

Ministry of International Cooperation

**Development Cooperation Report
2006**

**“ODA Trends in Egypt,
with special reference to
the Water and Sanitation Sectors”**

May, 2008

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Acronyms

BOP	Balance of payments
DAC	Donor assistance committee
DAG	Donor Assistance Group
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DCR	Development Cooperation Report
DECODE	The Development Cooperation Database in Egypt
EC	European Commission
EIB	the European Investment Bank
EISA	The Egyptian Insurance Supervisory Authority
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoE	Government of Egypt
IDA	Industrial Development Agency
IDR	Issuer Default Rating
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IT	Information Technology
JBIC	Japan Bank for International Cooperation
JICA	Japan for International Cooperation Agency
KOICA	Korea International Cooperation Agency
LDCs	Least developed countries
MDGs	Millennium development goals
MIC	The Ministry of International Cooperation
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PEMA	the Project Evaluation and Macroeconomic Analysis -Ministry of International Cooperation
PRSPs	Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers
SMEs	Small and Medium-Size Enterprises
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WHO	World Health Organization
WPI	Water Poverty Index
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
WTO	World Trade Organization

Introduction

The Ministry of International Cooperation (MIC) sustains its efforts in monitoring and assessing Official Development Assistance (ODA) operations in Egypt by conducting the *Development Cooperation Database in Egypt (DECODE) Survey* in a serious and continuous manner. The **2006 Development Cooperation Report** (DCR) is the sixth annual report published by the ministry, provided as a decision support tool accessible to stakeholders in the government, private sector, and civil society as well as development partners.

The 2006 survey is statistically comprehensive and includes all development partners operating and managing development projects in Egypt. Response to the survey covers almost 98% of total 2005 disbursements. The development partners that did not respond to the 2006 survey were: the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), Finland, the Saudi Fund for Development, the Islamic Development Bank, the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and France¹: The current reporting levels generate significant survey outcomes, but the continuous underreporting of development partners could be a constraint facing the sustainability of a strong and reliable database. Therefore development partners are encouraged to report financially to the ministry on a timely basis to ensure the publication of the report with a minimum time lag.

The 2006 DCR took the initiation of sharing with the Egyptian community their gaps and shortages with reference to the possible role played by ODA. In summer 2007 a number of Egyptian rural areas suffered low access to potable water, creating a short-term water crisis in these areas. This temporary water crisis motivated us to tackle the water and sanitation sectors in terms of governmental efforts, local investment allocations, and development assistance contributions. Details on the progress and current development of the water and sanitation sectors are presented in chapter one.

Demonstrating the outcomes and results of the 2006 survey, the core of the DCR is found in chapter two. This chapter goes through the progress observed in 2006 compared to the previous frame of years 2001–2005 in terms of disbursements, sectoral allocations, geographical distributions, evolution of type and terms of assistance, and finally the newly added parameter to the survey: the status of tied and untied ODA. The latter parameter not only serves in the DECODE survey, but also occurs in the Paris Declaration survey conducted and managed by the Project Evaluation and Macroeconomic Analysis (PEMA)-Ministry of International Cooperation. This indicator is of high importance and the significance of tracking the progress of it lies in ensuring the gradual freedom of ODA from development partners' conditions in determining the

¹ KOICA with a relative weight of (0.4%), Finland (0.03%), Saudi Fund for Development (0.2%), Islamic Development Bank (0.5%), JBIC (0.6%), UNHCR (0.001%) and France (unreported since 2001).

country from which goods and services are purchased. Eventually, freeing aid from purchasing restrictions will increase the effectiveness of ODA flows.

Chapter three follows as an extension to chapter two in terms of assessing development partners' contributions in light of the national agenda declared in 2004 by the National Democratic Party. The reform and modernization of the banking sector has been set as one of the seven policy actions that could boost the economy and improve standards of living in Egypt. This sector will be tackled in this year's report. The contributions of the operating development partners in this sector will be presented and assessed to measure the extent of their alignment with the current national agenda.

Chapter four summarizes the main recommendations that this report concludes would result in better utilization of development assistance flows. These recommendations address policymakers in the government, development partners, and other active stakeholders in the development process.

ODA, Water and Sanitation

1.1 Background

Water is a source of life and a natural resource that sustains environments and supports livelihoods, but it is also a source of risk and vulnerability. Almost two million children die each year from lack of clean water and adequate sanitation. Millions of women and young girls are forced to spend hours collecting and carrying water, restricting their opportunities and their choices. Water-borne infectious diseases are holding back poverty reduction and economic growth in some of the world's poorest countries. Improvement in water supply, sanitation and water resource management boosts countries' economic growth and contributes greatly to poverty eradication. Developing and investing in the water and sanitation sector has positive impacts on improving the social and economic aspects of development and living standards.

Summer 2007 witnessed a temporary water crisis in a few rural areas in Egypt. The impoverished residents of these areas suffered from inadequate water supplies as well as shortages, making their daily lives harder. This temporary water crisis and the extended negative spillovers of insufficient access to water and sanitation motivated the Ministry of International Cooperation to tackle this issue in the 2006 DCR. Developing the water and sanitation sectors has an evident role in alleviating poverty, improving living and development standards, and meeting preset millenium development goals (MDGs). This development role overlaps with the mandates of the ministry, therefore utilizing ODA resources in satisfying such needs is a national priority for the MIC.

This chapter of the report briefly presents the theoretical background linking water and sanitation sectors to economic development, meeting MDGs, and developing economic sectors, in addition to presenting information and supplementary data on the current gaps and future strategies of the water and sanitation sector on the governorate level. This information was gathered from several sources: the Ministry of Economic Development, Ministry of Utilities and Urban Communities, and Egypt Human Development Reports, and, most importantly, by presenting the efforts exerted by development partners in this area by extrapolating the correspondent data and information from the DECODE database.

1.2 Global ODA trends in water and sanitation

Total aid (bilateral and multilateral) from donor assistance countries (DAC) to water and sanitation in constant prices grew from USD 2.39 billion in 1990 to USD 4.48 billion in 2004, an 87% increase in real terms. The figures for 2004 include an exceptionally large allocation to Iraq.

Over the last 15 years, Japan has been the largest donor to the water and sanitation sectors, providing almost USD 13.7 billion, twice as much as the Industrial Development Agency (IDA) Ireland, the next largest donor, at USD 6.7 billion. Japan has provided over USD 1 billion annually in six of the last fifteen years, providing less than USD 500 million in two of these years. IDA has provided an average of USD 445 million a year to the sector since 1990. Germany is the third largest donor at USD 5.43 billion, with annual funding ranging from over USD 200 million to almost USD 560 million.²

Most development partners acknowledge the crucial importance of water and sanitation to human development and in meeting a wide range of development goals. But actual aid flows indicate the opposite. Discounting the large peak in development assistance for Iraq, total global development assistance for water amounted to USD 3.4 billion in 2004. In real terms, aid levels today are lower than in 1997, a marked contrast to health or education, where aid commitments doubled over the same period. Aid to water and sanitation has also fallen as a share of overall development assistance—from 8% to 5%. International aid flows for the sector have been marked by large variations, pointing to the unpredictability of financing.

Parallel to the existing flows of ODA to the water and sanitation sectors, the availability of a strong national plan is the foundation for an accelerated drive towards the MDG target and ultimately to universal access to water and sanitation. Mobilization of domestic resources, development of efficient, accountable, and responsive institutions, and implementation of strategies for overcoming inequalities are the foundations for progress in all countries. But in some countries they are not enough. That is why aid is so important. Generally national planning and international aid efforts could benefit more from a broader global plan of action for water and sanitation.

Consequently, Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) are important statements of policy frameworks for international cooperation. Countries with a clearly defined strategy for reaching water and sanitation targets demonstrate that national political commitment backed by aid can produce dramatic results. Most PRSPs suffer from limited consideration and prioritization of the sanitation sector.

In water and sanitation, as in other areas, progress ultimately depends on the actions of developing countries themselves—but aid has a critical role. For a large group of low-income countries, domestic resource mobilization is too limited by poverty and low average incomes to finance investments on the scale required. Investments financed by aid can help unlock the high returns of human development by reducing the financing constraints on governments and poor households.³

² HDR, *Development Assistance for Water and Sanitation*, 2006.

³ HDR, 2006.

The global trends and interests of ODA in the water and sanitation sectors are of top priority to the agendas of development partners in terms of committed official development assistance. There is also parallel emphasis on the necessity of possessing a clear and defined poverty strategy that prioritizes the development of these sectors. Together, these could help ODA development projects yield better outcomes and results.

1.3 Water, sanitation, and economic development

Among the world's poor countries, several studies⁴ indicated that countries with high access to improved water and sanitation services experienced greater economic growth. Poor countries with improved access to water and sanitation enjoyed annual growth rates of 3.7%, while poor countries with similar economic standards and per capita income, but with lower access to water and sanitation enjoyed only 0.1%. These results emphasize the importance of possessing adequate and sustained access to water and sanitation.

Another important economic aspect of developing the water sector is securing water supply. We can define water security as the reliable availability of an acceptable quantity and quality of water for production, livelihoods, and health, coupled with an acceptable level of risk of high social and economic impacts of unpredictable water events (including the extremes of drought and flood). Water security is a dynamic state, different in different parts of the world (reflecting geographic, social, epidemiological, economic, and political factors) and changing over time as several of these factors change with development.

Improved water resource management and water supply and sanitation contribute significantly to increased production and productivity within economic sectors. Several studies have computed estimates of meeting the MDG on water supply and sanitation. Approximately 322 million working days per year were gained as a result of less illness, with an estimated annual global value of almost USD 750 million. The biggest potential gain for increased productivity and production within both households and economic sectors is found in the total convenience and time saving (water collection and sanitation access time saved due to improved access), amounting to USD 64 billion. Providing reliable and sufficient water supplies is critical for business development and reducing investment risk. What is now becoming increasingly clear to many governments is that reliable access to water resources is a competitive advantage and attracts business opportunities.

Accordingly, the water sector and the economy appear to be correlated. A country's overall development strategy and macroeconomic policies – including fiscal, monetary and trade policies – both directly and indirectly affect demand and investment in water-related activities. Perhaps the most obvious examples are reforms to trade and agriculture

⁴ Studies were conducted by running time-series analysis on human development indicators and access to water and sanitation services.

that affect terms-of-trade, production, and cropping patterns, and thus ultimately determines water resource use and allocation.

As for the role unsafe sanitation plays in the disease/poverty cycle, poor sanitation leads to sickness and disease, which lead to low productivity, and, consequently, to poverty. In this respect, the implementation of individual household and community development projects have yielded rewarding results for health improvement and well-being, as well as having positive impacts on the environment. Ill poor people lose income and may lose their jobs. Other family members have to spend scarce resources on treatment and may have to stop working or attending school to care for sick relatives. The major global consequences of sanitation shortages are the 4 billion cases of diarrhea reported each year and the annual death toll of 2.2 million people between 1990 and 2000 according to World Health Organization (WHO) - United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF , 2000). Upcoming sections will include more on Egypt's case in this regard.

Generally, gains from improved water supply, sanitation, and water resources management benefit poor people; especially since most of them cannot afford the costs of water and sanitation services. Water resources are critical to production processes, and worker health is critical for increased production and productivity. Targeting those who make the greatest economic gains will also achieve the highest marginal benefit of interventions. Interventions to reduce poverty and to bolster economic growth will be more effective if they explicitly include measures to improve people's health and livelihood systems as well as bolstering resilience of economies to rainfall variability.

Water plays a crucial role in developing the agricultural sector, specifically in developing countries where agriculture is important. Improved water management in this regard provides benefits to farmers' livelihood at one level, the competitiveness of agri-business in a globalizing world on another level, and the structure and performance of national economies on a third level. Reliable and sufficient water supplies are critical for business development and reduced investment risk. In the industrial sector, correspondent facilities use water for a variety of purposes such as cooling and transportation, producing steam or electricity, sanitation, and as a critical component of a firm's output (such as paper products).

1.4 Water, sanitation, and meeting MDGs

Water is clearly a key factor in the overall reduction of poverty in all its dimensions: income growth, promotion of health, gender equality, sanitation, and water management, etc. Achievement of the MDGs is challenged by population growth, which will continue to drive increased demands for resources, including water and related services.

The multifaceted targets set under the MDGs cut across a vast array of interlinked dimensions of development. Sustained progress in one area depends critically on advances across all other areas. A lack of progress in one area can hold back

improvements across a broad front. Water and sanitation powerfully demonstrate the linkages. Without accelerated progress in these areas, many countries will underachieve preset MDGs. While there is more to human development than MDGs, the targets set provide a useful frame of reference for understanding the linkages between progress in different areas and the critical importance of progress in water and sanitation.

While basic needs for water vary, the minimum threshold is about 20 liters a day. Most of the 1.1 billion people categorized as lacking access to clean water use about 5 liters a day—one tenth of the average daily amount used in rich countries to flush toilets. On average, people in Europe use more than 200 liters and in the United States more than 400 liters. The absence of toilets poses particularly severe public health and security problems for women and young girls.

The lack of access to safe water, basic sanitation and good hygienic practices is the third most significant risk factor for poor health in developing countries with high mortality rates. Diarrhoeal disease is widely recognized as the principal result of inadequate water, sanitation, and hygiene. These diseases lead to the death of 1.8 million people every year; 90% of whom are children under the age of 5. An additional 133 million people suffer from high intensity intestinal helminth infections (Ascariasis, Trichuriasis, hookworm disease), which often lead to severe consequences such as cognitive impairment, massive dysentery, or anemia.

Therefore, deprivation in water and sanitation produces multiple effects. The following costs for human development come as a result:

- 1.8 million children die each year as a result of diarrhea, with 4,900 deaths each day in the under-five population. Unclean water and poor sanitation are the world's second biggest killers of children. Deaths from diarrhea in 2004 were six times greater than the average annual deaths in armed conflict for the 1990s.
- The annual loss of 443 million school days due to water-related illness, especially among girls at the age of puberty.
- Close to half of all people in developing countries suffer from a health problem caused by water and sanitation deficits.
- Millions of women spend several hours daily collecting water.

The MDGs are not the first set of ambitious targets embraced by governments. The goal of “Water and sanitation for all” within a decade was among the impressive set of targets adopted following high-level conferences in the 1970s and the 1980s. Performance fell far short of the promise, however.

Quantifying the potential gains for human development from progress in water and sanitation is difficult, but best estimates suggest that the benefits heavily outweigh the costs. The additional costs of achieving the MDGs on the basis of the lowest-cost, sustainable technology option amount to about USD 10 billion a year. Closing the gap between current trends and target trends for achieving the MDGs for water and sanitation would result in:

- 203,000 fewer child deaths in 2015 and more than 1 million children's lives saved over the next decade.
- An additional 272 million days gained in school attendance as a result of reduced episodes of diarrhea alone.
- Total economic benefits of about USD 38 billion annually. The benefits for Sub-Saharan Africa—about USD 15 billion—would represent 60% of its 2003 aid flows. Gains for South Asia would represent almost USD 6 billion.

Access to sanitation facilities and improvement of environmental hygiene would hinder the spread of much fecal-oral disease at its most important source by preventing human fecal contamination of water and soil. Children are the main victims of diarrhea and other fecal-oral diseases and are the most likely source of infection. Child-friendly toilets and the development of effective school sanitation programs are important and the best strategies for promoting the demand for sanitation facilities and enhancing their impact. Consequently, this has serious impacts on the progress of meeting the child mortality goal (MDG 3).

Almost half the developing world lacks access to sanitation and many more lack access to good quality sanitation. The deficit is distributed worldwide. Globally, sanitation service gaps are larger than the ones existing in the water services sector. Coverage rates are low in many of the world's very poorest countries: only 1 person out of 3 in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia has access, in Ethiopia the figure falls to about 1 out of 7.

Current spending on water and sanitation in developing countries is estimated at USD 14 to 16 billion annually (excluding wastewater treatment). The broad consensus on the additional financing required to achieve the MDGs target on the basis of low-cost sustainable technologies is about USD 10 billion annually, which is the minimum financing threshold. It reflects the cost of extending water and sanitation provision at the most basic level of technology. Providing a higher level of service while maintaining provision at current levels to people who are already supplied would add another USD 15 to 20 billion a year. Larger sums would be involved if the target included costs for collecting and treating household wastewater.

International actions to improve global access to water and sanitation were acknowledged in the trade liberalization procedures in goods and services relevant to water and sanitation as driven by negotiations in the World Trade Organization (WTO) and in regional trade arrangements. A mandate from the 2001 WTO Doha Ministerial Conference particularly singles out environmental goods and services for further reductions in tariff and non-tariff barriers. The list of environmental goods and services proposed for liberalization includes equipment and services for wastewater management, and possibly water for human use and solid waste disposal, all of which are relevant to

water and sanitation goals laid down in the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) mandate and the MDGs.⁵

Apparently, the linkages between access to water and sanitation, development, and achieving MDGs are significant. Proper access to water and sanitation has a positive impact on living standards, health, education, child mortality, gender empowerment, and productivity. These dimensions all fall under the umbrella of achieving the preset MDGs. This argument paves the way for more ODA operations and activities in developing these fundamental sectors to ensure sustainable efforts in meeting the MDGs and improving human development standards.

The upcoming sections will be dedicated to highlighting the current status of water and sanitation in Egypt, strategies and plans adopted by the government of Egypt (GoE) and the current contributions and characteristics of ODA working on developing these sectors.

1.5 Egypt's progress in access to water and sanitation

The *Global Water Supply and Sanitation Assessment Report 2000* (WHO/UNICEF, 2001) identifies Africa as having the lowest total water supply coverage, with only 62% of the population having access to an improved water supply.

A study conducted in Egypt found a strong negative relationship between the quality of water source, sanitation facilities, and mortality rates after the first month of life. This study used data from the *1995 Demographic and Health Survey* and applied several methodologies including parametric and non-parametric duration models.⁶

It has been argued that water supply and sanitation in Egypt have a considerable effect on child mortality. An empirical analysis conducted in 1993⁷ found that access to clean water and adequate sanitation decreases child mortality. According to a World Bank 2002 study, an annual average loss (cost) of 0.8% of Egypt's gross domestic product (GDP) is due to diarrheal diseases and mortality primarily affecting children. This loss was caused by lack of access to safe water and sanitation and inadequate domestic, personal, and food hygiene.

The same study proves that the effect of household environment (water supply and toilet facilities) is large and statistically significant during the post-neonatal and childhood periods, although the effect totally disappears during the neonatal period.

⁵ *Ensuring Access to Water and Sanitation - The Trade & Sustainable Development Dimension*, ICTSD-IUCN Side Event proposal for the UN Commission on Sustainable Development, 12th session, 2004.

⁶ HDR, *Does Access to Water and Sanitation Affect Child Survival? A Five Country Analysis*, 2006

⁷ Abou-Ali, Hala, *The effect of water and sanitation on child mortality in Egypt*, Department of Economics, School of Economics and Commercial Law,

Göteborg University, 2003

These studies ensure the presence of a significant negative impact of inadequate access to water and sanitation on the poor and especially children in Egypt. This falls under meeting goal four of the MDGs, targeting a two-thirds reduction of mortality among children under age five. As previously discussed, a lag in meeting one of the goals could have a negative impact on achieving the other goals.

Accordingly, the GoE has been working on developing an advanced water and sanitation sector in Egypt to ensure universal access of the population to these services. This section will be presenting the progress made by Egypt in this regard.

Egypt's rating, according to the Water Poverty Index (WPI), was 58 in 2002. The Water Poverty Index is an interdisciplinary measure that links household welfare with water availability and indicates the degree to which water scarcity affects human population. The index is composed of five main components: (1) resources (measuring internal water resources and external water inflows); (2) access (access to safe water, access to sanitation, access to irrigation); (3) environment (water quality, water stress, regulation and management, informational capacity, and biodiversity); (4) capacity (GDP/capita, under-five mortality, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) education index, and Gini coefficient); and (5) water use (domestic, industrial, and agricultural water use per capita). The indices show a country's relative position. The value of each indicator lies between 0 and 1, with the maximum and minimum values usually adjusted to avoid values of more than 1. Any remaining values above 1 or below zero are fixed at 1 and 0, respectively. Within each of the five components, sub-component indices are averaged to get the component index. Each of the five component indices is multiplied by 20 and then added together to get the final index score for the WPI, which is in the range of 0 to 100. A higher value indicates less water poverty. Egypt's rating indicates a medium to high wealth in water resources.⁸

On the other hand, the 2007/2008 Human Development Report indicated an improvement in the percentage of the population with access to sanitation and recorded a modest gain in the level of access of the population to water. The rate of improvement in the water sector has been moderate, a mere 4%, but reached almost full access to water of 98% of the population. This is illustrated in table 1.1, which summarizes the overall progress in Egypt's water and sanitation sectors. While access to sanitation stood at a level of 54% of total population in 1990, it later reached a level of 70% in 2004,⁹ representing an increase of almost 50%. The current pattern identifies the existence of larger gaps in access to the sanitation services sector in Egypt.

⁸ http://humandevlopment.bu.edu/dev_indicators/show_info.cfm?index_id=193&data_type=1

⁹ Human Development Report, 2006.

Table 1.1: Egypt recent indicators on water and sanitation, 1990-2004

Indicator	1990	2004
Population not using improved water source (%)	...	2
Population using improved sanitation (%)	54	70
Population using an improved water source (%)	94	98

Source: *Human Development Report, UNDP, 2007/2008.*

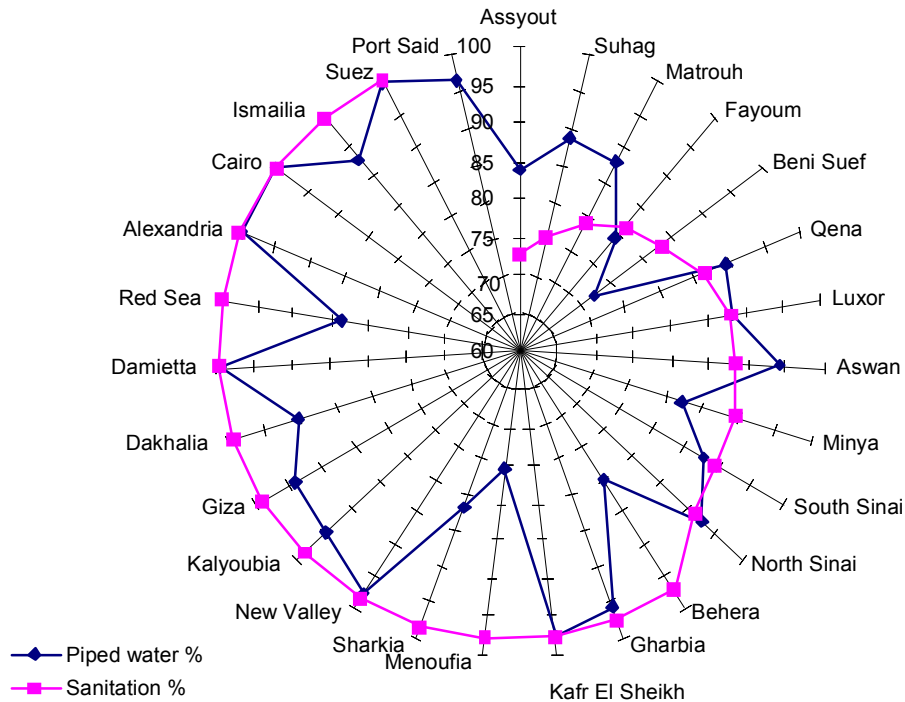
... Not available

The aggregate level of access to water and sanitation definitely marks a significant improvement over the past 15 years, but a deeper analysis on the governorate level is still in order to compare between the access levels of urban and rural areas and to underline the territorial discrepancies in terms of inadequate access. The *2005 Egypt Human Development Report* was used as a main reference for detailing the progress on these levels.

The level of the population with access to piped water and sanitation by governorate is illustrated in figure 1.1. A wide gap in the level of access to sanitation exists among governorates, but higher levels of access to water were achieved in most governorates. The levels of access to water reached almost universal coverage in most governorates, with the exception of a few in Upper Egypt and the frontier governorates, which still lag behind. Almost none of the governorates achieved 100% access to sanitation services.

The lowest levels of access to sanitation were located primarily in Assyout, Suhag, Matrouh, Fayoum, Beni Suef, and Qena.

On the other hand, the lowest levels of access to piped water were primarily found in Beni Suef, Red Sea, Minya, Behera, South Sinai, Sharkia, and Menoufia.

Figure 1.1: Population percentage with access to piped water and sanitation, 2004

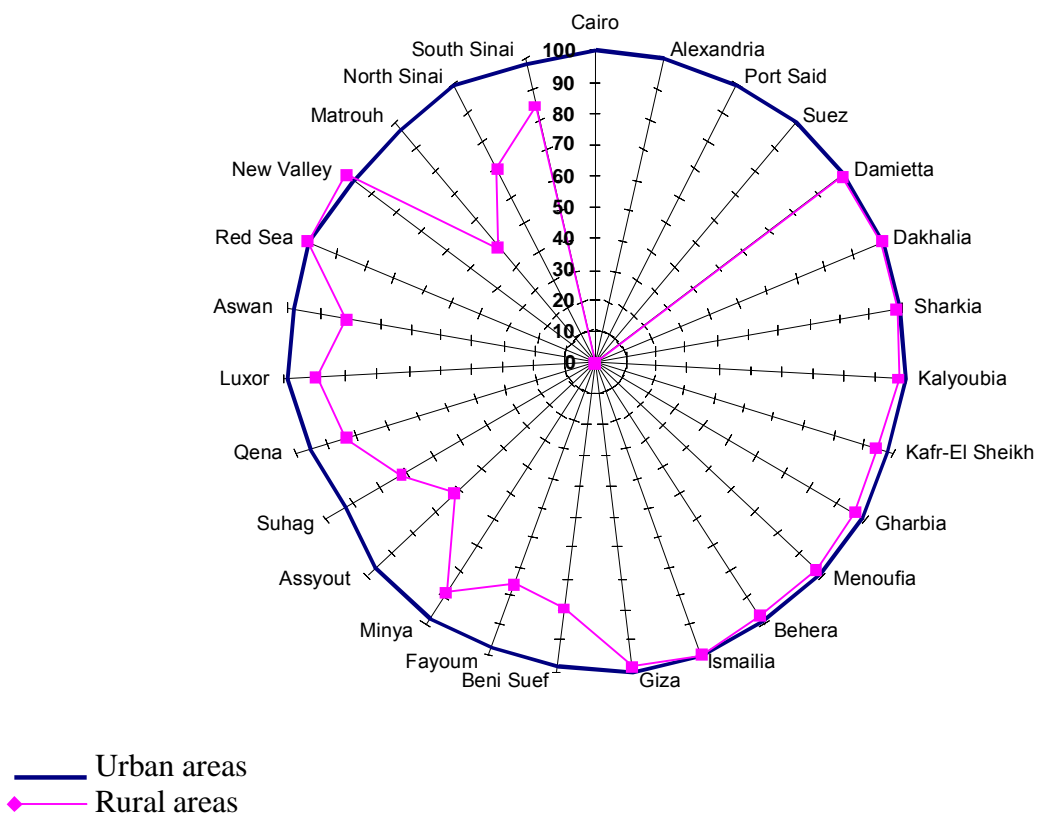
Source: Egypt Human Development Report, UNDP, 2005

A deeper level of disaggregation and details can be illuminated by comparing the percentages of access to water and sanitation in urban and rural areas in each governorate. Most of the shortages were located in rural areas. Figure 1.2 illustrates the existing discrepancies. The data below indicates the presence of larger gaps in several rural areas compared to urban areas in terms of access levels to water and sanitation services.

