1,801
2003	1,542	974
2004	1,756	2,108

**Table (2): External Assistance Disbursements by DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS
(Thousands US\$)**

Type	sub-type	Development Partners	2001	2002	2003	2004
Bilateral		USAID	777,300	848,165	579,899	515,925
Multilateral	Non-UN System	EIB	9,673	80,393	135,389	440,537
Multilateral	Non-UN System	European Commission	62,424	41,709	71,552	187,384
Multilateral	Non-UN System	Arab Fund	73,947	17,486	56,210	133,979
Multilateral	UN System	World Bank	42,660	65,586	67,300	101,200
Multilateral	Non-UN System	African Development Bank	21,515	121,138	195,083	72,653
Bilateral		Germany	88,835	63,235	81,711	57,895
Bilateral		Italy	8,987		84,503	56,716
Bilateral		Japan	20,618	1,220	10,814	26,604
Bilateral		Abu Dhabi Fund	46,201	42,799	81,919	25,402
Multilateral	Non-UN System	Islamic Dev. Bank	7,599	8,714	2,670	22,000
Bilateral		Spain	46,029	6,964	6,176	19,565
Bilateral		DANIDA	14,637	12,809	28,518	17,087
Multilateral	UN System	UNDP	4,483	2,772	6,272	16,625
Bilateral		CIDA	10,296	9,994	9,076	10,710
Bilateral		Netherlands	19,611	16,751	11,312	9,832
Bilateral		Switzerland	10,711	12,660	15,096	8,515
Multilateral	UN System	IFAD		0	3,360	7,053
Bilateral		Saudi Fund	1,400	0	5,333	5,333
Bilateral		SIDA	1,111	282	0	3,820
Multilateral	UN System	UNICEF	3,336	2,654	12,467	2,763
Multilateral	UN System	WFP	6,213	0	3,786	2,611
Bilateral		Finland	3,224	4,782	3,209	2,601
Multilateral	UN System	UNFPA	2,339	45	1,705	2,298
Multilateral	UN System	UNHCR	1,293	1,766	1,933	1,977
Multilateral	UN System	WHO	1,173	1,221	1,261	1,068
Bilateral		KOICA	135	1,596	530	741
Multilateral	Non-UN System	CDC		661	0	731
Bilateral		Greece		207	1,333	717
Multilateral	UN System	GEF		0	194	348
Multilateral		IBRD		0	68	346
Multilateral	UN System	FAO	338	711	766	307
Multilateral	UN System	AGFUND	242	2	379	114
Bilateral		JBIC	0	0	9,838	92
Other		US Fund		328	0	76
Bilateral		Norway		336	190	53
Multilateral	UN System	UNIFEM	61	96	0	30
Bilateral		IDRC/ Canada		0	42	6
Bilateral		Australia	13	0	0	0
Bilateral		Dutch Trust Fund		36	0	0
Bilateral		France	27,764	0	0	0
Bilateral		Ireland	67	49	0	0
Bilateral		JICA	16,842	14,698	12,236	0
Bilateral		Kuwait Fund	37,022	13,864	30,903	0
Bilateral		UK	1,718	2,993	1,396	0
Multilateral	Non-UN System	Arab Monetary Fund	248,252	117,396	7,535	0
Multilateral	Non-UN System	Montreal Protocol	583	161	245	0
Multilateral	Non-UN System	OPEC Fund		0	0	0
Multilateral	UN System	ILO	130	110	0	0
Multilateral	UN System	UNESCO	97	0	0	0
Multilateral	UN System	UNIDO	257	13	250	0
Multilateral	UN System	UNODC	24	25	0	0
Multilateral	UN System	UPU	26	0	0	0
NGO		Ford Foundation		23	0	0

Table (3): External Assistance Disbursements by SECTOR (Thousand US\$)

Sector	2001	2002	2003	2004
INDUSTRY	149,229	231,489	274,672	681,299
ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	78,172	115,352	241,783	196,023
AGRICULTURE	208,014	284,980	184,960	164,418
WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	170,929	155,298	154,425	161,188
MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	64,443	65,204	53,692	119,399
TRADE	137,400	138,144	139,489	81,449
EDUCATION	118,777	73,747	136,331	75,606
HEALTH	55,254	58,555	74,061	73,611
OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	55,740	9,596	37,700	68,510
ACTION RELATING TO DEBT	47	31,038	30,894	30,323
BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	28,420	34,941	25,889	23,750
TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	59,469	14,404	14,942	23,102
GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	14,042	12,030	21,126	18,853
COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSIS	11,222	79	51,428	11,381
BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	388,663	244,428	76,419	10,653
UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED	1,343	1,788	2,676	4,808
POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPROD	26,425	25,194	4,486	4,681
COMMUNICATIONS	24,812	50,704	11,477	3,336
ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	234	1,792	2,086	1,797
EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE	1,293	1,851	1,933	1,186
SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATION	822	96	45	169
TOURISM	22,585	303	162	83
MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINING	30	101	40	73
CONSTRUCTION	1,310	765	1,187	0
FISHING		68	404	0
FORESTRY	487	65	138	0

**Table (4): External Assistance Disbursements by GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION
(In Thousand US\$)**

Location	2001	2002	2003	2004
Central Government	503,934	467,597	343,332	549,551
Cairo	157,590	98,465	112,099	160,078
Alexandria	111,964	89,607	94,387	82,736
Giza	29,050	34,912	35,606	72,268
Aswan	54,843	48,293	49,635	57,603
Minya	38,526	40,548	46,300	52,684
Fayoum	39,561	41,651	48,665	29,827
Beni-Suef	51,349	39,378	46,588	50,881
Qena	35,482	41,919	44,102	46,260
Suhag	45,679	55,361	49,342	46,093
Kalyoubia	27,078	31,575	30,364	43,476
Red Sea	37,837	29,660	28,261	42,320
Suez	29,358	39,995	64,317	39,006
Behera	45,053	40,257	45,685	38,521
Dakhalia	51,715	48,993	42,136	37,269
Kafr-El Sheikh	33,793	40,344	44,573	36,855
Luxor	45,020	43,744	44,233	35,986
Menoufia	27,583	31,092	33,725	32,553
Sharkia	25,452	26,191	29,131	32,219
Assyout	35,213	33,693	39,473	31,719
Ismailia	30,623	28,120	31,025	29,353
Damietta	23,100	24,250	27,730	28,425
Gharbia	24,863	25,110	26,751	28,259
Port-Said	21,431	23,976	26,281	26,901
North Sinai	25,888	24,466	48,089	26,451
South Sinai	25,585	27,976	49,148	25,962
Matrouh	21,155	23,657	24,716	25,655
New Valley	20,428	51,202	36,749	24,485

**Table (5): Annual Disbursements by TERMS of ASSISTANCE
(Thousand US\$)**

	2001	2002	2003	2004
Grant	1,073	1,041	874	906
Loan	538	472	625	812
Debt Swap	8	39	43	37

**Table (6): External Assistance Disbursements by TYPE OF ASSISTANCE
(Thousand US\$)**

Type of Assistance	2001	2002	2003	2004
Investment Project Assistance	634,143	636,318	930,459	1,081,199
Technical Cooperation	709,387	734,265	455,322	554,181
Programme/Budgetary Aid or BOP Support	262,678	179,607	152,679	116,026
Food Aid	11,624	0	2,069	2,332
Emergency and Relief Assistance	1,293	1,851	1,933	1,977

**Table (7): External Assistance Disbursements by MILLENIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS
(Thousand US\$)**

MDG Goals	2001	2002	2003	2004
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	283,240	356,565	383,824	346,694
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	307,277	361,069	341,144	133,807
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality	62,882	60,220	52,531	61,784
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	59,691	60,635	50,704	57,964
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	58,493	44,236	52,908	42,197
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	63,199	39,482	71,257	41,231
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other major diseases	28,138	34,250	41,760	35,959
Goal 8: Develop a Global partnership for development		0	400	22,240

**Table (8): External Assistance Disbursements by SECTOR and SUBSECTOR
(Thousand US\$)**

Sector	Sub-Sector	2001	2002	2003	2004
ACTION RELATING TO DEBT					
	Debt for development swap Total	0	31,038	30,661	30,323
	Action relating to debt Total	23	0	116	0
	Rescheduling and refinancing Total	23	0	116	0
ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS					
	Administrative costs Total	234	1,727	1,974	1,471
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS Total	0	66	112	326
AGRICULTURE					
	Agricultural inputs Total	70,726	80,400	62,873	73,040
	Agricultural water resources Total	65,402	96,934	70,968	47,701
	Agricultural land resources Total	5,784	25,875	34,090	29,235
	Agricultural development Total	5,563	948	5,157	4,564
	Food crop production Total	518	689	642	2,239
	Livestock Total	0	0	79	1,729
	Agricultural financial services Total	4,368	3,365	2,291	1,439
	Plant and post-harvest protection and pest control Total	1,493	1,438	1,880	1,323
	Agricultural policy and administrative management Total	43,074	69,061	3,957	1,173
	Agricultural co-operatives Total	328	310	728	681
	Agricultural research Total	2,834	2,527	837	618
	AGRICULTURE Total	5,042	58	107	286
	Livestock/veterinary services Total	344	590	129	258
	Agricultural extension Total	65	269	693	57
	Agricultural education/training Total	242	237	362	55
	Livestock research Total	0	0	30	19
	Agricultural services Total	2,230	2,279	135	0
BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES					
	Financial policy and administrative management Total	66,213	58,788	52,040	6,099
	Monetary institutions Total	60,988	54,405	14,496	3,048
	Informal/semi-formal financial intermediaries Total	1,654	1,854	954	1,415
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES Total	248,252	117,396	7,535	57
	Formal sector financial intermediaries Total	11,556	11,986	1,395	34
BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES					
	Business services Total	17,457	17,764	17,737	16,623
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES Total	2	1,323	6,553	4,135
	Privatisation Total	10,961	15,854	1,599	2,993
COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE					
	Import support (capital goods) Total	4,908	0	50,000	11,209
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE Total	18	79	272	172
	Food aid/Food security programmes Total	6,213	0	1,156	0
	Structural adjustment Total	83	0	0	0
COMMUNICATIONS					
	Telecommunications Total	21,945	45,772	9,399	1,499
	Communications policy and administrative management Total	2,543	4,909	1,666	1,376
	COMMUNICATIONS Total	157	0	251	371
	Radio/television/print media Total	167	24	160	90
CONSTRUCTION					
	Construction policy and administrative management Total	1,310	765	1,187	0
EDUCATION					
	EDUCATION Total	10,669	14,101	23,555	25,145
	Education facilities and training Total	57,756	30,728	52,847	19,402
	Primary education Total	25,684	13,180	28,509	13,231
	Teacher training Total	12,284	5,669	10,515	7,610
	Vocational training Total	2,597	2,992	3,686	4,309
	Basic life skills for youth and adults Total	1,750	2,194	3,860	3,709
	Higher education Total	3,036	2,106	8,610	1,160
	Education policy and administrative management Total	4,441	1,521	4,326	419
	Advanced technical and managerial training Total	558	546	40	278
	Secondary education Total	0	0	144	161

Sector	Sub-Sector	2001	2002	2003	2004
	Early childhood education Total	0	629	151	96
	Educational research Total	0	81	86	87
EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE					
	Aid to refugees (in recipient countries) Total	0	0	0	1,186
	Emergency/distress relief Total	0	84	0	0
	EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE Total	1,293	1,766	1,933	0
ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY					
	Power generation/non-renewable sources Total	11,929	17,500	7,887	82,038
	Gas-fired power plants Total	0	39,515	119,383	64,279
	Power generation/renewable sources Total	28,553	29,672	25,905	24,098
	Wind power Total	7,456	14,519	35,099	11,217
	Hydro-electric power plants Total	0	0	0	7,470
	Energy policy and administrative management Total	5,429	4,278	4,591	3,010
	Electrical transmission/ distribution Total	24,482	9,474	7,249	2,517
	Gas distribution Total	0	0	41,283	1,345
	Energy education/training Total	128	177	163	49
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY Total	195	217	223	0
FISHING					
	Fishery education/training Total	0	68	404	0
FORESTRY					
	Forestry development Total	487	0	0	0
	Forestry policy and administrative management Total	0	37	79	0
	Forestry research Total	0	28	59	0
GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY					
	Strengthening civil society Total	5,872	3,243	12,743	13,836
	Government administration Total	1,348	949	1,950	1,530
	Legal and judicial development Total	3,461	3,294	2,237	1,201
	Economic and development policy/Planning Total	2,313	3,213	3,035	1,131
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY Total	669	785	524	701
	Human rights Total	153	385	593	423
	Public sector financial management Total	217	150	0	30
	Free flow of information Total	0	0	6	0
	Land mine clearance Total	9	11	38	0
HEALTH					
	HEALTH Total	1,664	1,112	10,612	37,895
	Basic health infrastructure Total	7,925	10,643	18,887	11,421
	Health policy and administrative management Total	9,070	11,113	11,394	8,005
	Basic health care Total	1,759	1,995	902	5,393
	Medical services Total	9,946	5,828	1,529	2,681
	Health education Total	6,491	7,039	6,127	2,214
	Infectious disease control Total	8,000	7,920	12,300	2,107
	Medical education/training Total	1,811	3,915	7,640	1,538
	Health personnel development Total	6,743	6,629	1,178	1,423
	Medical research Total	1,796	1,893	1,360	573
	Basic nutrition Total	48	467	2,131	361
INDUSTRY					
	Energy manufacturing Total	0	0	0	376,388
	Industrial development Total	74,082	83,530	232,584	233,787
	SME development Total	13,342	143,430	34,181	37,795
	Textiles, leather and substitutes Total	352	47	129	24,297
	INDUSTRY Total	4,197	1,121	1,440	4,804
	Basic metal industries Total	52,037	380	1,534	2,648
	Agro-industries Total	62	314	684	841
	Technological research and development Total	3,896	0	1,335	470
	Industrial policy and administrative management Total	375	440	2,698	208
	Forest industries Total	0	571	0	50
	Chemicals Total	213	973	87	12
	Fertilizer plants Total	675	683	0	0
MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINING					
	Mineral/mining policy and administrative management Total	30	101	40	73
MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING					

Sector	Sub-Sector	2001	2002	2003	2004
	Environmental policy and administrative management Total	25,818	38,204	23,992	89,200
	Biosphere protection Total	19,359	7,886	6,311	7,742
	Multisector aid for basic social services Total	1,378	2,513	3,441	5,407
	Bio-diversity Total	3,719	3,275	2,145	3,181
	Urban development and management Total	2,517	3,225	4,514	3,140
	Rural development Total	222	1,511	2,723	2,339
	Non-agricultural alternative development Total	527	1,400	2,430	2,253
	Site preservation Total	372	726	0	1,985
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING Total	1,870	2,033	1,892	1,933
	Women in development Total	3,018	2,339	1,852	1,862
	Environmental education/ training Total	1,991	2,036	481	221
	Multisector education/training Total	0	56	133	136
	Environmental research Total	0	0	3,777	0
	Multisector aid Total	3,654	0	0	0
OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES					
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES Total	534	4,023	5,036	26,502
	Employment policy and administrative management Total	26,321	1,630	19,963	18,581
	Low-cost housing Total	8,100	0	9	13,519
	Culture and recreation Total	548	601	1,985	4,836
	Social/ welfare services Total	12,875	258	204	3,581
	Settlement Total	0	0	118	840
	General government services Total	7,190	2,493	10,105	336
	Statistical capacity building Total	123	282	210	242
	Research/scientific institutions Total	49	310	69	74
POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH					
	Family planning Total	16,483	16,809	2,293	2,209
	Population policy and administrative management Total	3,483	4,263	1,284	1,449
	STD control including HIV/AIDS Total	2	33	202	496
	Personnel development for population and reproductive health Total	4,806	3,681	472	409
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH Total	80	69	76	83
	Reproductive health care Total	1,571	341	159	35
SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS					
	Support to local and regional NGO's Total	740	63	7	76
	Support to national NGO's Total	82	33	38	93
TOURISM					
	TOURISM Total	8,400	0	0	83
	Tourism policy and administrative management Total	14,185	303	162	0
TRADE					
	Export promotion Total	81,246	86,005	94,825	67,280
	Trade policy and administrative management Total	56,154	52,138	44,664	14,168
TRANSPORT AND STORAGE					
	Rail transport Total	48,303	8,463	12,803	20,083
	Water transport Total	280	0	164	3,019
	Air transport Total	179	0	0	0
	Education and training in transport and storage Total	13	5	0	0
	Road transport Total	6,393	32	74	0
	Transport policy and administrative management Total	4,302	5,905	1,902	0
UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED					
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED Total	1,194	1,714	2,578	4,703
	Promotion of development awareness Total	107	59	98	105
	Sectors not specified Total	42	15	0	0
WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION					
	Water supply and sanitation - large systems Total	140,803	124,606	131,093	122,048
	Water supply and sanitation - small systems Total	2,457	3,354	3,946	20,657
	Water resources policy and administrative management Total	17,703	17,382	13,672	14,479
	Water resources protection Total	440	641	1,624	2,302
	Waste management/disposal Total	7,654	7,769	2,719	1,480
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION Total	1,370	985	1,055	197
	Education and training in water supply and sanitation Total	502	564	316	25

**Table (9): External Assistance Disbursements by DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS and SECTOR
(Thousand US\$)**

