Ministry of Planning and International Co-operation

Development Co-operation Report 2010

Recent Trends in Egypt's ODA With special reference to the Scientific Research Sector

October 2011

Preface

It is with great pleasure that I present our latest Development Co-operation Report (DCR), which covers activities carried out during 2010. This year the Report focuses this year on the theme of scientific research. This, of course is in addition to providing the annual review of development co-operation statistics, covering the changes in the type and terms of assistance. It also covers the role of different development partners; geographic and sectoral allocations of assistance; and the ongoing progress in alignment and harmonisation of Official Development Assistance (ODA).

In a world moving rapidly towards knowledge-based economies, capacity-building in science and technology (S&T) is indispensable. The emphasis on scientific research is justified by the fact that it is one of the major fundamentals for development. The differences between socio-economic levels in developed and developing countries can be attributed in a significant part to the relative disparity in scientific research and technological activities. In this context, scientific research, treated as an investment, is bound to bring about growth in gross domestic product and per capita income levels.

The DCR 2010 addresses decision-makers, academic institutions, scientific research organisations, the private sector, non-governmental organisations and the media. The purpose of the report is to help mobilise concern among all parties and to trigger actions, for advancing Egypt's scientific research system, through interactions among the different parties where beneficial.

Indeed, efforts in policymaking, funding, and monitoring scientific research have been advanced in recent years. In 2007, the government announced the "Developing Scientific Research 2007-2016" Plan. This plan aimed at enhancing scientific co-operation and strengthening Egypt's scientific and technological base. The plan also established two institutions to spearhead the development of scientific research. These institutions were the Higher Council for Science and Technology (HCST), which is responsible for setting national research priorities, and the Science and Technology Development Fund (STDF), mandated with funding activities related to scientific research.

I wish to further highlight two major initiatives for scientific research in Egypt that in 2010 and 2011 have begun their path to fruition. These are namely the Egypt-Japan University of Science and Technology (E-JUST) and the Zewail City of Science and Technology, also known as Egypt's National Project for Scientific Renaissance. We aspire that these initiatives will become centres of excellence propagating world-class scientific education in Egypt and 21st- century frontier technologies. Our aim is to stimulate technological research and development, innovation processes and the growth of and investment in, Egyptian competitiveness domestically, regionally and internationally through the promotion of academic and scientific contribution in key sectors for Egypt's development.

Although progress has been made, scientific research still faces significant challenges that require rigorous efforts to overcome. One of the most disconcerting challenges is the limited

financial resources allocated to scientific research. The devotion of modest resources leads to lack of adequate and necessary infrastructure and the absence of a favourable research environment coupled with low remuneration rates in the field. These problems have resulted in a brain-drain that cannot be easily overcome due to inefficiency in attracting replacements or repatriating migrants. Other challenges include a gap and lack of mechanisms relating scientific research to service and production sectors and a below-average percentage of scientists and experts in development sectors. Continuing the reform process is required to tackle these challenges and achieve results.

In this context, development partners have much to contribute. The Report shows that the scientific research sector received minimal contributions in relative terms when compared to the total ODA budget allocations to different sectors. Moreover, in absolute terms, disbursements associated with scientific research have witnessed fluctuations between 2001 and 2010 and, in general, reached their second lowest level over the ten-year period in 2010. These recent trends indicate that undoubtedly more attention is required from our development partners to this sector. Indeed, the existing diversity of development partners playing a role in R&D in Egypt, points to the potential for a wider scope of transfer of expertise and financial assistance to the sector.

Finally, I wish to express my appreciation to our development partners for their continuous co-operation in providing the information necessary for the preparation of this Report. I hope that the 2010 report will be beneficial to policymakers, line ministries, development partners, the private sector, civil society institutions, as well as academic and research centres in studying, analysing and promoting ODA flows that serve Egypt's development priorities.

Sincerely

Fayza Aboulnaga

Minister of Planning and International Co-operation

Cairo, October 2011

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Acronyms

ADB	African Development Bank
ASRT	Academy for Scientific Research and Technology
ALECSO	Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization
BRICs	Brazil, Russia, India, China
BoP	Balance of Payments
CAD	Computer-aided design
CAPMAS	Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
DCR	Development Co-operation Report
EC	European Commission
ECES	Egyptian Center for Economic Studies
EEIF	EU-Egypt Innovation Fund
EGP	Egyptian Pounds
EIB	European Investment Bank
E-JUST	Egypt-Japan University for Science and Technology
EMAA	Euro-Med Association Agreement
ERA	European Research Area
ERF	Economic Research Forum
EU	European Union
ESV	Egyptian Smart Village
ETRI	Electronics and Telecommunications Research Institute
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FTE	Full-Time Equivalent
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GERD	Gross Expenditure on Research and Development
GoE	Government of Egypt