The percentage of households with access to sanitation services is lower than levels of access to water in rural areas. The lowest levels of access to sanitation services were located in the rural areas of Beni Suef, Minya, Matrouh, North and South Sinai.

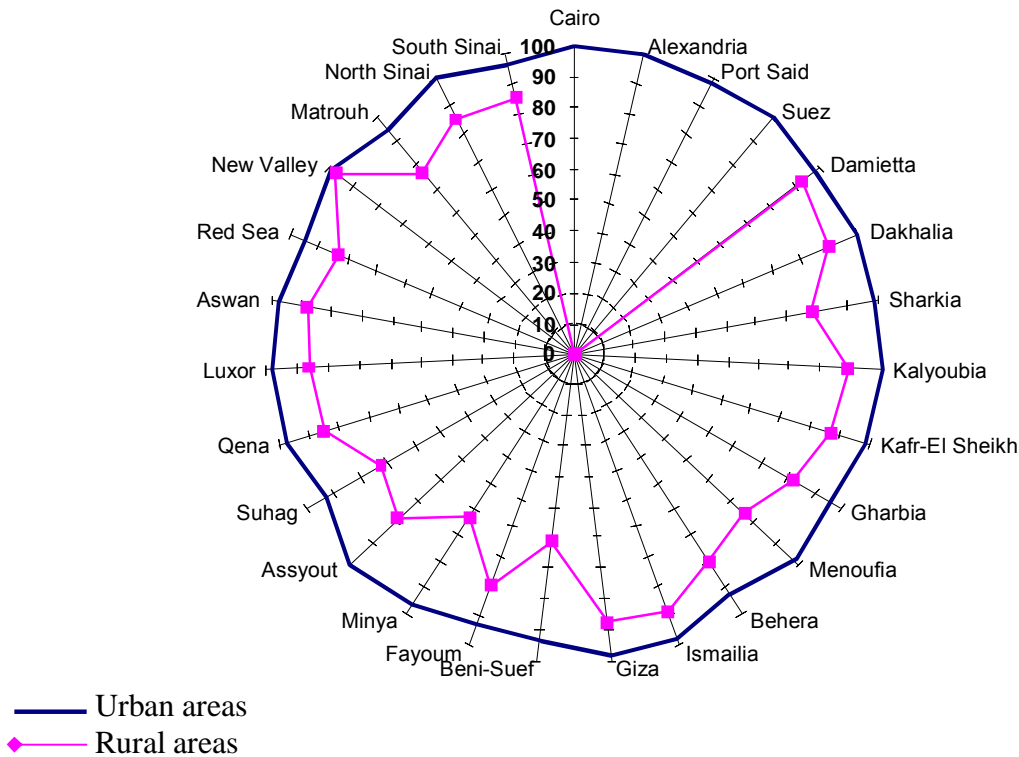
However, rural areas in fewer governorates lack adequate access to water services. The governorates hosting the lowest levels of access to water in rural areas were Matrouh, North and South Sinai, and most of the Upper Egypt governorates.

Figure 1.2a: Urban versus rural in Egyptian governorates: percent of households with access to water



Source: Egypt Human Development Report, UNDP, 2005

Figure 1.2b: Urban versus rural in Egyptian governorates: percent of households with access to sanitation



Source: Egypt Human Development Report, UNDP, 2005

Despite the relative improvement in access of population to water and sanitation, the GoE's ambitious strategy goes beyond these improvements to reach universal coverage of population, especially in the rural areas that exhibit the most gaps. Details on the government's future plan are in the following section, which presents the Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Development's future plan and the Ministry of Economic Development's five year plan, starting in 2007/08 and ending in 2011/12 and aimed at fully covering population access to both water and sanitation.

1.6 Governmental efforts in achieving universal access to water and sanitation

The report of the sixth five year plan prepared by the Ministry of Economic Development includes total domestic investment allocations by economic sector. The investments allocated to the water and sanitation sectors are tabulated in table 1.2. The sixth plan ranks the water and sanitation sectors as second priority, with a slight increase in total investments allocated to these sectors compared to the previous five year plan. The average annual investments in the water sector during the sixth five year plan reached approximately 3.5 billion EGP, while the annual allocated investments in the sanitation sector increased by almost 30% in comparison to 2007/08, reaching an annual level of 8.6

billion EGP. This indicates more attention directed by the GoE towards developing and maintaining adequate access levels of the population to water and sanitation services, with additional focus on developing the sanitation sector, which experiences more access gaps.

Table 1.2: Total investments allocated in the five year plan 2007/08-2011/12, EGP billion

	2006/07	2007/08	(2007/08 – 2011/12)
Water	2.8	3.7	17.5
Sanitation	3.8	6.5	43.8

Source: The Sixth Five Year Plan 2007/08-2011/12, Ministry of Economic Development. www.mop.gov.eg

1.6.1 The Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Development's strategy in the water sector¹⁰

The ministry's ambitious strategy aims at attaining universal access to water within the coming two years through the successful implementation of the following:

- Implementing a national project to provide 240 deprived villages with water. This project will cost an estimated 2 billion EGP, co-financed with the Arab Fund for Economic Development (47 million Kuwaiti dinar). The project is expected to end by the fifth five year plan. The partnership between the GoE and development partners appears clearly in this cost shared project.
- Implementing in partially deprived villages: 55 integrated potable water projects (plants + networks) and 40 expansionary projects.
- For villages hosting improper provisions, 55 drinking water projects are under implementation aimed at constructing both plants and network pipelines providing a capacity of 3.5 million cubic meters per day. The implementation costs approximately 5 billion EGP. In addition to implementing more than 40 expansionary projects for existing plants, the plan will provide an additional capacity of 1.3 million cubic meters per day, requiring an investment cost of approximately 2.2 billion EGP. The projects under implementation target first the priority villages suffering the most from gaps or inadequate provision of drinking water.

¹⁰ <http://www.housing-utility.gov.eg/sitemap.asp>

1.6.2 Summarizing the water sector targets¹¹

The Social and Economic Development Plan (2007/08–2011/12) issued by the Ministry of Economic Development rests on a group of pillars, namely: the Presidential Election Program, the New Millennium Goals for Human Development, and the New Social Contract. Based on these pillars, the Sixth Five-Year Plan has set its goals and formulated its policies, components, and investment programs. The water sector targets were determined as follows:

- Increasing the current production capacity of potable water plants to reach a level of approximately 21.9 million cubic meters per day in 2006/2007, with an increase of around 500,000 cubic meters per day compared to the level of 2005/2006.
- Increasing average per capita of available production capacity to reach 307 liters daily.
- Extending main water networks of a length of 700 km to reach a total of 29,200 km in 2006/2007.
- Completing nine water stations, as well as two projects: water development in El Mansoura city and the widening of the turbid water pipeline of diameter 1.5 cm from El Kantara to the filtration station in El Roswa in Port Said.
- Establishing water stations and executing expansions in existing stations with investments amounting to LE 290 million in 2006/2007, of which LE 108.5 million are directed towards providing potable water to 240 villages in different governorates.

1.6.3 The Ministry of Housing, Utilities and Urban Development's strategy in developing the sanitation sector¹²

The ultimate goal of the ministry is to satisfy all deprived villages in terms of full access to sanitation services by the year 2022. Due to the high costs associated with implementing this goal, which is expected to reach a level of EGP 80 billion, the ministry has adopted a strategy based on several principles:

- Applying modern, advanced, and non-traditional economic techniques adaptable to geological features of Egyptian villages and using safe disposal methods for treated water.
- Fully utilizing local production capacities and production lines to lower total investment costs.
- Giving priority and privilege to the villages close to water streamline.

¹¹ *The Five Year Plan: 2007-2011*, Ministry of Economic Planning.

¹² <http://www.housing-utility.gov.eg/sitemap.asp>

- Implementing self-purifying sanitation systems as a non-traditional solution until full redemption of current sanitation systems existing in the Egyptian villages takes place.
- The preceding steps were taken in coordination with all stakeholders, governmental bodies, and research centers to increase the efficiency of existing sanitation systems.

The goals associated with developing the sanitation sector reported by the sixth five year plan 2007/08–2011/12 (Ministry of Economic Development) can be summarized as follows:

- Increasing the current capacity of wastewater lifting stations from 14.21 million cubic meters per day in 2005/2006 to 14.91 million cubic meters per day in 2006/2007, therefore recording an increase of 700,000 cubic meters per day.
- Increasing the current capacity of purification stations from 11.9 million cubic meters per day to 12.5 million cubic meters per day, with a net increase of 600,000 cubic meters per day.
- Extending networks from 23,000 km to 23,600 km, with a net increase of 620 km.
- Completing the implementation of 29 sanitary stations, in addition to the sanitary station development project in Mansoura (secondary cities) with a planned total cost of approximately EGP 2,250 million.
- Constructing and extending sanitation stations associated with total investments of approximately EGP 438 million allocated for this purpose in the 2006/2007 plan.

The GoE places great importance on remedying shortages in the water and sanitation sectors by increasing investment allocations. Most of the investments were allocated to the sanitation sector, which experiences wider and inadequate access gaps, especially in rural areas. The following sections highlight the current pattern of ODA targeting in the development of the water and sanitation sectors, and the extent to which this pattern overlaps existing gaps.

1.7 ODA and water and sanitation sectors

ODA patterns are expected to appear largely in areas of high priority to the GoE, as in developing the water and sanitation sector. In recognizing the importance of possessing advanced and universal water and sanitation systems, the Donor Assistance Group has formulated a sub donor group focusing on collaborating and harmonizing efforts of development partners operating and developing these sectors. This is a step towards harmonizing and aligning ODA to national priorities and avoiding duplication of ODA in the water and sanitation sectors.

The total disbursements allocated by development partners to the water and sanitation sectors are illustrated in table 1.3. Development assistance collectively amounted to

approximately 9.8% of average annual disbursements during 2001 to 2006. The projects and associated disbursements allocated to developing the sanitation sector represented an average of 8% of total disbursements during the same time interval versus an average of just 1% allocated to developing the water sector. The current pattern of ODA distribution among the water and sanitation sectors targets the wider gap existing in the sanitation services sector.

Both the sanitation and water sectors have been following a declining trend in terms of received development assistance, reflecting a decrease in attention paid to these sectors by development partners. ODA directed to the water and sanitation sectors is expected to rise within the coming few years as implementation of the water and sanitation projects in the government's plan comes into action. ODA takes part in the implemented projects as previously mentioned.

Table 1.3: Total Annual disbursements by water and sanitation, percent in thousands USD

Thousands USD	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Water	18,143	18,130	16,076	18,283	44,343	13,254
Sanitation	150,848	135,674	140,089	146,453	174,106	110,927
Water and sanitation	1,847	1,548	1,368	222	43	1,685
Total water and sanitation	170,839	155,353	157,533	164,958	218,492	125,866
Total annual disbursements	1,619,185.2	1,533,131.5	1,535,201.9	1,733,847.6	2,227,997.3	1,457,043.1
Percent to total annual disbursements						
Water	1.12%	1.18%	1.05%	1.05%	1.99%	0.91%
Sanitation	9.32%	8.85%	9.13%	8.45%	7.81%	7.61%
Water and sanitation	0.11%	0.10%	0.09%	0.01%	0.00%	0.12%

Source: DECODE, Ministry of International Cooperation, 2006.

The following sections of the report will review the water, sanitation, and education and training sectors independently. The coverage of each sector is determined using the OECD/DAC list of sectoral classification, as follows:

- Water sector covers: river development, water resources policy and administrative management, and water resource protection.
- Sanitation sector covers: waste management/disposal, large systems for water supply and sanitation, and small systems for water supply and sanitation.
- Water and sanitation sub sectors collectively cover projects working in both sectors and training and education dedicated to both sectors.

1.8 Water and sanitation sectors by top development partners

The top development partners involved in upgrading the water supply sector are illustrated in figure 1.3a below, disbursing an average of approximately USD 15 million through a total of 41 implemented projects, with an exceptional peak experienced in 2005. The 2005 peak was bolstered by Germany's sudden expansionary disbursements to the water sector. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Netherlands have been the top supporters of the water sector in terms of annual disbursements. The main development partners active in the water sector typically fund projects under grant-based protocols, therefore using more non-debt resources in financing these projects.

On the other hand, the sanitation sector has received more attention than the water sector, with average disbursements of USD 130 million, twenty fold more than the water sector, as illustrated in figure 1.3b. USAID, again, is a key and dominant developer in this field, constituting almost two thirds of annual disbursements directed to the sector, but managing only 7 out of 92 ongoing projects working on upgrading sanitation systems and services. Half of the projects operating in the sanitation sector implement water desalination plants, intakes, storage, treatment, pumping stations, conveyance and distribution systems; sewerage; domestic and industrial wastewater treatment plants.

Education, training and capacity building of calibers working in these sectors is crucial to sustained delivery of an acceptable level of services. The disbursements associated with these projects are illustrated in figure 1.3c. The sub sectors were mainly supported by Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), the World Bank, and Switzerland during the time interval 2001 to 2006.

Figure 1.3a: Main development partners actively operating in the water sector

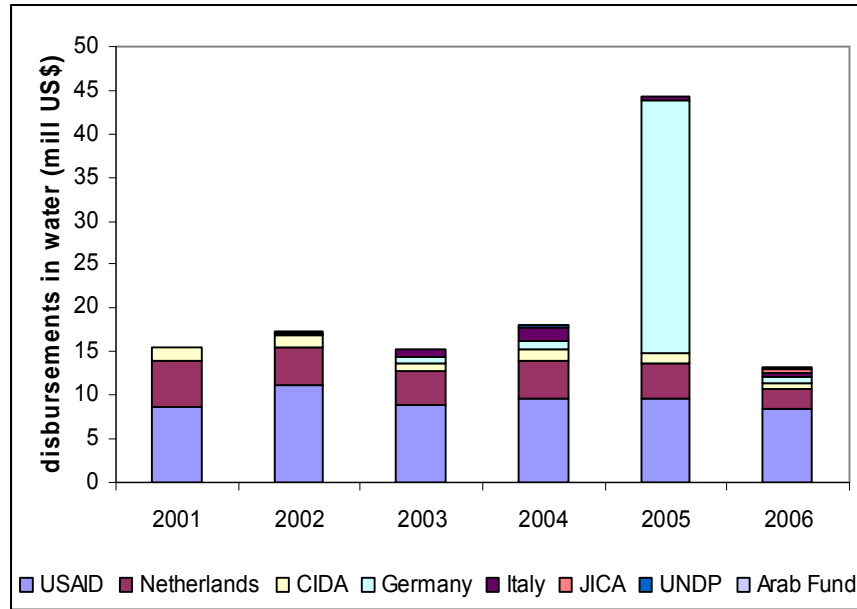


Figure 1.3b: Main development partners actively operating in the sanitation sector

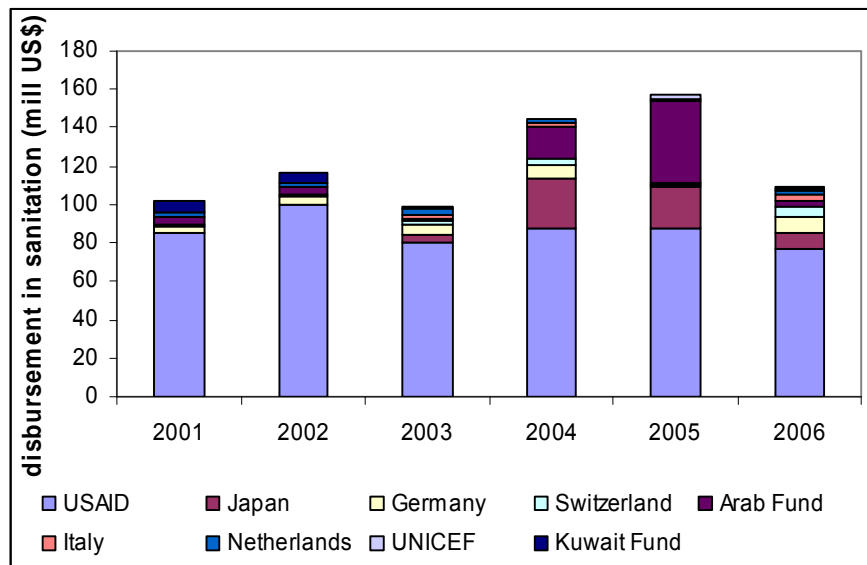
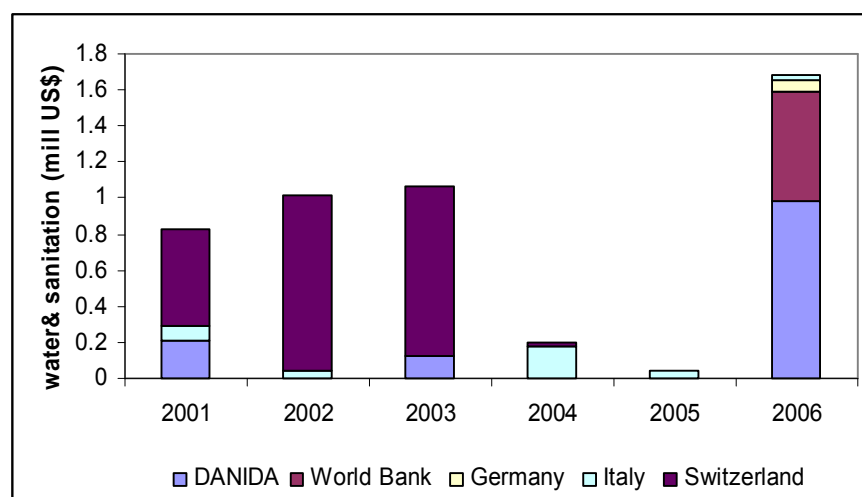


Figure 1.3c: Development partners supporting water and sanitation sectors

1.9 Geographical allocation of water and sanitation

This section presents the current geographical allocation of development assistance in comparison to the existing water and sanitation gaps on the governorate level, as previously discussed.

The figures below demonstrate the geographical distribution of average disbursements from 2001 to 2006 directed to the water and sanitation sectors. Assistance in the water sector, illustrated in figure 1.4a, was mainly allocated to the central government, Alexandria, Fayoum, Kafr El Sheikh, Behera, Aswan, Beni Suef, Minya, and Dakahlia. The geographical allocation prioritizes the governorates hosting the lowest levels of access to water. The current distributional pattern includes modest attention drawn to the frontier governorates in terms of minimal disbursements, despite the fact that these areas marked the lowest levels of access to water services.

On the other hand, the sanitation sector's current geographical pattern is more decentralized, hosting most of the development assistance in a larger number of governorates. Figure 1.4b illustrates the geographical distribution of governorates benefiting from sanitation sector development assistance. This pattern prioritizes the development of the sanitation sector in Alexandria; Cairo; Upper Egypt governorates of Beni Suef, Aswan, Minya and Fayoum; and Gharbia in Lower Egypt. The existing pattern of projects operating in the sanitation sector focuses on developing Upper Egypt governorates and satisfying the national gaps in this region, but the frontier governorates continue to receive minimal attention in comparison to other regions. Again, the frontier governorates experience low levels of access to sanitation levels.

Figure 1.4a: Top targeted governorates (average thousands USD) in water sector aid

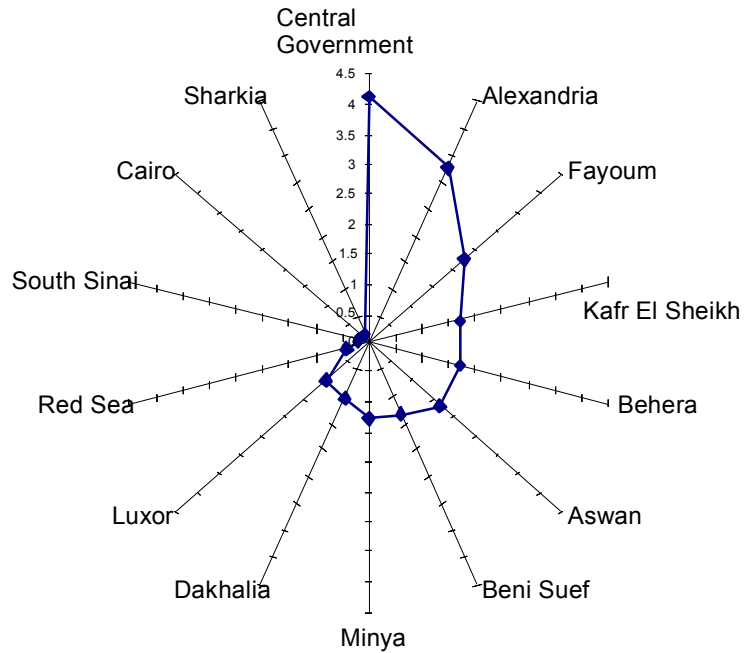
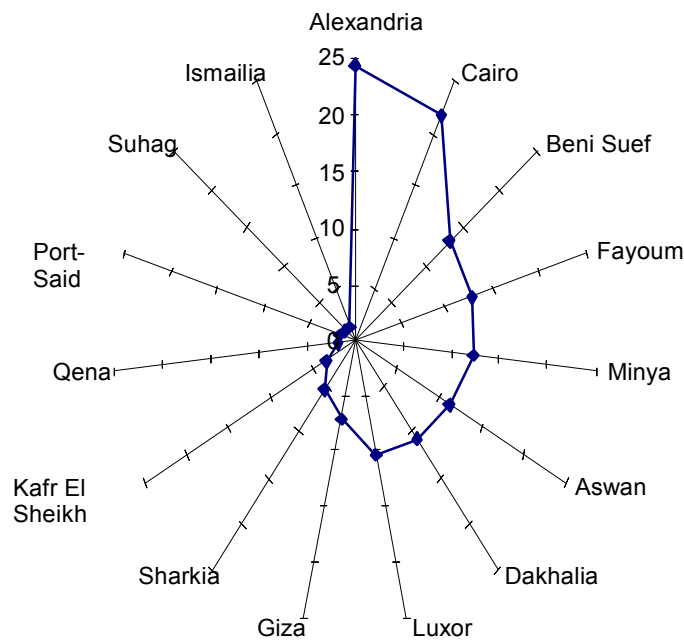
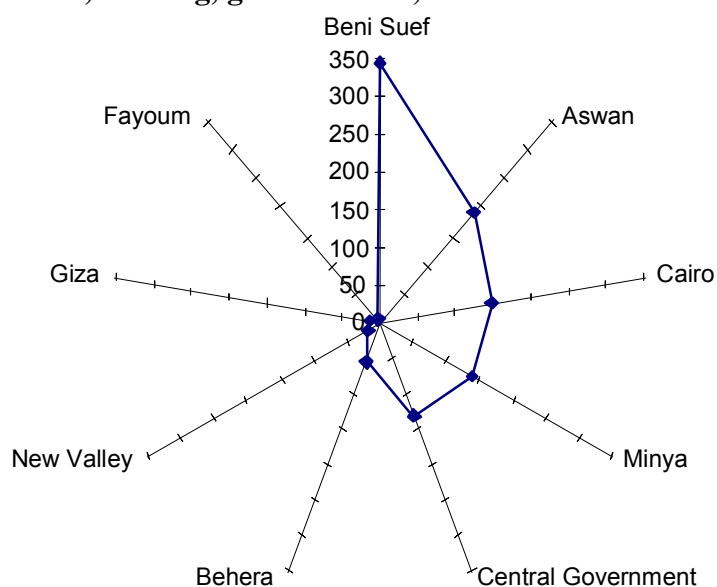


Figure 1.4b: Top targeted governorates (average thousands USD) in sanitation sector aid



The education and training projects implemented to support the water and sanitation sectors were mainly located in Beni Suef, Aswan, Cairo, Minya, and central governorate institutions, as illustrated in figure 1.4c. This sub sector receives the smallest shares of development assistance in comparison to the assistance aimed at the development of the water and sanitation sectors.

Figure 1.4c: Education, training, general water, and sanitation



1.10 Water and sanitation by type of assistance

The water and sanitation sectors are categorized as capital intensive sectors, requiring extensive capital investments. Egypt still suffers water and sanitation shortages and inadequate water and sanitation infrastructure and pipeline networks in villages, especially those in rural areas. This section of the report assesses the distributional pattern of water and sanitation development projects by type of assistance.

The water sector has been implementing a roughly 50-50 pattern of technical assistance to investment assistance. A minimal share was implemented through direct budgetary and balance of payment (BOP) aid support during the timeframe 2001 to 2006, as illustrated in figure 1.5a. The water sector, according to the OECD DAC/List definition, includes the enhancement of water resources administration and management, which eventually requires the implementation of more technical cooperation assistance, leading to the current pattern of assistance.

On the other hand, the sanitation sector mainly hosted the implementation of investment project assistance, constituting approximately 70% of the sector's development assistance. The rise in the share of investment assistance is correlated with the

implementation of huge investment projects serving waste and disposal projects. Again, a minimal share of assistance was implemented through direct budgetary and BOP aid support, with an average of 5%.