Development Partners	Sector	2001	2002	2003	2004
Abu Dhabi Fund					
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES Total	15,260	2,392	10,066	13,535
	AGRICULTURE Total	2,301	30,839	31,591	10,815
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION Total	21,480	7,176	30,197	789
	EDUCATION Total	7,160	2,392	10,066	263
African Development Bank					
	INDUSTRY Total	0	120,000	176,000	44,000
	AGRICULTURE Total	2,902	0	7,381	14,599
	HEALTH Total	1,290	495	4,499	8,425
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES Total	1,290	0	4,499	3,432
	EDUCATION Total	420	0	1,465	1,118
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING Total	563	563	448	1,080
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY Total	380	80	791	0
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY Total	670	0	0	0
	TOURISM Total	14,000	0	0	0
AGFUND					
	HEALTH Total	242	2	379	114
Arab Fund					
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY Total	1,383	11,474	52,197	113,846
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION Total	4,475	3,308	883	16,618
	INDUSTRY Total	55,661	2,704	2,973	2,648
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE Total	0	0	0	868
	HEALTH Total	0	0	0	0
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES Total	12,428	0	157	0
Arab Monetary Fund					
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES Total	248,252	117,396	7,535	0
CDC					
	HEALTH Total	0	661	0	731
CIDA					
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING Total	3,600	2,753	2,960	3,097
	INDUSTRY Total	2,755	2,011	2,012	1,553
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES Total	0	531	650	1,438
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION Total	1,717	1,630	1,133	1,394
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF development partners Total	234	412	627	814
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY Total	742	330	1,024	731
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES Total	0	0	11	557
	EDUCATION Total	446	2,153	459	474
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED Total	0	63	52	464
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH Total	70	69	90	126
	HEALTH Total	0	42	49	54
	COMMUNICATIONS Total	0	0	7	8
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE Total	83	0	0	0
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS Total	648	0	0	0
DANIDA					
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING Total	4,998	4,247	7,155	9,135
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED Total	1,194	1,650	2,526	4,238
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY Total	6,043	3,573	15,874	1,895
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION Total	1,506	1,558	1,752	786
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY Total	651	1,031	924	612
	HEALTH Total	144	173	249	233
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS Total	82	0	7	66
	INDUSTRY Total	0	571	0	50
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES Total	0	0	0	42
	COMMUNICATIONS Total	20	6	19	15
	EDUCATION Total	0	0	13	15
EIB					
	INDUSTRY Total	0	12,637	8,367	396,279
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY Total	0	36,583	107,233	27,816
	AGRICULTURE Total	0	23,403	11,456	16,442
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING Total	0	0	0	0
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE Total	0	0	0	0
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION Total	9,673	7,770	8,333	0
European Commission					
	INDUSTRY Total	8,430	1,862	9,649	161,902
	TRADE Total	0	0	89	9,715
	HEALTH Total	5,219	13,050	25,416	4,987
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY Total	2,516	174	3,975	4,647

Development Partners	Sector	2001	2002	2003	2004
	EDUCATION Total	29,215	647	27,706	3,925
	AGRICULTURE Total	5,446	4,015	3,150	1,901
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES Total	3,579	15,529	0	262
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING Total	3,575	4,414	1,337	29
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH Total	2,620	845	229	17
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES Total	1,825	1,173	0	0
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE Total	0	0	0	0
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES Total	0	0	0	0
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED Total	0	0	0	0
FAO					
	AGRICULTURE Total	338	559	628	307
	FORESTRY Total	0	65	138	0
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING Total	0	88	0	0
Finland					
	HEALTH Total	0	595	755	747
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY Total	0	212	331	469
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES Total	224	338	319	450
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING Total	1,209	1,559	574	436
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION Total	1,343	1,793	914	314
	AGRICULTURE Total	448	285	310	184
	COMMUNICATIONS Total	0	0	6	0
GEF					
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING Total	0	0	194	211
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY Total	0	0	0	138
Germany					
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY Total	17,984	15,166	20,265	18,513
	EDUCATION Total	13,076	3,855	11,228	9,558
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES Total	4,708	0	7,786	8,900
	AGRICULTURE Total	33,965	22,686	23,091	7,741
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION Total	2,736	3,804	5,513	7,554
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING Total	2,352	2,991	3,864	2,882
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE Total	1,732	3,071	8,658	1,759
	INDUSTRY Total	0	0	346	529
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY Total	0	0	112	428
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES Total	12,164	11,663	847	31
	COMMUNICATIONS Total	100	0	0	0
	HEALTH Total	10	0	0	0
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH Total	10	0	0	0
Greece					
	EDUCATION Total	0	47	322	272
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING Total	0	56	156	136
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES Total	0	0	756	124
	TRADE Total	0	0	56	111
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY Total	0	11	0	49
	INDUSTRY Total	0	0	33	25
	COMMUNICATIONS Total	0	4	0	0
	EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE Total	0	84	0	0
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE Total	0	5	0	0
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION Total	0	0	11	0
IBRD					
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES Total	0	0	110	352
IFAD					
	AGRICULTURE Total	0	0	1,014	5,348
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING Total	0	0	2,346	1,705
ILO					
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES Total	130	110	0	0
Ireland					
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS Total	67	49	0	0
Islamic Dev. Bank					
	AGRICULTURE Total	7,599	5,782	1,370	8,000
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY Total	0	2,932	1,300	6,000
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES Total	0	0	0	5,000
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE Total	0	0	0	3,000
	HEALTH Total	0	0	0	0
Italy					
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT Total	0	31,038	30,661	30,323
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE Total	4,926	79	50,272	11,381
	INDUSTRY Total	1,325	220	220	4,813
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING Total	848	1,869	214	4,081
	EDUCATION Total	105	245	1,169	1,636

Development Partners	Sector	2001	2002	2003	2004
	AGRICULTURE Total	208	188	10	1,104
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION Total	89	43	0	772
	HEALTH Total	394	650	373	633
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES Total	699	983	76	603
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES Total	0	125	1,081	485
	COMMUNICATIONS Total	157	0	251	371
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY Total	184	152	137	281
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES Total	0	0	4	116
	TOURISM Total	0	0	0	83
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS Total	0	0	1	33
	TRADE Total	54	0	0	1
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED Total	0	0	33	0
Japan					
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION Total	46	0	3,639	26,227
	EDUCATION Total	285	157	14	236
	HEALTH Total	23	0	3,280	109
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING Total	0	0	3,806	32
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF development partners Total	0	30	0	0
	AGRICULTURE Total	15,551	983	0	0
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY Total	95	0	0	0
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH Total	18	18	0	0
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE Total	4,601	32	74	0
JBIC					
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY Total	0	0	0	92
	INDUSTRY Total	0	0	9,838	0
JICA					
	AGRICULTURE Total	0	1,196	1,186	0
	COMMUNICATIONS Total	114	103	159	0
	CONSTRUCTION Total	1,310	765	1,187	0
	EDUCATION Total	0	0	828	0
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY Total	0	65	101	0
	FISHING Total	0	68	404	0
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY Total	1,242	2,031	1,088	0
	HEALTH Total	1,473	0	0	0
	INDUSTRY Total	3,824	0	1,041	0
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING Total	2,681	3,564	3,804	0
	TOURISM Total	185	303	162	0
	TRADE Total	426	697	374	0
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE Total	4,113	5,905	1,902	0
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION Total	1,473	0	0	0
KOICA					
	EDUCATION Total	0	0	0	709
	COMMUNICATIONS Total	0	0	0	19
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING Total	0	0	0	13
	INDUSTRY Total	135	1,596	530	0
Kuwait Fund					
	AGRICULTURE Total	2,074	414	900	0
	EDUCATION Total	0	0	11,050	0
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY Total	9,145	8,026	7,823	0
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES Total	19,597	0	10,000	0
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION Total	6,206	5,424	1,130	0
Montreal Protocol					
	AGRICULTURE Total	1	16	4	0
	INDUSTRY Total	241	4	1	0
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING Total	340	141	240	0
Netherlands					
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION Total	7,231	7,088	6,140	6,159
	AGRICULTURE Total	2,029	1,803	2,083	1,522
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES Total	254	203	478	735
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY Total	132	93	203	549
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING Total	4,365	1,143	842	268
	HEALTH Total	1,312	1,843	1,187	249
	EDUCATION Total	416	492	0	247
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES Total	245	284	352	87
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS Total	24	12	0	10
	COMMUNICATIONS Total	20	0	28	4
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF development partners Total	0	46	0	0
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES Total	1,791	1,872	0	0
	INDUSTRY Total	1,791	1,872	0	0
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH Total	0	0	0	0
Norway					
	INDUSTRY Total	0	256	180	53
	HEALTH Total	0	80	10	0

Development Partners	Sector	2001	2002	2003	2004
OPEC Fund					
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY Total	0	0	0	0
Saudi Fund					
	EDUCATION Total	0	0	5,333	5,333
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES Total	29	0	0	3,820
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY Total	1,655	123	0	0
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY Total	18	0	0	0
	HEALTH Total	271	0	0	0
SIDA					
	INDUSTRY Total	31	131	0	0
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING Total	181	22	0	0
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE Total	32	0	0	0
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION Total	295	6	0	0
Spain					
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE Total	44,782	5,392	4,308	17,474
	INDUSTRY Total	0	314	979	1,311
	EDUCATION Total	598	322	324	457
	AGRICULTURE Total	254	821	67	221
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING Total	106	60	53	51
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES Total	288	56	111	49
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES Total	0	0	334	0
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY Total	0	0	0	0
Switzerland					
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION Total	1,525	2,706	3,802	3,094
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES Total	2,217	1,434	2,188	1,541
	HEALTH Total	2,215	1,122	1,357	1,394
	EDUCATION Total	2,221	2,210	2,987	1,084
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING Total	708	782	1,026	628
	INDUSTRY Total	426	1,339	1,043	572
	AGRICULTURE Total	1,282	1,579	1,677	77
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES Total	62	990	614	62
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY Total	54	443	350	33
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH Total	0	53	52	29
	COMMUNICATIONS Total	0	0	0	1
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS Total	1	2	0	0
UK					
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES Total	15	0	0	0
	EDUCATION Total	283	843	685	0
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY Total	199	120	0	0
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING Total	245	636	285	0
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES Total	139	0	0	0
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION Total	836	1,394	427	0
UNDP					
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING Total	1,337	788	1,190	6,591
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES Total	233	418	166	5,960
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY Total	421	367	1,996	1,449
	COMMUNICATIONS Total	442	33	776	1,246
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION Total	758	350	596	498
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES Total	41	7	513	472
	INDUSTRY Total	0	2	49	154
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY Total	1,105	690	448	111
	MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINING Total	30	101	40	73
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES Total	0	0	0	72
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT Total	47	0	233	0
	AGRICULTURE Total	29	0	0	0
	HEALTH Total	0	0	265	0
	TOURISM Total	0	0	0	0
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED Total	42	15	0	0
UNESCO					
	EDUCATION Total	86	0	0	0
	MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINING Total	0	0	0	0
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES Total	11	0	0	0
UNFPA					
	HEALTH Total	0	0	1,260	1,179
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH Total	2,339	45	385	859
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY Total	0	0	60	261
UNHCR					
	EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE Total	1,293	1,766	1,933	1,186
	EDUCATION Total	0	0	0	494
	HEALTH Total	0	0	0	297

Development Partners	Sector	2001	2002	2003	2004
UNICEF					
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF development partners Total	0	1,060	1,459	983
	HEALTH Total	1,129	530	8,247	746
	EDUCATION Total	959	442	1,625	403
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES Total	223	257	360	184
	COMMUNICATIONS Total	82	75	83	135
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED Total	107	59	64	105
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH Total	0	27	70	70
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY Total	0	79	75	65
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS Total	0	33	37	60
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION Total	642	90	447	15
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES Total	15	0	0	0
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING Total	179	0	0	0
UNIDO					
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES Total	39	13	23	0
	INDUSTRY Total	218	0	176	0
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING Total	0	0	51	0
UNIFEM					
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY Total	61	96	0	30
UNODC					
	EDUCATION Total	0	0	0	0
	HEALTH Total	22	23	0	0
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH Total	2	3	0	0
UPU					
	COMMUNICATIONS Total	26	0	0	0
US Fund					
	HEALTH Total	0	276	0	76
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF development partners Total	0	52	0	0
USAID					
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION Total	94,122	111,158	89,506	96,968
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING Total	25,656	34,828	18,449	81,724
	TRADE Total	136,920	137,446	138,971	71,622
	INDUSTRY Total	74,393	85,970	61,235	67,409
	AGRICULTURE Total	117,173	153,011	59,131	64,287
	HEALTH Total	39,003	36,210	23,888	37,949
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY Total	40,119	36,640	35,751	27,614
	EDUCATION Total	51,025	43,600	42,712	27,300
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES Total	21,681	17,520	20,837	18,910
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY Total	7,057	6,731	10,852	9,248
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES Total	125,376	112,019	66,535	9,150
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH Total	20,900	22,342	1,867	2,187
	COMMUNICATIONS Total	23,852	50,471	10,148	1,538
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF development partners Total	0	193	0	0
WFP					
	AGRICULTURE Total	0	0	2,511	1,771
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES Total	0	0	118	840
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE Total	6,213	0	1,156	0
	EDUCATION Total	0	0	0	0
WHO					
	HEALTH Total	1,108	1,161	1,201	1,008
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH Total	65	60	60	60
World Bank					
	AGRICULTURE Total	9,700	37,400	37,400	30,100
	EDUCATION Total	11,260	16,344	18,344	22,082
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY Total	0	114	0	0
	HEALTH Total	1,400	1,644	1,644	14,682
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING Total	11,500	4,700	4,700	7,300
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES Total	0	3,650	3,479	25,702
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH Total	400	1,733	1,733	1,333
	TOURISM Total	8,400	0	0	0

Table (10): External Assistance Disbursements by DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS and GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION (Thousand US\$)

Development Partners	Location	2001	2002	2003	2004
Abu Dhabi Fund					
	Cairo Total	43900	11960	50328.05	14587.21
	Aswan Total	0	0	0	10423.73
	Alexandria Total	2300	3130	19455.99	390.92
	New Valley Total	1	27709	12135.05	0
African Development Bank					
	Qena Total	500.1	2097.33	8485.33	5906.17
	Behera Total	3042.87	1990.75	8043.51	4747.13
	Suez Total	0	2097.33	6741.03	4575.51
	Aswan Total	640.25	1990.75	8595.18	3678.45
	Assyout Total	500.1	1850	8485.33	3410.09
	Beni-Suef Total	500.1	1850	8485.33	3410.09
	Fayoum Total	500.1	1850	8485.33	3410.09
	Minya Total	500.1	1850	8485.33	3410.09
	Kafr-El Sheikh Total	140.75	1990.75	6852.97	2349.38
	North Sinai Total	140.75	1990.75	6852.97	2349.38
	Cairo Total	0	1900	6923.22	2135.63
	Alexandria Total	0	1850	6741.03	2079.43
	Dakhalia Total	0	1850	6741.03	2079.43
	Damietta Total	0	1850	6741.03	2079.43
	Gharbia Total	0	1850	6741.03	2079.43
	Giza Total	0	1850	6741.03	2079.43
	Ismailia Total	0	1850	6741.03	2079.43
	Kalyoubia Total	0	1850	6741.03	2079.43
	Luxor Total	0	1850	6741.03	2079.43
	Matrouh Total	0	1850	6741.03	2079.43
	Menoufia Total	0	1850	6741.03	2079.43
	New Valley Total	0	1850	6741.03	2079.43
	Port-Said Total	0	1850	6741.03	2079.43
	Red Sea Total	14000	1850	6741.03	2079.43
	Sharkia Total	0	1850	6741.03	2079.43
	South Sinai Total	0	1850	6741.03	2079.43
	Suhag Total	0	1850	6741.03	2079.43
	Central Government Total	1050	70079.98	791.24	0
AGFUND					
	Cairo Total	242.45	1.88	379.35	113.54
Arab Fund					
	Cairo Total	1435.54	7014.23	94.24	80887.97
	Central Government Total	0	2260.6	8353.33	30607.2
	Alexandria Total	52604.81	432.56	1625.09	2691.27
	Port-Said Total	971.52	700.79	533.51	1850.48
	Sharkia Total	971.52	700.79	533.51	1850.48
	Ismailia Total	971.25	700.18	532.98	1850.27
	Beni-Suef Total	740.92	188.14	91.76	1675.49
	Giza Total	740.92	188.14	91.76	1675.49
	Menoufia Total	740.92	188.14	91.76	1675.49
	Minya Total	740.92	188.14	91.76	1675.49
	Qena Total	740.92	188.14	91.76	1675.49
	Red Sea Total	740.92	188.14	91.76	1675.49
	Suhag Total	740.92	188.14	91.76	1675.49
	North Sinai Total	971.52	700.79	21130.18	890.28
	South Sinai Total	971.52	700.79	21130.18	890.28
	Suez Total	971.52	700.79	533.51	217.89
	Assyout Total	740.92	188.14	91.76	42.9
	Aswan Total	740.92	188.14	91.76	42.9
	Behera Total	740.92	188.14	91.76	42.9
	Dakhalia Total	740.92	188.14	91.76	42.9
	Damietta Total	740.92	188.14	91.76	42.9
	Fayoum Total	740.92	188.14	91.76	42.9
	Gharbia Total	740.92	188.14	91.76	42.9
	Kafr-El Sheikh Total	740.92	188.14	91.76	42.9
	Kalyoubia Total	740.92	188.14	91.76	42.9
	Luxor Total	740.92	188.14	91.76	42.9
	Matrouh Total	740.92	188.14	91.76	42.9
	New Valley Total	740.92	188.14	91.76	42.9