GRIs	Government-Supported Research Institutes
GSE	Government-Sponsored Enterprise
HCST	Higher Council for Science and Technology
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDSC	Information and Decision Support Center
ISI	Import Substitution Industrialisation
ISPA	International Science Park Association
IT	Information Technology
ITIDA	Information Technology Industry Development Agency
ITT	International Technology Transfer
KEI	Knowledge Economy Index
KIMM	Korea Institute of Machinery and Metals
KIER	Korea Institute for Energy Research
KIST	Korea Institute of Science and Technology
KORDI	Korea Ocean R&D Institute
KRICT	Korea Research Institute of Chemical Technology
KRISS	Korea Research Institute of Standards and Science
MCIT	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MNCs	Multinational Companies
MoST	Ministry of Science and Technology
MHESR	Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
MuCSAT	Mubarak City of Science and Technology
NCTV	Northern Coast Technology Valley
NRC	National Research Center
NSTD	National Strategy for Technological Development
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturing

POSCO	Pohang Iron and Steel Company
R&D	Research and Development
RDI	Research Development and Innovation Programme
SFD	Social Fund for Development
SIS	State Information Service
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
STDF	Science and Technological Development Fund
STV	Sinai Technology Valley
TP	Technology Park
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
USPTO	United States Office for Patents and Trademarks
UST	University of Science and Technology
WB	World Bank
WIPS	World Investment Prospects Survey
WTO	World Trade Organization

Part I
Scientific Research in Egypt and the Role of ODA in the Sector's Development

Chapter One: Scientific Research in Egypt

I. Importance of Scientific Research for Development

Scientific research has a significant impact on a country's development. Econometric studies have pointed to the fact that there is a relationship between research and development (R&D) on one hand and increases in productivity on the other.[1] Many policymakers have found that spending on research and development can have a strong impact on economic growth and competitiveness as well.[2] It has led to a rapid growth and emergence of new industries and products. This in turn has yielded social benefits in addition to the economic ones. As a result, many governments have made it a priority to effectively manage and invest in science and technology (S&T), hoping that it would yield advantageous outputs such as the generation of wealth and employment opportunities.[3]

From a theoretical perspective, several models, such as those of Romer (1990), Grossman and Helpman (1991), and Aghion and Howitt (1992), illustrate the function of R&D as a growth engine. They also demonstrate the reason governments must have a central role in achieving an optimum level of R&D. Furthermore, government-funded basic research is a means of developing a society's learning capabilities, expanding technological opportunities for firms as they develop new products and processes and supporting the training of students who will ultimately transfer their skills and knowledge to the private sector. Moreover, the innovation process is often localised in a manner which fosters the establishment of dynamic agglomerations of firms surrounding centres of higher education.[4]

This year's report and the theme of R&D have come into light following the 2009 DCR which tackled higher education in Egypt. Research and development remains one of the core mandates of the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research (MHESR).

The Knowledge Economy Index

The World Bank's Knowledge Economy Index (KEI), which represents in aggregate terms, the overall preparedness of a country or a region towards the Knowledge Economy, rests on four pillars:

1. Economic Incentive and Institutional Regime;
2. Education and Training;
3. Innovation and Technological Adoption; and
4. Information and Communication Technologies Infrastructure.

[1] Mansfield, Edwin (1972), "Contribution of R&D to Economic Growth in the United States," *Science*, February 4, 1972, Vol. 175, No. 4021, pp. 477-486, Abstract, http://www.sciencemag.org/content/175/4021/477.abstract.
[2] "EU Looks to US Model for Measuring R&D Impact," April 16, 2010, EurActiv, http://www.euractiv.com/en/science/eu-looks-to-us-model-for-measuring-rd-impact-news-448950.
[3] Wolfe, David A. and Salter, Ammon (1997), "The Socio-Economic Importance of Scientific Research to Canada," Discussion Paper, The Partnership Group for Science and Engineering, October 1997, pp. 1-47, http://wc3.ns.utoronto.ca/progris/pdf_files/BASICRES.pdf.
[4] Ibid

Egypt's KEI dropped in rank between 2000 and 2009. The KEI, which is ranked on a scale of one through ten, stood at 4.08 as of 2009. Egypt's overall ranking was 90 out of 145 countries.[5] It is typically found that all high-income countries ranked in the higher quintiles, the majority of the middle countries in the middle quintiles, and most of the low-income countries in the lower quintiles.[6]