Figure 1.5a: Major implemented types of assistance in the water sector

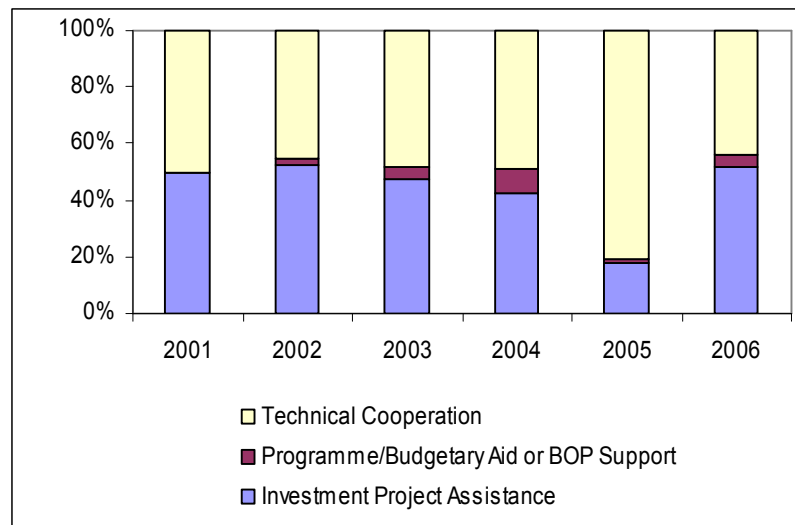
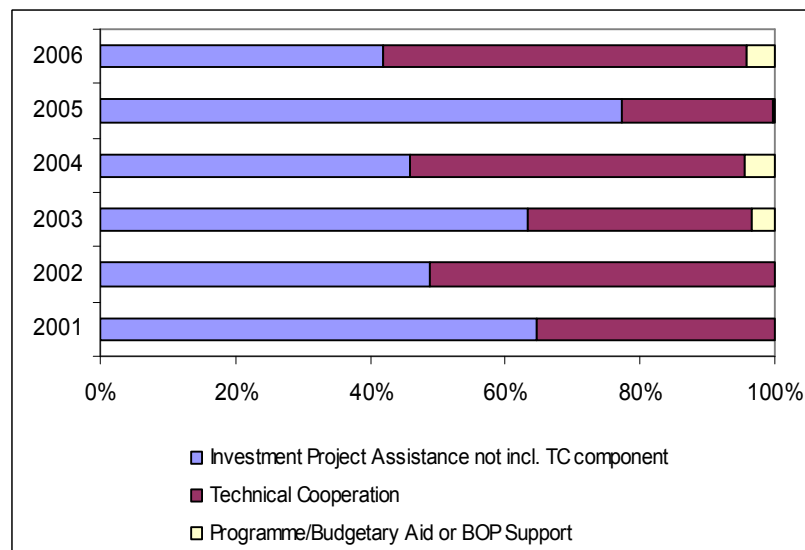


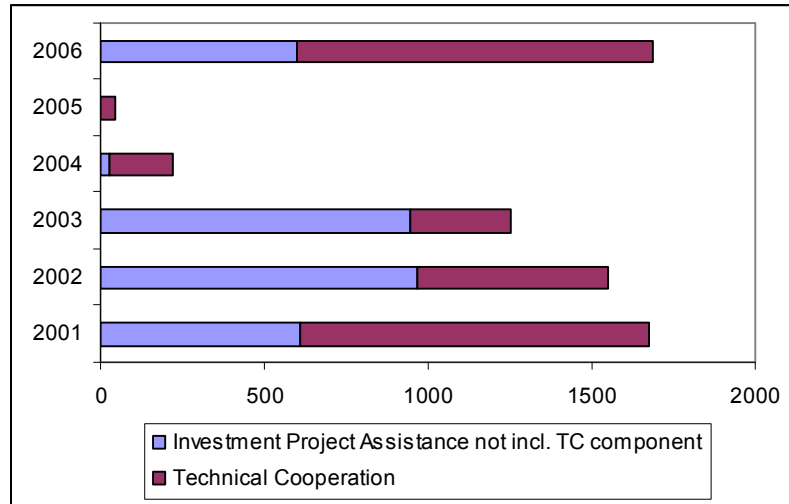
Figure 1.5b: Major implemented types of assistance in the sanitation sector



Finally, education, training and capacity building development assistance in the water and sanitation sectors were delivered through implementing technical cooperation

projects, constituting an average of 75% of total education and training assistance from 2001 to 2006, as illustrated in figure 1.5c.

Figure 1.5c: Water and sanitation



The previous sections, tackling ODA operations in the water and sanitation sectors were presented from a macro level perspective. For more details on the projects operating in these sectors, data and information can be extracted directly from the attached DECODE CD.

ODA Recent Trends

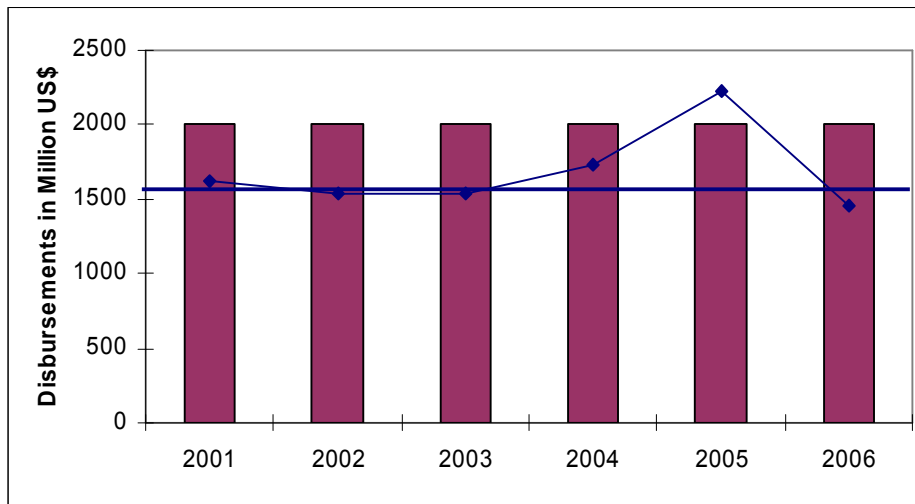
2.1 Background

The Ministry of International Cooperation is determined to keep track of all development activities taking place in Egypt on an annual basis. The 2006 report comes as the sixth report in the series of annual Development Cooperation Reports, detailing development activities operating in Egypt during the financial year 2006. The 2006 survey respondents have covered approximately 98% of total disbursements reported in 2005. Development partners that did not respond to the survey and their relative weights of total 2005 disbursements were: the Islamic Development Bank (1%), KOICA (0.4%), the Saudi Fund for Development (0.2%), UNHCR (0.02%), Finland (0.03%) and France¹³. Despite the underreporting of the previously mentioned development partners, the current 2006 survey results are still highly significant.

The ministry expects more interaction from the development partners' side with its annual survey to ensure reliable and accurate outputs of the survey and to ensure provision of maximum level of data significance on a timely basis.

The year 2006 witnessed a remarkable decline in total disbursements, reaching USD 1.4 billion compared to the peak of USD 2.2 billion in 2005. This decline reflects the slowdown in operations of the main partners operating in Egypt. Most of the top 10 development partners decreased their disbursements during 2006, causing the sharp decline. Despite the fact that 2006 disbursements witnessed a decline in comparison to 2005, they are still in line with the average annual disbursements during the period 2001 to 2004 (average of USD 1.6 billion). Figure 2.1 demonstrates the evolution of annual disbursements versus the median line (2001–2004), revealing that 2005 disbursements were a temporary peak compared to the trend in previous years.

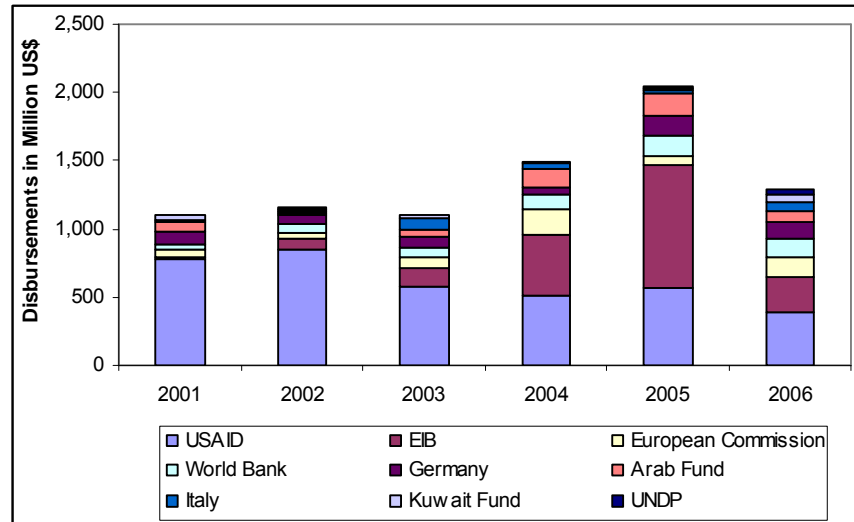
¹³ France has not reported development activities since 2001, consequently no % was included.

Figure 2.1: Total annual disbursements vs. average line

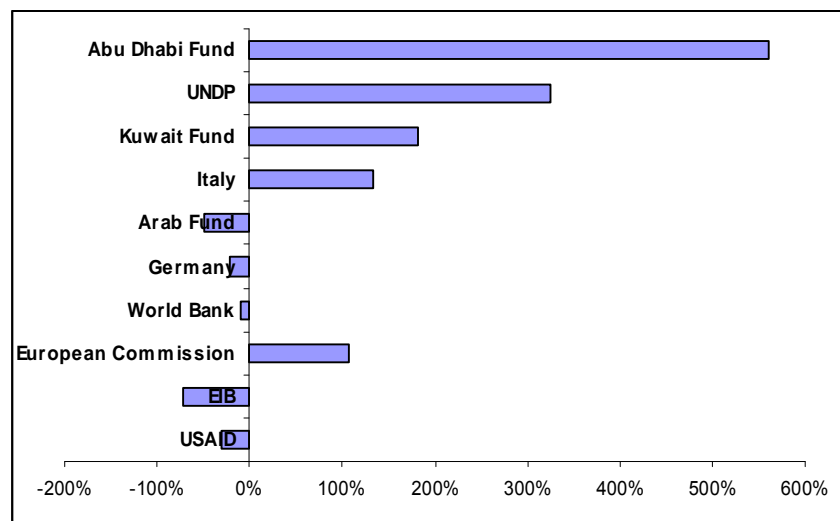
Median line= USD 1.6 billion

2.2 Evolution of development partners

The relative importance of the top development partners actively operating in Egypt has not changed during the past six years as monitored by the DECODE survey. The top development partners appear to exchange places and ranks from one year to another in terms of annual disbursements, but they continue to dominate the international development field in Egypt. The ranking of the main development partners is illustrated in figure 2.2, indicating sustained dominance of USAID, the European Investment Bank (EIB), the European Commission (EC), the World Bank, Germany, the Arab Fund for Development, and Italy. Exchange in top ranks has occurred in recent years between USAID, EIB and the European Commission. The European Commission and EIB's flows of development assistance are expected to increase in upcoming years as per joint development agreements.

Figure 2.2: Progress of main development partners

The decline in 2006 disbursements could be referred to the slowdown in progress of managed development projects. Figure 2.3 illustrates the growth rates of development partners' disbursements from 2005 to 2006, causing the drop in 2006. The USAID, EIB and World Bank reductions along with their relatively high weights were enough to cause the dramatic slowdown in 2006. The relative weights were 27%, 18% and 9% respectively, achieving negative growth rates of -31.3%, -71% and -10%.

Figure 2.3: Growth rates from 2005 to 2006

USAID is implementing a gradual exit strategy from the development process in Egypt and this is reflected in the declining rates witnessed by its ongoing project disbursements. The reduction in EIB's disbursements was caused mainly by the slowdown in the

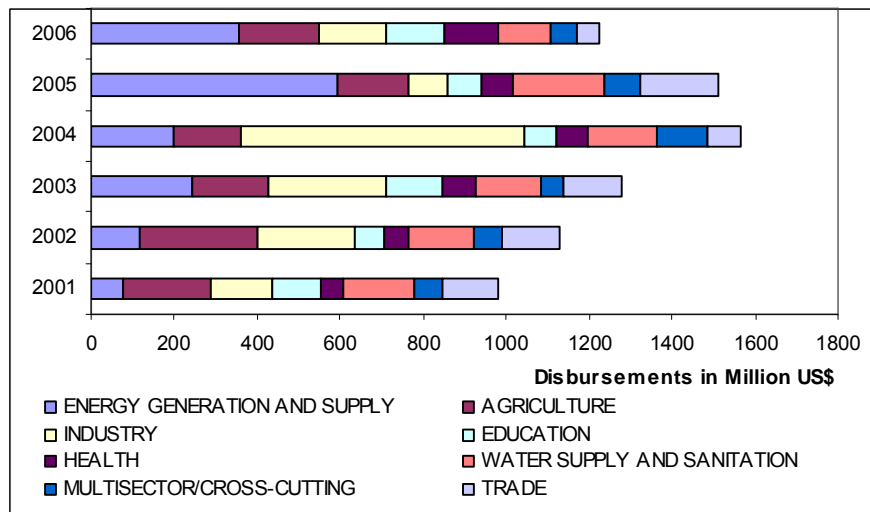
disbursing rate of its investment development projects. The amount of this slowdown resulted in bringing the EIB down one step in its ranking. The World Bank has implemented new projects in 2006, but these new projects were not enough to minimize the reductions in total disbursements.

2.3 Sectoral progress

Sectoral allocation of development assistance is one of the core fields of interest for policymakers and development partners, who cooperatively attempt to ensure the best sectoral allocation of official development assistance. Development assistance is encouraged to develop economic sectors of high priority to the Egyptian economy and sectors suffering deficiencies. It also plays an important complementary role to governmental efforts in these areas. Tracking and monitoring the changes in the distribution of assistance to economic sectors is necessary to evaluate the cooperation between the government and development partners in developing the economy.

Figure 2.4 illustrates the progress of the top economic sectors in terms of received annual disbursements, which follow a pattern of prioritizing development efforts directed to the energy generation, agriculture, industry and education sectors. The assistance directed to these sectors has either dropped or remained stable due to the overall decline in 2006 disbursements. The current sectoral composition reflects the importance to the donor community of developing the previously mentioned sectors.

Figure 2.4: Progress of economic sectors in disbursements



The energy generation and supply sector, the highest recipient of development assistance in 2006, received fewer disbursements compared to 2005 (down 40%) but maintained an overall increasing trend in receiving development assistance since 2001. The slowdown

in 2006 energy generation disbursements could be mainly attributed to the slowdown in EIB development projects. The annual contribution of the EIB has gone down by 60% since 2005.

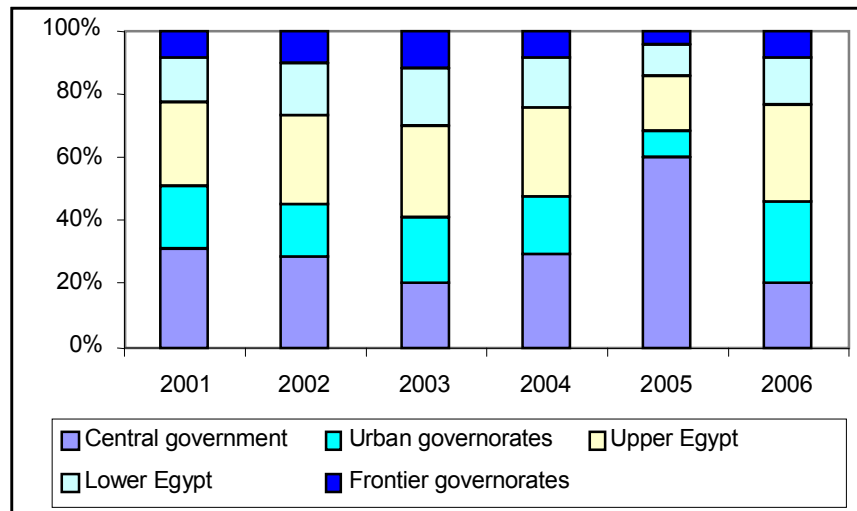
On the other hand, the sectors receiving the lowest rates of development assistance were construction, fishing, and commodity aid with negative growth rates of -100% , -100% and -97% respectively.

2.4 Geographical allocation of ODA

The geographical allocation of development assistance among regions in Egypt is a major criterion in assessing the extent of benefit of underdeveloped geographical locations from flows of development assistance.

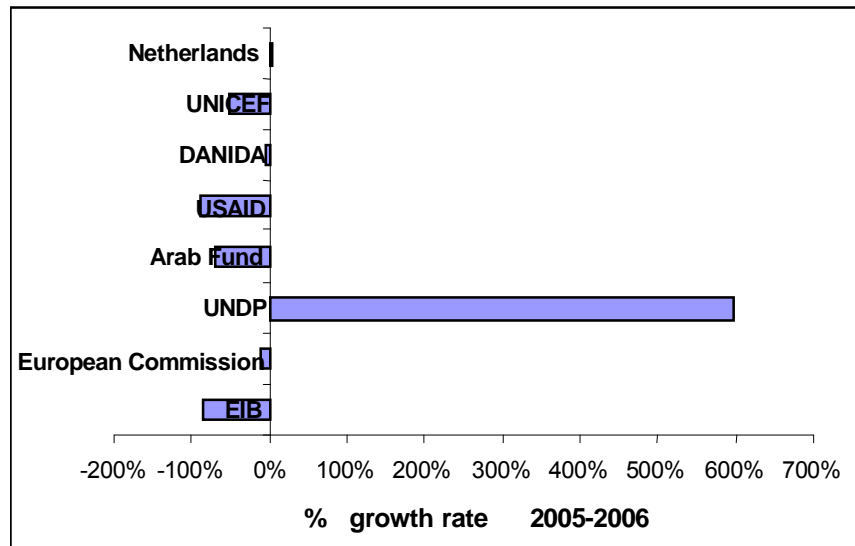
The decline in total 2006 disbursements had an extended impact on the geographical allocation of assistance, as illustrated in figure 2.5. All geographical locations witnessed an upward trend except for the central government, which unexpectedly declined remarkably in terms of annual disbursements. The central government's disbursement share declined by a negative growth rate of -78% from 2005 to 2006.

Figure 2.5: Sectoral allocation of annual disbursements, 2001-2006



The chief development partners attributing to the decline in central government disbursements were the EIB, European Commission, Arab Fund and USAID, witnessing negative growth rates of -86% , -11% , -69% , and -88% respectively, as illustrated below in figure 2.6. These growth rates imposed multiplier effects as they are correlated with relatively high weights. They acquired 42%, 15%, 10%, and 10% respectively of total annual central government disbursements.

Figure 2.6: Development partners and growth rate of disbursements directed to central government



On the other hand, all Egyptian regions have encountered increased flows of development assistance, especially the urban governorates in Egypt, which have witnessed an increase of almost double the level in 2005 (95% from 2005 to 2006), with the highest growth rate reported in the governorate of Suez. The vast increase directed to this region was caused by the increase in the number of active development projects from 2005 to 2006. Both frontier and Upper Egypt disbursements increased by almost the same growth rates, 20% and 19% respectively. Lower Egypt was the only area experiencing a slight decline of 5%. The restructuring of geographical distribution towards increased decentralization represents a major shift of disbursements from the central government to the rest of the regions, especially the regions suffering from developmental gaps: Upper Egypt and the frontier governorates.

The cutbacks in central government project disbursements have extended negative impacts on the economic sectors targeted. Almost all the economic sectors targeted by central government projects witnessed a decline in total 2006 disbursements, specifically the energy generation and environment sectors.

The main economic sectors targeted in the urban governorates associated with the previously mentioned increases were energy supply and generation, industry, transport and storage, and education, constituting 37%, 8%, and 8% respectively of total urban region assistance. Not only did they acquire the biggest shares of the urban governorates, but also witnessed the highest growth rates: 480%, 129%, 4% and 128%, respectively.

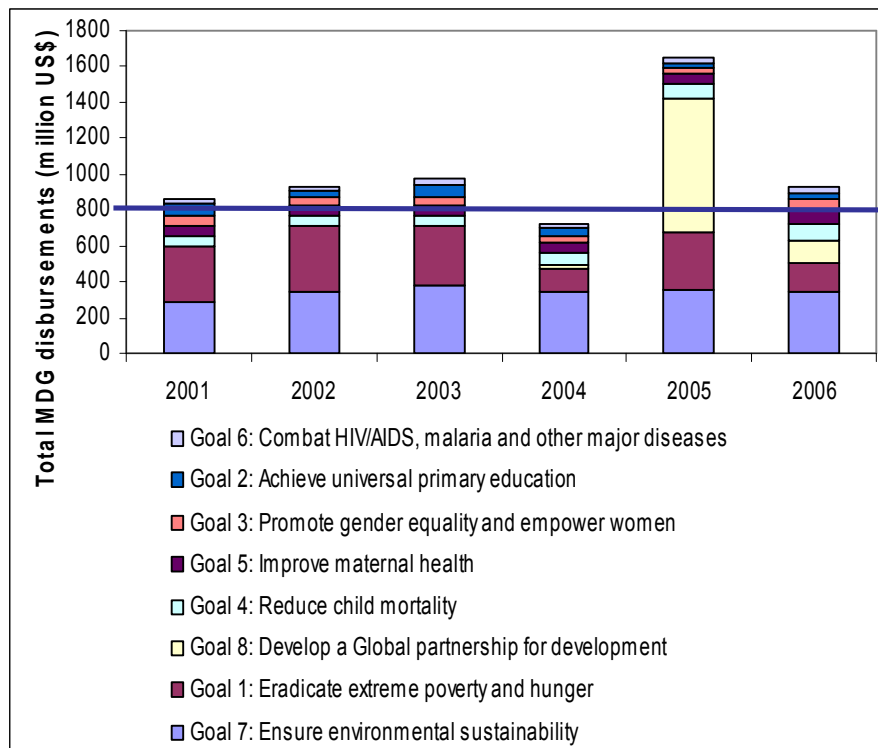
2.5 Progress of MDGs

Development assistance targeting achievement of the MDGs by 2015 is a major pillar along with exerted governmental efforts in improving human development standards in

Egypt. Total MDGs disbursements have declined as an expected result of the slowdown in total 2006 development assistance. Figure 2.7 illustrates more on the breakdown and progress of each goal, showing a stable flow of development assistance to achieving the environmental sustainability goal and eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, with constant flows of total disbursements received from 2001 to 2006. The rest of the goals have been affected negatively by the overall slowdown in total development assistance and collectively witnessed a remarkable decline. Apparently, developing global partnership for development (goal 8) has been the most affected as the disbursements declined by almost 80% from the level in 2005.

The average MDG disbursements during the six years under study could be drawn at a level of USD 800 million. This average level excluded the outlier peak observed in 2005, as illustrated in figure 2.7. Again the trend emphasizes that the incline in 2005 was an exceptional peak and the level in 2006 is close to the average line of annual disbursements.

Figure 2.7: Total disbursements targeting MDGs



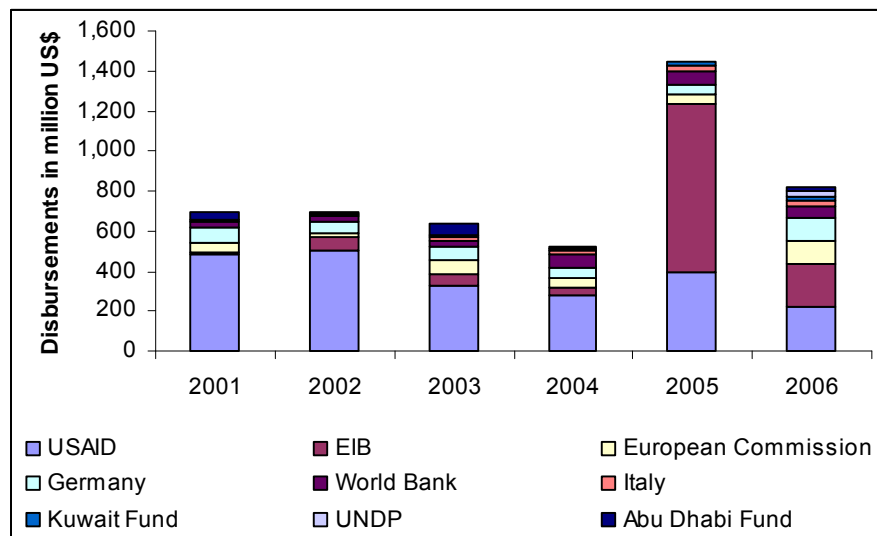
Average line= USD 800 million

As the EIB was the main contributor to the increase in total development assistance and MDGs disbursements in 2005, it was the main cause of the dramatic decline that took place in total 2006 MDG disbursements, and specifically goal 7: ensuring environmental

sustainability. Half of the EIB funded development projects supporting MDG 7 have not disbursed in 2006, thus causing a massive decline.

Excluding the 2005 peak, total 2006 MDGs disbursements have recorded an increase compared to the 2004 level and to the average level, correlated with the expanded development assistance flows coming from the European Commission and Germany. USAID remains one of the dominant development partners supporting the MDGs, despite the gradual slowdown in annual disbursements. The EIB and EC have been allocating significantly increased assistance to meeting MDGs, which would transform the structure of MDGs from non-debt to debt finance.

Figure 2.8: Development of top development partners targeting MDGs



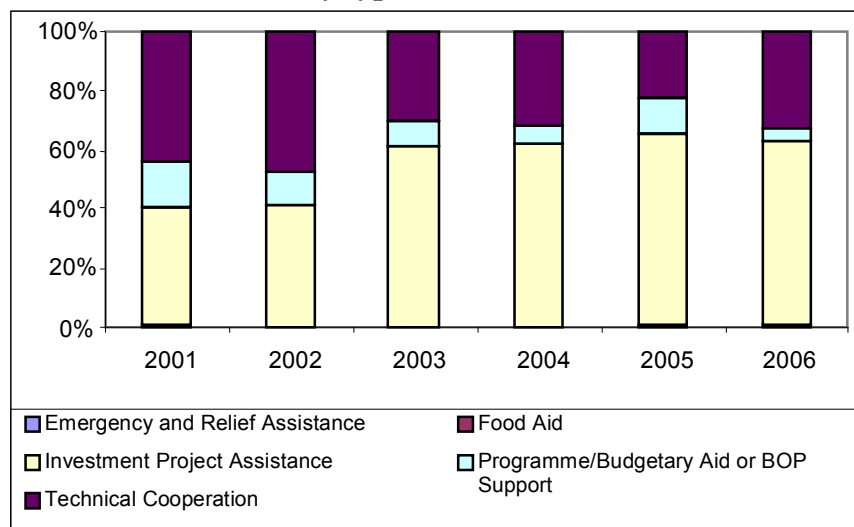
2.6 ODA by type of assistance

The Ministry of International Cooperation has been authorized to negotiate effective and efficient sources of development assistance, including choosing between the different types of assistance. The development of assistance by type during the time interval 2001 to 2006 is illustrated in figure 2.8, indicating the dominance of two major types of assistance: investment project assistance and technical cooperation acquiring 56% and 34% respectively. A minimal share of total development assistance was implemented through direct programme/budgetary aid or BOP support, food aid and emergency and relief assistance; 10%, 0.32%, and 0.07% respectively.

The percentage share of the investment project assistance has been almost stable over the last two years, but on a nominal level total disbursements have gone down slightly. During the timeframe under study, the overall progress of investment project assistance disbursements has followed an inclining trend. This evolution meets an essential priority of the Egyptian economy. On the other hand, development partners have successfully

aligned with Egyptian priorities by setting increased allocations of investment project assistance.

Figure 2.9: ODA disbursements by type of assistance



On the other hand, the share of total technical assistance has moderately increased from 2005 to 2006, but total technical cooperation development assistance has declined by a negative growth rate of -6% since 2001. The overall development of technical assistance from 2001 to 2006 has been declining on average in both percentage share and in absolute figures, aligning with national priorities and preferences in lowering the current position of technical cooperation flows.

2.7 Type of assistance and main geographical locations

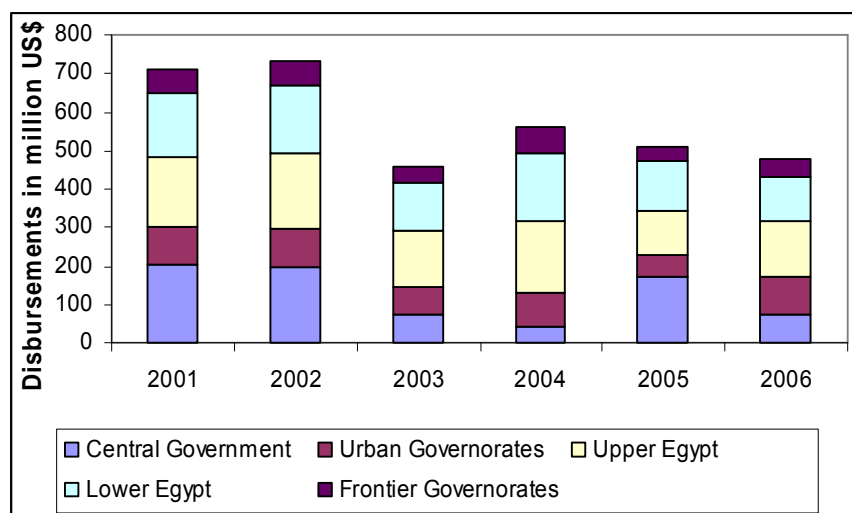
The geographical distribution of investment projects among Egyptian regions is of high importance to ensure the best utilization and distribution of investments to underdeveloped regions experiencing investment gaps. Egyptian territories vary in development standards and in levels of hosting infrastructure and investment projects. Figure 2.10 illustrates the allocation of investment project assistance by geographic regions, showing an even distribution of investments in terms of disbursements in 2006 and the shrinking magnitude of the central government share, which still acquires, on average, half of total development assistance.