Development Partners	Location	2001	2002	2003	2004
Arab Monetary Fund					
	Central Government Total	248252.26	117396.14	7534.99	0
CDC					
	Central Government Total	4322.95	3529.25	3583.96	3800.98
	Giza Total	451.42	652.68	1075.16	2011.42
	Minya Total	135.99	365.25	482.06	1024.7
	Alexandria Total	136.26	77.64	86.32	747.63
	Aswan Total	114.94	198.62	267.76	408.25
	Cairo Total	432.77	441	323.15	324.91
	Ismailia Total	93.89	294.76	445.17	307.81
	Dakhalia Total	1544.39	1099.26	931.49	306.74
	Gena Total	379.27	922.19	359.2	271.41
	Suhag Total	495.24	922.28	359.2	271.41
	Assyout Total	359.02	738.45	234.04	236.02
	Beni-Suef Total	325.74	296.86	189.17	108.05
	Behera Total	93.89	24.07	50.3	58.45
	Fayoum Total	93.89	94.56	50.3	58.45
	Kafr-El Sheikh Total	93.89	24.07	50.3	58.45
	Kalyoubia Total	93.89	24.07	50.3	58.45
	Matrouh Total	93.89	24.07	50.3	58.45
	Menoufia Total	93.89	24.07	50.3	58.45
	North Sinai Total	93.89	24.07	50.3	58.45
	Sharkia Total	93.89	24.07	50.3	58.45
	Luxor Total	93.89	24.07	50.22	58.4
	Red Sea Total	93.89	24.07	50.22	58.4
	Damietta Total	93.89	24.07	39.36	50.98
	Gharbia Total	93.89	24.07	39.36	50.98
	New Valley Total	93.89	24.07	39.36	50.98
	Port-Said Total	93.89	24.07	39.36	50.98
	South Sinai Total	93.89	24.07	39.36	50.98
	Suez Total	93.89	24.07	39.36	50.98
DANIDA					
	Central Government Total	3497.28	2402.35	5784.47	5817.47
	Aswan Total	2630.34	2506.28	2945.35	2565.69
	Beni-Suef Total	519.93	592.55	795.48	1718.03
	Suez Total	3215.65	2031.18	15512.67	1693.09
	Cairo Total	165.54	151.05	416.78	451.79
	Kalyoubia Total	68.25	702.71	121.22	256.43
	Alexandria Total	68.25	131.59	121.22	239.81
	Assyout Total	68.25	131.59	121.22	231.51
	Giza Total	68.25	131.59	109.08	230.41
	Ismailia Total	2903.31	1473.87	391.36	230.41
	Minya Total	68.25	131.59	109.08	222.11
	Gena Total	272.47	224.3	209.03	222.11
	Suhag Total	68.25	224.3	209.03	222.11
	Fayoum Total	68.25	131.59	121.22	206.57
	Kafr-El Sheikh Total	68.25	131.59	121.22	206.57
	Sharkia Total	68.25	131.59	121.22	206.57
	Behera Total	68.25	131.59	109.08	197.17
	Dakhalia Total	68.25	131.59	109.08	197.17
	Damietta Total	68.25	131.59	109.08	197.17
	Gharbia Total	68.25	131.59	109.08	197.17
	Luxor Total	68.25	131.59	109.08	197.17
	Matrouh Total	68.25	131.59	109.08	197.17
	Menoufia Total	68.25	131.59	109.08	197.17
	New Valley Total	67.93	131.59	108.9	197.17
	North Sinai Total	68.25	131.59	109.08	197.17
	Port-Said Total	68.25	131.59	109.08	197.17
	Red Sea Total	67.93	131.59	108.9	197.17
	South Sinai Total	68.25	131.59	109.08	197.17
Dutch Trust Fund					
	Assyout Total	0	7.18	0	0
	Aswan Total	0	7.18	0	0
	Cairo Total	0	7.18	0	0
	Luxor Total	0	7.18	0	0
	Minya Total	0	7.18	0	0
EIB					
	Central Government Total	0	36583.18	107233.34	404203.22

Development Partners	Location	2001	2002	2003	2004
	Gena Total	0	10001.87	3465.12	8957.02
	Suhag Total	0	10001.87	3465.12	8957.02
	Cairo Total	9672.58	8427.8	8862.38	755.87
	Alexandria Total	0	640.77	515.12	735.97
	Assyout Total	0	640.77	515.12	735.97
	Aswan Total	0	640.77	515.12	735.97
	Behera Total	0	640.77	515.12	735.97
	Beni-Suef Total	0	640.77	515.12	735.97
	Dakhalia Total	0	640.77	515.12	735.97
	Damietta Total	0	640.77	515.12	735.97
	Fayoum Total	0	640.77	515.12	735.97
	Gharbia Total	0	640.77	515.12	735.97
	Giza Total	0	640.77	515.12	735.97
	Ismailia Total	0	640.77	515.12	735.97
	Kafr-El Sheikh Total	0	640.77	515.12	735.97
	Kalyoubia Total	0	640.77	515.12	735.97
	Luxor Total	0	640.77	515.12	735.97
	Matrouh Total	0	640.77	515.12	735.97
	Menoufia Total	0	640.77	515.12	735.97
	Minya Total	0	640.77	515.12	735.97
	New Valley Total	0	640.77	515.12	735.97
	North Sinai Total	0	640.77	515.12	735.97
	Port-Said Total	0	640.77	515.12	735.97
	Red Sea Total	0	640.77	515.12	735.97
	Sharkia Total	0	640.77	515.12	735.97
	South Sinai Total	0	640.77	515.12	735.97
	Suez Total	0	640.77	515.12	735.97
European Commission					
	Menoufia Total	2272.68	3918.29	7350.02	7978.22
	Suhag Total	5253.19	4205	8598.88	7972.08
	Alexandria Total	2131.51	3824.74	7273.87	7936.85
	Behera Total	4164.24	1864.55	3502.31	7652.87
	Gena Total	4548.83	2535.1	5404.35	7340.41
	Suez Total	1288.82	2058.37	4015.89	7272.05
	Sharkia Total	2866.29	715.83	2355.16	6859.78
	Cairo Total	744.97	505.33	895.21	6844.89
	Ismailia Total	2601.34	523.15	2254.74	6810.11
	Dakhalia Total	2835.45	720.85	2257.8	6782.82
	Damietta Total	2696.03	613.72	2219.54	6766.27
	Giza Total	1065.12	722.56	1042.82	6756.27
	Gharbia Total	2674.54	605.59	2192.32	6749.71
	Beni-Suef Total	2664.83	607.37	2166.2	6733.16
	Minya Total	2641.25	587.57	2164	6733.16
	Kalyoubia Total	2577.44	538.95	2145.42	6724.88
	Aswan Total	2528.17	500.24	2127.95	6716.6
	Fayoum Total	2549	520.04	2130.16	6716.6
	Kafr-El Sheikh Total	2525.42	500.24	2127.95	6716.6
	Luxor Total	2456.75	452.51	2096.31	6700.04
	Assyout Total	839.72	582.92	895.68	6673.49
	South Sinai Total	3407.82	4203.72	2070.8	6670.66
	New Valley Total	671.53	448.09	865.14	6665.06
	North Sinai Total	664.93	446.1	854.11	6656.93
	Matrouh Total	643.09	429.17	849.87	6656.78
	Port-Said Total	636.49	427.18	838.85	6648.65
	Red Sea Total	624.7	417.28	837.74	6648.65
	Central Government Total	1825.45	8234.4	0	0
FAO					
	Central Government Total	0	0	25.61	113.65
	Behera Total	3.92	3.64	13.32	67.97
	Fayoum Total	3.92	3.64	13.32	67.97
	Cairo Total	66.63	89.22	115.57	2.37
	Alexandria Total	4.09	438.5	115.24	2.31
	Assyout Total	3.92	3.64	12.45	2.31
	Aswan Total	3.92	3.64	12.45	2.31
	Beni-Suef Total	3.92	3.64	12.45	2.31
	Dakhalia Total	3.92	3.64	12.45	2.31
	Damietta Total	3.92	3.64	12.45	2.31
	Gharbia Total	3.92	3.64	12.45	2.31
	Giza Total	3.92	3.64	12.45	2.31
	Ismailia Total	3.92	3.64	12.45	2.31
	Kafr-El Sheikh Total	39.49	3.64	12.45	2.31

Development Partners	Location	2001	2002	2003	2004
	Kalyoubia Total	3.92	3.64	12.45	2.31
	Luxor Total	3.92	3.64	12.45	2.31
	Matrouh Total	3.92	3.64	12.45	2.31
	Menoufia Total	3.92	3.64	12.45	2.31
	Minya Total	3.92	3.64	12.45	2.31
	New Valley Total	137.97	3.64	12.45	2.31
	North Sinai Total	3.92	3.64	12.45	2.31
	Port-Said Total	3.92	3.64	12.45	2.31
	Qena Total	3.92	3.64	12.45	2.31
	Red Sea Total	3.92	49.88	110.94	2.31
	Sharkia Total	3.92	3.64	12.45	2.31
	South Sinai Total	3.92	49.88	110.94	2.31
	Suez Total	3.92	3.64	12.45	2.31
	Suhag Total	3.92	3.64	12.45	2.31
Finland					
	Central Government Total	223.9	932.97	1035.92	1197.82
	Behera Total	0	212.04	319.46	469.46
	Alexandria Total	223.9	668.43	574.23	435.61
	Damietta Total	0	0	0	252.15
	Ismailia Total	447.8	285.19	309.82	184.17
	Beni-Suef Total	1343.41	1792.86	923.16	62.05
	Assyout Total	0	0	9.26	0
	Aswan Total	0	0	9.25	0
	Cairo Total	985.17	890.39	0	0
	Minya Total	0	0	9.26	0
	Qena Total	0	0	9.26	0
	Suhag Total	0	0	9.26	0
GEF					
	Cairo Total	0	0	0	210.7
	Central Government Total	0	0	194.02	137.6
Germany					
	Suez Total	5146.76	12904.81	20825.09	10188.41
	Aswan Total	951.86	980.11	1859.64	8268.65
	Kafr-El Sheikh Total	6136.5	5880.74	7660.64	7159.74
	Cairo Total	14118.65	4832.08	4388.13	4085.81
	Behera Total	8172.74	3549.16	6639.56	3896.34
	Qena Total	5047.08	860.05	4343.64	3522.65
	Central Government Total	1065.91	674.56	1409.6	1887.65
	Alexandria Total	3268.94	1490.42	1665.4	1673.98
	Fayoum Total	1834.37	651.74	2157.18	1552.49
	Ismailia Total	1032.59	1131.21	2064.45	1515.45
	Beni-Suef Total	1451.1	778.84	1983.92	1397.33
	Menoufia Total	1095.29	986.29	1813.53	1267.35
	Sharkia Total	1095.29	857.57	1617.95	1188.77
	Dakhalia Total	6561.56	5909.2	1521.72	1055.31
	Gharbia Total	733.3	545.65	1336.79	1005.35
	Kalyoubia Total	793.02	631.85	1386.94	989.04
	Minya Total	752.36	614.44	1348.21	947.04
	Giza Total	1549	1353.77	2157.12	937.67
	Suhag Total	12164.45	7737.73	4304.18	765.67
	Assyout Total	12164.45	7737.73	4304.18	752.47
	Damietta Total	595.96	390.86	1087.05	724.73
	Port-Said Total	595.96	390.86	1087.05	724.73
	Luxor Total	593.62	390.86	1083.16	720.4
	North Sinai Total	382.89	390.86	733.16	344.19
	Matrouh Total	382.89	390.86	733.16	330.98
	New Valley Total	382.89	390.86	733.16	330.98
	Red Sea Total	382.89	390.86	733.16	330.98
	South Sinai Total	382.89	390.86	733.16	330.98
Greece					
	Central Government Total	0	111.4	611.11	593.4
	Cairo Total	0	4.68	2.09	4.7
	Alexandria Total	0	90.8	668.72	4.57
	Assyout Total	0	0	2.06	4.57
	Aswan Total	0	0	2.06	4.57
	Behera Total	0	0	2.06	4.57
	Beni-Suef Total	0	0	2.06	4.57
	Dakhalia Total	0	0	2.06	4.57
	Damietta Total	0	0	2.06	4.57

Development Partners	Location	2001	2002	2003	2004
	Fayoum Total	0	0	2.06	4.57
	Gharbia Total	0	0	2.06	4.57
	Giza Total	0	0	2.06	4.57
	Ismailia Total	0	0	2.06	4.57
	Kafr-El Sheikh Total	0	0	2.06	4.57
	Kalyoubia Total	0	0	2.06	4.57
	Luxor Total	0	0	2.06	4.57
	Matrouh Total	0	0	2.06	4.57
	Menoufia Total	0	0	2.06	4.57
	Minya Total	0	0	2.06	4.57
	New Valley Total	0	0	2.06	4.57
	North Sinai Total	0	0	2.06	4.57
	Port-Said Total	0	0	2.06	4.57
	Qena Total	0	0	2.06	4.57
	Red Sea Total	0	0	2.06	4.57
	Sharkia Total	0	0	2.06	4.57
	South Sinai Total	0	0	2.06	4.57
	Suez Total	0	0	2.06	4.57
	Suhag Total	0	0	2.06	4.57
IBRD					
	Central Government Total	0	0	41.8	5.89
IFAD					
	Suhag Total	0	0	2060	1705
	Dakhalia Total	0	0	0	1336.87
	Damietta Total	0	0	0	1336.87
	Kalyoubia Total	0	0	0	1336.87
	Sharkia Total	0	0	0	1336.87
	Alexandria Total	0	0	1300	0
ILO					
	Central Government Total	129.5	110.38	0	0
Islamic Dev. Bank					
	Cairo Total	402.32	3332.05	1555.39	8490
	Behera Total	1799.08	1345.48	278.62	1985
	Gharbia Total	1799.08	1345.48	278.62	1985
	Minya Total	1799.08	1345.48	278.62	1985
	Qena Total	1799.08	1345.48	278.62	1985
	Aswan Total	0	0	0	1685
	Alexandria Total	0	0	0	185
	Assyout Total	0	0	0	185
	Beni-Suef Total	0	0	0	185
	Dakhalia Total	0	0	0	185
	Damietta Total	0	0	0	185
	Fayoum Total	0	0	0	185
	Giza Total	0	0	0	185
	Ismailia Total	0	0	0	185
	Kafr-El Sheikh Total	0	0	0	185
	Kalyoubia Total	0	0	0	185
	Luxor Total	0	0	0	185
	Matrouh Total	0	0	0	185
	Menoufia Total	0	0	0	185
	New Valley Total	0	0	0	185
	North Sinai Total	0	0	0	185
	Port-Said Total	0	0	0	185
	Red Sea Total	0	0	0	185
	Sharkia Total	0	0	0	185
	South Sinai Total	0	0	0	185
	Suez Total	0	0	0	185
	Suhag Total	0	0	0	185
Italy					
	Central Government Total	4389.24	31424.87	32365.63	48288.79
	Fayoum Total	178.37	775.57	1985.07	1984.33
	Giza Total	811.29	1344.48	1907.57	1547.09
	Cairo Total	377.8	387.72	2174.34	1494.38
	Minya Total	482.08	554.37	2025.28	980
	Matrouh Total	196.28	131.32	1850	729.87
	Qena Total	246.44	201.26	2128.11	491.92
	Behera Total	325.25	301.15	2071.22	365.21

Development Partners	Location	2001	2002	2003	2004
	Suhag Total	124.63	97.89	1987.77	258.18
	Assyout Total	115.68	1.47	1982.49	248.75
	Beni-Suef Total	88.81	1.47	1982.49	248.75
	Alexandria Total	167.23	345.88	2438.14	40.16
	Red Sea Total	88.81	1.47	1850	37.93
	Aswan Total	115.68	1.47	1850	0.52
	North Sinai Total	124.63	1.47	1850	0.52
	Dakhalia Total	88.81	1.47	1850	0
	Damietta Total	88.81	1.47	1850	0
	Gharbia Total	88.81	1.47	1850	0
	Ismailia Total	88.81	1.47	1852.58	0
	Kafr-El Sheikh Total	88.81	1.47	1850	0
	Kalyoubia Total	88.81	1.47	1850	0
	Luxor Total	88.81	1.47	1850	0
	Menoufia Total	88.81	1.47	1850	0
	New Valley Total	88.81	1.47	1850	0
	Port-Said Total	88.81	1.47	1850	0
	Sharkia Total	88.81	1.47	1852.58	0
	South Sinai Total	88.81	1.47	1850	0
	Suez Total	88.81	1.47	1850	0
Japan					
	Giza Total	0	39.06	3754.45	24127.68
	Sharkia Total	8.89	8.91	114.97	1893.47
	Cairo Total	160.21	57.85	381.85	304.7
	Assyout Total	0	0	1248.02	89.38
	Kalyoubia Total	0	31.75	114.97	23.27
	Alexandria Total	54.4	0	256.77	7.5
	Aswan Total	0	28.39	1248.02	7.5
	Behera Total	0	0	114.97	7.5
	Beni-Suef Total	15635.68	983.39	114.97	7.5
	Dakhalia Total	0	0	266.04	7.5
	Damietta Total	0	0	114.97	7.5
	Fayoum Total	0	0	144.6	7.5
	Gharbia Total	32.22	0	228.27	7.5
	Ismailia Total	2309.62	8.91	114.97	7.5
	Kafr-El Sheikh Total	0	0	114.97	7.5
	Luxor Total	0	0	114.97	7.5
	Matrouh Total	0	0	114.97	7.5
	Menoufia Total	22.57	0	196.94	7.5
	Minya Total	93.43	0	114.97	7.5
	New Valley Total	0	0	114.97	7.5
	North Sinai Total	2300.73	0	114.97	7.5
	Port-Said Total	0	31.75	114.97	7.5
	Qena Total	0	0	114.97	7.5
	Red Sea Total	0	0	945.87	7.5
	South Sinai Total	0	0	114.97	7.5
	Suez Total	0	0	303.81	7.5
	Suhag Total	0	0	114.97	7.5
	Central Government Total	0	29.6	0	0
JBIC					
	Alexandria Total	0	0	0	3.39
	Assyout Total	0	0	819.52	3.39
	Aswan Total	0	0	819.52	3.39
	Behera Total	0	0	0	3.39
	Beni-Suef Total	0	0	819.52	3.39
	Cairo Total	0	0	0	3.49
	Dakhalia Total	0	0	0	3.39
	Damietta Total	0	0	0	3.39
	Fayoum Total	0	0	0	3.39
	Gharbia Total	0	0	0	3.39
	Giza Total	0	0	0	3.39
	Ismailia Total	0	0	819.52	3.39
	Kafr-El Sheikh Total	0	0	0	3.39
	Kalyoubia Total	0	0	0	3.39
	Luxor Total	0	0	819.52	3.39
	Matrouh Total	0	0	0	3.39
	Menoufia Total	0	0	0	3.39
	Minya Total	0	0	819.52	3.39
	New Valley Total	0	0	0	3.39
	North Sinai Total	0	0	823.45	3.39
	Port-Said Total	0	0	819.52	3.39

Development Partners	Location	2001	2002	2003	2004
	Qena Total	0	0	819.52	3.39
	Red Sea Total	0	0	0	3.39
	Sharkia Total	0	0	0	3.39
	South Sinai Total	0	0	819.52	3.39
	Suez Total	0	0	819.52	3.39
	Suhag Total	0	0	819.52	3.39
JICA					
	Central Government Total	4184.35	6202.57	7176.52	0
	Cairo Total	8845.45	3672.04	3005.38	0
	Alexandria Total	2201.19	3082	984.39	0
	Kafr-El Sheikh Total	10.53	1151.28	917.14	0
	Suez Total	144.6	129.52	33.5	0
	Dakhalia Total	114.81	100.74	26.05	0
	Gharbia Total	114.81	100.74	26.05	0
	Assyout Total	99.91	86.35	22.33	0
	Aswan Total	99.91	86.35	22.33	0
	Red Sea Total	99.91	86.35	22.33	0
	Behera Total	10.53	0	0	0
	Beni-Suef Total	10.53	0	0	0
	Damietta Total	10.53	0	0	0
	Fayoum Total	10.53	0	0	0
	Giza Total	747.1	0	0	0
	Ismailia Total	10.53	0	0	0
	Kalyoubia Total	10.53	0	0	0
	Luxor Total	10.53	0	0	0
	Matrouh Total	10.53	0	0	0
	Menoufia Total	10.53	0	0	0
	Minya Total	10.53	0	0	0
	New Valley Total	10.53	0	0	0
	North Sinai Total	10.53	0	0	0
	Port-Said Total	10.53	0	0	0
	Qena Total	10.53	0	0	0
	Sharkia Total	10.53	0	0	0
	South Sinai Total	10.53	0	0	0
	Suhag Total	10.53	0	0	0
KOICA					
	Alexandria Total	0	0	0	709.7
	Central Government Total	0	0	530	13.3
	Assyout Total	0	0	0	0.7
	Aswan Total	0	0	0	0.7
	Behera Total	0	0	0	0.7
	Beni-Suef Total	0	0	0	0.7
	Cairo Total	135	1596.4	0	0.7
	Dakhalia Total	0	0	0	0.7
	Damietta Total	0	0	0	0.7
	Fayoum Total	0	0	0	0.7
	Gharbia Total	0	0	0	0.7
	Giza Total	0	0	0	0.7
	Ismailia Total	0	0	0	0.7
	Kafr-El Sheikh Total	0	0	0	0.7
	Kalyoubia Total	0	0	0	0.7
	Luxor Total	0	0	0	0.7
	Matrouh Total	0	0	0	0.7
	Menoufia Total	0	0	0	0.7
	Minya Total	0	0	0	0.7
	New Valley Total	0	0	0	0.7
	North Sinai Total	0	0	0	0.7
	Port-Said Total	0	0	0	0.7
	Qena Total	0	0	0	0.7
	Red Sea Total	0	0	0	0.7
	Sharkia Total	0	0	0	0.7
	South Sinai Total	0	0	0	0.7
	Suez Total	0	0	0	0.7
	Suhag Total	0	0	0	0.7
Kuwait Fund					
	Central Government Total	0	0	6133.33	0
	Cairo Total	16095.81	13450.01	3110	0
	North Sinai Total	1762.11	207.06	1658.39	0
	South Sinai Total	1762.11	207.06	1653.97	0
	Alexandria Total	725.1	0	1158.97	0

Development Partners	Loacation	2001	2002	2003	2004
	Behera Total	725.1	0	1158.97	0
	Beni-Suef Total	725.1	0	1158.97	0
	Fayoum Total	725.1	0	1158.97	0
	Ismailia Total	725.1	0	1158.97	0
	Kafr-El Sheikh Total	725.1	0	1158.97	0
	Kalyoubia Total	725.1	0	1158.97	0
	Menoufia Total	725.1	0	1158.97	0
	Minya Total	725.1	0	1158.97	0
	Qena Total	725.1	0	1158.97	0
	Sharkia Total	725.1	0	1158.97	0
	Suhag Total	725.1	0	1158.97	0
	Assyout Total	725.1	0	370	0
	Aswan Total	725.1	0	370	0
	Dakhalia Total	725.1	0	370	0
	Damietta Total	725.1	0	370	0
	Gharbia Total	725.1	0	370	0
	Giza Total	725.1	0	370	0
	Luxor Total	725.1	0	370	0
	Matrouh Total	725.1	0	370	0
	New Valley Total	725.1	0	370	0
	Port-Said Total	725.1	0	370	0
	Red Sea Total	725.1	0	370	0
	Suez Total	725.1	0	370	0
Netherlands					
	Central Government Total	9914.84	9938.6	5437.67	5703.07
	Fayoum Total	5138.78	5040.92	5020.64	3349.4
	Aswan Total	211.2	950.83	479.08	241.83
	Cairo Total	213.09	112.18	13.48	66.19
	Beni-Suef Total	145.76	68.59	22.38	62.83
	Assyout Total	184.97	71.65	22.38	23.89
	Minya Total	184.97	72.68	22.38	23.89
	Qena Total	185.01	52.06	22.38	23.89
	Suhag Total	184.97	58.25	22.38	23.89
	Alexandria Total	554.41	169.18	13.12	16.47
	Behera Total	153.42	24.77	13.12	16.47
	Dakhalia Total	153.42	14.46	13.12	16.47
	Damietta Total	153.43	14.47	13.12	16.47
	Gharbia Total	153.42	14.46	13.12	16.47
	Giza Total	145.76	26.76	13.12	16.47
	Ismailia Total	153.42	14.46	13.12	16.47
	Kafr-El Sheikh Total	153.42	14.46	13.12	16.47
	Kalyoubia Total	153.42	14.46	13.12	16.47
	Luxor Total	145.76	6.14	13.12	16.47
	Matrouh Total	145.76	6.14	13.12	16.47
	Menoufia Total	153.42	14.46	13.12	16.47
	New Valley Total	145.76	6.14	13.12	16.47
	North Sinai Total	145.76	6.14	13.12	16.47
	Port-Said Total	145.76	6.14	13.12	16.47
	Red Sea Total	145.76	6.14	13.12	16.47
	Sharkia Total	153.42	14.46	13.12	16.47
	South Sinai Total	145.76	6.14	13.12	16.47
	Suez Total	145.76	6.14	13.12	16.47
Norway					
	Cairo Total	0	12.77	7.21	2.01
	Alexandria Total	0	12.43	7.02	1.96
	Assyout Total	0	12.43	7.02	1.96
	Aswan Total	0	12.43	7.02	1.96
	Behera Total	0	12.43	7.02	1.96
	Beni-Suef Total	0	12.43	7.02	1.96
	Dakhalia Total	0	12.43	7.02	1.96
	Damietta Total	0	12.43	7.02	1.96
	Fayoum Total	0	12.43	7.02	1.96
	Gharbia Total	0	12.43	7.02	1.96
	Giza Total	0	12.43	7.02	1.96
	Ismailia Total	0	12.43	7.02	1.96
	Kafr-El Sheikh Total	0	12.43	7.02	1.96
	Kalyoubia Total	0	12.43	7.02	1.96
	Luxor Total	0	12.43	7.02	1.96
	Matrouh Total	0	12.43	7.02	1.96
	Menoufia Total	0	12.43	7.02	1.96
	Minya Total	0	12.43	7.02	1.96

Development Partners	Location	2001	2002	2003	2004
	New Valley Total	0	12.43	7.02	1.96
	North Sinai Total	0	12.43	7.02	1.96
	Port-Said Total	0	12.43	7.02	1.96
	Qena Total	0	12.43	7.02	1.96
	Red Sea Total	0	12.43	7.02	1.96
	Sharkia Total	0	12.43	7.02	1.96
	South Sinai Total	0	12.43	7.02	1.96
	Suez Total	0	12.43	7.02	1.96
	Suhag Total	0	12.43	7.02	1.96
OPEC Fund					
	Cairo Total	0	0	0	0
Saudi Fund					
	Dakhalia Total	0	0	1306.67	1306.67
	Assyout Total	0	0	1216	1216
	Menoufia Total	0	0	1013.33	1013.33
	Damietta Total	0	0	906.67	906.67
	Minya Total	0	0	890.67	890.67
	North Sinai Total	700	0	0	0
	South Sinai Total	700	0	0	0
SIDA					
	Alexandria Total	42.41	7.16	0	3160
	Luxor Total	57.03	19.66	0	660
	Central Government Total	78.5	7.87	0	0
	Assyout Total	10.03	7.06	0	0
	Aswan Total	10.03	7.06	0	0
	Behera Total	10.03	7.06	0	0
	Beni-Suef Total	188.89	7.06	0	0
	Cairo Total	334.77	78.15	0	0
	Dakhalia Total	10.03	7.06	0	0
	Damietta Total	10.03	7.06	0	0
	Fayoum Total	10.03	7.06	0	0
	Gharbia Total	10.03	7.06	0	0
	Giza Total	10.03	7.06	0	0
	Ismailia Total	10.03	7.06	0	0
	Kafr-El Sheikh Total	10.03	7.06	0	0
	Kalyoubia Total	10.03	7.06	0	0
	Matrouh Total	10.03	7.06	0	0
	Menoufia Total	10.03	7.06	0	0
	Minya Total	188.89	7.06	0	0
	New Valley Total	10.03	7.06	0	0
	North Sinai Total	10.03	7.06	0	0
	Port-Said Total	10.03	7.06	0	0
	Qena Total	10.03	7.06	0	0
	Red Sea Total	10.03	7.06	0	0
	Sharkia Total	10.03	7.06	0	0
	South Sinai Total	10.03	7.06	0	0
	Suez Total	10.03	7.06	0	0
	Suhag Total	10.03	7.06	0	0
Spain					
	Central Government Total	43795.28	5391.99	4717.1	18642.07
	Cairo Total	825.86	442.26	573.55	441.92
	Minya Total	105.36	161.81	84.87	81.73
	Beni-Suef Total	86.87	143.34	68	62.96
	Alexandria Total	552.7	38.23	228.76	51.02
	Assyout Total	55.08	76.72	59.65	35.28
	Luxor Total	55.08	76.72	59.65	35.28
	Qena Total	55.08	76.72	59.65	35.28
	Suhag Total	55.08	76.72	59.65	35.28
	Aswan Total	23.29	10.09	51.3	7.6
	Behera Total	23.29	10.09	9.57	7.6
	Dakhalia Total	23.29	10.09	9.57	7.6
	Damietta Total	23.29	10.09	9.57	7.6
	Fayoum Total	23.29	297.82	51.3	7.6
	Gharbia Total	23.29	10.09	9.57	7.6
	Giza Total	23.29	10.09	9.57	7.6
	Ismailia Total	23.29	10.09	9.57	7.6
	Kafr-El Sheikh Total	23.29	10.09	9.57	7.6
	Kalyoubia Total	23.29	10.09	9.57	7.6
	Matrouh Total	23.29	10.09	9.57	7.6

Development Partners	Location	2001	2002	2003	2004
	Menoufia Total	23.29	10.09	9.57	7.6
	New Valley Total	23.29	10.09	9.57	7.6
	North Sinai Total	23.29	10.09	9.57	7.6
	Port-Said Total	23.29	10.09	9.57	7.6
	Red Sea Total	23.29	10.09	9.57	7.6
	Sharkia Total	23.29	10.09	9.57	7.6
	South Sinai Total	23.29	10.09	9.57	7.6
	Suez Total	23.29	10.09	9.57	7.6
Switzerland					
	Beni-Suef Total	960.92	1895.94	2130.91	1310.87
	Gharbia Total	43.87	11.41	43.67	1079.7
	Ismailia Total	43.87	202.27	382.58	951.81
	Cairo Total	1619.26	881.93	1702.01	705.92
	Alexandria Total	505.58	471.4	813	687.39
	Assyout Total	1380.34	925.27	1500.32	608.73
	Minya Total	1328.61	1400.33	1377.56	505.61
	Giza Total	150.1	218.25	456.6	466.48
	Suhag Total	846.72	843.26	982.84	410.77
	Fayoum Total	368.78	170.12	398.01	408.75
	Aswan Total	612.83	488.23	860.04	267.06
	Qena Total	905.98	783.71	1293.93	228.68
	Kalyoubia Total	92.21	93.07	92.82	225.81
	Dakhalia Total	63.48	119.1	140.14	128.63
	North Sinai Total	143.63	158.57	157.84	81.75
	New Valley Total	56.96	258.14	420.68	81.17
	Central Government Total	408.31	2961.69	1683.84	71.61
	Behera Total	104.77	78.61	35.89	47.61
	Menoufia Total	43.87	11.41	22.22	44.52
	Port-Said Total	69.46	41.91	45.92	43
	South Sinai Total	43.87	57.75	47.69	39.24
	Luxor Total	623.2	444.2	447.67	35.94
	Damietta Total	43.87	0	21.45	31.67
	Kafr-El Sheikh Total	43.87	0	0	26.07
	Sharkia Total	43.87	0	0	26.07
	Matrouh Total	74.61	143.03	38.81	0
	Red Sea Total	43.87	0	0	0
	Suez Total	43.87	0	0	0
UK					
	Central Government Total	482.49	120.06	684.56	0
	Alexandria Total	77.29	28.72	0	0
	Assyout Total	0	7.18	0	0
	Aswan Total	0	154.18	0	0
	Beni-Suef Total	0	154.18	0	0
	Cairo Total	545.94	468.27	0	0
	Dakhalia Total	152.95	397.66	177.94	0
	Damietta Total	152.95	397.66	177.94	0
	Fayoum Total	0	154.18	0	0
	Qena Total	152.95	559.02	177.94	0
	Suhag Total	152.95	551.84	177.94	0
UNDP					
	Central Government Total	2059.81	1322.22	3027	13668.22
	Cairo Total	718	152.23	752.63	451.26
	North Sinai Total	126.17	140.57	147.62	356.59
	Matrouh Total	114.25	94.17	130.82	328.75
	Port-Said Total	768.66	342.48	480.64	320.42
	Kafr-El Sheikh Total	111.21	88.62	119.56	302.96
	Luxor Total	134.55	71.6	156.19	209.65
	Minya Total	15.83	19.04	213.13	209.33
	New Valley Total	55.8	166.11	114.14	151.25
	Ismailia Total	111.84	19.25	61.84	88.93
	South Sinai Total	53.31	87.81	173.13	58.41
	Assyout Total	11.95	18.34	180.14	39.42
	Qena Total	10.91	14.74	86.3	39.42
	Suhag Total	10.91	14.74	86.3	39.42
	Beni-Suef Total	10.91	12.93	84.02	39.34
	Fayoum Total	12.85	17.99	25.95	39.34
	Red Sea Total	10.91	14.42	29.27	39.34
	Aswan Total	11.95	18.04	157.1	22.14
	Alexandria Total	10.91	12.93	21	22.06
	Behera Total	10.91	12.93	21	22.06

Development Partners	Location	2001	2002	2003	2004
	Dakhalia Total	10.91	12.93	21	22.06
	Damietta Total	10.91	12.93	21	22.06
	Gharbia Total	22.14	19.25	36.57	22.06
	Giza Total	24.07	19.25	41.51	22.06
	Kalyoubia Total	10.91	12.93	21	22.06
	Menoufia Total	10.91	12.93	21	22.06
	Sharkia Total	10.91	27.23	21	22.06
	Suez Total	10.91	12.93	21	22.06
UNFPA					
	Central Government Total	627.14	0	285.94	720.01
	Aswan Total	16.61	4.45	55.47	139.34
	Alexandria Total	2.71	0	53.2	137.69
	Cairo Total	444.67	0	59.28	137.69
	Luxor Total	2.71	0	53.2	137.69
	South Sinai Total	2.71	0	53.2	137.69
	Red Sea Total	2.71	0	53.14	137.53
	Beni-Suef Total	16.61	4.45	143.95	103.53
	Fayoum Total	16.61	4.45	143.95	103.53
	Minya Total	445.55	4.45	149.85	103.53
	Assyout Total	445.55	4.45	149.57	103.39
	Ismailia Total	2.71	0	141.68	101.88
	Menoufia Total	2.71	0	141.68	101.88
	Sharkia Total	2.71	0	141.68	101.88
	Suhag Total	16.61	4.45	4.51	9.3
	Giza Total	102.87	0	31.98	7.65
	Qena Total	2.71	0	2.24	7.65
	Behera Total	16.61	4.45	2.41	1.65
	Gharbia Total	16.61	4.45	2.41	1.65
	Kafr-El Sheikh Total	16.61	4.45	2.41	1.65
	Kalyoubia Total	116.78	4.45	32.14	1.65
	Dakhalia Total	2.71	0	0.14	0
	Damietta Total	2.71	0	0.14	0
	Matrouh Total	2.71	0	0.14	0
	New Valley Total	2.71	0	0.14	0
	North Sinai Total	2.71	0	0.14	0
	Port-Said Total	2.71	0	0.14	0
	Suez Total	2.71	0	0.14	0
UNHCR					
	Giza Total	0	0	0	1107.26
	Cairo Total	1264.79	1740.66	1909.29	810.68
	Alexandria Total	28.35	25.66	23.71	59.32
UNICEF					
	Central Government Total	836.91	1751	9406.3	1623.39
	Assyout Total	268.71	195.99	601.36	285.19
	Alexandria Total	158.39	126.3	186.8	210.72
	Cairo Total	160.03	121.74	175.12	199.12
	Qena Total	194.82	124.41	378.17	127.69
	Suhag Total	267.74	108.61	388.96	113.13
	Minya Total	104.97	73.05	418.15	62.18
	Giza Total	60.91	15.88	131.27	50.46
	Beni-Suef Total	90.09	64.57	367.27	36.13
	Fayoum Total	90.09	62.61	347.67	28.91
	Behera Total	60.91	6.54	65.33	24.07
	Ismailia Total	60.91	2.8	0.61	2.32
	Aswan Total	60.91	0	0	0
	Dakhalia Total	60.91	0	0	0
	Damietta Total	60.91	0	0	0
	Gharbia Total	60.91	0	0	0
	Kafr-El Sheikh Total	60.91	0	0	0
	Kalyoubia Total	60.91	0	0	0
	Luxor Total	68.02	0	0	0
	Matrouh Total	60.91	0	0	0
	Menoufia Total	60.91	0	0	0
	New Valley Total	60.91	0	0	0
	North Sinai Total	60.91	0	0	0
	Port-Said Total	60.91	0	0	0
	Red Sea Total	60.91	0	0	0
	Sharkia Total	60.91	0	0	0
	South Sinai Total	60.91	0	0	0