All regions have received increasing flows of investment assistance since 2001. The highest investment assistance allocations were given to Upper Egypt and the urban governorates; following an increasing trend in receiving investment-based disbursement assistance as illustrated in table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Average percentage weight of investment based disbursements by region

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Average % weight
Central Government	9%	20%	21%	74%	152%	28%	51%
Urban Governorates	31%	16%	30%	27%	17%	39%	27%
Upper Egypt	30%	29%	42%	39%	34%	38%	35%
Lower Egypt	21%	21%	32%	22%	22%	27%	24%
Frontier Governorates	9%	12%	21%	7%	9%	11%	11%

On the other hand, total technical assistance has been following a declining trend since 2001, aligning with national policy, which tends to substitute more technical assistance with investment-based projects. Technical assistance is evenly distributed among Egyptian territories as illustrated in figure 2.11. The lowest shares of total technical assistance were dedicated to the frontier governorates and central government.

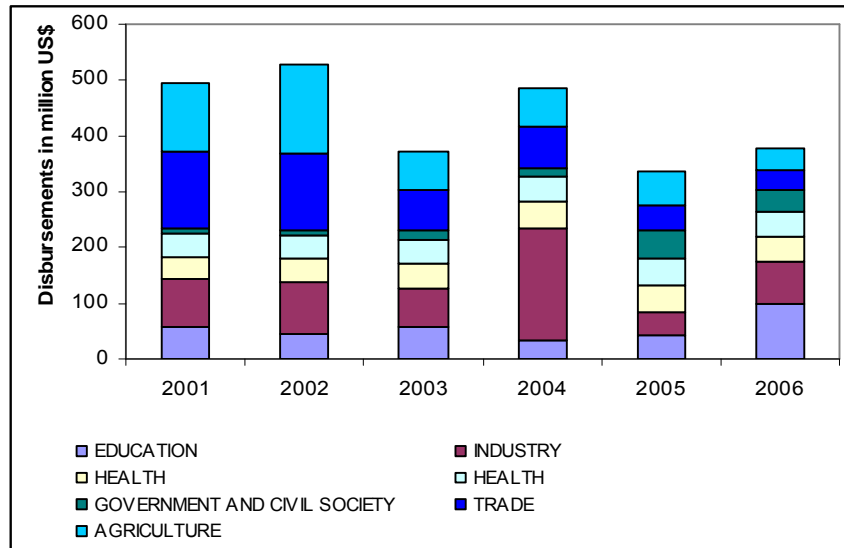
Figure 2.10: Total technical assistance by geographical locations

2.8 Type of assistance by sectoral allocation

In a parallel attempt, it is also vital to present the beneficiary sectors according to the different types of assistance. The figure below (2.12) illustrates the major economic sectors employing technical assistance projects. On average, the major beneficiary economic sectors receiving technical assistance and capacity building were trade,

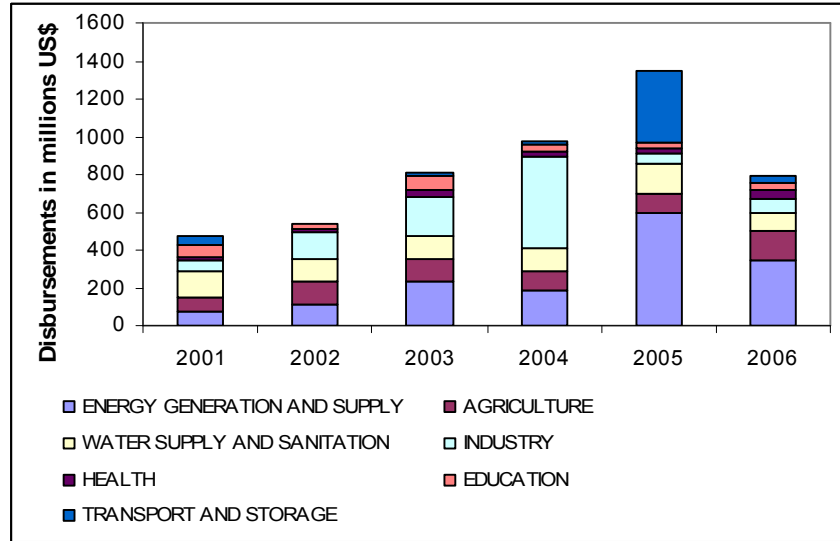
agriculture, and industry, receiving an average share of 15%, 15%, and 16% respectively, from 2001 to 2006.

Figure 2.11: Sectoral allocation of technical assistance



The top beneficiary economic sectors deploying investment assistance projects are illustrated in figure 2.13, with the energy generation, industry, water supply, and agriculture sectors attaining an average of 27%, 17%, 13%, and 11% respectively of total investment assistance from 2001 to 2006. These sectors are categorized as capital and investment intensive. The share of total investment assistance has been increasing since 2001. This incline strengthens the investment and infrastructure base in Egypt, especially those sectors hosting the highest investment shares, which improves Egypt's position in terms of infrastructure, therefore increasing the attractiveness of the country to increased flow of foreign direct investment and to increased establishment of private businesses and Small and Medium-Size Enterprises (SMEs).

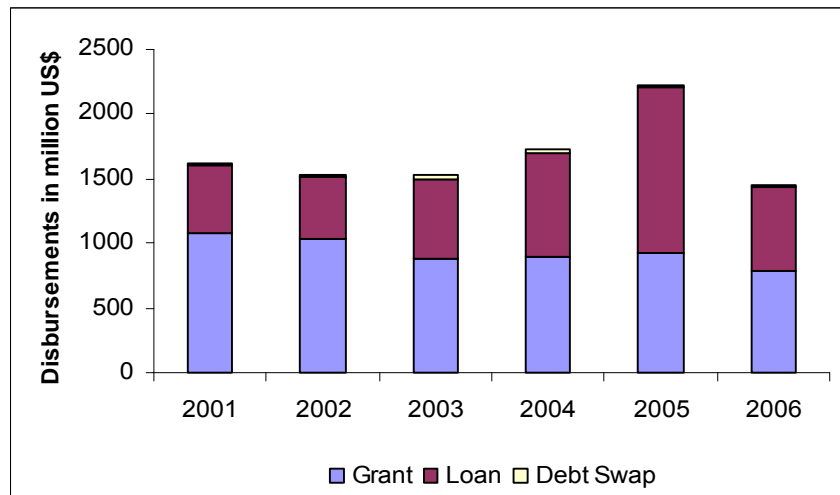
Figure 2.12: Sectoral allocation of investment project assistance



2-9 ODA by terms of assistance

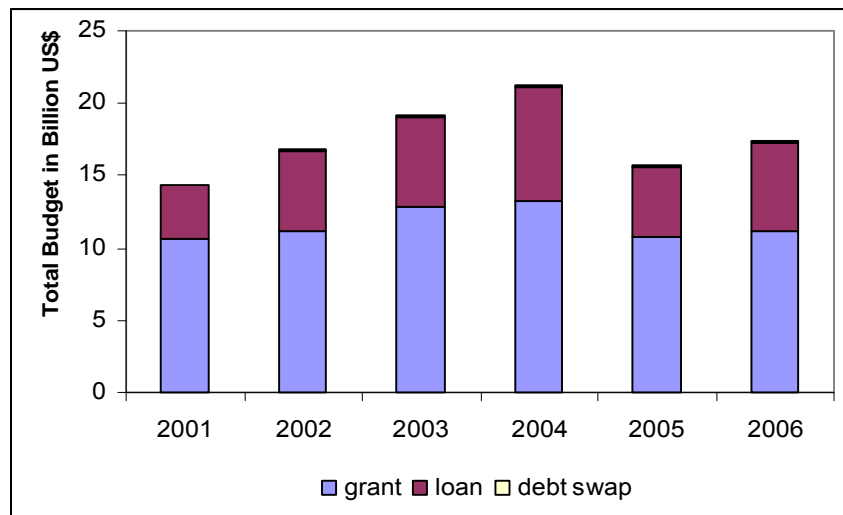
Monitoring the leverage ratio of debt to grant and debt burden of Egypt is a critical issue in aid management and to the macro economic performance program. In reference to the presidential decree issued in 2004, the annual ceiling of loan-based protocols was set at approximately USD 100 million annually. Accordingly, monitoring the annual disbursements and total budget of loan-based assistance and the development of loan to grant ratio is vital for policymakers; the figures 2.14 and 2.15 serve to illustrate the development of loans to grants ratio.

Figure 2.13: Total disbursements by terms of assistance



The loan-based assistance share has been following a declining trend in absolute and relative terms to total development assistance; on the other hand more grant-based assistance projects were implemented, as illustrated in figures 2.14 and 2.15. The grant to loan ratio in terms of total budgets committed by development partners took on a pattern similar to the disbursements pattern, reflecting an acceptable delivery rate of disbursements. The debt relief instrument, *debt to aid swap*, gained increasing importance in terms of total disbursements from 2001 to 2004, but since 2004 the debt swap share has been following a diminishing trend. A drop in the number of debt swap projects caused the decline in the debt swap share, with the number of projects going from 82 in 2003 to 62 in 2006. Italy and Switzerland are the main development partners still dominating the debt swap projects. In terms of budget, the debt swap share has been close to nil in comparison to the other terms of assistance, as demonstrated in figure 2.15.

Figure 2.14: Total budgets allocated by terms of assistance



2.10 Conditions of contracted concessional loans

An overview of conditions affiliated with the signed and implemented loan protocols is a necessity for policymakers. These conditions are negotiated between the GoE and development partners and influence the value of debt burden and payment procedures. The applied interest rates, amortization period, and grace period were used as indicators to help assess the conditions and features of provided concessional loans to Egypt. As interest rates decrease and the amortization and grace periods increase, the debt burden and the payment procedures and conditions improve.

Table 2.2 summarizes the previously mentioned indicators of implemented loan protocols by development partners. Germany and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), as reported in the survey, offered the lowest fixed interest rates to Egypt from

2001 to 2006 in comparison to the rest of the development partners, while Italy and Spain applied the lowest variable interest rates during the same timeframe.

EIB was the only development partner applying unspecified interest rates, offering Egypt the freedom to apply the lowest interest rates and choose between variable and fixed rates at different time intervals. This makes EIB not comparable to other development partners.

Applied amortization and grace periods are among the main principles determining the extent to which a loan is concessional. As these periods increase, the relieving impact on the recipient country in terms of payback procedures rises. Accordingly, the same table presents several ranges of amortization and grace periods provided by development partners.

Negotiated amortization and grace periods are instruments that could play effective roles in increasing or decreasing the payment burden of indebted countries. The longer these periods get, especially the amortization period, the better the payment situation is for the indebted countries, as the real value of money and currencies devalue over time. Therefore, the periods provided by development partners are to be appreciated when assessing the general conditions that rule debts and payment procedures. Italy and Germany provided the longest amortization periods of 30 and 40 years respectively. Another criterion of lesser importance, but still significant in assessing debt payment conditions, is the duration of the grace period. The longest grace periods were offered again by Italy, Abu Dhabi Fund for Development, and Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) of 13, 8, and 8 years respectively.

The possession of a comprehensive database related to managing debts and debt conditions is crucial to the Ministry of International Cooperation. The ministry should be updated with all necessary information and data related to managing debts and interest payment.

Table 2.2: Conditions provided by development partners, %, 2001-2006

Development Partners	Fixed Applied Interest Rate (%)		Variable Applied Interest Rate (%)		Amortization Period (years)	Grace Period (years)
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum		
Abu Dhabi Fund	2.5	2.5			17	8
African Development Bank	3	3			18	5
Arab Fund	3	4			18	5
Arab Monetary Fund	4.5	4.99			5	2.5
CHINA	2	2			15	5
EIB	...	...	...	...	12	4
FAO	2.55	2.55			15	5
France	3	3			19	4
Germany	0.75	0.75			40	4
IFAD	0.75	0.75	2.55	2.55	25	7.5
Islamic Development Bank	2.5	6.5			12	3
Italy	2.55	2.55	0.3	1	39	13
JBIC			1.5	1.8	31	8
Kuwait Fund			2	4	23	5
OPEC Fund			2.25	3	20	5
Saudi Fund			2	2.5	20	5
Spain			0.3	4	21	7
Switzerland			1.58	2.5	6	3
World Bank	0.55	11	0.75	0.75	22	6

The interest rates, grace, and amortization periods in the table are averages of the correspondent values by project.

... EIB has provided unspecified interest rates, leaving it open to the recipient country to apply either.

Source: DECODE, Ministry of International Cooperation, 2006.

2.11 Tied and untied aid

Most bilateral development partners tie some of their aid, requiring recipients to spend the money on goods and services from the development partner's home country. This reduces the recipient governments' freedom to purchase and benefit from the best and most competitive deals. A literature survey² found that tying aid raised the cost of aid projects by approximately 15 to 30%. This suggests that tying reduces the value of aid by 13 to 23%.

DAC statistics classify aid commitments into three tying status categories: untied, tied, and partially untied. Partially untied aid comes with restrictions, but ones that are looser than those of tied aid. By definition, partially untied aid is subject to the restriction that it must be spent on goods and services from the development partner nation *or* developing countries, or else is restricted to be spent only on goods and services from developing countries. Tied aid is discounted by 20% (a round number in the 13–23% range) and partially untied aid by 10%. No attempt is made to account for unreported, informal de facto tying that may often occur within long-term relationships between donors and recipients.

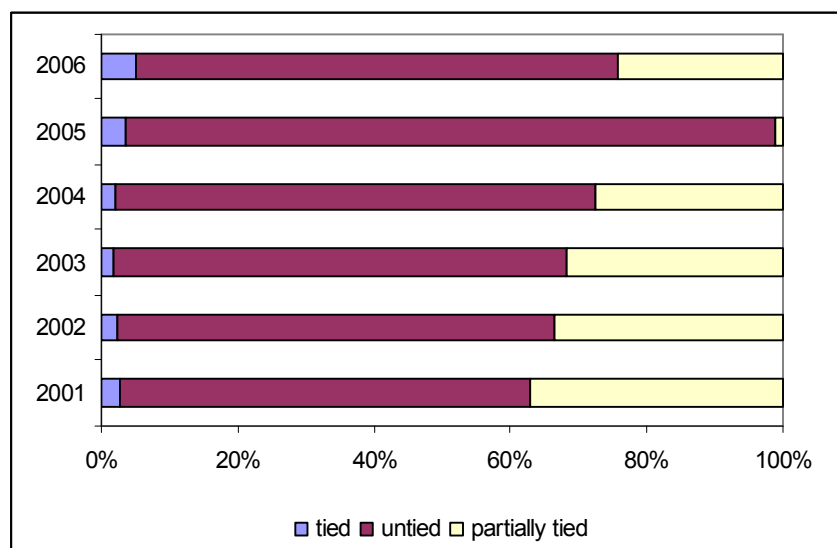
Monitoring the progress of tied and untied shares to total development assistance as per the Paris Declaration concerning monitoring indicators generally increases aid effectiveness by reducing transaction costs for partner countries and improving country ownership and alignment. DAC donors are expected to continue to make progress on untying development assistance as encouraged by the 2001 DAC Recommendation on Untying Official Development Assistance to the Least Developed Countries.³

The Ministry of International Cooperation started requesting qualitative feedback on the status of untied and tied aid in 2006 on all ongoing projects from surveyed development partners; i.e. the status of all ongoing projects since 2001 were reported. This variable also feeds into fulfilling one of the Paris Declaration survey indicators, which requires annual tracking and monitoring to ensure gradual improvements in the untied component. Outcomes of the survey concerning tied and untied aid shares are illustrated in figures 2.16 and 2.17, in terms of total budget and in terms of disbursements. USAID was the only development partner that did not give feedback on this information.

² Roodman, David, *An Index of Donor Performance*, Center for Global Development, November 2006.

³ www.oecd.org

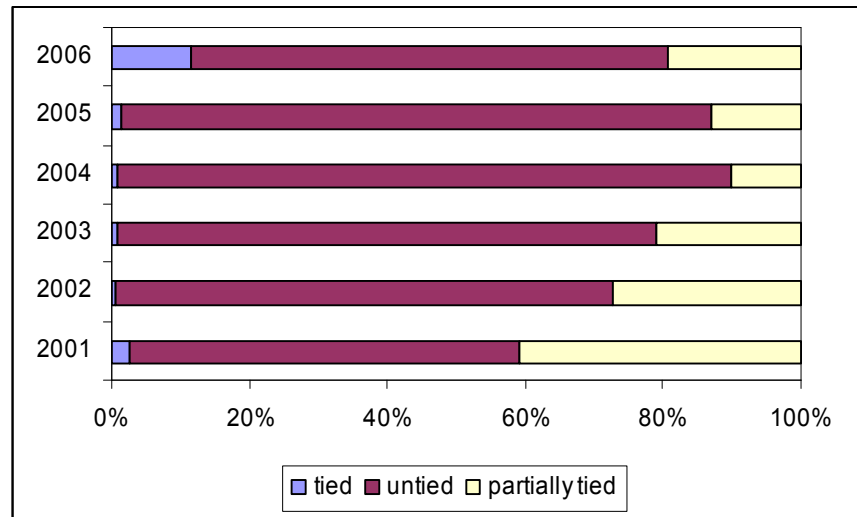
Figure 2.15: Composition of total budget by tied, untied, and partially tied assistance, %



Note: Excluding USAID

Figure 2.16 demonstrates the dominance of untied budgets of development assistance from 2001 to 2006, indicating the presence of sustained negotiation efforts to increase the share of untied aid. The dominance of the untied aid component also reflects an enhancement in the alignment and harmonization of development assistance and compliance with one of the Paris Declaration indicators, monitoring the alignment performance. The share of untied aid is an important development indicator. It is also one of the indicators associated with measuring progress on the MDGs and on aid effectiveness. More on the new entry variable can be found in the DECODE database.

The structure of development assistance by tied and untied aid in terms of disbursements is also illustrated to ensure an appropriate delivery rate of disbursements versus the committed budgets. Figure 2.17 illustrates the distribution of annual disbursements by tied, partially, and untied aid. The pattern of tied and untied aid in terms of allocated budgets was similar to the pattern followed by disbursements, ensuring an acceptable delivery rate of disbursements to commitments.

Figure 2.16: Annual disbursements by untied, tied, and partially tied assistance

NOTE: Excluding USAID.

The average percentage of untied aid disbursements to total reported aid reached approximately 70% during 2001 to 2006, again enhancing aid alignment to Egyptian national priorities and international requirements. The outcomes illustrated in the above figures are a product of negotiations conducted between the GoE and development partners.

The development partners responsible for producing the current pattern of development assistance of tied and untied aid are illustrated in table 2.3, ranking the top development partners providing untied aid in terms of disbursements from 2001 to 2006. As USAID did not respond to the survey, it does not appear in the table below.

Table 2.3: Annual ranking of development partners providing untied aid, in disbursements (2001-2006)

Development Partners	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
EIB	9,672,577	8,393,128	135,388,895	44,536,513	8,958,664	255,771,376
DANIDA	146,376	1,288,772	2,841,963	173,628	16,983,919	15,782,274
Kuwait Fund	372,233	13,864,125	393,333		1,816,493	5,136,134
UNDP	4,483,364	277,169	627,197	1,662,545	93,216	3,826,812
CIDA	1,295,795	9,993,869	975,795	17,966	13,921,932	1,283,131
UNICEF		26,535	12,467	276,336	1,425,885	922,149
Arab Fund						277,586
JICA						178,276
Italy	537,365					155,788
Spain	25,434	532,984	751,143	744,677	431,970	123,948
Abu Dhabi Fund	4,621	42,799	819,199	2,541,859	4,737,561	3,129
Japan				2,294		84
Switzerland		1,914,894	14,747			
Total of Untied Aid	16,537,766	36,334,276	141,824,740	49,955,818	48,369,640	283,460,688

NOTE: USAID is not included.

Source: DECODE, Ministry of International Cooperation, 2006.

The development partners providing untied aid were mainly the European Commission member states and organizations, EIB, the Netherlands, DANIDA, Italy, and Spain. Total untied development assistance has increased substantially from USD 16 million to USD 283 million, mainly provided by EIB. This pattern matches the rising debate on untying aid in the European Commission. Development partners in the European Union agreed to untie some aid categories to least developed countries (LDCs). Despite the slow progress in implementing the DAC agreement and its limited scope, it remains the only multilateral deal to untie aid.

Table 2.4: Annual ranking of development partners providing tied aid, in disbursements (2001-2006)

Development Partners	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
European Commission						39,421,734
Japan				1,885,978	1,514,635	8,474,138
Italy	3,458					1,867,254
UNFPA	13,944	4,451	1,596,576	2,298,494		277,756
Switzerland	24,675	1,614,297	1,755,555	6,164	1,964,523	133,776
Total Tied Aid	42,076.51	1,618,748	3,352,131	4,190,637	3,479,158	50,174,657

On the other hand, development partners involved in providing tied aid are detailed in table 2.4. The nominal value of tied aid assistance has increased, but remains insignificant in comparison to the share of untied development assistance. Unexpectedly, the European Commission appeared to be the major contributor to the tied aid share, specifically in 2006. European Union (EU) member states and agencies are expected to shift development assistance from tied to untied aid as per the agreement encouraging untied aid.

Aligning ODA to National Priorities

3.1 Introduction

This part of the report builds on the 2005 DCR, which monitored and assessed the extent of ODA's alignment with the national agenda adopted by the GoE in 2004. The reform and modernization of the banking sector has been set as one of the seven policy actions to boost the economy and improve living standards in Egypt. This sector will be tackled in this year's report. Contributions of the operating development partners in this sector will be presented and assessed to measure the extent of their alignment with the current national agenda.

A country's financial system plays a central role in the process of economic development. The banking system is one of the major contributors to the strength of the development process. Investing in banking IT, resource optimization, and information security are among the new concerns that have recently emerged for banks globally.

Chapter three will be presenting the major steps and strategies taken by the GoE in modernizing and advancing the banking sector and the progress achieved by this sector by highlighting selective banking and financial indicators. Most importantly, it demonstrates the current contributions of ODA to the modernization process.

3.2 The banking sector in Egypt

The banking sector consists of commercial banks, which include local and non-local banks. It also includes specialized banks and financial institutions operating in the fields of investment and credit for industry, agriculture, housing, and rural development. In addition, there are branches affiliated to these banks and institutions. Reforming and advancing this sector would lead to higher rates of economic growth. This mechanism is achieved mainly through the role of the banking sector in mobilizing more savings and channeling them to better investment allocation. This, in turn, would lead to higher productivity and more capital accumulation. To achieve these results, an efficient banking system, prudential controls, and a friendly, non-distorted macroeconomic framework are required.

In September 2004, according to the National Democratic Party's agenda, the newly appointed reform-oriented government endorsed a comprehensive reform program. The Financial Sector Reform Program was to be implemented over the period of 2005–2008 and aims at developing a market-based, efficient, competitive, and sound financial system. The main pillars of this program include consolidation of the banking system by reducing the number of operating banks; full divestiture of state-owned bank shares in joint-venture banks; and the privatization of the fourth largest state-owned commercial bank: the Bank of Alexandria. The program also includes the operational and institutional

restructuring of the remaining three state-owned banks in order to operate on a commercially viable basis in an increasingly open and competitive market. Underpinning the whole program is a major effort aimed at strengthening the regulatory capacity and supervisory apparatus. An integral component of the strategy is to promote information quality and market discipline by upgrading accounting, auditing, and reporting by financial institutions to international standards. The program represents the most far-reaching, substantive, and comprehensive drive towards financial sector strengthening to have been launched so far in Egypt.

The program can be summarized in the following points:

1. Modernizing and reforming the banking sector¹⁶

- Commencing the financial and administrative restructuring procedures of the banks in 2005/2008.
- Encouraging more bank mergers.
- Activating the electronic signature law in the banking sector.

2. Developing the mechanisms of informal finance and providing the required finance to the production and services sectors

- Restructuring the insurance sector and investing its activities.
- Promoting the stock market by providing adequate finance.
- Activating mortgage finance.
- Establishing venture capital funds and activating the companies providing such types of finance.

Significant progress has been made in the implementation of the reforms envisioned through a series of acquisitions, mergers, and revoking of licenses of non-compliant banks. The number of banks and branches of foreign banks went from 57 to 43 as of June 2006, and is expected to reach 37 by 2007.¹⁷ This banking consolidation policy seeks to create banks with the necessary economic scale to expand the range of financial services and bank networks, which will ultimately enhance competition. In terms of public sector shares in joint venture banks, 12 out of 17 holdings were divested as of June 2006, and the government is actively pursuing the privatization of Bank of Alexandria.

On May 2006, Fitch Ratings affirmed Egypt's foreign currency Issuer Default Rating (IDR) at 'BB+' and local currency IDR at 'BBB,' both with stable outlooks. At the same time, the short-term rating and the Country Ceiling are affirmed at 'B' and 'BB+,' respectively.¹⁸

Fitch attributes these results to the impressive progress Egypt has made in economic reform and in maintaining a strong external position. Fitch outlines some of the positive economic trends that have supported the country's current status:

¹⁶ www.ndp.org.eg

¹⁷ www.cbe.org.eg

¹⁸ *Economic News Bulletin*, Ministry of Finance, 2006.

- The 6% real GDP growth is absorbing unemployment.
- Privatization has progressed rapidly, enhancing the government's credibility with investors.
- Foreign direct investment has increased five fold.
- International reserves witnessed a sharp upsurge due to high net capital inflows and a current account surplus.

These achievements are a result of Egypt's ambitious reform program launched in July 2004 along with the appointment of a new cabinet. The report also commended the country's continued efforts in addressing longstanding structural problems by undertaking successful tax and customs reform programs.

The year 2005/06 witnessed the restructuring of some banking entities and the encouragement of union operations. This restructuring came about after the identification of issued and paid capital as not less than the EGP 500 million required to establish strong banking entities capable of local and world competition. Such policies resulted in the rise of the value of foreign currency deposits, which reached USD 26.7 billion, as well as an increase in net international reserves of the Central Bank to USD 21.89 billion.

Moreover, total deposits in local currencies in the banking sector almost doubled from 2001 to 2006, while the deposits in foreign currencies almost tripled during the same time interval, as demonstrated in table 3.1. The central bank policies and the financial macro policies have succeeded collaboratively in increasing the capacity of local and foreign currencies and therefore strengthening the financial lending capabilities of the banking sector. Applied interest rates did not change during the period under study. Therefore, all the growth in local and foreign currency deposits can be attributed to the improvement in the financial, economic, and business climate in Egypt.