Development Partners	Location	2001	2002	2003	2004
	Suez Total	60.91	0	0	0
UNIDO					
	Central Government Total	0	0	128.36	0
	Alexandria Total	38.78	12.63	72.31	0
	Cairo Total	135.42	0	19.19	0
	Giza Total	0	0	20.26	0
	Kalyoubia Total	41.19	0	5.07	0
	Sharkia Total	41.19	0	5.07	0
UNIFEM					
	Central Government Total	61.39	95.64	0	30
UPU					
	Central Government Total	0	0	0	0
	Alexandria Total	4.36	0	0	0
	Cairo Total	16.94	0	0	0
	Port-Said Total	4.36	0	0	0
US Fund					
	Alexandria Total	43810.8	71155.69	46597.02	55170.28
	Cairo Total	35737.46	34307.75	22469.29	33665.28
USAID					
	Minya Total	26639.54	30659.55	23615.1	29969.83
	Fayoum Total	25272.68	29198.38	23493	29826.8
	Beni-Suef Total	23676.28	27450.29	22200.95	29571.95
	Giza Total	20872.74	26052.84	15417.94	27247.7
	Kalyoubia Total	20019.38	25059.01	14169.55	26992.85
	Red Sea Total	19262.9	24290.02	14115	26990.7
	Luxor Total	37636.49	37589.62	27736.59	21048.05
	Dakhalia Total	36646.05	35698.99	23615.87	19048.01
	Aswan Total	38378.53	37682.38	24503.75	18980.8
	Assyout Total	16010.75	18779.03	14506.79	13450.7
	Suhag Total	22610.39	23790.37	12522.34	12161.55
	Menoufia Total	21014	21979.1	11230.29	11906.7
	Qena Total	17766.64	20047.3	12835.84	11722.55
	Damietta Total	16170.25	18236.1	11629.97	11567.38
	Port-Said Total	16009.75	18054.35	11316.47	11483.13
	Suez Total	16009.75	18054.35	11316.47	11483.13
	Sharkia Total	16913.28	18990.36	11587.45	11467.7
	Behera Total	16752.78	18808.61	11273.95	11383.45
	Gharbia Total	16009.75	18054.35	11230.29	11383.45
	Ismailia Total	17490.78	19398.41	11578.15	11383.45
	Kafr-El Sheikh Total	16009.75	18054.35	11230.29	11383.45
	Matrouh Total	16009.75	18054.35	11230.29	11383.45
	New Valley Total	16009.75	18054.35	11230.29	11383.45
	North Sinai Total	16009.75	18054.35	11230.29	11383.45
	South Sinai Total	16009.75	18054.35	11230.29	11383.45
	Central Government Total	176531.5	164547.4	134784.75	11101.5
WFP					
	Assyout Total	0	0	418.66	295.19
	Beni-Suef Total	0	0	418.66	295.19
	Fayoum Total	0	0	418.66	295.19
	Qena Total	0	0	418.66	295.19
	Suhag Total	0	0	418.66	295.19
	Aswan Total	1847.14	0	880.5	294.84
	North Sinai Total	693.71	0	202.01	285.57
	Red Sea Total	0	0	39.01	277.17
	South Sinai Total	297.3	0	108.36	277.17
	Behera Total	2975	0	231.17	0
	Cairo Total	0	0	0	0
	Dakhalia Total	0	0	0	0
	Giza Total	0	0	0	0
	Kafr-El Sheikh Total	0	0	0	0
	Kalyoubia Total	0	0	0	0
	Luxor Total	0	0	0	0
	Matrouh Total	400	0	231.17	0
	Menoufia Total	0	0	0	0
	Minya Total	0	0	0	0

Development Partners	Location	2001	2002	2003	2004
	Sharkia Total	0	0	0	0
WHO					
	Central Government Total	105	60	60	70
	Cairo Total	59.06	57.97	59.5	47.13
	Alexandria Total	58.04	56.84	58.33	46.17
	Assyout Total	38.04	41.84	43.33	36.17
	Aswan Total	38.04	41.84	43.33	36.17
	Behera Total	38.04	41.84	43.33	36.17
	Beni-Suef Total	38.04	41.84	43.33	36.17
	Dakhalia Total	38.04	41.84	43.33	36.17
	Damietta Total	38.04	41.84	43.33	36.17
	Fayoum Total	38.04	41.84	43.33	36.17
	Gharbia Total	38.04	41.84	43.33	36.17
	Giza Total	38.04	41.84	43.33	36.17
	Ismailia Total	38.04	41.84	43.33	36.17
	Kafr-El Sheikh Total	38.04	41.84	43.33	36.17
	Kalyoubia Total	38.04	41.84	43.33	36.17
	Luxor Total	38.04	41.84	43.33	36.17
	Matrouh Total	38.04	41.84	43.33	36.17
	Menoufia Total	38.04	41.84	43.33	36.17
	Minya Total	38.04	41.84	43.33	36.17
	New Valley Total	38.04	41.84	43.33	36.17
	North Sinai Total	38.04	41.84	43.33	36.17
	Port-Said Total	38.04	41.84	43.33	36.17
	Qena Total	38.04	41.84	43.33	36.17
	Red Sea Total	38.04	41.84	43.33	36.17
	Sharkia Total	38.04	41.84	43.33	36.17
	South Sinai Total	38.04	41.84	43.33	36.17
	Suez Total	38.04	41.84	43.33	36.17
	Suhag Total	38.04	41.84	43.33	36.17
World Bank					
	Suhag Total	1675.2	4620.2	4694.2	8856.79
	Kafr-El Sheikh Total	6554.11	11598	11672	7605.2
	Behera Total	5558.54	10998	11072	6745.2
	Alexandria Total	902.14	1258	1332	5289.2
	Menoufia Total	902.14	1258	1332	5207.2
	Sharkia Total	1821.35	2153	2227	4133.2
	Dakhalia Total	1668.15	2033	2107	3961.2
	Kalyoubia Total	1208.54	1706.34	1780.34	3728.59
	Damietta Total	1208.54	1673	1747	3445.2
	Qena Total	1504.76	1820.16	1894.16	3350.45
	Aswan Total	1275.2	1786.86	1860.86	3067.4
	Beni-Suef Total	1275.2	1786.86	1860.86	3067.4
	Fayoum Total	1504.76	1786.86	1860.86	3067.4
	Luxor Total	1275.2	1786.86	1860.86	3067.4
	Minya Total	1275.2	1786.86	1860.86	3067.4
	Giza Total	968.86	1580.46	1654.46	3006.99
	Assyout Total	968.8	1580.2	1654.2	3006.79
	Cairo Total	926.24	1325.34	1401.34	2852.19
	Gharbia Total	1208.54	1498	1572	2845.2
	Ismailia Total	1208.54	1498	1572	2845.2
	Matrouh Total	1208.54	1498	1572	2845.2
	North Sinai Total	1208.54	1498	1572	2845.2
	Red Sea Total	1208.54	1498	1572	2845.2
	South Sinai Total	1208.54	1498	1572	2845.2
	New Valley Total	902.02	1258	1332	2501.2
	Port-Said Total	902.14	1258	1332	2501.2
	Suez Total	1131.7	1258	1332	2501.2
	Central Government Total	0	285.7	0	100

**Table (11): External Assistance Disbursements by DEVELOPMENT PARTNER and MDG
(Thousand US\$)**

Goals	development partners	2001	2002	2003	2004
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger					
	African Development Bank	95,337	602,252	958,912	340,453
	USAID	2,222,026	2,132,787	1,485,312	256,698
	Abu Dhabi Fund	31,760	292,740	218,630	139,373
	Germany	292,054	166,988	243,966	134,869
	World Bank	9,000	71,666	71,666	93,666
	Italy	3,808	73,206	69,166	76,092
	Islamic Dev. Bank	65,928	47,819	7,314	60,000
	UNDP	1,766	3,754	1,727	59,061
	European Commission	71,671	38,083	59,841	53,662
	CIDA	15,889	15,937	19,773	28,258
	Netherlands	57,069	44,612	26,526	23,292
	WFP	44,519	0	27,929	19,206
	Switzerland	26,700	26,096	26,878	15,914
	UNHCR	6,466	8,832	9,665	11,864
	IFAD		0	18,966	8,525
	DANIDA	7,028	14,173	5,190	5,685
	IBRD		0	682	3,464
	FAO	1,469	3,542	1,301	2,450
	UNFPA	695	223	469	2,297
	Spain	2,543	8,207	668	2,214
	UNICEF	1,370	594	862	870
	WHO	200	150	150	100
	IDRC/ Canada		0	418	59
	Arab Fund	41,421	0	1,567	0
	Australia	46	0	0	0
	France	36,068	0	0	0
	Greece		889	0	0
	ILO	648	552	0	0
	JBIC		0	98,382	0
	JICA	22,510	57,373	55,483	0
	Saudi Fund	14,000	0	0	0
	UK	773	215	0	0
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education					
	World Bank	53,800	44,502	44,502	113,730
	Saudi Fund		0	53,333	53,333
	Italy		35,339	52,140	48,641
	Abu Dhabi Fund	139,571	39,863	167,743	37,563
	USAID	181,766	231,301	68,894	36,315
	Germany	51,837	6,978	39,969	32,839
	UNDP	493	1,557	65	26,833
	European Commission	154,074	5,447	110,833	22,338
	African Development Bank	11,542	0	17,929	17,401
	CIDA	7,401	11,027	7,141	8,439
	Switzerland	14,553	10,072	16,495	6,074
	UNHCR	3,233	4,416	4,832	4,943
	UNICEF	3,548	2,021	8,524	1,814
	Japan	1,786	708	0	1,334
	DANIDA		0	0	416
	Netherlands	4,568	820	222	303
	Greece		0	778	0
	JICA		0	8,278	0
	Kuwait Fund		0	110,500	0
	Spain	371	0	0	0
	UK	386	215	0	0
	ILO	648	552	0	0
	UNESCO	373	0	0	0
	WFP	2,046	0	385	0
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women					
	World Bank	58,800	126,502	126,502	160,730
	USAID	157,443	147,907	89,909	69,545
	Italy	2,913	38,811	34,399	36,511
	Germany	92,570	34,096	40,711	32,839

Goals	development partners	2001	2002	2003	2004
	European Commission	165,405	31,546	161,666	32,312
	UNDP	548	1,557	2,055	26,833
	African Development Bank	5,413	1,126	15,848	13,566
	CIDA	9,834	16,746	10,447	13,516
	Switzerland	9,760	13,619	16,425	11,166
	Netherlands	11,008	12,443	10,119	6,725
	UNICEF	3,661	3,604	11,693	5,299
	WFP	3,284	0	5,934	5,221
	DANIDA	2,784	4,954	1,779	3,640
	UNFPA	2,501	0	682	2,427
	Japan	1,061	284	296	1,338
	UNIFEM	614	956	0	300
	Finland		0	278	0
	France	10,747	0	0	0
	JICA		57	337	0
	SIDA	1,570	157	0	0
	UK	3,218	7,996	0	0
	Arab Fund	41,421	0	0	0
	UNESCO	373	0	0	0
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality					
	USAID	506,143	518,631	343,941	390,572
	World Bank	2,000	15,668	15,668	99,396
	Arab Fund	41,421	0	0	54,414
	European Commission	26,969	28,901	67,178	28,454
	African Development Bank	5,413	1,126	15,848	13,566
	Switzerland	6,033	4,580	6,167	8,633
	Netherlands	16,623	17,490	9,474	4,983
	UNFPA		0	5,682	4,609
	Italy	1,970	2,497	1,822	3,043
	UNICEF	5,770	2,744	33,504	2,626
	CDC		2,182	0	2,413
	DANIDA	4,244	3,462	3,580	1,695
	CIDA	351	1,905	407	1,528
	AGFUND	2,425	19	3,793	1,135
	WHO	300	617	670	350
	US Fund		911	0	252
	UNDP		0	0	173
	Germany	178	1,471	1,747	0
	Japan		0	15,536	0
	JICA	7,366	0	0	0
	Spain	371	0	0	0
	WFP	1,239	0	289	0
Goal 5: Improve maternal health					
	USAID	527,713	537,868	358,156	394,897
	World Bank	2,000	15,668	15,668	99,396
	African Development Bank	5,413	2,775	15,848	30,205
	European Commission	26,969	28,901	67,178	28,454
	Switzerland	8,009	3,601	5,338	7,361
	UNFPA	10,002	0	6,142	4,609
	Italy	1,970	2,497	1,822	3,043
	UNHCR		0	0	2,966
	UNICEF	494	1,898	26,327	2,752
	CDC		2,182	0	2,413
	DANIDA		0	338	1,213
	CIDA	351	343	1,063	955
	Netherlands	4,660	8,058	4,962	949
	US Fund		911	0	252
	UNDP		0	1,890	173
	Finland		0	278	0
	Germany	178	1,471	1,747	0
	Japan	178	178	0	0
	JICA	7,366	0	0	0
	Spain	371	0	0	0
	WFP	1,239	0	289	0
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other major diseases					

Goals	development partners	2001	2002	2003	2004
	USAID	214,523	183,987	172,549	162,010
	Italy		71,297	68,278	67,780
	Arab Fund	14,914	11,026	2,944	55,386
	European Commission	20,875	52,198	101,666	19,949
	African Development Bank		1,649	0	16,639
	UNFPA	7,656	0	3,798	8,961
	Netherlands	11,510	5,249	11,523	7,494
	Finland		5,951	7,165	7,473
	Switzerland	6,044	129	504	4,003
	UNICEF	384	1,898	26,327	2,752
	CDC		2,182	0	2,413
	WHO	2,000	1,150	1,500	2,150
	CIDA		124	393	1,399
	DANIDA		80	521	532
	Japan		0	15,536	394
	US Fund		911	0	252
	UNDP		0	65	0
	UNHCR	3,233	4,416	4,832	0
	UNODC	241	250	0	0
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability					
	USAID	985,352	1,221,507	778,497	1,463,461
	EIB	96,726	677,549	603,547	442,576
	Germany	270,897	334,333	347,225	289,994
	African Development Bank	85,342	600,800	926,473	278,067
	Japan	462	0	74,163	261,488
	Italy	8,555	117,767	102,511	133,073
	DANIDA	91,020	72,369	239,338	112,643
	European Commission	67,550	49,657	63,897	81,925
	Islamic Dev. Bank	10,058	39,320	19,385	80,000
	Abu Dhabi Fund	290,643	95,375	432,767	77,081
	Arab Fund	148,385	33,264	20,288	56,358
	CIDA	65,959	47,221	46,381	48,117
	World Bank	197,000	19,000	19,000	45,000
	SIDA	922	1,312	0	25,000
	Switzerland	31,542	46,161	56,404	21,744
	UNDP	30,524	15,256	19,721	17,153
	Finland	32,242	41,776	21,174	14,034
	Netherlands	75,484	44,407	17,575	11,429
	GEF		0	1,940	3,483
	WFP	9,808	0	3,030	1,680
	JBIC		0	0	917
	FAO	1,915	2,237	6,362	624
	Spain	5,743	596	529	514
	WHO	625	500	500	500
	UNFPA	695	223	113	82
	France	227,607	0	0	0
	Greece		0	333	0
	JICA	78,704	83,101	34,124	0
	UK	10,804	20,300	0	0
	Montreal Protocol	5,831	1,614	2,454	0
	UNESCO	224	0	0	0
	UNICEF	1,780	0	0	0
	UNIDO		0	507	0
Goal 8: Develop a Global partnership for development					
	European Commission		0	0	216,961
	Greece		0	4,000	5,439

**Table (12): External Assistance Disbursements by SECTOR and GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION
(Thousand US\$)**

Location	Sector	2001	2002	2003	2004
Alexandria					
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION Total	19,712	42,114	29,020	25,737
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING Total	4,323	7,329	4,031	16,424
	INDUSTRY Total	55,057	5,909	11,179	13,836
	HEALTH Total	6,798	7,748	7,300	6,424
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES Total	1,828	572	2,354	4,965
	AGRICULTURE Total	7,635	10,651	24,379	4,289
	EDUCATION Total	3,489	2,412	4,857	3,490
	TRADE Total	3,004	3,182	2,365	2,929
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES Total	702	983	2,153	1,780
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY Total	3,355	1,751	1,426	1,260
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY Total	420	375	812	637
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES Total	761	568	492	323
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH Total	755	847	170	196
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED Total	44	73	106	178
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE Total	2,645	3,061	1,449	106
	COMMUNICATIONS Total	923	1,882	392	85
	EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE Total	28	110	24	36
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS Total	46	23	7	24
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS Total	9	13	19	18
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT Total	0	1	0	0
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE Total	89	0	1,850	0
	CONSTRUCTION Total	10	0	0	0
	FORESTRY Total	18	0	0	0
	TOURISM Total	311	0	0	0
Assyout					
	INDUSTRY Total	3,193	5,645	10,333	10,858
	EDUCATION Total	2,621	2,934	5,706	4,438
	AGRICULTURE Total	16,301	14,155	7,617	4,122
	TRADE Total	3,012	3,182	2,279	2,829
	HEALTH Total	779	708	2,159	2,604
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES Total	878	970	2,874	2,071
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES Total	2,014	399	1,287	1,756
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY Total	1,501	1,369	1,332	1,026
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY Total	270	205	675	622
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING Total	904	281	1,478	357
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH Total	1,228	985	304	288
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES Total	746	568	534	261
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED Total	44	76	112	193
	COMMUNICATIONS Total	918	1,885	414	89
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE Total	56	109	306	88
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS Total	9	21	33	57
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION Total	287	192	172	47
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS Total	24	7	7	12
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT Total	0	1	0	0
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE Total	89	0	1,850	0
	CONSTRUCTION Total	10	0	0	0
	FORESTRY Total	18	0	0	0
	TOURISM Total	311	0	0	0
Aswan					
	AGRICULTURE Total	7,237	7,378	4,516	14,536
	INDUSTRY Total	3,193	5,645	10,333	10,858
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY Total	1,501	1,369	1,332	8,496
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION Total	23,825	19,387	14,566	8,206
	TRADE Total	3,012	3,182	2,279	2,830
	HEALTH Total	2,421	3,294	3,582	2,823
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING Total	1,678	1,046	2,285	2,065
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES Total	1,491	298	1,028	1,869
	EDUCATION Total	4,227	2,102	3,642	1,858
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE Total	56	109	306	1,588
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES Total	878	640	1,235	1,037
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY Total	510	346	870	591
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH Total	792	971	287	296
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES Total	746	568	534	261
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED Total	44	64	99	172
	COMMUNICATIONS Total	884	1,870	397	62
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS Total	9	21	33	57
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT Total	0	1	0	0
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE Total	1,936	0	2,312	0
	CONSTRUCTION Total	10	0	0	0
	FORESTRY Total	18	0	0	0
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS Total	65	0	0	0
	TOURISM Total	311	0	0	0
Behera					

Location	Sector	2001	2002	2003	2004
	AGRICULTURE Total	19,584	22,099	18,556	13,403
	INDUSTRY Total	3,193	5,645	9,514	10,858
	EDUCATION Total	7,921	2,276	7,008	4,140
	TRADE Total	3,004	3,182	2,279	2,829
	HEALTH Total	639	681	965	1,888
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES Total	1,412	145	912	1,569
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY Total	1,501	1,369	1,332	1,026
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY Total	253	399	805	1,013
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING Total	787	287	203	490
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES Total	663	640	486	465
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES Total	746	568	492	261
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION Total	191	135	190	178
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED Total	44	61	93	157
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE Total	56	109	306	88
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH Total	741	779	68	79
	COMMUNICATIONS Total	883	1,867	375	58
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS Total	9	13	19	18
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT Total	0	1	0	0
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE Total	3,064	0	2,081	0
	CONSTRUCTION Total	10	0	0	0
	FORESTRY Total	18	0	0	0
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS Total	24	0	0	0
	TOURISM Total	311	0	0	0
Beni-Suef					
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION Total	7,666	9,150	10,652	19,061
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED Total	44	61	93	157
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE Total	56	109	306	88
	TRADE Total	3,004	3,182	2,279	2,829
	TOURISM Total	311	0	0	0
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS Total	24	0	0	0
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH Total	785	971	264	253
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES Total	1,482	147	953	1,653
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING Total	1,098	784	930	1,817
	INDUSTRY Total	3,425	5,847	10,460	10,895
	HEALTH Total	810	647	1,954	2,301
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY Total	253	187	505	562
	FORESTRY Total	18	0	0	0
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY Total	1,501	1,369	1,332	1,026
	EDUCATION Total	7,141	5,266	8,449	4,572
	CONSTRUCTION Total	10	0	0	0
	COMMUNICATIONS Total	883	1,867	385	62
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE Total	89	0	1,850	0
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES Total	878	640	1,236	1,037
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES Total	784	653	563	265
	AGRICULTURE Total	21,077	8,482	4,358	4,283
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS Total	9	13	19	18
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT Total	0	1	0	0
Cairo					
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY Total	22,568	20,948	4,870	89,394
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING Total	17,411	13,681	10,181	22,346
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES Total	17,401	2,748	11,592	16,051
	INDUSTRY Total	8,735	8,708	11,418	11,590
	AGRICULTURE Total	5,077	7,008	4,099	4,664
	EDUCATION Total	9,814	5,221	15,118	3,590
	TRADE Total	3,096	3,268	2,426	3,006
	HEALTH Total	7,416	4,492	1,603	2,734
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE Total	7,022	3,195	1,703	1,849
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES Total	681	988	2,160	1,581
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION Total	51,054	21,311	40,058	1,146
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY Total	2,152	1,621	1,374	685
	EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE Total	1,265	1,741	1,909	486
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES Total	782	584	505	268
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED Total	87	90	109	182
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE Total	109	79	2,172	172
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH Total	1,218	793	120	163
	COMMUNICATIONS Total	1,226	1,937	415	86
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS Total	72	35	14	65
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS Total	9	13	20	19
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT Total	47	2	233	0
	CONSTRUCTION Total	10	0	0	0
	FORESTRY Total	19	0	0	0
	TOURISM Total	319	0	0	0
Central Government					
	INDUSTRY Total	3,856	73,569	2,691	382,747
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY Total	1,350	39,793	123,026	59,037
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT Total	0	30,998	30,661	30,323
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE Total	43,795	5,397	4,144	17,456

Location	Sector	2001	2002	2003	2004
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING Total	7,156	7,064	11,653	12,824
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE Total	2,591	0	0	11,209
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES Total	646	1,477	1,212	6,949
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION Total	5,225	4,900	3,930	5,873
	TRADE Total	56,154	52,138	77,388	4,378
	EDUCATION Total	3,149	3,538	4,779	3,118
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY Total	3,376	3,416	3,998	2,736
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES Total	9,174	16,319	1,599	2,731
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES Total	361,677	222,449	62,278	2,573
	HEALTH Total	1,160	2,097	8,742	2,353
	AGRICULTURE Total	2,186	1,627	2,577	1,701
	COMMUNICATIONS Total	462	143	1,128	1,617
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS Total	0	1,415	1,517	1,152
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED Total	107	51	64	402
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH Total	637	69	192	373
	CONSTRUCTION Total	1,048	765	1,187	0
	FISHING Total	0	68	404	0
	TOURISM Total	185	303	162	0
Dakhalia					
	INDUSTRY Total	4,063	6,290	10,064	11,039
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION Total	20,919	18,073	12,482	7,621
	AGRICULTURE Total	4,839	6,822	4,231	6,096
	EDUCATION Total	4,428	2,207	4,928	3,436
	TRADE Total	3,004	3,182	2,365	2,929
	HEALTH Total	402	389	813	1,565
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES Total	1,432	166	889	1,560
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY Total	1,501	1,369	1,332	1,026
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY Total	253	187	486	544
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES Total	663	640	486	465
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING Total	1,392	851	710	330
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES Total	6,649	5,992	640	261
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED Total	44	61	93	157
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE Total	56	109	306	88
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH Total	727	774	66	77
	COMMUNICATIONS Total	883	1,867	375	58
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS Total	9	13	19	18
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT Total	0	1	0	0
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE Total	89	0	1,850	0
	CONSTRUCTION Total	10	0	0	0
	FORESTRY Total	18	0	0	0
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS Total	24	0	0	0
	TOURISM Total	311	0	0	0
Damietta					
	INDUSTRY Total	3,193	5,645	9,535	10,890
	AGRICULTURE Total	4,637	6,620	3,906	5,749
	TRADE Total	3,004	3,182	2,365	2,929
	EDUCATION Total	3,968	1,847	4,157	2,513
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES Total	1,412	139	889	1,560
	HEALTH Total	402	377	734	1,492
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY Total	1,501	1,369	1,332	1,026
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY Total	413	368	799	628
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES Total	663	640	486	465
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION Total	282	362	162	294
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES Total	746	568	492	261
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING Total	707	305	162	220
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED Total	44	61	93	157
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE Total	56	109	306	88
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH Total	727	774	66	77
	COMMUNICATIONS Total	883	1,867	375	58
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS Total	9	13	19	18
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT Total	0	1	0	0
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE Total	89	0	1,850	0
	CONSTRUCTION Total	10	0	0	0
	FORESTRY Total	18	0	0	0
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS Total	24	0	0	0
	TOURISM Total	311	0	0	0
Fayoum					
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION Total	8,612	9,647	11,604	18,859
	INDUSTRY Total	3,193	5,736	9,639	11,174
	EDUCATION Total	7,442	4,963	8,424	4,638
	AGRICULTURE Total	5,787	7,845	4,769	4,638
	TRADE Total	3,004	3,182	2,279	2,830
	HEALTH Total	3,243	3,017	3,712	2,496
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING Total	886	1,227	526	2,011
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES Total	1,482	146	967	1,586
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES Total	878	640	1,236	1,037
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY Total	1,680	1,369	1,332	1,026

Location	Sector	2001	2002	2003	2004
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES Total	873	669	773	628
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY Total	253	187	498	562
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH Total	785	971	264	253
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED Total	44	61	93	157
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE Total	56	109	306	88
	TOURISM Total	311	0	0	83
	COMMUNICATIONS Total	883	1,867	375	58
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS Total	9	13	19	18
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT Total	0	1	0	0
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE Total	89	0	1,850	0
	CONSTRUCTION Total	10	0	0	0
	FORESTRY Total	18	0	0	0
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS Total	24	0	0	0
Gharbia					
	INDUSTRY Total	3,193	5,645	9,651	11,066
	AGRICULTURE Total	6,552	7,937	4,117	5,700
	TRADE Total	3,004	3,182	2,279	2,829
	EDUCATION Total	4,000	1,847	3,251	1,606
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES Total	1,412	139	889	1,560
	HEALTH Total	402	389	756	1,537
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION Total	191	123	55	1,045
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY Total	1,501	1,369	1,332	1,026
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY Total	254	187	488	544
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES Total	663	640	486	465
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES Total	746	568	492	261
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING Total	760	253	244	220
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED Total	44	61	93	157
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE Total	56	109	306	88
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH Total	741	779	68	79
	COMMUNICATIONS Total	883	1,867	375	58
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS Total	9	13	19	18
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT Total	0	1	0	0
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE Total	89	0	1,850	0
	CONSTRUCTION Total	10	0	0	0
	FORESTRY Total	18	0	0	0
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS Total	24	0	0	0
	TOURISM Total	311	0	0	0
Giza					
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION Total	1,217	177	3,727	25,794
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING Total	5,201	8,395	4,781	18,751
	INDUSTRY Total	3,206	5,798	9,663	10,945
	AGRICULTURE Total	4,830	6,581	3,813	3,854
	TRADE Total	3,004	3,182	2,279	2,829
	HEALTH Total	2,021	2,253	2,240	2,218
	EDUCATION Total	2,220	1,942	2,236	2,080
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES Total	1,437	192	1,083	1,738
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY Total	1,501	1,369	1,332	1,026
	EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE Total	0	0	0	664
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY Total	302	255	493	602
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES Total	1,131	1,109	534	593
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES Total	663	640	490	581
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH Total	871	967	288	225
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED Total	44	61	93	157
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE Total	56	109	306	88
	COMMUNICATIONS Total	883	1,867	375	58
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS Total	24	0	1	45
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS Total	9	13	19	18
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT Total	0	1	0	0
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE Total	89	0	1,850	0
	CONSTRUCTION Total	10	0	0	0
	FORESTRY Total	18	0	0	0
	TOURISM Total	311	0	0	0
Ismailia					
	INDUSTRY Total	3,193	5,699	10,414	10,909
	AGRICULTURE Total	5,867	7,540	4,420	4,316
	TRADE Total	3,004	3,182	2,279	2,829
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION Total	280	238	273	2,202
	EDUCATION Total	4,270	2,289	4,538	2,020
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES Total	1,412	208	1,019	1,875
	HEALTH Total	402	398	907	1,679
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY Total	4,566	3,248	2,085	1,258
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING Total	746	497	608	571
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY Total	992	777	792	544
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES Total	663	640	486	465
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES Total	746	568	492	261
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED Total	44	61	93	157
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH Total	736	783	69	103

Location	Sector	2001	2002	2003	2004
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE Total	2,357	109	306	88
	COMMUNICATIONS Total	883	1,867	375	58
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS Total	9	13	19	18
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT Total	0	1	0	0
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE Total	89	0	1,850	0
	CONSTRUCTION Total	10	0	0	0
	FORESTRY Total	18	0	0	0
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS Total	24	0	0	0
	TOURISM Total	311	0	0	0
Kafr-El Sheikh					
	INDUSTRY Total	3,193	5,645	9,514	10,858
	AGRICULTURE Total	12,476	19,707	16,441	8,067
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION Total	2,107	2,888	4,245	6,072
	TRADE Total	3,004	3,182	2,279	2,829
	EDUCATION Total	4,734	2,447	4,650	2,474
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES Total	1,412	139	889	1,560
	HEALTH Total	632	377	734	1,518
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY Total	1,501	1,369	1,332	1,026
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING Total	887	363	301	771
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY Total	253	187	498	553
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES Total	663	640	486	465
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES Total	746	568	492	261
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED Total	44	61	93	157
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE Total	56	109	306	88
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH Total	741	779	68	79
	COMMUNICATIONS Total	883	1,867	375	58
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS Total	9	13	19	18
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT Total	0	1	0	0
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE Total	89	0	1,850	0
	CONSTRUCTION Total	10	0	0	0
	FORESTRY Total	18	0	0	0
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS Total	24	0	0	0
	TOURISM Total	311	0	0	0
Kalyoubia					
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING Total	3,913	6,396	2,992	15,845
	INDUSTRY Total	3,234	6,216	9,535	10,940
	AGRICULTURE Total	5,458	7,541	4,176	5,972
	TRADE Total	3,004	3,182	2,279	2,829
	EDUCATION Total	3,968	1,869	4,073	1,803
	HEALTH Total	402	400	767	1,605
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES Total	1,437	180	933	1,602
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY Total	1,501	1,369	1,332	1,026
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY Total	253	187	498	553
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES Total	663	640	486	465
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES Total	746	568	492	261
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION Total	213	162	60	175
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED Total	44	61	93	157
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE Total	56	141	306	88
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH Total	841	779	98	79
	COMMUNICATIONS Total	883	1,867	375	58
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS Total	9	13	19	18
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT Total	0	1	0	0
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE Total	89	0	1,850	0
	CONSTRUCTION Total	10	0	0	0
	FORESTRY Total	18	0	0	0
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS Total	25	2	0	0
	TOURISM Total	311	0	0	0
Luxor					
	INDUSTRY Total	3,193	5,646	10,350	10,909
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION Total	20,339	17,272	12,036	7,387
	AGRICULTURE Total	4,666	6,642	3,923	3,774
	TRADE Total	3,004	3,182	2,279	2,829
	EDUCATION Total	4,084	2,247	4,946	2,650
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES Total	1,480	140	933	2,270
	HEALTH Total	2,075	2,279	2,168	1,917
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES Total	663	971	2,146	1,567
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY Total	1,501	1,369	1,332	1,026
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY Total	376	251	552	553
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH Total	771	967	285	294
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES Total	746	568	534	261
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING Total	669	154	93	229
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED Total	44	61	93	157
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE Total	56	109	306	88
	COMMUNICATIONS Total	891	1,870	388	58
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS Total	9	13	19	18
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT Total	0	1	0	0
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE Total	89	0	1,850	0

Location	Sector	2001	2002	2003	2004
	CONSTRUCTION Total	10	0	0	0
	FORESTRY Total	18	0	0	0
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS Total	24	0	0	0
	TOURISM Total	311	0	0	0
Matrouh					
	INDUSTRY Total	3,193	5,645	9,514	10,858
	AGRICULTURE Total	4,498	6,417	3,620	4,484
	TRADE Total	3,009	3,182	2,279	2,830
	EDUCATION Total	2,136	1,812	2,003	1,562
	HEALTH Total	402	377	734	1,492
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES Total	1,199	139	535	1,167
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY Total	1,501	1,369	1,332	1,026
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY Total	254	187	486	553
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING Total	791	370	240	519
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES Total	663	640	486	465
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES Total	746	568	492	261
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED Total	44	61	93	157
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE Total	56	109	306	88
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH Total	727	774	66	77
	COMMUNICATIONS Total	883	1,867	375	58
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION Total	191	123	55	41
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS Total	9	13	19	18
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT Total	0	1	0	0
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE Total	489	0	2,081	0
	CONSTRUCTION Total	10	0	0	0
	FORESTRY Total	18	0	0	0
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS Total	24	0	0	0
	TOURISM Total	311	0	0	0
Menoufia					
	INDUSTRY Total	3,193	5,645	9,629	11,034
	HEALTH Total	6,733	7,576	7,331	6,089
	AGRICULTURE Total	4,938	6,763	3,994	3,982
	TRADE Total	3,004	3,182	2,279	2,829
	EDUCATION Total	2,132	1,797	3,796	2,431
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION Total	191	123	55	1,674
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES Total	1,412	139	889	1,560
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY Total	1,501	1,369	1,332	1,026
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY Total	253	187	486	544
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES Total	663	640	486	465
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES Total	746	568	492	261
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING Total	646	275	244	234
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED Total	44	61	93	157
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH Total	727	774	69	103
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE Total	56	109	306	88
	COMMUNICATIONS Total	883	1,867	375	58
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS Total	9	13	19	18
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT Total	0	1	0	0
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE Total	89	0	1,850	0
	CONSTRUCTION Total	10	0	0	0
	FORESTRY Total	18	0	0	0
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS Total	24	0	0	0
	TOURISM Total	311	0	0	0
Minya					
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION Total	5,569	6,475	8,669	18,670
	INDUSTRY Total	3,193	5,700	10,436	11,239
	AGRICULTURE Total	7,243	8,738	4,123	5,739
	EDUCATION Total	6,593	5,316	9,025	4,826
	TRADE Total	3,004	3,182	2,279	2,829
	HEALTH Total	2,520	2,458	3,293	2,593
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES Total	1,610	262	1,083	1,940
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES Total	878	640	1,263	1,384
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY Total	1,501	1,369	1,332	1,026
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY Total	354	253	559	595
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING Total	915	615	585	586
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES Total	1,084	1,035	590	531
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH Total	2,595	2,434	395	399
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED Total	44	61	93	157
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE Total	56	109	306	88
	COMMUNICATIONS Total	884	1,870	397	62
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS Total	9	13	19	18
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT Total	0	1	0	0
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE Total	89	0	1,850	0
	CONSTRUCTION Total	10	0	0	0
	FORESTRY Total	18	0	0	0
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS Total	46	16	0	0
	TOURISM Total	311	0	0	0