The majority of local and foreign currency deposits were sourced from unspecified economic sectors, indicating an improvement in the performance of the majority of all economic sectors in Egypt.

Table 3.1: Selective indicators on the banking system, million EGP, %, (2000-2006)

End of June	Average	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	1991 -1999							
Total Deposits	161,956	260,429	291,224	340,868	403,145	461,697	519,649	568,841
Local Currency Deposits	114,029	199,619	218,237	250,106	278,180	310,870	369,067	401,143
Unclassified sectors	83,329	152,028	173,122	200,750	228,782	252,058	303,625	327,987
Services	11,585	19,008	19,108	20,644	22,416	28,487	31,915	38,245
Industry	11,238	15,359	14,545	15,984	15,054	17,325	19,239	19,903
Trade	6,001	10,435	9,160	10,493	9,879	10,520	11,740	12,793
Agriculture	1,876	2,789	2,302	2,235	2,049	2,480	2,548	2,215
Foreign Currency Deposits	47,927	60,810	72,987	90,762	124,965	150,827	150,582	167,698
Unclassified sectors	33,648	42,373	50,818	66,687	93,528	113,078	110,395	118,832
Services	5,565	7,345	8,226	8,996	12,772	15,306	17,499	21,602
Industry	6,033	7,178	9,121	9,582	12,193	14,718	15,274	18,159
Trade	2,517	3,587	4,497	5,071	5,914	7,258	6,583	8,250
Agriculture	164	327	325	426	558	467	831	855
Average interest rates in banks on one year or less maturity loans		13.43	13.4	13.68	13.4	13.39	12.73	13.43

Source: Central Bank of Egypt. www.cbe.org.eg

3.3 The insurance sector

Insurance benefits society by allowing individuals to share the risks faced by others. It also serves many other important economic and societal functions, as well as providing the capital through contractual savings that communities need to quickly rebuild and recover economically. Moreover, insurance can play an important role in the overall strategic planning process. In the context of a long-term strategy, life insurance proceeds, for example, can be used to “equalize” legacies among active and non-active members of the next generation. The Egyptian Ministry of Investment is aware of the importance of the insurance sector. Therefore, the ministry is working to improve the legislative and administrative structure of the sector.

In addition, steps are being taken to restructure the sector and implement the privatization programs for insurance and reinsurance companies. This will increase the sector’s attractiveness for savings and investments, especially long-term ones. For this purpose, a reform strategy to develop the sector and its funds has been formulated. The government of Egypt regulates the insurance sector at large. It sets the overall targets and policies designed to promote and develop the sector. The Egyptian Insurance Supervisory Authority (EISA) is charged with overseeing the solvency of insurance.

Shareholders’ rights in insurance companies amounted to EGP 3.653 billion in Q2 FY 2005/06 compared to EGP 3.127 billion in Q2 FY 2004/05, up by 16.8%. Policyholders’ rights in insurance companies amounted to EGP 13.172 billion in Q2 FY 2005/06 compared to EGP 12.468 billion in Q2 FY 2004/05, up by 5.6%.

The insurance companies’ total assets amounted to EGP 21.004 billion in Q2 FY 2005/06 compared to EGP 19.894 billion in Q2 FY 2004/05, up by 5.6%. On the other hand, the insurance companies’ total investments amounted to EGP 17.499 billion in Q2 FY 2005/06 compared to EGP 16.059 billion in Q2 FY 2004/05, up by 5.6%.

Egypt is categorized as a small-sized national market for non-life insurance where premiums are growing modestly. However, much of the growth is accounted for by a growing economy: non-life penetration is definitely not changing quickly. Egypt is also experiencing modestly growing premiums, in spite of the rapid growth of population in Egypt, much of the growth is being driven by an increase in life density. In 2006, non-life penetration in Egypt contracted by 0.3%, while life density rose by 9.9% in USD terms.

Total investments in the insurance sector have almost doubled during the timeframe 2001 to 2006, but the sector is in more need of restructuring and expansion. This sector has received almost no ODA during the time interval under study.

Table 3.2 Investments of the insurance sector

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Grand total	141,968	160,273	180,256	202,488	226,248	252,416

Source: Central Bank of Egypt

3.4 ODA and the banking and financial services sector

The DECODE survey relies on the OECD DAC/list for economic sector classification. Accordingly, banking and financial services would cover the following activities:

- **Banking and financial services**
- **Financial policy and administrative management:** Finance sector policy, planning and programs; institution capacity building and advice; financial markets and systems.
- **Monetary institutions:** Central banks.
- **Formal sector financial intermediaries:** All formal sector financial intermediaries; insurance, leasing, venture capital, etc. (except when focused on only one sector).
- **Informal/semi-formal financial intermediaries:** Micro credit, savings and credit co-operatives, etc.
- **Education/training in banking and financial services**

An overview of the evolution of ODA in developing the banking sector is illustrated in figure 3.1, presenting total banking sector disbursements during 2001 to 2006. The overall trend of banking and financial ODA disbursements did not follow the aggregate disbursement pattern from 2001 to 2006. The banking sector reached its peak momentum in 2001 in terms of total development assistance, constituting 24% of total 2001 disbursements, followed by continuous annual declines, reaching an approximate level of 3% in 2006. A pick up in total disbursements took place in 2005 after following a continuous decline. This pick up was linked to the initiation of the financial sector reform program 2005 to 2008.

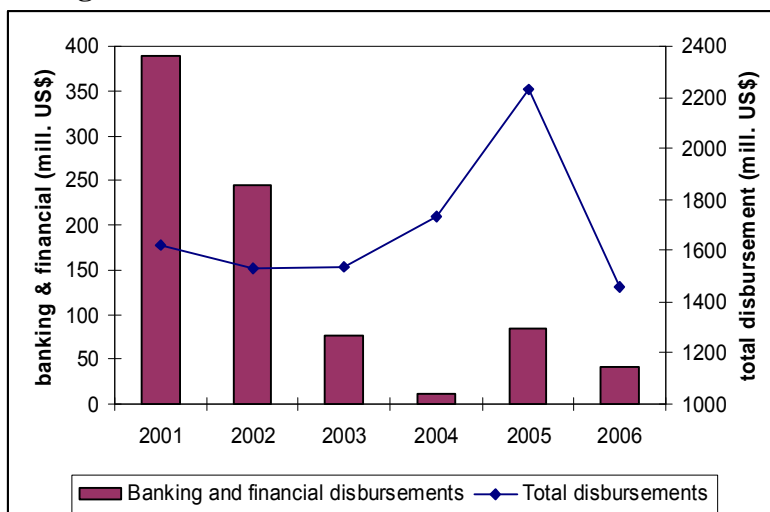
Figure 3.1: Banking and financial services sector vs. total annual disbursements

Table 3.3 details the disaggregation of the banking sector by sub sector. It shows the significant impact the monetary institutions and general banking and financial sub sector reductions had on the overall drop that took place in banking sector disbursements during 2004. Developing the formal intermediary system in Egypt and supporting the institutional capacity building were the top targeted sub sectors by development partners during 2001 to 2006. Apparently, none of the development assistance flows have been allocated to developing the national calibers employed in the banking sector through the implementation of education and training development projects.

Targeting of the informal intermediaries sub sector has been rising in terms of annual disbursements, which increased nine fold since 2001, but continues to constitute a moderate share of total banking sector development. The importance of this sub sector is realized in its direct affect on the lives and incomes of low-income clusters in Egypt through advanced provisions of micro credit and credit cooperatives.

Providing training and education to calibers employed in the banking sector is extremely crucial and one of the keys to success of the sustainable reforming and modernization program of this sector. The modernization program includes intense application of high technology and IT.

Table (3.3): Banking and financial sub sector, (USD Thous.)

Sub Sector	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Formal sector financial intermediaries	11,556	11,986	1,395	34	2,101	17,444
Financial policy and administrative management	66,213	58,788	52,040	6,099	75,002	12,667
Informal/semi-formal financial intermediaries	1,654	2,227	1,289	2,494	2,149	9,955
Monetary institutions	60,988	54,405	14,496	3,048	1,986	1,371
General banking and financial	248,252	117,396	7,535	57	3,028	3

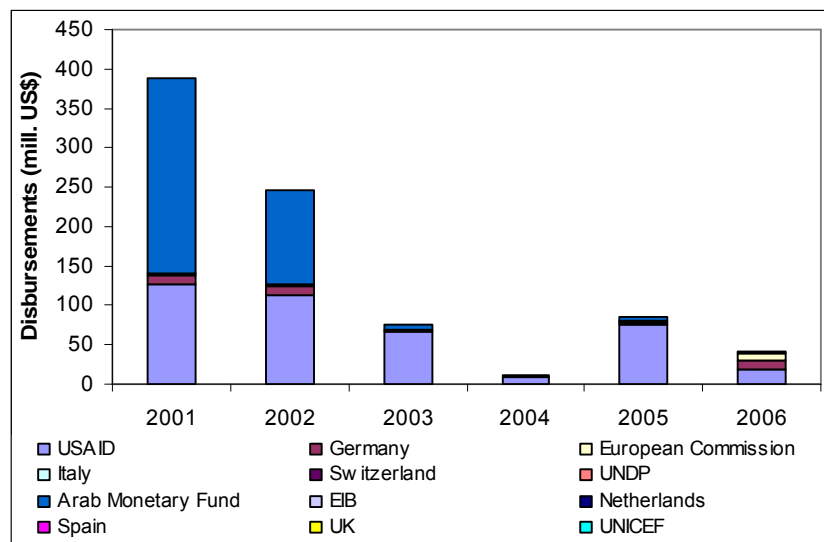
3.5 Development partners and developing the banking sector

The agendas of development partners operating in Egypt appear clearly in the distinctive sectoral development assistance allocations. The main development partners involved in the development of the banking sector during 2001 to 2006 are illustrated in figure 3.2. USAID and the Arab Monetary Fund for Economic Development dominated the field of development of the banking sector.

The annual disbursements provided by the Arab Monetary Fund have been following a trend of withdrawal. Since most of the development assistance is concentrated on projects supporting the Central Bank, and these projects have come to an end, a downward slope was realized. The assistance provided by the Arab Monetary Fund falls under loan-based protocols.

USAID, on the contrary, followed on average a stable but rather declining trend, affected by the phasing out of the Egyptian economy strategy. USAID's contributions are more diverse in terms of supporting several sub sectors in the banking sector, especially developing the formal sector (formal sector financial intermediaries: insurance, leasing, venture capital, etc), the finance sector policy, planning and programs, institution capacity building and advice, and financial markets and systems. USAID's assistance is provided through grant-based protocols.

Figure 3.2: Main development partners and the banking and financial services sector

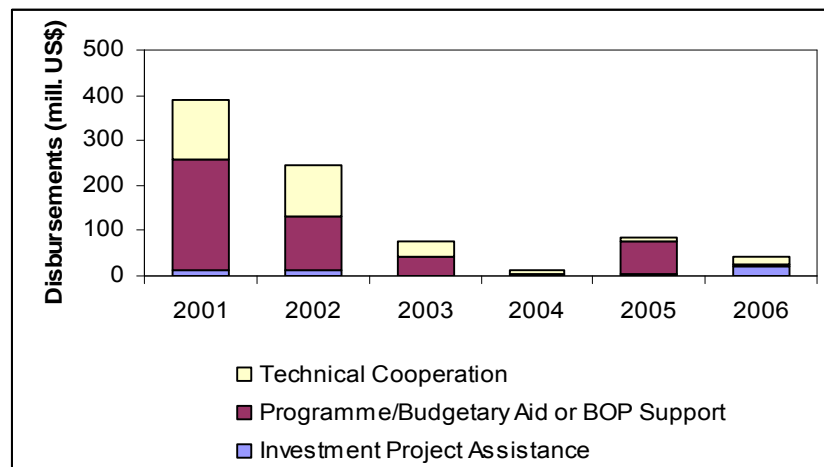


3.6 Banking sector by type of assistance

The types of assistance delivered in the banking sector are demonstrated in figure 3.3, illustrating the existing pattern of implemented types of assistance. The two major types of assistance provided were technical cooperation and programme/budgetary aid or BOP support, with an expected increase in investment-based assistance.

The current reform program includes the implementation of various aspects, including investment-based projects such as providing Information Technology (IT) infrastructure and technical cooperation in the restructuring phase of the banking sector. The upcoming years are expected to realize an increase in the investment assistance share; satisfying the required infrastructural needs of the sector.

Figure 3.3: Banking sector assistance by type of assistance

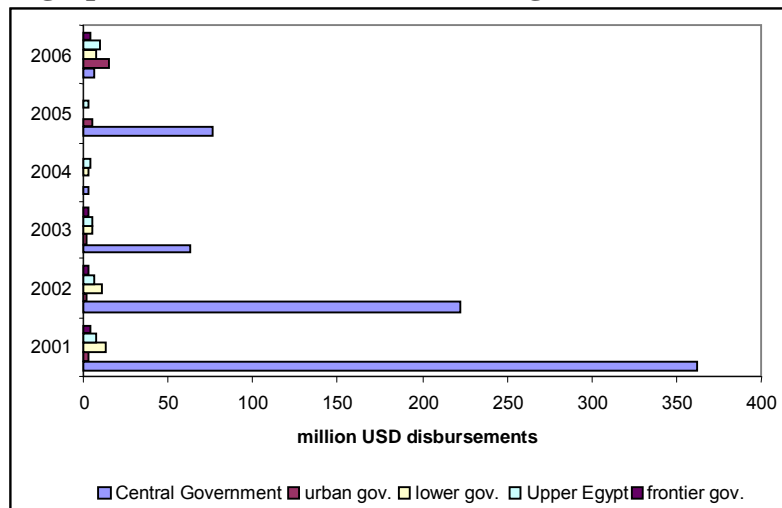


3.7 Geographical allocation of the banking sector ODA

The banking sector assistance geographical allocation is illustrated in figure 3.4. The disbursements of the 38 ongoing projects operating in the banking sector have been heavily located in the central government, with approximately 82% of total cumulative banking sector disbursements during 2001 to 2006 allocated to the central government. The geographical distribution pattern of the banking sector was biased toward the central government until 2005; this pattern has evidently restructured to an evenly distributed pattern in 2006. Although the banking sector received the lowest levels of ODA in 2006, it has been a year of decentralization. Alexandria has unexpectedly witnessed a peak in terms of banking sector disbursements, pushing urban governorates to the top rank of geographical locations.

The peak in Alexandria was caused by large flows of disbursements provided by USAID and European Commission development projects operating in the areas of modernizing and developing the banking and financial sectors. The bias in geographical pattern toward the central government is a rational result, with most of the development projects concentrated in government agencies such as the central bank and correspondent ministries. The decentralization of this sector is beneficial in terms of upgrading and modernizing banks working in different governorates. This would eventually contribute to the interests of private businesses and SMEs concentrated in Upper and Lower Egypt.

Figure 3.4: Geographical allocation of ODA banking sector



In modernizing the informal intermediaries, micro credit, savings, and cooperatives are being developed and expanded. Enhancing this sub sector would enable low-income clusters in society to enhance and improve their lives and income. The informal intermediaries have received moderate flows of ODA. Most of the development assistance was allocated to Upper Egypt governorates, specifically Assyout, Qena, Minya, and Suhag.

Enhancing the banking sector involves a wide range of activities from policy enhancement to development of formal and informal intermediaries. Each activity has its impact on the overall geographical allocation of development assistance. As the policy enhancement sub sector share increases, the central government allocation rises. Enhancing the informal intermediaries would widely increase disbursements among Egyptian governorates.

Main Findings

This report serves as an overview of several economic aspects important to the GoE, covering advancement of the water and sanitation sectors, progress in meeting the GoE preset strategies, with reference to reform of the banking sector; and improvements in the efficiency of allocation and utilization of ODA flows. The main findings can be summarized as follows:

The water and sanitation sectors

- The GoE clearly expresses in the sixth five year plan its commitment to upgrading levels of access to water and sanitation services across different Egyptian regions with special emphasis on developing the sanitation sector and rural areas. Despite the remarkable progress marked in the past two decades, improvements remain to be made.
- ODA have been declining allocations to the water and sanitation sectors in terms of annual disbursements, with increased shares to Upper Egypt and the sanitation sector.
- USAID, Germany, Netherlands and the Arab Fund for Economic Development were the top development partners in the water and sanitation sectors.
- Minimal assistance was allocated to education, training, and capacity building.
- The frontier governorates have been allocated the smallest ODA shares despite suffering serious water and sanitation gaps, specifically in rural areas.
- The distributional pattern by type of assistance followed a 50-50 ratio of technical assistance to investment assistance in the water sector. A minimal share of development assistance was implemented through direct budget support and BOP.
- Almost 70% of the sanitation sector development assistance took the form of investment development assistance, and a minimum of 5% of direct budget support and BOP.

Reforming the banking sector

- Despite the banking sector reform program being one of the GoE's main policy actions, ODA allocated to this sector have been declining, and have concentrated mainly on developing the formal intermediary system in Egypt and supporting institutional capacity building.

- No development assistance has been allocated to developing national calibers employed in the banking sector.
- USAID and the Arab Monetary Fund for Economic Development dominated the field of banking sector reform from 2001 to 2006.
- The dominant types of assistance provided were technical cooperation and programme/budgetary aid or BOP support.

Optimizing ODA allocations

- The year 2006 witnessed a remarkable decline in total disbursements, reaching USD 1.4 billion compared to the peak of USD 2.2 billion in 2005.
- USAID, EIB, the European Commission, World Bank, Germany, the Arab Fund for Development, and Italy are dominant in influencing the overall ODA trends and directions.
- In 2006, for the first time since 2001, there was more decentralization of ODA with less flow to central government and more allocations to other territories, specifically the Upper Egypt, frontier, and urban governorates.
- EIB was the main development partner responsible for the dramatic decline that took place in total 2006 MDGs and total ODA disbursements.
- The six years under study indicate an increasing share of investment project assistance, mainly allocated to the energy generation, agriculture, and industry sectors.
- Loan-based assistance has been declining versus more grant-based assistance. The debt swap share has followed a diminishing trend.
- Concessional loans' conditions: Germany and IFAD offered the lowest levels of average fixed interest rates to Egypt during 2001 to 2006, while Italy and Spain delivered the lowest average variable interest rates. Italy and Germany provided the longest amortization periods.
- Status of untied aid: indicated the dominance of untied aid in terms of development assistance budgets from 2001 to 2006. Untied aid reached an average of 70% of total disbursements from 2001 to 2006. European Commission member states and organizations, EIB, Netherlands, DANIDA, Italy, and Spain were the main providers of untied aid.

Main Recommendations

Based on the main findings mentioned previously, the following recommendations have been formulated addressing policymakers in the GoE and development agencies to enable them to cooperatively design strategies addressing the current gaps hindering the development process in Egypt:

- In developing and modernizing the water and sanitation sectors, additional ODA allocations are recommended with more emphasis directed to the sanitation sector.
- Rural areas in frontier governorates, and Lower and Upper Egypt are still experiencing water and sanitation access gaps. Therefore, development partners are encouraged to implement more water and sanitation projects in these areas.
- More attention should be drawn to education, training, and capacity building in order to sustain an adequate level of maintenance and upgrading.
- USAID's exit strategy and its intense involvement in the water and sanitation sector compel the GoE to negotiate additional resources to bridge the anticipated gap.
- Continuous and sustainable reporting of development partners to the Ministry of International Cooperation on a timely basis is important to maintain efficient issuance of the DCR with a minimal time lag.
- Negotiation of more decentralization efforts by the GoE and development partners is encouraged.
- Upper Egypt remains one of the hottest development assistance recipient areas, but the frontier governorates remain behind in terms of ODA attention. Therefore, in alignment with the national agenda, additional resources should be allocated to the frontier governorates.
- According to the EU agreement on untying aid categories, more untying efforts are expected from EU member states and organizations.
- Almost none of the development assistance flows have targeted development of the insurance sector. Drawing more attention to this sector is highly recommended.
- The banking sector has been receiving declining attention from development partners since 2001. More attention is required to boost the performance of

this sector, with special weight given to developing the capacities of employed calibers.

- Enhancing the informal intermediaries, micro-credit, and cooperative credits is crucial to help eradicate poverty among low-income cluster groups. Diversification of the assistance among Egyptian regions, specifically Lower and Upper Egypt governorates, is also important.

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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. Cofinancing 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/Development Partner - The origin of funds for development assistance (multilateral, bilateral and nongovernmental 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.

Parallel Finance: when development partners source funds to a specific development project without sharing the total budget.

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 of the OECD/DAC list.

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 donorsupplied,

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.

Untied Aid: DAC statistics classify aid commitments into three tying status categories: untied, tied, and partially untied. Partially untied aid comes with restrictions, but ones that are looser than those of tied aid. By definition, partially untied aid is subject to the restriction that it must be spent on goods and services from the development partner nation *or* developing countries,

Annex A

DECODE Database tables

“Tables are sorted in descending order by 2006 disbursements”

Table (A-1) Annual Disbursements and Commitments

(US\$ Million)

Year	Commitments	Disbursements
2001	1,550	1,619
2002	1,770	1,533
2003	951	1,535
2004	2,040	1,734
2005	582	2,228
2006	736	1,457

Table (A-2) Annual Disbursements by Development Partners

(US\$ Million)

Development Partner	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
USAID	777.30	848.16	579.90	515.93	565.56	388.73
EIB	9.67	80.39	135.39	440.54	895.01	255.77
European Commission	62.42	41.71	71.55	187.38	74.40	153.90
World Bank	42.66	65.30	67.30	101.20	149.51	134.39
Germany	88.84	63.23	81.71	57.90	148.64	117.81
Arab Fund	73.95	17.49	56.21	133.98	152.19	77.16
Italy	8.99	17.17	77.24	34.92	29.66	69.08
Kuwait Fund	37.02	13.86	30.90	0.00	18.16	51.36
UNDP	4.48	2.77	6.27	16.63	9.00	38.21
Abu Dhabi Fund	46.20	42.80	81.92	25.40	4.74	31.29
Greece	0.00	0.21	1.33	0.72	2.65	21.57
DANIDA	14.64	12.81	28.52	17.09	16.98	15.78
OPEC Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.08	12.76
Switzerland	10.71	12.66	15.10	8.51	3.90	10.93
CIDA	10.30	9.99	9.08	10.71	13.92	10.51
UNICEF	3.34	2.65	12.47	2.76	14.25	9.02
Japan	20.62	1.22	10.81	26.60	21.91	8.56
IFAD	0.00	0.00	3.36	7.05	0.00	8.29
WFP	6.21	0.00	3.79	2.61	8.69	8.11
Netherlands	19.61	16.55	11.31	9.76	8.05	8.08
CHINA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.39
SIDA	1.11	0.28	0.00	3.82	3.16	5.07
JICA	16.84	14.70	12.24	0.00	7.77	4.77
UNFPA	2.34	0.04	1.70	2.30	0.00	2.71
WHO	1.17	1.22	1.26	1.07	1.11	2.27
Spain	46.03	6.96	6.18	19.57	14.16	1.43
GEF	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.35	0.57	1.17
AGFUND	0.24	0.00	0.38	0.11	0.00	0.65
UNIFEM	0.06	0.10	0.00	0.03	0.17	0.19

Table (A-2) Annual Disbursements by Development Partners

(US\$ Million)

Development Partner	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
FAO	0.34	0.71	0.77	0.31	0.27	0.07
US Fund	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00
UPU	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
UNODC	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
UNIDO	0.26	0.01	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
UNHCR	1.29	1.77	1.93	1.98	0.00	0.00
UNESCO	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
UK	1.72	2.99	1.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
Saudi Fund	1.40	0.00	5.33	5.33	5.33	0.00
Norway	0.00	0.34	0.19	0.05	0.56	0.00
Montreal Protocol	0.58	0.16	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
KOICA	0.14	1.60	0.53	0.74	9.16	0.00
JBIC	0.00	0.00	9.84	0.09	14.09	0.00
Islamic Dev. Bank	7.60	8.71	2.67	22.00	11.39	0.00
Ireland	0.07	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ILO	0.13	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IDRC/ Canada	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00
IBRD	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.35	0.00	0.00
France	27.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ford Foundation	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Finland	3.22	4.78	3.21	2.60	0.68	0.00
Dutch Trust Fund	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CDC	0.00	0.66	0.00	0.73	0.00	0.00
Australia	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arab Monetary Fund	248.25	117.40	7.53	0.00	5.60	0.00
ADB	21.52	121.14	195.08	72.65	12.70	0.00

Table (A-3) Annual Disbursements by Geographical Location

(US\$ Million)

Location	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Central Government	504	436	313	504	1333	292
Alexandria	112	90	95	83	65	107
Cairo	158	101	122	170	90	148
Suez	29	40	64	39	18	104
Port-Said	21	24	26	27	20	20
Urban Egypt	824	691	620	824	1527	672
Assyout	35	34	40	32	24	36
Aswan	55	48	50	58	30	42
Beni-Suef	51	40	47	51	48	47
Fayoum	40	43	49	53	41	47
Giza	29	37	36	73	30	26
Luxor	45	44	44	36	24	27
Minya	39	41	47	53	50	49
Qena	35	42	44	47	36	38
Suhag	46	56	50	47	52	73
Upper Egypt	375	385	406	449	335	386
Behera	45	40	50	41	56	37
Dakhalia	52	49	42	37	31	49
Damietta	23	24	28	29	17	21
Gharbia	25	25	28	29	17	21
Ismailia	31	28	31	30	22	25
Kafr-El Sheikh	34	41	45	37	36	31
Kalyoubia	27	32	33	45	17	21
Menoufia	28	33	34	33	28	35
Sharkia	25	26	29	32	37	34
Lower Egypt	289	299	321	313	261	274
New Valley	20	51	37	25	14	19
North Sinai	26	25	48	27	24	27
Red Sea	38	30	29	43	32	21
South Sinai	26	28	50	27	18	39
Matrouh	21	24	25	26	16	20
Frontier Governorates	131	158	188	147	105	126

Table (A-4) Disbursements by Economic Sector

(US\$ Million)

Sector	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Energy generation and supply	78	115	242	196	596	356
Agriculture	208	286	185	166	167	191
Industry	149	232	282	684	98	162
Education	119	74	138	76	79	141
Health	55	59	78	76	77	129
Water supply and sanitation	171	155	158	165	218	126
Multisector/cross-cutting	64	68	55	122	88	66
Trade	137	138	139	82	189	54
Other social infrastructure and services	56	11	40	71	77	50
Government and civil society	14	12	21	19	53	42
Banking and financial services	389	245	77	12	84	41
Transport and storage	59	14	15	23	387	39
Business and other services	28	35	26	24	35	21
Communications	25	56	13	5	38	19
Unallocated/ unspecified	1	2	3	5	6	6
Tourism	23	0	0	0	0	6
Population policies/programmes and reproductive health	26	25	5	5	5	3
Administrative costs of donors	0	2	2	2	2	2
Support to non- governmental organisations	1	0	0	0	0	1
Commodity aid and general programme assistance	11	0	51	0	25	1
Action relating to debt	0	0	0	0	1	0
Emergency assistance	1	2	2	1	0	0
Construction	1	1	1	0	1	0
Fishing	0	0	0	0	1	0
Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mineral resources and mining	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table (A-5) Annual Disbursements by Terms of Assistance