Location	Sector	2001	2002	2003	2004
New Valley					
	INDUSTRY Total	3,193	5,645	9,514	10,858
	AGRICULTURE Total	4,572	34,015	15,771	3,763
	TRADE Total	3,004	3,182	2,279	2,829
	HEALTH Total	402	377	734	1,498
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES Total	1,226	230	570	1,234
	EDUCATION Total	1,830	1,572	1,752	1,211
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY Total	1,501	1,369	1,332	1,026
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY Total	252	187	501	544
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES Total	663	640	486	465
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES Total	746	568	492	261
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING Total	646	147	106	233
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED Total	44	61	93	157
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION Total	204	381	478	123
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE Total	56	109	306	88
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH Total	727	774	66	77
	COMMUNICATIONS Total	883	1,867	375	58
	MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINING Total	18	61	24	44
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS Total	9	13	19	18
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT Total	0	1	0	0
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE Total	89	0	1,850	0
	CONSTRUCTION Total	10	0	0	0
	FORESTRY Total	18	0	0	0
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS Total	24	0	0	0
	TOURISM Total	311	0	0	0
North Sinai					
	INDUSTRY Total	3,193	5,645	10,337	10,858
	AGRICULTURE Total	5,467	6,511	4,075	3,754
	TRADE Total	3,015	3,182	2,279	2,830
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY Total	2,432	1,882	22,416	1,873
	EDUCATION Total	2,158	1,847	2,831	1,580
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES Total	1,260	252	669	1,516
	HEALTH Total	428	419	775	1,514
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING Total	908	364	310	793
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY Total	256	187	486	553
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES Total	663	640	486	465
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES Total	746	568	492	261
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED Total	44	61	93	157
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE Total	2,357	109	306	88
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH Total	727	774	66	77
	COMMUNICATIONS Total	883	1,867	375	58
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION Total	191	123	55	41
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS Total	9	13	19	18
	MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINING Total	6	20	8	15
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT Total	0	1	0	0
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE Total	783	0	2,012	0
	CONSTRUCTION Total	10	0	0	0
	FORESTRY Total	18	0	0	0
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS Total	24	0	0	0
	TOURISM Total	311	0	0	0
Port-Said					
	INDUSTRY Total	3,193	5,645	10,333	10,858
	AGRICULTURE Total	4,402	6,285	3,609	3,746
	TRADE Total	3,004	3,182	2,365	2,929
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION Total	948	453	515	1,972
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES Total	1,438	181	935	1,603
	HEALTH Total	402	377	734	1,492
	EDUCATION Total	1,830	1,604	1,752	1,211
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY Total	1,732	1,882	1,774	1,201
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY Total	253	187	486	544
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES Total	663	640	486	465
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES Total	746	568	492	261
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING Total	646	146	91	220
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED Total	44	61	93	157
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE Total	56	109	306	88
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH Total	727	774	66	77
	COMMUNICATIONS Total	888	1,867	375	58
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS Total	9	13	19	18
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT Total	0	1	0	0
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE Total	89	0	1,850	0
	CONSTRUCTION Total	10	0	0	0
	FORESTRY Total	18	0	0	0
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS Total	24	0	0	0
	TOURISM Total	311	0	0	0
Qena					
	AGRICULTURE Total	6,505	17,378	7,587	14,098
	INDUSTRY Total	3,425	5,847	10,460	10,895

Location	Sector	2001	2002	2003	2004
	HEALTH Total	3,413	4,458	6,359	5,940
	EDUCATION Total	8,824	3,356	8,093	5,140
	TRADE Total	3,004	3,182	2,279	2,829
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION Total	378	552	867	1,803
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES Total	1,575	259	1,042	1,573
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES Total	878	640	1,236	1,037
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY Total	1,680	1,369	1,332	1,026
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY Total	413	468	1,011	697
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING Total	1,038	353	215	280
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES Total	746	568	534	261
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH Total	2,081	1,392	380	241
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED Total	44	76	112	193
	COMMUNICATIONS Total	918	1,882	401	89
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE Total	56	109	306	88
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS Total	9	21	33	57
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS Total	65	7	7	12
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT Total	0	1	0	0
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE Total	89	0	1,850	0
	CONSTRUCTION Total	10	0	0	0
	FORESTRY Total	18	0	0	0
	TOURISM Total	311	0	0	0
Red Sea					
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING Total	4,002	6,484	3,848	15,838
	INDUSTRY Total	3,193	5,645	9,514	10,858
	AGRICULTURE Total	4,390	6,289	3,638	3,746
	TRADE Total	3,004	3,182	2,279	2,829
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION Total	190	123	55	1,712
	EDUCATION Total	2,136	1,812	2,003	1,562
	HEALTH Total	389	363	749	1,559
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES Total	1,199	139	574	1,444
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY Total	1,501	1,369	1,332	1,026
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY Total	252	187	486	552
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES Total	663	640	486	465
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES Total	746	568	492	261
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED Total	44	61	93	157
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH Total	727	774	92	146
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE Total	56	109	306	88
	COMMUNICATIONS Total	883	1,867	375	58
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS Total	9	13	19	18
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT Total	0	1	0	0
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE Total	89	0	1,850	0
	CONSTRUCTION Total	10	0	0	0
	FORESTRY Total	18	32	69	0
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS Total	24	0	0	0
	TOURISM Total	14,311	0	0	0
Sharkia					
	INDUSTRY Total	3,333	5,645	9,514	10,858
	AGRICULTURE Total	5,747	7,717	4,388	6,107
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION Total	191	137	55	3,560
	TRADE Total	3,004	3,182	2,279	2,829
	EDUCATION Total	4,883	2,553	4,761	2,501
	HEALTH Total	402	377	872	1,594
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES Total	1,412	139	889	1,560
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY Total	1,732	1,882	1,774	1,201
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY Total	413	368	812	637
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES Total	663	640	486	465
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES Total	746	568	492	261
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING Total	745	146	96	220
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED Total	44	61	93	157
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH Total	736	783	69	103
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE Total	56	109	306	88
	COMMUNICATIONS Total	883	1,867	375	58
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS Total	9	13	19	18
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT Total	0	1	0	0
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE Total	89	0	1,850	0
	CONSTRUCTION Total	10	0	0	0
	FORESTRY Total	18	0	0	0
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS Total	24	0	0	0
	TOURISM Total	311	0	0	0
South Sinai					
	INDUSTRY Total	3,193	5,645	10,333	10,858
	AGRICULTURE Total	5,467	6,525	4,104	3,754
	TRADE Total	3,004	3,182	2,279	2,829
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY Total	2,432	1,882	22,416	1,873
	HEALTH Total	402	391	772	1,571
	EDUCATION Total	2,136	1,823	2,790	1,563
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES Total	1,208	202	612	1,487

Location	Sector	2001	2002	2003	2004
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY Total	253	187	486	544
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES Total	663	640	486	465
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES Total	746	568	492	261
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING Total	3,416	3,928	1,440	234
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED Total	44	61	93	157
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH Total	727	774	92	146
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE Total	56	109	306	88
	COMMUNICATIONS Total	883	1,867	375	58
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION Total	191	123	55	41
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS Total	9	13	19	18
	MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINING Total	6	20	8	15
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT Total	0	1	0	0
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE Total	386	0	1,919	0
	CONSTRUCTION Total	10	0	0	0
	FORESTRY Total	18	32	69	0
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS Total	24	0	0	0
	TOURISM Total	311	0	0	0
Suez					
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY Total	9,128	16,070	36,685	11,961
	INDUSTRY Total	3,193	5,645	10,333	10,858
	HEALTH Total	1,284	2,256	3,911	4,612
	AGRICULTURE Total	4,402	6,285	3,609	3,746
	TRADE Total	3,004	3,182	2,365	2,929
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES Total	1,412	139	889	1,560
	EDUCATION Total	2,132	1,797	1,983	1,411
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY Total	253	187	486	544
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES Total	663	640	486	465
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES Total	746	568	492	261
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING Total	780	276	313	220
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED Total	44	61	93	157
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE Total	56	109	306	88
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH Total	727	774	66	77
	COMMUNICATIONS Total	883	1,867	375	58
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION Total	191	123	55	41
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS Total	9	13	19	18
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT Total	0	1	0	0
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE Total	89	0	1,850	0
	CONSTRUCTION Total	10	0	0	0
	FORESTRY Total	18	0	0	0
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS Total	24	0	0	0
	TOURISM Total	311	0	0	0
Suhag					
	AGRICULTURE Total	16,178	23,418	10,543	12,334
	INDUSTRY Total	3,425	5,847	10,460	10,895
	HEALTH Total	8,467	9,580	8,666	6,503
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING Total	1,390	3,187	5,026	4,751
	TRADE Total	3,015	3,182	2,279	2,830
	EDUCATION Total	4,487	3,049	4,761	2,179
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION Total	378	430	279	1,809
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES Total	1,598	282	1,186	1,743
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY Total	1,501	1,369	1,332	1,026
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY Total	256	315	699	615
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES Total	663	640	486	465
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES Total	746	568	534	261
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH Total	2,095	1,396	382	243
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED Total	44	76	112	193
	COMMUNICATIONS Total	918	1,882	401	89
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE Total	56	109	306	88
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS Total	9	21	33	57
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS Total	24	7	7	12
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT Total	0	1	0	0
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE Total	89	0	1,850	0
	CONSTRUCTION Total	10	0	0	0
	FORESTRY Total	18	0	0	0
	TOURISM Total	311	0	0	0

**Table (13): External Assistance Disbursements by SECTOR and TYPE OF ASSISTANCE
(Thousand US\$)**

Assistance	Sector	2001	2002	2003	2004
Emergency and Relief Assistance					
	EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE Total	1,293	1,851	1,933	1,186
	EDUCATION Total	0	0	0	494
	HEALTH Total	0	0	0	297
Food Aid					
	EDUCATION Total	0	0	795	1,492
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES Total	0	0	118	840
	AGRICULTURE Total	4,924	0	0	0
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE Total	6,213	0	1,156	0
	FORESTRY Total	487	0	0	0
Investment Project Assistance					
	INDUSTRY Total	63,207	138,534	205,501	481,024
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY Total	21,147	60,047	195,559	164,962
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION Total	136,800	119,126	123,762	128,095
	AGRICULTURE Total	77,561	124,297	115,535	95,263
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES Total	54,196	7,477	33,914	52,335
	EDUCATION Total	62,078	27,325	79,569	39,098
	HEALTH Total	13,501	17,633	33,417	28,551
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE Total	54,216	8,488	13,004	23,087
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING Total	21,122	12,601	14,676	11,955
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE Total	4,966	0	50,000	11,209
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY Total	7,023	3,280	5,894	5,777
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES Total	3,082	2,159	5,199	4,427
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH Total	12,764	13,617	2,969	2,594
	TRADE Total	0	0	517	1,862
	COMMUNICATIONS Total	16,207	39,947	6,364	333
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES Total	12,483	12,070	2,001	250
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS Total	710	2	0	0
	TOURISM Total	22,400	0	0	0
Programme/Budgetary Aid or BOP Support					
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING Total	16,333	31,252	14,483	78,514
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT Total	0	30,958	30,661	30,323
	TRADE Total	0	0	66,660	4,266
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES Total	246,345	117,396	40,875	2,134
	EDUCATION Total	0	0	0	236
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY Total	0	0	0	223
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION Total	0	0	0	221
	HEALTH Total	0	0	0	109
Technical Cooperation					
	INDUSTRY Total	86,022	92,955	69,171	200,275
	TRADE Total	137,400	138,144	72,312	75,321
	AGRICULTURE Total	125,530	160,683	69,426	69,155
	HEALTH Total	41,694	40,923	40,644	44,654
	EDUCATION Total	56,699	46,422	55,967	34,286
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION Total	34,129	36,172	30,663	32,871
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING Total	26,987	21,351	24,532	28,930
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES Total	25,338	32,782	20,690	19,323
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES Total	1,544	2,119	3,668	15,335
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY Total	7,019	8,750	15,232	12,853
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES Total	129,835	114,962	33,543	8,269
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY Total	7,773	7,624	6,697	5,745
	COMMUNICATIONS Total	8,605	10,758	5,113	3,002
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH Total	13,661	11,577	1,517	2,087
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS Total	0	1,446	1,571	1,309
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED Total	149	100	143	235
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE Total	43	79	272	172
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS Total	112	94	44	169
	TOURISM Total	185	303	162	83
	MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINING Total	30	101	40	73
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE Total	5,253	5,916	1,938	15
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT Total	47	79	233	0
	CONSTRUCTION Total	1,310	765	1,187	0
	FISHING Total	0	68	404	0
	FORESTRY Total	0	65	138	0

**Table (14): Annual Disbursements by SECTOR and TERMS OF ASSISTANCE
(Thousand US\$)**

Sector	Year	grants	Loans	Debt Swapt
ACTION RELATING TO DEBT				
	2001 Total	47	0	0
	2002 Total	79	0	30,958
	2003 Total	233	0	30,661
	2004 Total	0	0	30,323
ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS				
	2001 Total	234	0	0
	2002 Total	1,792	0	0
	2003 Total	2,086	0	0
	2004 Total	1,797	0	0
AGRICULTURE				
	2001 Total	152,985	54,968	61
	2002 Total	195,646	89,064	270
	2003 Total	90,521	93,779	660
	2004 Total	89,655	74,225	539
BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES				
	2001 Total	135,766	252,835	62
	2002 Total	120,615	123,704	109
	2003 Total	68,126	8,242	51
	2004 Total	10,648	0	5
BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES				
	2001 Total	27,130	1,290	0
	2002 Total	34,941	0	0
	2003 Total	21,389	4,499	0
	2004 Total	20,318	3,432	0
COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE				
	2001 Total	8,822	2,400	0
	2002 Total	79	0	0
	2003 Total	1,428	50,000	0
	2004 Total	11,381	0	0
COMMUNICATIONS				
	2001 Total	24,812	0	0
	2002 Total	50,704	0	0
	2003 Total	11,477	0	0
	2004 Total	3,336	0	0
CONSTRUCTION				
	2001 Total	1,310	0	0
	2002 Total	765	0	0
	2003 Total	1,187	0	0
EDUCATION				
	2001 Total	104,220	12,336	2,221
	2002 Total	55,175	16,344	2,229

Sector	Year	grants	Loans	Debt Swapt
	2003 Total	96,615	36,192	3,524
	2004 Total	45,084	28,533	1,988
EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE				
	2001 Total	1,293	0	0
	2002 Total	1,851	0	0
	2003 Total	1,933	0	0
	2004 Total	1,186	0	0
ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY				
	2001 Total	49,062	29,110	0
	2002 Total	44,195	71,157	0
	2003 Total	57,748	184,036	0
	2004 Total	32,140	163,883	0
FISHING				
	2002 Total	68	0	0
	2003 Total	404	0	0
FORESTRY				
	2001 Total	487	0	0
	2002 Total	65	0	0
	2003 Total	138	0	0
GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY				
	2001 Total	14,042	0	0
	2002 Total	12,030	0	0
	2003 Total	21,126	0	0
	2004 Total	18,853	0	0
HEALTH				
	2001 Total	50,942	3,283	1,029
	2002 Total	55,392	2,156	1,007
	2003 Total	67,092	6,254	715
	2004 Total	50,448	23,008	155
INDUSTRY				
	2001 Total	93,554,752	55,661,053	13,525
	2002 Total	95,939,836	135,341,253	208,274
	2003 Total	77,229,519	197,178,155	264,705
	2004 Total	238,001,137	442,927,252	370,441
MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINING				
	2001 Total	30	0	0
	2002 Total	101	0	0
	2003 Total	40	0	0
	2004 Total	73	0	0
MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING				
	2001 Total	51,903	12,046	494
	2002 Total	59,483	5,280	440
	2003 Total	45,477	7,304	910
	2004 Total	108,748	10,052	599

Sector	Year	grants	Loans	Debt Swapt
OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES				
	2001 Total	21,525	32,025	2,190
	2002 Total	4,798	3,479	1,319
	2003 Total	21,579	13,636	2,485
	2004 Total	36,965	30,492	1,052
POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH				
	2001 Total	26,025	400	0
	2002 Total	23,408	1,733	53
	2003 Total	2,701	1,733	52
	2004 Total	3,318	1,333	29
SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS				
	2001 Total	821	0	1
	2002 Total	94	0	2
	2003 Total	44	0	0
	2004 Total	169	0	0
TOURISM				
	2001 Total	185	22,400	0
	2002 Total	303	0	0
	2003 Total	162	0	0
	2004 Total	83	0	0
TRADE				
	2001 Total	137,400	0	0
	2002 Total	138,144	0	0
	2003 Total	139,489	0	0
	2004 Total	81,449	0	0
TRANSPORT AND STORAGE				
	2001 Total	29,554	29,915	0
	2002 Total	8,375	6,028	0
	2003 Total	4,475	10,467	0
	2004 Total	7,231	15,871	0
UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED				
	2001 Total	1,343	0	0
	2002 Total	1,788	0	0
	2003 Total	2,643	0	33
	2004 Total	4,808	0	0
WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION				
	2001 Total	139,934	29,470	1,525
	2002 Total	135,060	17,532	2,706
	2003 Total	138,742	11,881	3,802
	2004 Total	140,667	18,730	1,791