(US\$ Million)

Terms of Assistance	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Debt Swap	8	21	36	31	25	27
Loan	538	472	625	812	1,275	647
Grant	1,073	1,040	874	890	929	783

Table (A-6) Annual Disbursements by Type of Assistance

(US\$ Million)

Type of Assistance	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Investment Project Assistance	634	637	931	1,066	1,462	904
Technical Cooperation	709	735	460	560	508	479
Programme/Budgetary Aid or BOP Support	263	160	141	105	248	67
Food Aid	12	0	2	2	9	8
Emergency and Relief Assistance	1	2	2	2	0	0

Table (A-7) Annual Disbursements by MDGs

(US\$ Million)

MDG	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	307	359	340	133	320	160
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	63	36	69	38	30	36
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	58	41	50	40	33	58
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality	63	60	54	63	78	83
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	60	61	53	59	58	81
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other major disease	28	28	36	30	31	34
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	283	347	375	339	351	341
Goal 8: Develop a Global partnership for development	0	0	0	23	751	136
Total MDGs Disbursements	863	932	976	724	1,653	929

Table (A-8) Applied Interest Rates, Amortization and Grace Periods

%, years

Development Partners	Fixed Applied Interest Rate (%)		Variable Applied Interest Rate (%)		Amortization Period (years)	Grace Period (years)
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum		
Abu Dhabi Fund	2.5	2.5			17	8
African Development Bank	3	3			18	5
Arab Fund	3	4			18	5
Arab Monetary Fund	4.5	4.99			5	2.5
China	2	2			15	5
EIB	...	...	...	...	12	4
FAO	2.55	2.55			15	5
France	3	3			19	4
Germany	0.75	0.75			40	4
IFAD	0.75	0.75	2.55	2.55	25	7.5
Islamic Development Bank	2.5	6.5			12	3
Italy	2.55	2.55	0.3	1	13	39
JBIC			1.5	1.8	31	8
Kuwait Fund			2	4	23	5
OPEC Fund			2.25	3	20	5
Saudi Fund			2	2.5	20	5
Spain			0.3	4	21	7
Switzerland			1.58	2.5	6	3
World Bank	0.55	11	0.75	0.75	22	6

..... EIB has unspecified interest rates

Table (A-9) Annual Disbursements of Major Beneficial Governmental Bodies

(US\$ Thousands)

Institution	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Irrigation Sector	28,997	224,974	42,449	193,541	767,416	388,099
Egyptian Electricity Holding Company	61,193	92,736	175,620	110,391	219,569	177,120
Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation	17,927	44,160	31,765	20,619	94,112	119,000
Ministry of Education	50,238	31,816	58,370	36,777	47,639	94,585
Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research	8,033	10,538	21,070	44,920	53,178	93,567
Ministry of Health and Population	60,965	62,383	47,025	61,967	77,948	76,957
Ministry of Electricity and Energy	269	60	166	0	31,302	62,377
Egyptian Public Authority for Drainage Projects	27,467	22,813	21,513	7,171	13,432	43,400
Governorate of South Sinai	60,695	51,896	36,175	22,250	15,672	35,155
Ministry of Public Works and Water Resources	0	18,722	5,900	16,442	27,156	34,736
Ministry of Foreign Trade and Industry	3,668	1,534	8,797	136,629	6,466	33,604
New and Renewable Energy Agency	7,456	14,519	35,099	11,217	13,996	32,984
Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation	22,822	24,287	37,521	21,908	43,242	32,677
Ministry of Foreign Trade	630	1,830	104,307	21,635	245,345	29,190
Ministry of Information	206	100	9,632	32,655	31,798	29,151
Medical Engineering Department	22,840	14,694	6,434	55	0	28,200
Ministry of Finance	425,755	277,059	151,767	16,144	247,369	26,949
Ministry of Housing Utilities & Urban Communities	65,858	25,441	59,807	14,588	16,411	25,551
Governorate of Aswan	63,384	54,737	40,422	29,962	23,501	25,392
Social Fund for Development	44,697	1,156	44,820	40,756	41,441	24,894
National Council for Childhood & Motherhood	336	2,633	2,629	3,287	5,924	22,956
Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency	18,823	15,038	16,778	14,502	13,579	21,473
Alexandria University	78	0	0	0	0	20,792
Governorate of Dakhalia	60,695	51,896	36,175	22,250	14,420	16,453
Government of Egypt	6,156	13,534	25,730	5,425	955	16,109
Small Enterprise Development Organization / SFD	299	47	129	190	130	16,107
Mechanical and Electrical Department/ MOALR	6,087	16,582	12,893	16,700	15,203	15,850
Ministry of Public Enterprises	7,383	7,386	101,599	9,131	211,131	15,590
Telecom Egypt	19,067	46,996	7,487	392	35,073	15,271
Ministry of Communication & Information Technology	8	4,187	18,626	14,933	16,940	15,019
National Organization for Potable Water and Sanitary Drainage	2,158	2,367	3,527	6,994	15,609	13,308
International Cooperation Sector / MOFA	681	7,143	100,109	6,400	226,318	13,154
General Authority for Investment & Free Zones	250	220	220	10	0	12,517
Drainage Authority/ MWRI	500	4,900	4,900	7,200	5,500	11,900
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	167,491	154,738	81,917	894	552	10,301
Governorate of Beni-Suef	3,602	5,232	6,000	7,556	10,765	10,265
Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs	4,495	2,994	7,539	7,807	9,628	10,040
Federation of Egyptian Industries	2,491	2,415	3,432	7,480	8,997	8,939
Animal Production Research Institute	0	0	0	0	697	8,218

Table (A-9) Annual Disbursements of Major Beneficial Governmental Bodies

(US\$ Thousands)

Institution	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Governorate of Suhag	574	2,800	4,860	4,505	8,500	7,843
Alexandria General Organization for Sanitary Drainage	14,153	35,876	20,739	9,254	5,912	7,323
Ministry of Justice	2,666	2,066	1,664	952	5,280	6,908
Ministry of Planning	657	390	855	2,052	96,681	6,215
State Owned Enterprises	8,644	8,972	335	293	0	5,917
Kafr El Sheikh Water and Sewerage Company	1,916	2,753	4,054	5,894	495	5,463
Irrigation Improvement Sector /MWRI	8,700	19,000	19,000	7,800	6,750	4,400
Ministry of Local Development	11	135	358	1,123	516	4,176
Hydro Plants Generation Company	0	0	0	7,470	0	4,050
Cairo University	0	6	134	180	99	3,828
Egyptian Radio and TV Union	0	0	0	0	0	3,654
National Council for Women	249	535	728	456	583	3,239
Governorate of Fayoum	3,616	5,610	5,130	3,236	3,159	3,149
Tourism Development Authority	0	0	0	3	3,586	3,007
Capital Markets Authority	7,266	5,692	4,207	914	2,850	2,909
Principal Bank for Development of Agriculture Credit	4,352	201	1,669	3,133	11,548	2,903
Ministry of Tourism	0	656	246	552	3,482	2,829
Governorate of Cairo	972	1,353	1,722	937	0	2,758
Ministry of Industry and Technological Development	303	402	910	1,021	1,929	2,330
General Authority for Education Buildings	10,320	1,101	7,645	6,568	0	2,087
Central Bank	1,825	1,173	0	0	5,434	2,053
Electrical Sector	2,418	1,806	1,848	1,598	945	1,503
Egyptian National Railways Authority	49,387	8,463	12,803	20,083	1,618	1,493
Governorate of Giza	557	608	4,326	24,120	6,768	1,413
Governorate of Minya	0	1,134	1,655	408	1,840	1,376
National Water Research Center / MWRI	2,388	2,202	1,550	2,599	1,648	1,266
Governorate of Ismailia	90	0	25	781	0	1,208
Beheira Water and Drainage Company	0	0	2,059	1,814	0	1,145
Fayoum Economic General Authority for Water Supply and San	1,524	2,209	2,189	1,539	140	1,046
Aswan Water Authority	1,442	1,731	1,790	848	84	987
Hospitals	0	114	222	184	1,242	948
Fayoum Company for drinking & Sanitation	0	0	0	0	0	840
Ministry of International Cooperation	0	0	0	0	1,155	794
Ain Shams University	3,062	3,546	1,472	484	232	780
Tanta University	3,062	3,546	1,421	430	232	768
Mechanical and Electrical Department/ MWRI	1,221	1,500	1,533	0	58	737
Ministry of Youth	0	300	287	320	587	733
The holding company for cotton and textile	0	0	0	24,107	358	627
River Transport Authority / MoT	4,145	5,905	1,902	0	1,029	611

Table (A-9) Annual Disbursements of Major Beneficial Governmental Bodies

(US\$ Thousands)

Institution	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Egyptian National Institute of Transport	4,113	5,905	1,902	0	1,029	611
Groundwater Department/ MWRI	0	0	0	0	0	600
General Organization for Physical Planning	142	290	192	195	7,800	564
Egyptian Export promotion Center	0	0	0	0	0	469
Shore Protection Authority	697	366	10	881	252	461
Ministry of Insurance and Social Affairs	1,555	1,570	604	3,031	3,354	460
Customs Authority/ MOF	0	0	0	0	0	397
Supreme Council of Antiquities	0	9	385	450	30	379
Health Delegation of Giza Governorate	0	0	0	0	0	374
Cairo Electricity Production Company	9,145	14,164	1,600	80,844	7,696	369
Ministry of Manpower and Migration	271	475	586	624	1,342	310
Governorate of Matrouh	90	130	0	571	901	294
Central Blood Directorate/ MOHP	1,186	0	0	417	665	252
General Organization for Veterinary Services / MOALR	1,434	1,523	276	284	24	223
Egyptian General Survey Authority/MWRI	416	658	319	717	226	209
Ministry of Social Solidarity	0	0	0	0	290	185
Amereya (Training Center)	0	0	295	470	163	175
Supreme Council of Antiquities/ MOC	513	1,150	0	2,047	166	165
East Delta Electricity Production Company	1,383	3,075	2,650	1,050	1,087	162
Library of Alexandria	0	0	0	660	50	134
Governorate of Sharkia	0	0	0	0	64	96
International Islamic Center for Population Studies and Research	0	0	0	0	0	70
Information Decision Support Center	0	293	165	124	161	51
Central Agency for general Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMA)	0	453	344	124	161	51
Governorate of Red Sea	0	0	0	38	30	35
municipality of farafra	0	0	0	0	0	31
Ministry of Investment	0	0	0	0	0	24
All Governorates	0	62	0	518	281	24
Cairo University Hospitals	0	16	175	0	77	19
Governorate of Kalyoubia	9,323	3,576	3,971	3,677	0	14
El Azab Water Authority	27	96	122	61	217	13
Electrical Insulators Company	1,850	334	1,440	0	0	10
The Agricultural Extension Sector	0	61	689	697	47,801	1
Emigration Department / MOMAE	261	0	419	619	17	1

Table (A-10) Annual Disbursements of Untied, Tied and Partially Tied Projects by Development Partner

US\$

Year Development Partners	2001			2002			2003			Tied
	Tied	Untied	Partially Tied	Tied	Untied	Partially Tied	Tied	Untied	Partially Tied	
Switzerland	24,675			1,614,297	1,914,894		1,755,555	14,747		6,164
UNFPA	13,944			4,451			1,596,576			2,298,494
Italy	3,458	537,365								
EIB		9,672,577			8,393,128			135,388,895		
UNDP		4,483,364			277,169			627,197		
CIDA		1,295,795			9,993,869			975,795		
Kuwait Fund		372,233			13,864,125			393,333		
DANIDA		146,376			1,288,772			2,841,963		
Spain		25,434			532,984			751,143		
Abu Dhabi Fund		4,621			42,799			819,199		
Netherlands										
UNICEF					26,535			12,467		
Arab Fund										
JICA										
Japan										1,885,978
ADB										
AGFUND										
Arab Monetary Fund										
Australia										
European Commission										
FAO										
Finland										
France										
Germany			8,883,522			63,234,876			8,171,960	
ILO										
Grand Total	559,856	12,313,814	8,883,522	165,887	16,773,189	63,234,876	3,352,131	36,595,588	8,171,960	478,677

N.B. These figures exclude USAID's data, due to their under reporting

Table (A-10) Annual Disbursements of Untied, Tied and Partially Tied Projects by Development Partner

US\$

Year Development Partners	2004		2005			2006		
	Untied	Partially Tied	Tied	Untied	Partially Tied	Tied	Untied	Partially Tied
Switzerland			1,964,523			133,776		
UNFPA						277,756		
Italy						1,867,254	155,788	
EIB	44,536,513			8,958,664			255,771,376	
UNDP	1,662,545			93,216			3,826,812	
CIDA	17,966			13,921,932			1,283,131	
Kuwait Fund				1,816,493			5,136,134	
DANIDA	173,628			16,983,919			15,782,274	
Spain	744,677			431,970			123,948	
Abu Dhabi Fund	2,541,859			4,737,561			3,129	
Netherlands				125,745			1,531,321	
UNICEF	276,336			1,425,885			922,149	
Arab Fund							277,586	
JICA							178,276	
Japan	2,294		1,514,635			8,474,138	84	
ADB								
AGFUND								
Arab Monetary Fund								
Australia								
European Commission						39,421,734		
FAO								
Finland								
France								
Germany		57,895,143			14,863,525			11,785,496
ILO								
Grand Total	5,138,535	57,895,143	1,711,864	9,737,695	14,863,525	7,864	428,284,456	11,785,496

Table (A-11) Annual Disbursements of Development Partners by Governorate
US\$ Thousand

Development Partner Governorate	Arab Fund Average 2001-			CIDA Average 2001-			African Development Bank Average 2001-			DANIDA Average 2001-			EIB Average 2001-	
	2005	2005	2006	2005	2005	2006	2005	2005	2006	2005	2005	2006	2005	2005
Alexandria	11,647	880	62	472	1,310	1,610	2,134	0	0	146	171	186	502	618
Assyout	335	610	60	585	1,359	382	2,884	176	0	145	171	186	502	618
Aswan	335	610	923	287	444	473	3,021	201	0	2,540	2,055	2,961	502	618
Behera	335	610	60	54	43	45	5,861	11,483	0	135	171	186	502	618
Beni-Suef	1,526	4,931	439	213	145	49	2,884	176	0	1,119	1,971	1,974	1,128	3,748
Cairo	19,551	8,322	44,814	352	236	248	2,192	0	0	305	340	210	8,926	16,912
Central Government	24,932	83,439	25,726	3,705	3,288	3,041	14,401	83	0	4,702	6,007	5,824	276,577	834,866
Dakhalia	335	610	60	785	43	45	2,134	0	0	135	171	186	502	618
Damietta	335	610	198	50	43	32	2,134	0	0	135	171	186	502	618
Fayoum	335	610	60	75	76	126	2,884	176	0	140	171	186	502	618
Gharbia	335	610	60	50	43	32	2,134	0	0	135	171	186	502	618
Giza	1,526	4,931	439	1,092	1,269	557	2,134	0	0	142	171	186	502	618
Ismailia	1,833	5,112	466	316	439	455	2,134	0	0	1,178	891	347	502	618
Kafr-El Sheikh	335	610	60	54	43	45	2,272	26	0	140	171	186	502	618
Kalyoubia	335	610	60	54	43	45	2,134	0	0	264	171	186	502	618
Luxor	335	610	155	63	89	49	2,134	0	0	135	171	186	502	618
Matrouh	335	610	60	60	76	49	2,134	0	0	135	171	186	502	618
Menoufia	1,526	4,931	439	54	43	45	2,134	0	0	135	171	186	502	618
Minya	1,526	4,931	439	749	1,739	2,146	2,884	176	0	140	171	186	1,128	3,748
New Valley	335	610	60	50	43	32	2,134	0	0	135	171	186	502	618
North Sinai	4,897	791	87	60	76	49	2,272	26	0	135	171	186	502	618
Port-Said	1,834	5,112	466	50	43	32	2,134	0	0	135	171	186	502	618
Qena	1,526	4,931	439	664	1,387	344	3,433	176	0	220	171	186	6,698	11,066
Red Sea	1,526	4,931	439	60	76	49	4,934	0	0	135	171	186	502	618
Sharkia	1,834	5,112	466	54	43	45	2,134	0	0	140	171	186	502	618
South Sinai	4,897	791	87	50	43	32	2,134	0	0	135	171	186	502	618
Suez	643	791	87	50	43	32	2,683	0	0	4,881	1,950	370	502	618
Suhag	1,526	4,931	439	690	1,400	421	2,134	0	0	179	171	186	6,698	11,066

Table (A-11) Annual Disbursements of Development Partners by Governorate
US\$ Thousand

Development Partner Governorate	European Commission Average 2001-			FAO Average 2001-			Finland Average 2001-			France Average 2001-			Ge Average 2001- 2005	
	2006	2005	2005	2006	2005	2005	2006	2005	2005	2006	2005	2005		2006
Alexandria	2,139	4,390	784	5,609	112	1	0	412	160	0	259	0	0	1,791
Assyout	2,139	1,940	708	2,603	5	1	0	2	0	0	44	0	0	5,128
Aswan	2,139	2,508	669	3,360	5	1	0	2	0	0	757	0	0	2,549
Behera	2,139	5,134	8,488	3,359	32	70	0	207	36	0	40	0	0	7,732
Beni-Suef	7,503	2,583	746	3,359	5	1	0	824	0	0	169	0	0	1,259
Cairo	2,197	1,935	685	4,669	55	1	0	376	4	0	3,287	0	0	5,646
Central Government	112,992	10,919	44,534	39,479	49	106	68	678	0	0				20,333
Dakhalia	2,139	2,714	975	3,359	5	1	0				40	0	0	3,173
Damietta	2,139	2,639	899	3,359	5	1	0	143	462	0	40	0	0	696
Fayoum	2,139	2,517	669	3,359	32	70	0				76	0	0	1,376
Gharbia	2,139	2,609	822	3,359	5	1	0				40	0	0	906
Giza	2,139	2,135	1,090	2,603	5	1	0				98	0	0	1,360
Ismailia	2,139	2,687	1,245	3,359	5	1	0	245	0	0	58	0	0	1,336
Kafr-El Sheikh	2,139	2,508	669	3,359	12	1	0				40	0	0	8,731
Kalyoubia	2,139	2,539	708	3,359	5	1	0				40	0	0	908
Luxor	2,139	2,460	593	3,359	5	1	0				40	0	0	694
Matrouh	2,139	1,844	643	2,603	5	1	0				40	0	0	504
Menoufia	2,139	4,499	975	5,609	5	1	0	1	4	0	40	0	0	1,237
Minya	7,503	2,574	746	3,359	5	1	0	2	0	0	44	0	0	869
New Valley	2,139	1,866	681	2,603	31	1	0				40	0	0	504
North Sinai	2,139	1,851	631	2,603	5	1	0				40	0	0	507
Port-Said	2,139	1,829	593	2,603	5	1	0				40	0	0	696
Qena	14,143	4,092	631	4,862	5	1	0	3	4	0	76	0	0	2,891
Red Sea	2,139	1,824	593	2,603	34	1	0				40	0	0	504
Sharkia	2,139	2,854	1,475	3,359	5	1	0				40	0	0	1,124
South Sinai	2,139	3,647	1,883	21,305	34	1	0				40	0	0	504
Suez	52,375	3,046	593	4,106	5	1	0	1	4	0	40	0	0	9,973
Suhag	14,143	5,340	669	6,366	5	1	0	3	4	0	44	0	0	5,131

Table (A-11) Annual Disbursements of Development Partners by Governorate
US\$ Thousand

Development Partner Governorate	Germany		Greece			IFAD			Islamic Dev. Bank			Italy		
	2005	2006	Average 2001- 2005	2005	2006	Average 2001- 2005	2005	2006	Average 2001- 2005	2005	2006	Average 2001- 2005	2005	2006
Alexandria	858	3,986	174	106	21,099	260	0	1,151	57	98	0	1,413	3,360	5,067
Assyout	683	15,117	19	87	1				57	98	0	861	1,291	1,917
Aswan	683	5,108	19	87	1				357	98	0	504	130	1,204
Behera	16,401	4,021	19	87	1				1,164	414	0	2,547	2,799	5,542
Beni-Suef	683	1,193	19	87	42				57	98	0	689	751	1,316
Cairo	803	5,017	62	299	190				4,270	7,571	0	6,448	5,546	10,576
Central Government	96,628	2,850	263	0	182							2,446	2,504	2,560
Dakhalia	817	1,110	19	87	1	267	0	700	57	98	0	522	147	1,150
Damietta	683	1,017	19	87	1	267	0	700	57	98	0	503	140	1,150
Fayoum	683	1,288	23	109	1				57	98	0	1,656	1,243	4,639
Gharbia	907	1,395	19	87	1				1,164	414	0	1,077	1,852	1,450
Giza	801	2,625	19	87	1				57	98	0	2,091	909	2,488
Ismailia	935	1,340	19	87	1				57	98	0	638	128	5,076
Kafr-El Sheikh	16,819	8,635	19	87	1				57	98	0	495	128	1,130
Kalyoubia	740	1,060	19	87	1	267	0	700	57	98	0	1,668	1,608	1,668
Luxor	683	1,017	19	87	1				57	98	0	495	128	1,130
Matrouh	683	1,011	19	87	1				57	98	0	884	1,229	1,610
Menoufia	1,025	1,590	19	87	1				57	98	0	1,013	134	1,406
Minya	683	1,079	19	87	1				1,164	414	0	1,403	1,208	1,972
New Valley	683	1,011	19	89	32				57	98	0	506	147	1,155
North Sinai	683	1,018	19	87	1				57	98	0	502	130	1,170
Port-Said	683	1,017	19	87	1				57	98	0	503	140	1,150
Qena	683	1,906	19	87	1				1,164	414	0	1,008	1,339	2,114
Red Sea	683	1,011	19	87	1				57	98	0	873	496	1,614
Sharkia	858	1,248	19	87	1	267	0	700	57	98	0	495	128	3,868
South Sinai	683	1,011	19	87	1				57	98	0	908	558	1,590
Suez	801	34,004	19	87	1				57	98	0	503	140	1,150
Suhag	683	15,124	19	87	1	753	0	4,343	57	98	0	939	1,340	2,214

Table (A-11) Annual Disbursements of Development Partners by Governorate
US\$ Thousand

Development Partner Governorate	Japan Average 2001-			JBIC Average 2001-			JICA Average 2001-			KOICA Average 2001-			Kuwait Fund Average 2001-	
	2005	2005	2006	2005	2005	2006	2005	2005	2006	2005	2005	2006	2005	2005
Alexandria	64	0	0	16	75	0	1,356	515	310	294	763	0	453	379
Assyout	267	0	0	384	1,097	0	42	0	8	5	23	0	295	379
Aswan	257	0	0	384	1,097	0	42	0	8	5	23	0	295	379
Behera	24	0	0	16	75	0	2	0	4	5	23	0	453	379
Beni-Suef	3,348	0	0	384	1,097	0	2	0	8	5	23	0	453	379
Cairo	181	0	84	16	75	0	3,411	1,531	808	351	23	0	6,607	379
Central Government	6	0	0				4,539	5,133	2,033	1,669	7,800	0	1,227	0
Dakhalia	55	0	0	16	75	0	48	0	14	5	23	0	1,877	8,288
Damietta	24	0	0	16	75	0	2	0	4	5	23	0	295	379
Fayoum	30	0	0	1	4	0	2	0	8	5	23	0	453	379
Gharbia	54	0	0	16	75	0	48	0	14	5	23	0	295	379
Giza	6,938	6,768	0	16	75	0	149	0	112	5	23	0	295	379
Ismailia	488	0	0	398	1,169	0	2	0	4	5	23	0	453	379
Kafr-El Sheikh	24	0	0	16	75	0	502	429	608	5	23	0	453	379
Kalyoubia	34	0	0	16	75	0	12	47	108	5	23	0	453	379
Luxor	24	0	0	384	1,097	0	2	0	8	5	23	0	295	379
Matrouh	24	0	0	1	4	0	2	0	4	5	23	0	295	379
Menoufia	45	0	0	16	75	0	2	0	14	5	23	0	453	379
Minya	43	0	0	384	1,097	0	2	0	17	5	23	0	453	379
New Valley	24	0	0	1	4	0	2	0	8	5	23	0	295	379
North Sinai	485	0	0	386	1,103	0	2	0	4	5	23	0	801	379
Port-Said	31	0	0	384	1,097	0	2	0	4	5	23	0	295	379
Qena	24	0	0	384	1,097	0	2	0	4	5	23	0	453	379
Red Sea	191	0	0	1	4	0	42	0	8	5	23	0	295	379
Sharkia	3,435	15,146	8,474	16	75	0	24	111	635	5	23	0	453	379
South Sinai	24	0	0	384	1,097	0	2	0	4	5	23	0	801	379
Suez	62	0	0	384	1,097	0	62	0	4	5	23	0	295	379
Suhag	24	0	0	384	1,097	0	2	0	8	5	23	0	453	379

Table (A-11) Annual Disbursements of Development Partners by Governorate
US\$ Thousand

Development Partner Governorate	Netherlands			Norway			Saudi Fund			SIDA			S Average 2001- 2005	
	Average 2001- 2006	Average 2001- 2005	2005	Average 2001- 2006	Average 2001- 2005	2005	Average 2001- 2006	Average 2001- 2005	2005	2006	Average 2001- 2005	2005		2006
Alexandria	241	168	89	104	8	21	0				1,208	2,830	2,149	186
Assyout	0	72	58	20	8	21	0	730	1,216	0	3	0	34	48
Aswan	0	412	181	75	8	21	0				3	0	0	33
Behera	241	49	41	20	8	21	0				3	0	0	13
Beni-Suef	241	75	79	20	8	21	0				39	0	399	75
Cairo	1,200	96	78	48	9	21	0				83	0	445	488
Central Government	24,879	6,983	4,119	4,368							17	0	225	14,792
Dakhalia	21,034	47	41	20	8	21	0	784	1,307	0	3	0	0	13
Damietta	0	47	41	20	8	21	0	544	907	0	3	0	0	13
Fayoum	241	4,170	2,304	2,918	8	21	0				3	0	0	79
Gharbia	0	47	41	20	8	21	0				3	0	0	13
Giza	0	48	41	20	8	21	0				3	0	0	13
Ismailia	241	47	41	20	8	21	0				3	0	0	13
Kafr-El Sheikh	241	62	116	75	8	21	0				3	0	0	13
Kalyoubia	241	47	41	20	8	21	0				3	0	0	13
Luxor	0	44	41	20	8	21	0				213	330	1,347	48
Matrouh	0	44	41	20	8	21	0				3	0	0	13
Menoufia	241	47	41	20	8	21	0	608	1,013	0	3	0	0	13
Minya	241	72	58	20	8	21	0	534	891	0	39	0	399	93
New Valley	0	44	41	20	8	21	0				3	0	0	13
North Sinai	677	44	41	20	8	21	0	140	0	0	3	0	0	13
Port-Said	0	44	41	20	8	21	0				3	0	0	13
Qena	241	68	58	20	8	21	0				3	0	34	48
Red Sea	0	44	41	20	8	21	0				3	0	0	2,434
Sharkia	241	63	121	20	8	21	0				3	0	0	13
South Sinai	675	44	41	20	8	21	0	140	0	0	3	0	0	13
Suez	0	44	41	20	8	21	0				3	0	0	13
Suhag	241	84	134	75	8	21	0				3	0	34	48

Table (A-11) Annual Disbursements of Development Partners by Governorate
US\$ Thousand

Development Partner	pain		Switzerland			UK			UNDP			UNESCO		
	Governorate	2005	2006	Average 2001-2005	2005	2006	Average 2001-2005	2005	2006	Average 2001-2005	2005	2006	Average 2001-2005	2005	2006
Alexandria	61	2	552	283	883	21	0	0	20	32	17	0	0	0
Assyout	14	72	920	187	162	1	0	0	80	152	346	0	0	0
Aswan	70	95	462	83	731	31	0	0	77	173	191	5	0	0
Behera	14	0	62	43	18				20	32	17	0	0	0
Beni-Suef	14	100	1,317	286	698	31	0	0	60	152	346	0	0	0
Cairo	154	133	1,030	243	670	203	0	0	592	885	1,098	0	0	0
Central Government	1,415	285	1,084	297	630	257	0	0	4,888	4,362	30,427	7	0	0
Dakhalia	14	0	128	190	165	146	0	0	20	32	17	0	0	0
Damietta	14	0	24	22	0	146	0	0	20	32	17	0	0	0
Fayoum	14	0	313	221	1,115	31	0	0	26	32	1,240	0	0	0
Gharbia	14	0	312	379	672				32	58	17	0	0	0
Giza	14	374	329	352	305				28	32	74	0	0	0
Ismailia	14	0	325	44	28				63	32	17	0	0	0
Kafr-El Sheikh	14	2	22	42	18				195	352	178	0	0	0
Kalyoubia	14	0	131	153	186				20	32	17	0	0	0
Luxor	14	73	323	64	44				171	283	376	0	0	0
Matrouh	14	19	51	0	1				210	384	710	0	0	0
Menoufia	14	0	58	166	111				20	32	17	0	0	0
Minya	33	109	995	361	1,134				150	295	695	0	0	0
New Valley	14	0	165	10	802				104	32	17	0	0	0
North Sinai	14	0	111	13	91				229	374	333	0	0	0
Port-Said	14	0	40	1	0				440	285	661	0	0	0
Qena	14	81	672	148	1,424	178	0	0	61	152	346	0	0	0
Red Sea	12,122	0	9	0	0				30	54	172	0	0	0
Sharkia	14	2	22	42	17				23	32	17	0	0	0
South Sinai	14	0	39	6	90				175	502	475	0	0	0
Suez	14	0	9	0	0				20	32	17	0	0	0
Suhag	14	81	670	265	936	177	0	0	61	152	346	0	0	0

Table (A-11) Annual Disbursements of Development Partners by Governorate
US\$ Thousand

Development Partner Governorate	UNFPA Average 2001- 2005 2005 2006			UNICEF Average 2001- 2005 2005 2006			UNIDO Average 2001- 2005 2005 2006			UNIFEM Average 2001- 2005 2005 2006			USAID Average 2001- 2005 2005	
	2005	2005	2006	2005	2005	2006	2005	2005	2006	2005	2005	2006	2005	2005
Alexandria	39	0	89	220	416	536	25	0	0	1	5	7	51,764	42,085
Assyout	141	0	155	442	860	778				1	5	7	14,611	10,308
Aswan	43	0	99	12	0	0				1	5	7	26,610	13,506
Behera	5	0	10	37	27	46				1	5	7	13,338	8,473
Beni-Suef	54	0	155	178	332	286				1	5	7	26,242	28,311
Cairo	128	0	89	208	382	516	31	0	0	1	5	7	27,399	10,817
Central Government	327	0	1,023	4,814	10,454	5,143	26	0	0	46	45	0	141,436	220,214
Dakhalia	1	0	0	12	0	0				1	5	7	25,730	13,639
Damietta	1	0	0	12	0	0				1	5	7	13,268	8,737
Fayoum	54	0	155	171	324	272				1	5	7	27,275	28,585
Gharbia	5	0	10	12	0	0				1	5	7	13,030	8,473
Giza	29	0	11	62	53	93	4	0	0	1	5	7	19,669	8,752
Ismailia	49	0	146	13	0	0				1	5	7	13,665	8,473
Kafr-El Sheikh	5	0	10	12	0	0				1	5	7	13,030	8,473
Kalyoubia	31	0	10	12	0	0	9	0	0	1	5	7	18,944	8,478
Luxor	39	0	89	14	0	0				1	5	7	27,870	15,341
Matrouh	1	0	0	12	0	0				1	5	7	13,030	8,473
Menoufia	49	0	146	12	0	0				1	5	7	14,923	8,485
Minya	141	0	155	208	383	333				1	5	7	27,894	28,586
New Valley	1	0	0	12	0	0				1	5	7	13,030	8,473
North Sinai	1	0	0	12	0	0				1	5	7	13,030	8,473
Port-Said	1	0	0	12	0	0				1	5	7	13,120	8,737
Qena	3	0	11	271	530	532				1	5	7	14,224	8,747
Red Sea	39	0	89	12	0	0				1	5	7	18,627	8,476
Sharkia	49	0	146	12	0	0	9	0	0	1	5	7	13,486	8,473
South Sinai	39	0	89	12	0	0				1	5	7	13,030	8,473
Suez	1	0	0	12	0	0				1	5	7	13,120	8,737
Suhag	7	0	21	274	492	487				1	5	7	15,969	8,760

Table (A-11) Annual Disbursements of Development Partners by Governorate
US\$ Thousand

Development Partner Governorate	2006	WFP Average 2001-			WHO Average 2001-			World Bank Average 2001-			Abu Dhabi Fund Average 2001-			AG Average 2001-
		2005	2005	2006	2005	2005	2006	2005	2005	2006	2005	2005	2006	2005
Alexandria	47,709				53	48	33	3,657	9,503	13,752	5,055	0	0	
Assyout	9,774	353	1,049	1,014	39	38	33	2,084	3,211	1,602				
Aswan	14,839	814	1,049	1,014	39	38	33	2,229	3,154	1,997	3,032	4,738	6,610	
Behera	9,346	641	0	0	39	38	33	8,040	5,826	4,202				
Beni-Suef	25,939	353	1,049	1,014	39	38	33	2,229	3,154	2,002				
Cairo	10,876	0	0	0	54	49	34	7,488	30,935	29,661	24,155	0	24,680	147
Central Government	25,578				73	70	1,385	312	1,459	2,478				
Dakhalia	15,784	0	0	0	39	38	33	2,652	3,491	2,852				
Damietta	10,191				39	38	33	2,205	2,951	2,247				
Fayoum	26,003	353	1,049	1,014	39	38	33	2,275	3,154	2,002				
Gharbia	9,346				39	38	33	1,915	2,451	1,997				
Giza	9,410	0	0	0	39	38	33	2,084	3,211	1,602				
Ismailia	9,346				39	38	33	1,915	2,451	1,997				
Kafr-El Sheikh	9,346	0	0	0	39	38	33	8,831	6,726	4,902				
Kalyoubia	9,346	0	0	0	39	38	33	2,358	3,367	2,252				
Luxor	15,267	0	0	0	39	38	33	2,229	3,154	2,002				
Matrouh	9,346	126	0	0	39	38	33	1,915	2,451	2,002				
Menoufia	9,346	0	0	0	39	38	33	3,597	9,285	13,400				
Minya	26,003	139	696	1,014	39	38	33	2,229	3,154	2,002				
New Valley	9,346				39	38	33	1,617	2,091	1,597	7,969	0	0	
North Sinai	9,346	444	1,037	1,014	39	38	33	3,175	8,751	8,302				
Port-Said	10,191				39	38	33	1,617	2,091	1,597				
Qena	9,410	213	353	0	39	38	33	2,428	3,570	2,002				
Red Sea	9,345	269	1,027	1,014	39	38	33	1,915	2,451	2,002				
Sharkia	9,346	0	0	0	39	38	33	2,801	3,671	3,052				
South Sinai	9,346	203	332	0	39	38	33	1,915	2,451	1,997				
Suez	10,191				39	38	33	1,663	2,091	1,597				
Suhag	9,410	353	1,049	1,014	39	38	33	7,822	19,265	17,300				

Table (A-11) Annual Disbursements of Development Partners by Governorate
US\$ Thousand

Development Partner Governorate	FUND		Arab Monetary Fund Average 2001-			Australia Average 2001-			CHINA Average 2001-			GEF Average 2001-		
	2005	2006	2005	2005	2006	2005	2005	2006	2005	2005	2006	2005	2005	2006
Alexandria														
Assyout														
Aswan														
Behera									0	0	7,395			
Beni-Suef														
Cairo	0	646				2	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	0
Central Government			75,756	5,597	0							180	568	1,170
Dakhalia														
Damietta														
Fayoum														
Gharbia														
Giza														
Ismailia														
Kafr-El Sheikh														
Kalyoubia														
Luxor														
Matrouh														
Menoufia									0	0	0			
Minya						0	0	0						
New Valley														
North Sinai														
Port-Said														
Qena														
Red Sea														
Sharkia														
South Sinai														
Suez									0	0	0			
Suhag						0	0	0						

Table (A-11) Annual Disbursements of Development Partners by Governorate
US\$ Thousand

Development Partner Governorate	OPEC Fund Average 2001- 2005 2005 2006			UNHCR Average 2001- 2005 2005 2006			UNODC Average 2001- 2005 2005 2006			UPU Average 2001- 2005 2005 2006		
	2005	2005	2006	2005	2005	2006	2005	2005	2006	2005	2005	2006
Alexandria				27	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	0
Assyout												
Aswan												
Behera												
Beni-Suef												
Cairo	815	4,076	9,440	1,145	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	0
Central Government										0	0	0
Dakhalia												
Damietta												
Fayoum												
Gharbia												
Giza	0	0	3,317	221	0	0	0	0	0			
Ismailia							0	0	0			
Kafr-El Sheikh												
Kalyoubia												
Luxor												
Matrouh												
Menoufia												
Minya												
New Valley												
North Sinai												
Port-Said										1	0	0
Qena												
Red Sea												
Sharkia												
South Sinai												
Suez												
Suhag												

Table (A-12) Annual Disbursements of Development Partners by Type of Assistance

(US\$ Thousand)

Type of Assistance Developmant Partner	Investment Project Assistance average			Programme/Budgetary Aid or BOP Support average			Technical Cooperation average			Emergency and Relief Assistance average			Food Aid average		
	2001-2005	2005	2006	2001-2005	2005	2006	2001-2005	2005	2006	2001-2005	2005	2006	2001-2005	2005	2006
Abu Dhabi Fund	40,212	4,738	31,290												
ADB	84,131	12,229	0				486	469	0						
AGFUND	0	0	0				147	0	646						
Arab Fund	86,762	152,188	71,958				0	0	5,204						
Arab Monetary Fund	0	0	0	74,858	3,014	0	898	2,583	0						
Australia	3	0	0												
CDC	0	0	0				278	0	0						
CHINA	0	0	7,395				0	0	0						
CIDA	3,104	5,436	2,405				7,696	8,486	8,109						
DANIDA	10,419	7,120	5,377				7,588	9,864	10,405						
Dutch Trust Fund	0	0	0				7	0	0						
EIB	312,032	894,167	255,771				168	842	0						
European Commission	36,567	15,168	64,778	4,958	24,791	37,426	45,968	34,437	51,700						
FAO	76	0	0				402	268	68						
Finland	0	0	0	119	156	0	2,779	520	0						
Ford Foundation	0	0	0				5	0	0						
France	4,353	0	0				118	0	0				1,082	0	0
GEF	0	0	0				222	568	1,170						
Germany	49,184	0	102,277				38,878	148,635	15,529						
Greece	5	25	218				959	2,623	21,353	17	0	0			
IBRD	0	0	0				83	0	0						
IDRC/ Canada	0	0	0				10	0	0						
IFAD	1,881	0	7,151				201	0	1,143						
ILO	0	0	0				48	0	0						
Ireland	0	0	0				23	0	0						
Islamic Dev. Bank	8,943	8,733	0				1,531	2,657	0						
Italy	12,102	3,063	28,790	11,982	11,319	16,461	8,366	11,539	22,914				1,144	3,735	915
Japan	15,962	21,796	8,474	119	0	84	152	118	0						
JBIC	4,803	14,087	0				1	2	0						
JICA	902	0	0				9,406	7,766	4,771						

Table (A-12) Annual Disbursements of Development Partners by Type of Assistance

(US\$ Thousand)

Type of Assistance Developmant Partner	Investment Project Assistance average			Programme/Budgetary Aid or BOP Support average			Technical Cooperation average			Emergency and Relief Assistance average			Food Aid average		
	2001-2005	2005	2006	2001-2005	2005	2006	2001-2005	2005	2006	2001-2005	2005	2006	2001-2005	2005	2006
KOICA	0	0	0				2,432	9,156	0						
Kuwait Fund	19,973	18,165	50,499				18	0	862						
Montreal Protocol	0	0	0				198	0	0						
Netherlands	2,871	816	878	30	0	152	10,131	7,110	6,960	13	63	47	13	63	47
Norway	0	0	0				228	560	0						
OPEC Fund	815	4,076	12,758												
Saudi Fund	3,480	5,333	0												
SIDA	1,006	2,500	1,712				669	660	3,356						
Spain	17,644	13,789	368				935	372	1,059						
Switzerland	7,836	2,680	5,150				2,329	1,221	5,778						
UK	0	0	0				1,221	0	0						
UNDP	217	319	220	3	15	1	7,611	8,670	37,987						
UNESCO	0	0	0				19	0	0						
UNFPA	0	0	0				1,277	0	2,708						
UNHCR	0	0	0							1,394	0	0			
UNICEF	0	0	0				7,094	14,251	9,022						
UNIDO	0	0	0				104	0	0						
UNIFEM	0	0	0				72	175	190						
UNODC	0	0	0				10	0	0						
UPU	0	0	0				5	0	0						
US Fund	0	0	0				81	0	0						
USAID	142,772	135,868	123,420	91,082	208,902	12,789	423,515	220,787	252,525						
WFP	1,280	2,120	0				189	946	1,379				2,790	5,624	6,733
WHO	123	113	141				1,043	995	2,130						
World Bank	76,528	137,835	122,835				8,666	11,675	11,558						

Table (A-13) Annual Disbursements by Development Partners and Terms of Assistance

(US\$ Thousands)

Terms of Assistance Development Partner	Grants						Loans						Debt Swap					
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Abu Dhabi Fund	43,901	39,669	62,463	25,011	4,738	31,290	2,300	3,130	19,456	391	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
African Development Bank	1,299	136	3,376	5,504	1,003		20,216	121,001	191,707	67,149	11,695		0	0	0	0	0	
AGFUND	242	2	379	114		646	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arab Fund	0	0	0	0	0	5,203	73,947	17,486	56,210	133,979	152,188	71,959	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arab Monetary Fund	1,907	2,348	0		0		246,345	115,048	7,535		5,597		0	0	0		0	
Australia	13						0						0					
CDC		661		731				0		0				0		0		
CHINA						0						7,395						0
CIDA	10,296	9,994	9,076	10,710	13,922	10,514	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DANIDA	14,637	12,809	28,518	17,087	16,984	15,782	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dutch Trust Fund		36						0						0				
EIB	0	0	0	0	842	0	9,673	80,393	135,389	440,537	894,167	255,771	0	0	0	0	0	0
European Commission	62,424	41,709	71,552	187,384	74,397	153,905	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FAO	338	311	766	307	268	68	0	154	0	0	0	0	0	246	0	0	0	0
Finland	3,224	4,782	3,209	2,601	676		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Ford Foundation		23						0						0				
France	15,440						12,324						0					
GEF			194	348	568	1,170			0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0
Germany	33,627	19,599	38,168	33,224	148,635	37,764	55,208	43,636	43,543	24,671	0	80,041	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece		207	1,333	717	2,647	21,571		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
IBRD			68	346					0	0					0	0		
IDRC/ Canada			42	6					0	0					0	0		
IFAD		0	0	0		0		0	2,561	7,053		7,586		0	800	0		708
ILO	130	110					0	0					0	0				
Ireland	67	49					0	0					0	0				
Islamic Dev. Bank	0	0	0	210	112		7,599	8,714	2,670	21,790	11,278		0	0	0	0	0	
Italy	6,587	4,570	1,973	7,751	4,233	17,629	2,400	0	50,009	0	1,186	26,677	0	12,597	25,261	27,170	24,238	24,773
Japan	20,618	1,220	10,814	26,604	21,915	8,558	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JBIC	0	0	0	92	110		0	0	9,838	0	13,980		0	0	0	0	0	
JICA	16,842	14,698	12,236		7,766	4,771	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KOICA	135	1,596	530	741	9,156		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	
Kuwait Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	37,022	13,864	30,903	0	18,165	51,361	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montreal Protocol	583	161	245				0	0	0				0	0	0			
Netherlands	19,611	16,552	11,312	9,760	8,051	8,083	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway		336	190	53	560			0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	
OPEC Fund				0	0	0				0	4,076	12,758				0	0	0
Saudi Fund	0	0	0	0	0		1,400	0	5,333	5,333	5,333		0	0	0	0	0	
SIDA	1,111	282	0	3,820	3,160	5,068	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table (A-13) Annual Disbursements by Development Partners and Terms of Assistance

(US\$ Thousands)

Terms of Assistance Development Partner	Grants						Loans						Debt Swap					
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Spain	19,752	3,729	3,356	9,092	6,144	1,427	26,277	3,235	2,821	10,473	8,016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	1,910	3,816	4,381	4,277	2,451	9,021	1,203	807	878	301	982	678	7,597	8,036	9,837	3,937	467	1,231
UK	1,718	2,993	1,396				0	0	0				0	0	0			
UNDP	4,483	2,772	6,272	16,625	9,003	38,207	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNESCO	97	0					0	0					0	0				
UNFPA	2,339	45	1,705	2,298		2,708	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0			0
UNHCR	1,293	1,766	1,933	1,977			0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0		
UNICEF	3,336	2,654	12,467	2,763	14,251	9,022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNIDO	257	13	250				0	0	0				0	0	0			
UNIFEM	61	96		30	175	190	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
UNODC	24	25					0	0					0	0				
UPU	26	0					0	0					0	0				
US Fund		328		76				0		0				0		0		
USAID	777,300	848,165	579,899	515,925	565,556	388,734	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WFP	6,213		3,786	2,611	8,690	8,112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WHO	1,173	1,221	1,261	1,068	1,108	2,271	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
World Bank	435	950	950	390	1,437	1,773	42,225	64,350	66,350	100,810	148,073	132,620	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table (A-14) Annual Disbursements by Development Partners and MDGs

(US\$ Thousands)

MDGs Development Partner	Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger average of			Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education average of			Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women average of			Goal 4: Reduce child mortality average of			Goal 5: Improve maternal health average of			Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other major diseases average of			Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability average of			Goal 8: Develop a Global partnership for development average of		
	2001-2005	2005	2006	2001-2005	2005	2006	2001-2005	2005	2006	2001-2005	2005	2006	2001 to 2005	2005	2006	2001 to 2005	2005	2006	2001-2005	2005	2006	2001-2005	2005	2006
Abu Dhabi Fund	14,598	4,738	12,500	7,695	0	6,263												17,917	0	12,527				
ADB	41,153	6,071	0	1,540	3,015	0	753	171	0	753	171	0	1,119	171	0	366	0	0	38,417	3,015	0			
AGFUND										147	0	646												
Arab Fund	1,835	4,876	0				1,740	4,558	0	5,709	18,961	1,263				4,566	14,403	1,263	8,047	14,403	1,273			
Australia	1	0	0																					
CIDA	2,236	3,195	2,657	1,157	2,382	1,375	1,814	4,015	2,777	89	24	255	77	112	132	58	99	326	4,866	3,564	2,579			
DANIDA	657	80	257	8	0	0	277	71	257	263	17	0	34	17	0	23	4	0	12,609	11,509	10,602			
EIB																			60,881	122,364	104,399	142,756	713,781	111,994
European Commission	7,781	16,581	27,834	5,947	464	9,394	7,819	0	9,099	3,030	0	14,897	3,030	0	14,897	3,894	0	17,285	5,935	3,374	18,817	9,593	26,269	1,358
FAO	224	244	68																228	24	0			
Finland	7	36	0				6	0	0				6	0	0	416	22	0	2,308	618	0			
France	721	0	0				215	0	0										4,552	0	0			
GEF																			222	568	1,170			
Germany	16,758	0	33,364	2,632	0	1,043	4,004	0	2,495	68	0	0	68	0	0				34,905	50,281	74,157			
Greece	18	0	0	18	13	0				0	0	41							20	66	0	189	0	154
IBRD	83	0	0																					
IDRC/ Canada	10	0	0																					
IFAD	550	0	2,939																					
ILO	24	0	0	24	0	0																		
Islamic Dev. Bank	3,832	1,054	0																4,511	7,680	0			
Italy	5,072	7,377	18,983	2,181	6,574	1,557	614	383	1,194	962	1,127	343	971	1,127	444	571	525	1,191	2,550	2,971	3,132	697	2,924	609
Japan				77	0	0	60	0	84	311	0	0	7	0	0	319	0	0	11,105	21,915	8,474			
JBIC	4,593	13,126	0																40	110	0			
JICA	3,471	3,819	403	327	805	0	14	30	12	147	0	102	147	0	102	0	0	102	4,300	1,909	2,890	61	306	952
Kuwait Fund	2,051	10,256	0	2,210	0	3,379																1,582	7,908	21,034
Montreal Protocol																			198	0	0			
Netherlands	3,646	3,152	1,923	131	62	259	894	441	330	1,003	158	270	399	130	47	808	465	628	3,297	1,597	1,672	50	251	17
OPEC Fund																			815	4,076	12,758			
Saudi Fund	280	0	0	3,200	5,333	0																		
SIDA							35	0	155										1,045	2,500	1,712			
Spain	273	0	591	7	0	25	0	0	237	7	0	16	7	0	203				2,580	12,164	69	0	0	12
Switzerland	1,984	363	1,433	973	146	96	1,051	160	427	690	909	961	661	873	855	290	380	258	3,255	689	6,340			

Table (A-14) Annual Disbursements by Development Partners and MDGs

(US\$ Thousands)

MDGs Development Partner	Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger average of			Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education average of			Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women average of			Goal 4: Reduce child mortality average of			Goal 5: Improve maternal health average of			Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other major diseases average of			Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability average of			Goal 8: Develop a Global partnership for development average of		
	2001-2005	2005	2006	2001-2005	2005	2006	2001-2005	2005	2006	2001-2005	2005	2006	2001 to 2005	2005	2006	2001 to 2005	2005	2006	2001-2005	2005	2006	2001-2005	2005	2006
UK	20	0	0	12	0	0	224	0	0										622	0	0			
UNDP	1,436	548	10,464	617	191	4,217	730	549	4,748	3	0	155	113	358	678	40	191	0	2,242	2,946	3,403			
UNESCO				7	0	0	7	0	0										4	0	0			
UNFPA	74	0	511				112	0	470	206	0	520	415	0	520	408	0	638	22	0	48			
UNHCR	737	0	0	348	0	0							59	0	0	250	0	0						
UNICEF	106	162	220	485	834	812	831	1,728	1,554	1,618	3,623	1,795	1,250	3,101	1,511	1,247	3,101	1,511	36	0	0			
UNIDO																			10	0	0			
UNIFEM							71	170	178							1	5	13						
UNODC																10	0	0						
US Fund										23	0	0	23	0	0	23	0	0						
USAID	167,429	227,463	28,629	10,622	1,280	262	11,160	9,320	22,509	42,775	37,946	43,749	43,962	37,946	43,749	17,062	12,003	10,157	103,146	70,848	72,514			
WFP	2,738	4,525	3,245	382	1,669	2,434	636	1,738	1,622	31	0	0	31	0	0				442	758	811			
WHO	14	10	26							46	35	73	0	0	66	187	255	208	53	50	1,160			
World Bank	7,298	11,890	13,660	6,609	7,393	5,233	11,429	9,893	5,153	5,585	14,653	18,018	5,585	14,653	18,018				7,900	11,500	0			

Table (A-15) Annual Disbursements by Type of Assistance and Governorate

US\$ Thousand

Assistance Governorate	Technical Cooperation			Investment Project Assistance not incl. TC component			Programme/Budgetary Aid or BOP Support			Food Aid			Emergency and Relief Assistance		
	average 2001-2005	2005	2006	average 2001-2005	2005	2006	average 2001- 2005	2005	2006	average 2001-2005	2005	2006	average 2001-2005	2005	2006
Central Government	137,277	169,136	71,883	337,858	927,030	170,153	142,875	236,698	50,216	13	63	47	13	63	47
Cairo	28,695	16,078	22,197	87,685	70,015	117,148	10,606	4,279	9,013	41	0	0	1,145	0	0
Alexandria	26,956	25,086	56,286	56,050	40,127	50,294	5,882	238	161	40	0	0	44	0	0
Assyout	15,894	11,671	13,573	16,529	10,993	21,195	266	554	648	346	1,200	994			
Aswan	19,728	12,444	16,753	27,753	17,078	24,225	82	14	47	617	577	842			
Behera	18,806	27,831	11,481	25,662	26,749	23,758	1,371	1,636	1,455	681	0	0			
Beni-Suef	18,591	15,031	17,336	28,348	32,031	28,748	82	14	47	346	1,200	994			
Dakhalia	17,812	10,245	12,263	24,338	20,471	36,367	82	14	47	40	0	0			
Damietta	13,599	9,077	10,576	10,468	7,952	10,658	91	26	68	40	0	0			
Fayoum	21,890	15,562	19,336	22,631	23,881	26,405	93	32	72	346	1,200	994			
Gharbia	13,476	8,971	10,907	10,699	6,875	9,522	596	1,636	310	40	0	0			
Giza	16,331	10,410	13,663	18,060	19,036	11,883	6,449	294	851	40	0	0	221	0	0
Ismailia	14,991	9,588	12,985	13,382	12,641	11,989	82	14	47	40	0	0			
Kafr-El Sheikh	18,339	25,932	12,917	19,924	10,017	18,009	82	14	47	40	0	0			
Kalyoubia	14,854	10,160	11,155	10,267	7,095	10,206	5,766	102	78	40	0	0			
Luxor	19,075	12,378	14,196	19,453	11,476	13,058	82	14	47	40	0	0			
Matrouh	13,612	9,828	11,442	8,394	6,007	8,167	129	212	194	166	0	0			
Menoufia	15,900	8,800	11,539	14,580	18,844	22,888	601	20	323	40	0	0			
Minya	18,864	15,375	18,401	26,336	33,010	28,823	402	338	630	346	1,200	994			
New Valley	13,044	8,407	10,662	16,337	5,831	8,314	93	32	72	40	0	0			
North Sinai	13,365	9,139	11,579	15,868	13,511	14,613	82	14	47	460	919	842			
Port-Said	13,337	8,617	10,821	10,392	11,635	9,218	91	26	68	40	0	0			
Qena	15,795	9,955	13,335	24,618	24,912	24,030	239	536	623	231	622	152			
Red Sea	13,190	8,712	10,850	14,944	22,416	8,545	6,053	356	496	285	909	842			
Sharkia	14,585	9,627	12,306	15,319	27,101	21,650	82	14	47	40	0	0			
South Sinai	13,558	9,108	12,755	15,508	8,432	25,826	496	444	508	243	332	0			
Suez	13,605	8,575	10,676	24,406	9,002	93,252	91	26	68	40	0	0			
Suhag	19,085	12,158	16,639	30,165	38,183	54,912	303	601	683	346	1,200	994			