**Table (15): Annual disbursements by MDG and GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION
(Thousand US\$)**

MDG	Location	2001	2002	2003	2004
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and					
	Central Government	174,209	206,178	145,954	22,167
	Behera	13,698	31,013	16,799	14,463
	Assyout	9,576	9,163	15,988	7,515
	Red Sea	9,489	8,170	10,939	6,488
	Suhag	9,385	7,726	9,288	5,718
	Kafr-El Sheikh	6,417	6,581	8,964	5,647
	Cairo	6,382	6,270	7,852	5,128
	Dakhalia	6,046	6,235	7,713	4,986
	Minya	6,021	5,732	7,712	4,394
	Qena	5,185	5,106	7,636	4,185
	Aswan	4,718	5,097	7,304	3,955
	Gharbia	4,529	5,032	7,263	3,759
	Alexandria	4,502	4,578	6,683	3,655
	Fayoum	4,494	4,528	6,144	3,110
	Beni-Suef	3,758	4,219	5,994	2,942
	North Sinai	3,527	4,064	5,812	2,932
	Giza	3,525	3,937	5,812	2,886
	South Sinai	3,304	3,665	5,665	2,872
	Sharkia	3,116	3,540	5,612	2,859
	Menoufia	3,050	3,534	5,538	2,851
	Luxor	2,984	3,438	5,253	2,842
	Damietta	2,946	3,437	5,239	2,776
	Ismailia	2,851	3,366	5,227	2,776
	Kalyoubia	2,834	3,331	5,172	2,728
	Matrouh	2,717	3,286	5,114	2,640
	Port-Said	2,714	3,283	5,041	2,576
	Suez	2,714	3,283	4,765	2,559
	New Valley	2,582	3,273	4,660	2,399
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary					
	Central Government	979	4,170	5,067	6,473
	Cairo	15,147	5,360	18,534	4,695
	Qena	4,683	1,770	4,140	2,660
	Behera	4,513	1,202	3,639	2,472
	Assyout	1,240	1,370	2,285	2,423
	Minya	2,474	1,809	4,119	2,295
	Dakhalia	2,041	1,166	2,554	2,172
	Fayoum	2,952	1,583	3,359	1,743
	Beni-Suef	2,762	1,609	3,231	1,621
	Damietta	1,812	986	1,964	1,507
	Menoufia	742	866	2,142	1,423
	Suhag	2,406	1,656	2,386	1,110
	Kafr-El Sheikh	2,195	1,286	2,156	1,037
	Aswan	2,254	1,077	1,588	981
	Sharkia	2,118	1,226	2,096	951
	Giza	810	1,002	454	914
	Kalyoubia	1,812	1,002	1,873	749
	Alexandria	901	889	1,395	661
	Luxor	1,880	1,014	1,095	611
	Ismailia	1,812	1,005	1,868	601
	Gharbia	1,844	986	1,057	600
	Matrouh	896	968	438	583
	North Sinai	896	968	1,231	583
	Red Sea	896	968	438	583
	South Sinai	896	968	1,217	575
	New Valley	742	848	308	403
	Port-Said	742	880	308	403

MDG	Location	2001	2002	2003	2004
	Suez	742	848	308	403
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women					
	Central Government	1,442	4,689	4,775	7,078
	Qena	4,820	2,270	4,511	2,978
	Behera	4,176	1,496	2,963	2,221
	Fayoum	3,324	2,079	3,081	2,059
	Beni-Suef	3,011	2,229	2,985	1,964
	Minya	2,989	2,156	2,541	1,922
	Suhag	2,890	2,390	3,230	1,503
	Alexandria	2,565	1,977	2,268	1,452
	Kafr-El Sheikh	2,211	1,202	1,756	1,385
	Assyout	1,294	1,424	1,610	1,369
	Aswan	2,658	1,819	2,215	1,366
	Dakhalia	5,716	4,317	2,128	1,283
	Cairo	1,040	931	897	1,258
	Sharkia	2,478	1,491	1,696	1,248
	Ismailia	2,171	1,321	1,573	1,135
	Kalyoubia	2,196	1,308	1,517	1,100
	Gharbia	1,800	874	1,432	1,068
	Giza	1,009	1,049	829	1,044
	North Sinai	998	884	855	988
	Menoufia	991	1,407	1,978	955
	Red Sea	883	856	812	932
	South Sinai	921	856	820	930
	Luxor	1,868	903	1,462	905
	Damietta	1,800	874	1,432	900
	Matrouh	884	856	804	877
	Suez	861	1,063	1,318	827
	Port-Said	756	778	729	746
	New Valley	730	736	683	703
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality					
	Alexandria	7,886	13,123	8,553	8,433
	Minya	2,976	3,220	3,567	5,403
	Beni-Suef	2,060	2,204	3,070	5,251
	Fayoum	3,721	4,080	4,314	5,217
	Suhag	4,438	4,012	2,446	3,463
	Aswan	6,738	6,120	4,794	3,319
	Menoufia	3,459	3,091	1,853	3,299
	Luxor	6,285	5,441	4,000	2,835
	Dakhalia	5,855	4,869	3,565	2,739
	Qena	2,024	1,875	2,402	2,018
	Ismailia	695	522	667	1,658
	Giza	1,250	1,167	1,084	1,570
	Sharkia	695	452	549	1,426
	Red Sea	691	447	476	1,377
	Port-Said	695	452	479	1,376
	Cairo	4,255	2,462	903	1,238
	Assyout	896	719	1,053	1,169
	Behera	842	636	633	1,083
	Gharbia	695	458	490	1,015
	Central Government	848	864	3,078	991
	Suez	826	778	1,115	956
	Kafr-El Sheikh	724	480	502	892
	North Sinai	810	480	522	887
	Kalyoubia	695	458	490	841
	Matrouh	695	452	479	834
	Damietta	695	452	479	832
	New Valley	695	452	479	832
	South Sinai	733	452	488	832

MDG	Location	2001	2002	2003	2004
Goal 5: Improve maternal health					
	Alexandria	7,795	13,208	8,559	8,333
	Minya	3,140	3,203	3,488	4,855
	Fayoum	2,930	3,175	3,729	4,798
	Beni-Suef	2,010	2,206	3,003	4,734
	Aswan	6,331	5,848	4,531	3,237
	Suhag	4,331	3,987	2,402	2,975
	Luxor	6,235	5,515	4,011	2,851
	Menoufia	3,368	3,165	1,845	2,769
	Dakhalia	5,764	4,943	3,558	2,753
	Qena	1,849	1,875	2,077	2,335
	Suez	736	934	1,107	1,803
	Cairo	4,141	2,547	532	1,282
	Assyout	1,001	678	982	1,210
	Giza	1,209	1,229	1,047	1,190
	Ismailia	614	604	659	1,128
	Behera	751	704	604	1,090
	Gharbia	605	531	483	1,030
	North Sinai	770	633	593	943
	Kafr-El Sheikh	633	554	494	907
	Sharkia	614	535	542	896
	Central Government	542	851	3,098	887
	South Sinai	642	555	504	866
	Kalyoubia	655	531	498	856
	Matrouh	605	526	472	848
	Red Sea	601	521	468	847
	Damietta	605	526	472	846
	New Valley	605	526	472	846
	Port-Said	605	526	472	846
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other major diseases					
	Central Government	777	8,370	10,581	8,336
	Qena	1,493	1,849	2,261	2,298
	Suhag	1,754	2,419	3,532	1,716
	Fayoum	2,207	1,950	2,488	1,643
	Suez	961	1,254	1,814	1,633
	Menoufia	1,222	1,824	3,086	1,614
	Minya	1,731	1,479	1,368	1,450
	Beni-Suef	984	896	935	1,365
	Alexandria	1,241	2,106	3,172	1,271
	Red Sea	695	514	593	1,233
	Giza	1,282	1,102	989	1,202
	Ismailia	700	519	544	1,116
	Sharkia	700	519	544	1,116
	Port-Said	700	519	543	1,096
	Aswan	1,232	1,102	1,039	801
	Cairo	1,267	1,000	1,147	790
	Luxor	1,232	1,102	1,027	788
	Gharbia	700	519	543	732
	South Sinai	700	519	596	690
	Assyout	914	531	564	594
	Dakhalia	700	519	579	583
	Behera	700	519	543	565
	Kafr-El Sheikh	700	519	543	565
	Damietta	700	519	543	552
	Kalyoubia	750	519	558	552
	Matrouh	700	519	543	552
	New Valley	700	519	543	552
	North Sinai	700	519	543	552

MDG	Location	2001	2002	2003	2004
Goal 7: Ensure environmental					
	Alexandria	29,207	36,291	34,126	48,722
	Assyout	8,276	6,383	7,585	44,243
	Aswan	18,917	13,818	14,783	37,344
	Behera	4,029	3,847	5,784	35,358
	Beni-Suef	9,021	10,544	12,987	18,117
	Cairo	76,821	38,524	59,628	17,768
	Central Government	15,509	93,040	63,041	15,265
	Dakhalia	13,599	12,552	11,263	15,009
	Damietta	2,389	2,916	4,326	14,182
	Fayoum	7,418	9,223	11,074	13,698
	Gharbia	2,685	2,976	4,729	12,630
	Giza	7,393	10,065	12,425	11,383
	Ismailia	3,279	3,684	5,322	10,742
	Kafr-El Sheikh	4,340	6,040	9,273	8,378
	Kalyoubia	6,101	9,430	7,482	5,916
	Luxor	12,493	11,236	10,434	5,543
	Matrouh	2,664	2,871	4,591	4,454
	Menoufia	2,433	2,796	4,597	3,916
	Minya	6,761	8,179	11,143	3,175
	New Valley	2,334	2,776	4,749	2,712
	North Sinai	2,610	2,595	4,502	2,650
	Port-Said	2,990	2,847	4,786	2,574
	Qena	3,044	12,641	8,135	2,542
	Red Sea	12,588	8,902	8,190	2,215
	Sharkia	3,003	3,150	4,581	2,126
	South Sinai	5,114	6,346	5,808	2,122
	Suez	9,762	16,835	39,459	1,971
	Suhag	8,459	16,056	9,019	1,939
Goal 8: Develop a Global partnership for development					
	Cairo				824
	Alexandria				803
	Assyout				803
	Aswan				803
	Behera				803
	Beni-Suef				803
	Dakhalia				803
	Damietta				803
	Fayoum				803
	Gharbia				803
	Giza				803
	Ismailia				803
	Kafr-El Sheikh				803
	Kalyoubia				803
	Luxor				803
	Matrouh				803
	Menoufia				803
	Minya				803
	New Valley				803
	North Sinai				803
	Port-Said				803
	Qena				803
	Red Sea				803
	Sharkia				803
	South Sinai				803
	Suez				803
	Suhag				803
	Central Government			400	544

Table (16):Percentage of LABOUR force (15+) in INDUSTRY

ID	All Governorates -	Values 2004
4	Suez	40.6
2	Alexandria	33.6
1	Giza	32
1	Cairo	31.5
4	Kalyoubia	30.4
6	Gharbia	23.8
1	Damietta	22.5
9	Ismailia	22.4
2	Dakahlia	19.4
5	Assyout	18.3
3	Fayoum	17.6
7	Menoufia	17.5
9	Aswan	17.4
3	Matrouh	17.4
7	Quena	17.3
3	Port Said	17.1
3	Sharkia	16.6
5	South Sinai	15.8
2	Beni-Suef	15.1
8	Luxor	14.3
8	Behera	13.6
6	Suhag	12.8
5	Kafr El-Sheikh	9.3
4	Menia	8.8
2	New Valley	8.2
4	North Sinai	7.6
1	Red Sea	4.6

Source: Egypt Human Development Database, 2004.
www.undp.org.eg

Annex 2

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

Amortization 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.

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 organizations).

Emergency and Relief assistance (ERA) - see Types of assistance.

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.

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

Food aid (FOA) - see Types of assistance.

Free-standing technical co-operation (FTC) - see Types of assistance.

Grace period - Interval from approval to first repayment of principal.

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*).

Grant element - See ODA.

Investment project assistance (IPA) - see Types of assistance.

Investment-related technical co-operation (ITC) - see Types of assistance.

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.

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:

- (a) ODA is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective;
- (b) 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.

Programme/budgetary aid or balance-of-payments support (PBB) - See Types of assistance.

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:

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. 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).

4. 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.

5. 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.

6. 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 to national development efforts nor to enhancing national capacity. Although it is recorded as ODA, its focus is on humanitarian assistance and not on development co-operation as such.

Annex 3

MINISTRY OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION
QUESTIONNAIRE ON EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE 2003

VERSION 1
(FOR NEW PROJECTS (NOT LISTED PREVIOUSLY IN DECODE) & EXTENDED PROJECTS)
(Please complete one questionnaire for each donor-assisted project/programme)

For DECODE unit use only:
Project Code: _____

Donor(s) Information

D / M / Y

Country: EGYPT

Date questionnaire completed: _____

Donor: _____

Currency used in the questionnaire: _____

Manager Donor: _____

Other Donors (co-financing arrangements): _

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1. Donor project number: _____

2. Project title: _____

3. Responsible Ministry:

4. Executing institution:

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

6a. Beneficiary (receiving) institution:

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

6b. Targeted social clusters:

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | All Egyptians | <input type="checkbox"/> | Disadvantaged rural communities |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Government officials | <input type="checkbox"/> | Disadvantaged urban communities |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Entrepreneurs | <input type="checkbox"/> | Women |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Unemployed | <input type="checkbox"/> | Children |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Farmers | <input type="checkbox"/> | Youth |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Illiterates | <input type="checkbox"/> | Students |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Others | specify: _____ | |

7. Targeted geographical location:

Central government ¹

Or

All governorates

Or

Specific governorate(s), pls. select governorate(s) targeted 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"/> Luxor _____% |
| <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. Targeted sector and sub-sector:²

*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. Targeted Millennium Development Goals:

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

- | | |
|---|--------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger | _____% |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education | _____% |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women | _____% |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Goal 4: Reduce child mortality | _____% |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Goal 5: Improve maternal health | _____% |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other major diseases | _____% |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability | _____% |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Goal 8: Global Partnership & debt reduction | _____% |

10. Type of Assistance (select one type ONLY and specify percentages if more):

- 1- INVESTMENT PROJECT ASSISTANCE³ If yes, specify: _____ %
- 2- TECHNICAL COOPERATION⁴ If yes, specify: _____ %
- 3- BUDGETARY AID OR BALANCE-OF-PAYMENTS SUPPORT⁵ If yes, specify: _____ %
- 4- FOOD AID⁶ If yes, specify: _____ %
- 5- EMERGENCY AND RELIEF ASSISTANCE⁷ If yes, specify: _____ %

11. Project status:

	Planned (M / Y)	Actual (M / Y)	Progress Status of project activities
Approval date (protocol signature)			<input type="checkbox"/> Ahead of schedule <input type="checkbox"/> On target <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed
Starting date of activities			<input type="checkbox"/> Ahead of schedule <input type="checkbox"/> On target <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed
Completion date of activities			<input type="checkbox"/> Ahead of schedule <input type="checkbox"/> On target <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

12. Total Contributions (for the entire life-time of the project):⁸

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

13. Commitments and disbursements (annual figures):

	Currenc y	Donor contribution	Currenc y	Government cost- sharing
Commitments for: ⁹				
Year 2005		_____		_____
Year 2006		- _____ _____		_____ _____
Disbursements for the Year 2004 ¹⁰				
Disbursements for the Year 2005				

14. Terms of Assistance:

Grants: _____ %

Loan: _____ %

Debt Swap: _____ %

If loan, fixed interest rate: _____ %

or variable interest rate: _____ %

Grace period:¹¹ _____ years

Amortization period:¹² _____ years

OTHER INFORMATION

15. Project Objectives: (Pls attache project document if available)

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

Name:

Title:

Address:

City:

Telephone:

Mobile:

E-mail Address:

Fax Number:

¹ **Central government: funding projects operating in ministries or central agencies which serve the whole republic of Egypt (all 26 governorates), but no physical operations or activities taking place in the 26 governorates**

² Pls. Indicate the OECD/DAC CRS code (attached in package) for the predominant sector or sub-sector covered by the project. If the project covers more than one sector, provide the estimated proportion allocated to each sector. If not indicated otherwise, the project's budget will be equally divided into the number of sectors selected. If you select debt swap-related sectors (60062 and 60063), please indicate the code of the sectoral area(s) covered by the project (education, environment, etc).

³ **The provision of financing projects that create productive capital, which can generate new goods or service. i.e. infrastructure projects.**

⁴ The provision of resources aimed at the transfer of technical and managerial skills 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).

⁵ **The provision of assistance which is not cast in terms of specific investment or technical co-operation projects which is provided for the specific purpose of supporting the recipient's balance-of-payments position and making available foreign exchange.**

⁶ The provision of food for human consumption for developmental purposes, including grants and loans for the purchase of food.

⁷ **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.**

⁸ Pls. provide total project budget for the entire duration of the project. If the project has been extended, the budget should reflect total funds i.e. original plus additional funds. Indicate your organizations' contribution under Donor Total Contribution and the government total contribution, if applicable. List all other contributions of this project to help later checking of possible duplication of entries. The Project Total Budget should be equal to the sum of contributions.

⁹ **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.**

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ **Interval from approval to first repayment of principal.**

¹² Period from date of commitment to date of last payment