Table (A-16) Annual Disbursements by Economic Sector and Governorate

US\$ Thousand

Sector Governorate	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT			ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS			AGRICULTURE			BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES			BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES		
	average 2001-2005	2005	2006	average 2001-			average 2001-2005	2005	2006	average 2001-	2005	2006	average 2001-	2005	2006
Central Government	41	165	182	1,132	1,577	1,604	2,079	1,618	936	144,970	75,872	6,318	9,794	19,145	2,829
Cairo	164	538	7	16	20	16	4,806	3,184	3,354	478	133	869	1,336	1,270	671
Alexandria	2	6	7	16	20	15	10,500	5,547	7,110	1,288	4,296	11,696	1,887	3,816	6,650
Assyout	2	6	7	36	60	42	9,168	3,648	17,815	594	601	1,393	1,617	1,289	589
Aswan	2	6	7	36	60	42	8,403	8,348	10,512	438	79	818	832	372	375
Behera	2	6	7	16	20	15	21,197	32,343	10,108	429	79	818	510	296	375
Beni-Suef	2	6	7	16	20	15	9,001	6,805	9,080	469	79	818	832	372	375
Dakhalia	2	6	7	16	20	15	5,180	3,913	4,308	2,724	79	818	510	296	375
Damietta	2	6	7	16	20	15	4,923	3,703	4,214	429	79	818	510	296	375
Fayoum	2	6	7	16	20	15	5,447	4,197	6,714	614	125	818	832	372	375
Gharbia	2	6	7	16	20	15	5,550	3,442	3,264	464	130	847	510	296	375
Giza	2	6	7	16	20	15	4,763	3,452	3,542	714	205	910	554	397	380
Ismailia	2	6	7	16	20	15	5,165	3,683	6,096	429	79	818	510	296	375
Kafr-El Sheikh	2	6	7	16	20	15	13,945	13,034	7,924	429	79	818	510	296	375
Kalyoubia	2	6	7	16	20	15	5,343	3,569	4,257	464	130	847	510	296	375
Luxor	2	6	7	16	20	15	4,383	2,909	3,320	438	79	818	1,321	1,261	659
Matrouh	2	6	7	16	20	15	4,414	3,209	3,550	429	79	818	510	296	375
Menoufia	2	6	7	16	20	15	4,848	3,279	3,399	429	79	818	510	296	375
Minya	2	6	7	16	20	15	6,522	6,767	9,080	819	220	1,058	1,017	920	1,069
New Valley	2	6	7	16	20	15	12,221	2,985	3,264	429	79	818	510	296	375
North Sinai	2	6	7	16	20	15	4,603	3,206	3,663	429	79	818	510	296	375
Port-Said	2	6	7	16	20	15	4,188	2,897	3,264	429	79	818	510	296	375
Qena	2	6	7	36	60	42	11,926	14,064	15,323	594	601	1,393	832	372	375
Red Sea	2	6	7	16	20	15	4,246	3,168	3,660	429	79	818	510	296	375
Sharkia	2	6	7	16	20	15	5,659	4,336	6,997	429	79	818	510	296	375
South Sinai	2	6	7	16	20	15	4,557	2,935	3,267	429	79	818	510	296	375
Suez	2	6	7	16	20	15	4,188	2,897	3,264	429	79	818	510	296	375
Suhag	2	6	7	36	60	42	15,306	14,057	29,819	594	601	1,393	510	296	375

Table (A-16) Annual Disbursements by Economic Sector and Governorate

US\$ Thousand

Sector Governorate	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE			COMMUNICATIONS			CONSTRUCTION			EDUCATION			EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE			ENERGY AN
	average 2001-			average			average			average			average			average
	2005	2005	2006	2001-2005	2005	2006	2001-	2005	2006	2001-2005	2005	2006	2001-2005	2005	2006	2001-2005
Central Government	5,518	24,999	156	1,118	2,082	3,027	705	524	0	3,196	1,395	1,443	13	63	47	152,252
Cairo	543	181	252	1,080	1,403	663	2	0	0	7,615	4,106	4,552	1,080	0	0	31,571
Alexandria	388	0	0	997	1,368	648	2	0	0	3,566	3,580	18,755	40	0	0	1,676
Assyout	388	0	45	1,005	1,382	669	2	0	0	4,324	5,971	4,209				1,149
Aswan	850	0	45	978	1,339	586	2	0	0	2,807	2,207	4,844				2,654
Behera	1,029	0	0	969	1,325	565	2	0	0	5,151	3,481	5,716				1,163
Beni-Suef	388	0	45	975	1,339	586	2	0	0	5,765	3,445	5,980				1,149
Dakhalia	388	0	0	969	1,325	565	2	0	0	3,740	3,699	4,999				2,745
Damietta	388	0	0	969	1,325	565	2	0	0	3,049	2,759	4,380				1,163
Fayoum	388	0	0	969	1,325	565	2	0	0	5,758	3,375	6,046				1,185
Gharbia	388	0	0	969	1,325	565	2	0	0	3,055	3,520	4,666				1,169
Giza	388	0	0	969	1,325	565	2	0	0	2,087	1,959	3,555	133	0	0	1,163
Ismailia	388	0	0	969	1,325	565	2	0	0	3,017	1,970	4,810				2,529
Kafr-El Sheikh	388	0	0	969	1,325	565	2	0	0	3,411	2,752	5,640				1,163
Kalyoubia	388	0	0	969	1,325	565	2	0	0	2,812	2,228	4,669				1,163
Luxor	388	0	45	973	1,325	565	2	0	0	3,343	2,788	4,612				1,149
Matrouh	514	0	0	969	1,325	565	2	0	0	1,873	1,852	3,642				1,149
Menoufia	388	0	0	969	1,325	565	2	0	0	2,556	2,623	3,672				1,163
Minya	388	0	45	978	1,339	586	2	0	0	6,010	4,341	5,823				1,154
New Valley	388	0	0	969	1,325	565	2	0	0	1,572	1,494	3,255				1,149
North Sinai	559	0	0	969	1,325	565	2	0	0	2,115	2,161	4,345				5,860
Port-Said	388	0	0	970	1,325	565	2	0	0	1,578	1,492	3,224				1,457
Qena	388	0	45	1,002	1,382	669	2	0	0	5,834	3,808	5,779				1,185
Red Sea	388	0	0	969	1,325	565	2	0	0	1,934	2,158	4,088				3,571
Sharkia	388	0	0	969	1,325	565	2	0	0	3,487	2,737	5,628				1,472
South Sinai	461	0	0	969	1,325	565	2	0	0	2,033	1,853	3,879				5,860
Suez	388	0	0	969	1,325	565	2	0	0	1,787	1,610	3,412				15,264
Suhag	388	0	45	1,002	1,382	669	2	0	0	3,761	4,123	5,412				1,149

Table (A-16) Annual Disbursements by Economic Sector and Governorate

US\$ Thousand

Sector	7 GENERATION D SUPPLY		FISHING			FORESTRY			GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY			HEALTH			INDUSTRY			MINER AN average 2001-2005	
	Governorate	2005	2006	average 2001-	2005	2006	average 2001-	2005	2006	average 2001-	2005	2006	average	2005	2006	average 2001-2005	2005		2006
Central Government	538,057	163,834		201	533	0				11,320	43,031	23,754	4,663	8,961	42,403	98,123	32,554	1,201	
Cairo	20,076	53,393					4	0	0	1,396	1,153	2,508	3,752	2,100	2,557	12,245	5,275	14,382	
Alexandria	589	1,015					4	0	0	504	281	485	7,505	9,069	16,833	17,697	2,496	5,859	
Assyout	518	1,014					4	0	0	465	553	869	1,689	2,181	1,592	6,571	2,817	5,235	
Aswan	574	5,115					4	0	0	567	520	765	2,841	2,071	1,521	6,571	2,817	5,235	
Behera	589	1,014					4	0	0	557	317	472	1,570	2,005	1,366	6,189	1,724	12,630	
Beni-Suef	518	1,014					4	0	0	366	325	593	1,496	1,755	1,655	6,705	2,887	5,235	
Dakhalia	8,497	22,049					4	0	0	349	281	472	955	1,483	1,302	6,642	1,745	5,235	
Damietta	589	1,014					4	0	0	497	281	472	870	1,308	1,161	6,204	1,745	5,373	
Fayoum	518	1,014					4	0	0	375	378	556	2,907	2,065	1,903	6,296	1,729	5,246	
Gharbia	614	1,014					4	0	0	350	281	472	915	1,468	1,268	6,307	1,969	5,614	
Giza	589	4,331					4	0	0	397	334	643	2,175	2,136	1,724	6,290	1,829	5,320	
Ismailia	1,489	1,202					4	0	0	677	281	472	946	1,338	1,254	6,625	2,896	5,320	
Kafr-El Sheikh	589	1,014					4	0	0	354	281	472	921	1,338	1,159	6,189	1,724	5,235	
Kalyoubia	589	1,014					4	0	0	354	281	472	1,976	2,855	1,685	6,336	1,745	5,235	
Luxor	518	1,014					4	0	0	432	431	1,227	2,059	1,851	1,269	6,592	2,852	5,288	
Matrouh	518	1,014					4	0	0	355	298	556	861	1,296	1,142	6,189	1,724	5,235	
Menoufia	589	1,014					4	0	0	349	281	472	7,285	8,678	16,167	6,292	1,947	5,614	
Minya	543	1,014					4	0	0	418	329	606	2,642	2,215	1,967	6,802	3,433	5,996	
New Valley	518	1,014					4	0	0	353	281	472	863	1,299	1,362	6,189	1,724	5,235	29
North Sinai	699	1,472					4	0	0	355	298	556	888	1,300	1,155	6,573	2,822	5,235	10
Port-Said	699	1,041					4	0	0	349	281	472	870	1,308	1,161	6,571	2,817	5,235	
Qena	518	1,014					4	0	0	628	553	967	4,493	2,283	2,969	6,705	2,887	5,235	
Red Sea	12,625	1,014					24	0	0	354	297	552	872	1,294	1,189	6,189	1,724	5,235	
Sharkia	770	1,041					4	0	0	518	361	552	918	1,338	1,334	6,217	1,724	5,235	
South Sinai	699	1,472					24	0	0	349	281	472	888	1,298	1,199	6,571	2,817	5,235	10
Suez	2,477	84,261					4	0	0	349	281	472	2,682	1,312	2,665	6,571	2,817	5,235	
Suhag	518	1,014					4	0	0	488	553	971	8,541	9,473	16,359	6,705	2,887	5,235	

Table (A-16) Annual Disbursements by Economic Sector and Governorate

US\$ Thousand

Sector	AL RESOURCES AND MINING		MULTISECTOR/CROSS- CUTTING			OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES			POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH			SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS			Total average 2001- 2006	
	Governorate	2005	2006	average 2001-2005	2005	2006	average 2001-2005	2005	2006	average 2001-2005	2005	2006	average 2001-2005	2005		2006
Central Government				18,657	54,379	20,675	8,619	32,985	9,429	271	83	1,335				148
Cairo				12,880	695	4,584	10,979	2,006	25,308	470	49	134	42	23	55	77
Alexandria				6,700	1,373	1,347	2,873	4,515	3,062	413	91	157	24	19	55	62
Assyout				713	524	129	1,397	1,530	550	677	576	135	25	37	80	62
Aswan				1,887	2,339	1,871	1,256	1,595	952	564	471	64	13	0	19	62
Behera				461	517	12	1,079	1,355	303	413	395	87	5	0	19	62
Beni-Suef				1,395	2,327	1,907	1,145	1,489	538	550	471	64	5	0	19	62
Dakhalia				759	491	17	1,079	1,346	286	330	2	4	5	0	19	62
Damietta				381	491	12	1,069	1,346	286	330	2	4	5	0	19	62
Fayoum				1,482	1,019	1,766	1,134	1,493	491	550	471	64	16	18	43	79
Gharbia				397	491	12	1,069	1,346	286	335	2	13	5	0	19	62
Giza				8,094	1,844	2,327	1,365	1,607	824	566	471	4	20	29	20	62
Ismailia				650	808	391	1,258	1,347	1,015	339	2	54	5	0	19	62
Kafr-El Sheikh				636	837	173	1,069	1,346	286	335	2	13	5	0	19	62
Kalyoubia				5,932	496	64	1,104	1,347	338	360	2	13	5	0	19	62
Luxor				334	507	91	1,307	1,711	1,134	558	471	48	5	0	19	62
Matrouh				705	1,588	741	895	1,435	341	330	2	4	16	18	43	62
Menoufia				638	491	154	1,069	1,346	286	336	2	54	5	0	19	62
Minya				859	936	917	1,364	1,926	1,267	1,262	483	82	12	0	19	62
New Valley	0	0		330	497	517	921	1,347	361	330	2	4	16	18	43	62
North Sinai	0	0		654	876	283	1,102	1,813	516	330	2	4	5	0	19	62
Port-Said				323	491	12	1,101	1,347	286	330	2	4	5	0	19	62
Qena				483	512	206	1,159	1,347	307	918	492	16	22	19	55	62
Red Sea				6,145	534	91	1,030	1,796	453	349	2	48	5	0	19	2,895
Sharkia				344	491	12	1,082	1,410	382	339	2	54	5	0	19	62
South Sinai	0	0		2,526	2,500	19,479	1,038	1,681	344	349	2	48	5	0	19	62
Suez				420	491	12	1,069	1,346	286	330	2	4	5	0	19	62
Suhag				4,676	9,009	8,076	1,266	1,519	567	923	492	25	14	19	55	62

Table (A-16) Annual Disbursements by Economic Sector and Governorate

US\$ Thousand

Sector	TOURISM		TRADE			TRANSPORT AND STORAGE			UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED			WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION		
	Governorate	2005	2006	average 2001-2005	2005	2006	average 2001-2005	2005	2006	average 2001-2005	2005	2006	average 2001-2005	2005	2006
Central Government	91	0	65,901	139,447	9,077	84,380	351,109	700	143	93	723	4,791	4,227	2,674
Cairo	66	0	2,814	2,252	2,793	8,460	28,528	29,993	182	441	266	26,179	16,872	2,001
Alexandria	0	6,238	2,708	2,039	2,466	1,558	528	331	128	238	260	28,435	25,579	23,750
Assyout	0	0	2,620	1,776	1,462	114	14	26	136	254	271	278	681	278
Aswan	0	0	2,620	1,776	1,474	414	14	888	120	221	207	14,260	5,303	6,528
Behera	0	0	2,618	1,776	1,462	114	14	26	112	205	196	2,870	9,769	1,502
Beni-Suef	0	0	2,618	1,776	1,462	114	14	26	112	205	196	14,197	24,444	17,511
Dakhalia	0	0	2,708	2,039	2,306	114	14	26	112	205	196	12,879	5,288	5,678
Damietta	0	0	2,708	2,039	2,307	114	14	26	112	205	196	392	847	57
Fayoum	1	3	2,618	1,776	1,474	114	14	26	112	205	196	14,060	21,569	19,485
Gharbia	0	0	2,618	1,776	1,462	114	14	26	112	205	196	400	576	617
Giza	0	0	2,618	1,776	1,462	114	14	26	112	205	196	8,494	11,543	546
Ismailia	0	0	2,618	1,776	1,462	575	14	26	112	205	196	1,600	4,708	926
Kafr-El Sheikh	0	0	2,618	1,776	1,462	114	14	26	112	205	196	5,133	10,340	5,575
Kalyoubia	0	0	2,618	1,776	1,462	121	14	26	112	205	196	274	474	178
Luxor	0	0	2,618	1,776	1,462	114	14	26	112	205	196	12,438	5,145	5,486
Matrouh	0	0	2,619	1,776	1,474	114	14	26	112	205	196	161	385	57
Menoufia	0	0	2,618	1,776	1,462	114	14	26	112	205	196	1,352	4,706	436
Minya	0	0	2,618	1,776	1,462	114	14	26	112	205	196	12,769	24,451	17,614
New Valley	0	0	2,618	1,776	1,462	114	14	26	112	205	196	317	386	57
North Sinai	0	0	2,620	1,776	1,474	1,835	6,314	6,326	112	205	196	161	385	57
Port-Said	0	0	2,708	2,039	2,307	114	14	26	112	205	196	1,772	4,959	1,079
Qena	0	0	2,618	1,776	1,462	114	14	26	136	254	271	1,738	5,077	1,980
Red Sea	162	67	2,618	1,776	1,462	114	14	26	112	205	196	1,698	4,912	853
Sharkia	0	0	2,618	1,776	1,462	114	14	26	112	205	196	4,761	19,852	9,285
South Sinai	0	0	2,618	1,776	1,462	114	14	26	112	205	196	299	528	210
Suez	0	0	2,708	2,039	2,307	114	14	26	112	205	196	161	385	57
Suhag	0	0	2,620	1,776	1,474	114	14	26	136	254	271	1,602	5,103	1,392

Table (A-17) Annual Disbursements by MDGs and Beneficiary Governorates

US\$ Thousand

MDG	Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger			Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education			Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women			Goal 4: Reduce child mortality			Goal 5: Improve maternal and child health	
	average 2001-2005	2005	2006	average 2001-2005	2005	2006	average 2001-2005	2005	2006	average 2001-2005	2005	2006	average 2001-2005	2005
Alexandria	6,964	4,634	6,864	817	239	475	1,963	1,551	2,758	9,599	9,999	12,187	9,546	9,834
Assyout	4,726	4,319	10,827	2,076	3,112	847	1,607	2,331	1,947	1,013	1,228	1,128	987	1,054
Aswan	7,938	8,561	10,195	1,314	672	1,180	1,874	1,305	2,110	4,680	2,428	2,325	4,459	2,337
Behera	10,500	14,340	7,540	3,254	3,977	1,525	2,342	856	2,079	1,066	1,310	1,077	1,021	1,131
Beni-Suef	4,831	3,939	3,403	2,108	1,365	1,693	2,323	1,419	2,368	3,837	6,599	4,585	3,381	4,945
Cairo	6,553	2,430	10,311	9,001	1,271	6,581	1,082	1,164	2,531	1,959	938	1,700	1,858	789
Central Government	149,348	218,316	25,549	1,713	1,917	5,133	1,841	1,125	5,965	1,764	3,038	14,067	1,705	3,146
Dakhalia	4,489	2,011	2,509	1,961	1,873	1,040	2,911	1,112	1,965	3,833	2,138	2,390	3,797	1,968
Damietta	3,261	1,934	2,508	1,494	1,203	724	1,170	842	1,662	660	840	939	624	670
Fayoum	5,370	3,591	7,571	2,185	1,339	1,811	2,390	1,408	2,179	4,551	5,421	4,690	3,933	5,031
Gharbia	4,475	3,001	2,771	1,211	1,104	852	1,244	925	1,786	720	944	1,085	685	774
Giza	4,542	2,700	3,599	708	360	276	993	937	1,375	1,553	2,696	1,173	1,149	1,068
Ismailia	3,746	3,375	5,581	1,116	296	965	1,444	843	1,971	1,167	2,291	1,131	737	681
Kafr-El Sheikh	5,164	1,968	4,998	1,484	746	1,482	1,570	1,297	2,164	691	855	943	655	685
Kalyoubia	3,358	1,836	2,557	1,188	504	982	1,469	1,102	1,693	1,192	1,549	1,211	1,169	1,379
Luxor	3,739	2,983	2,707	981	305	756	1,201	867	1,682	4,186	2,368	2,337	4,162	2,198
Matrouh	3,037	1,826	2,926	636	296	378	856	858	1,303	660	840	954	624	670
Menoufia	3,852	2,017	2,801	1,261	1,129	403	1,199	662	1,692	3,531	5,956	7,677	3,099	4,345
Minya	6,118	4,682	4,749	2,584	2,274	1,708	2,470	2,097	3,353	4,389	6,780	4,629	3,959	5,100
New Valley	10,908	1,717	2,503	483	116	146	703	662	1,084	660	840	939	624	670
North Sinai	3,734	3,282	3,006	836	505	924	959	1,071	1,506	709	845	954	724	681
Port-Said	3,468	2,722	2,508	490	116	146	734	663	1,084	1,057	2,280	1,065	624	670
Qena	5,420	4,233	3,361	3,006	1,829	1,785	3,328	2,056	2,874	2,224	2,798	1,508	1,865	1,179
Red Sea	4,427	2,123	3,003	678	505	682	910	1,064	1,507	1,054	2,279	1,081	621	669
Sharkia	3,479	2,510	5,350	1,409	656	1,382	1,639	1,282	2,068	1,082	2,290	1,217	653	680
South Sinai	3,756	3,178	2,732	790	296	587	887	908	1,284	669	840	939	648	673
Suez	3,468	2,722	2,508	483	116	146	946	662	1,385	903	840	1,239	1,050	670
Suhag	7,687	8,604	14,768	1,936	2,042	1,739	2,436	2,159	2,914	4,151	6,396	7,931	3,699	4,793

Table (A-17) Annual Disbursements by MDGs and Beneficiary Governorates

US\$ Thousand

MDG	Internal	Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other major diseases			Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability			Goal 8: Develop a Global partnership for development		
	Governorate	2006	average 2001-2005	2005	2006	average 2001-2005	2005	2006	average 2001-2005	2005	2006
Alexandria	12,132	1,681	577	1,858	30,938	19,701	18,401	228	316	1,909
Assyout	1,202	619	483	471	4,153	2,113	8,638	228	316	1,909
Aswan	2,439	946	545	505	13,844	6,431	11,475	228	316	1,909
Behera	1,059	586	596	412	8,046	22,648	1,435	228	316	1,909
Beni-Suef	4,423	1,229	1,959	587	13,553	20,196	18,891	228	316	1,909
Cairo	1,102	1,109	583	779	48,640	30,589	27,163	276	537	2,355
Central Government	13,993	2,217	3,276	14,403	54,293	81,593	28,936	147,095	734,531	63,029
Dakhalia	2,388	566	440	397	9,555	4,438	4,269	1,810	8,225	22,943
Damietta	937	557	430	394	2,841	2,447	1,430	228	316	1,909
Fayoum	4,382	1,870	1,054	1,102	11,349	14,464	14,156	256	458	1,909
Gharbia	1,083	595	471	477	3,010	2,113	1,530	228	316	1,909
Giza	1,201	1,484	2,087	772	17,145	11,595	6,636	228	316	1,909
Ismailia	1,002	953	1,879	520	3,929	3,822	2,606	228	316	1,909
Kafr-El Sheikh	941	555	439	383	9,346	18,693	7,388	228	316	1,909
Kalyoubia	1,209	561	418	374	8,592	2,038	1,645	237	364	1,909
Luxor	2,335	937	531	493	8,843	4,501	4,171	228	316	1,909
Matrouh	952	548	418	375	3,198	3,287	2,113	228	316	1,909
Menoufia	7,548	1,927	1,883	1,725	3,166	3,425	1,561	228	316	1,909
Minya	4,488	1,617	2,050	609	11,844	18,951	17,941	228	316	1,909
New Valley	937	548	418	375	2,766	1,995	2,232	228	316	1,909
North Sinai	952	548	418	374	2,879	2,466	1,826	228	316	1,909
Port-Said	937	954	1,870	520	3,404	3,678	2,200	228	316	1,909
Qena	1,462	1,986	2,018	1,207	9,854	14,061	14,903	228	316	1,909
Red Sea	953	980	1,858	589	13,038	15,901	2,075	228	316	1,909
Sharkia	1,089	953	1,879	611	6,753	18,571	10,120	237	364	1,998
South Sinai	937	586	418	463	4,804	3,988	20,911	228	316	1,909
Suez	1,237	1,227	434	995	16,491	3,763	84,650	228	316	1,909
Suhag	7,899	2,289	2,018	1,810	10,928	14,029	21,205	228	316	1,909

Annex B

MINISTRY OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION
QUESTIONNAIRE ON EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE 2006

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:

£	Government	specify: _
£	NGO	specify: _____
£	Private sector	specify: _____
£	Other	specify: _____

6a. Beneficiary (receiving) institution:

£	Government	specify: _____
£	NGO	specify: _____
£	Private sector	specify: _____
£	Others	specify: _____

6b. Targeted social clusters:

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

£ 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.

£ Cairo _____%	£ Kalyoubia _____%	£ Beni-Suef _____%	£ Luxor _____%
£ Alexandria _____%	£ Kafr-El Sheikh _____%	£ Fayoum _____%	£ Red Sea _____%
£ Port-Said _____%	£ Gharbia _____%	£ Minya _____%	£ Matrouh _____%
£ Suez _____%	£ Menoufia _____%	£ Assyout _____%	£ North Sinai _____%
£ Damietta _____%	£ Behera _____%	£ Suhag _____%	£ South Sinai _____%
£ Dakhalia _____%	£ Ismailia _____%	£ Qena _____%	£ New Valley _____%
£ Sharkia _____%	£ Giza _____%	£ 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.

£ Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger _____%

£ Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education _____%

£ Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women _____%

£ Goal 4: Reduce child mortality _____%

£ Goal 5: Improve maternal health _____%

£ Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other major diseases
_____%

£ Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability
_____%

£ 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)			£ Ahead of schedule £ On target £ Delayed
Starting date of activities			£ Ahead of schedule £ On target £ Delayed
Completion date of activities			£ Ahead of schedule £ On target £ 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):

	Currency	Donor contribution	Currency	Government cost-sharing
Commitments for: ⁹				
Year 2006		_____		_____
Year 2007		-		_____
		_____		_____

Disbursements for the Year 2005 ¹⁰				
Disbursements for the Year 2006				

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

15. The form of aid in terms of procurement status of goods & services- (i.e. freedom of donor country to purchase):

(% in case of more than one form)

1. Tied aid¹³
2. Partially tied aid¹⁴
3. Untied aid¹⁵

OTHER INFORMATION

15. Project Objectives: (Pls. attach the 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

1.3 Official or officially supported Loans, credits or Associated Financing packages (qq.v.) where procurement of the goods or services involved is limited to the donor country or to a group of countries which does not include substantially all developing countries (or CEEC/NIS countries in transition, cf. PARTIALLY UNTIED AID). Tied Aid Credits are subject to certain disciplines concerning their concessionality levels, the countries to which they may be directed, and their developmental relevance so as to avoid using aid funds on projects that would be commercially viable with private finance, and to ensure that recipient countries receive good value.

¹⁴ Official Development Assistance (or Official Aid) for which the associated goods and services must be procured in the donor country or among a restricted group of other countries, which must however include substantially all developing countries (substantially all CEEC/NIS countries in the case of Official Aid). Partially untied aid is subject to the same disciplines as Tied Aid Credits and Associated Financing (qq.v.).

¹⁵ **Official Development Assistance for which the associated goods and services may be fully and freely procured in substantially all countries.**