II. The Research Environment in Egypt

Egypt's research environment is a function of four main factors: 1) research institutes, 2) funding and/or budget, 3) research personnel and their capabilities and potential, and 4) the research product including its quality and relevance to the country's priorities and challenges. The first three factors mentioned represent the inputs while the last represents the output. The quality of the research output in Egypt depends on the number and the standard of the research institutes available, the calibre of the personnel, and the amount of funding available.[7]

Most of the research centres in Egypt are government-owned. They are established through universities and institutions for the production, higher education and service sectors. For example, research centres that are dedicated to the production sectors are affiliated with the Ministries of Agriculture, Industry, and Petroleum. For the higher education sector, scientific research falls under the umbrella of the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research. Lastly, research for the services sector is carried out by the Ministries of Electricity, Housing, Transportation, Health, Social Solidarity, Irrigation, Planning, Labour and Emigration, and the Cabinet (Academy of Scientific Research and Technology (ASRT)).[8]

However, few research centres are also privately-owned and are funded by domestic and foreign financing. Some examples include the Egyptian Center for Economic Studies (ECES) and the Group for Democratic Development,[9] an NGO that works towards supporting the development of democracy in Egypt.[10]

The MHESR decided in 2006 to overhaul S&T activities in Egypt. Beginning in 2007, activities to restructure the S&T governance and management model in Egypt were underway. At the same time, the Higher Council for Science and Technology (HCST) and the Science and Technological Development Fund (STDF) were established, by virtue of Presidential Decrees 217 and 218 for 2007.[11] The HCST, which is headed by the Prime Minister and includes ministers, scientists, and representatives from the private sector, is responsible for the development of Egypt's strategic plan for scientific research. It sets the vision and priorities for S&T and at the same time ensures the implementation of such plans. Likewise, the STDF ensures the implementation of the country's S&T strategy set by the Higher Council through the funding of research projects. In addition to that, it is also responsible for monitoring science and technology indicators in Egypt, as well as developing and promoting Egypt's innovation capacity.[12]

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[5] The World Bank (2009), Knowledge for Development, KEI and KI Indexes, http://info.worldbank.org/etools/kam2/kam_page5.asp.
[6] "Knowledge Economy Index (KEI) 2008 Rankings" (2008), World Bank, http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTUNIKAM/Resources/KEI2008Highlights_final12052008.pdf.
[7] Korayem, Karima (2000), "Research Environment in Egypt," International Development Research Center, Research for Development in the Middle East and North Africa, http://archive.idrc.ca/books/focus/930/15koraye.html#_ftnref1.
[8] http://www.asrt.sci.eg/
[9] Korayem, Karima (2000), "Research Environment in Egypt," International Development Research Center, Research for Development in the Middle East and North Africa, http://archive.idrc.ca/books/focus/930/15koraye.html#_ftnref1.
[10] http://www.wiserearth.org/organization/view/9ab35217961f70d2ad1efe33539792e1
[11] Arab Republic of Egypt (2008), "Science and Technology Development Fund," http://www.stdf.org.eg/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=11&Itemid=33.
[12] Delegation of the European Union to Egypt, "National Initiatives to Support Science and Technology," http://ec.europa.eu/delegations/egypt/eu_egypt/science_technologie_innovation/national_initiative/index_en.htm.

The target of the scientific research strategy in Egypt is to provide and encourage the following: distinct human capabilities in the different fields of science and technology; advanced research capabilities; national know-how; solutions to problems in the production and services sectors; and distinctness and competitiveness. Similarly, the general policy of scientific research and technology aims at linking the scientific sector with the production and services sectors; establishing co-ordination and integration between research institutes; merging or integrating the scientific culture in the overall culture of the society; encouraging technology transfer, adaption, and development; increasing the governmental funds assigned to scientific research and technological development; improving international co-operation; developing human resources; upgrading laboratories and infrastructure and, developing R&D management tools.[13]

A. Funding of Research and Development

How the Government of Egypt (GoE) allocates its research budget to various sectors indicates the level and importance of research at the sectoral level. Funding is not spent equally across all sectors.[14] The 2005 Human Development Report stated that in 2005, research and development expenditure in Egypt amounted to 0.2 percent of gross domestic product (GDP).[15] This shows a decline from the figure in 1996, which the International Development Research Center, of the Canadian Government,[16] indicated was 0.6 percent of GDP. Research expenditure in Egypt is comprised of the following components: salary of researchers, salary of support staff, and research and development operational funds. [17]

The government is the main source of funding for the country's research activities, and research expenditure in Egypt is considered very low, as will be discussed in more detail in Chapter 2. In addition to that, Egyptian researchers are among the least-paid researchers in Arab countries. For example, in the better situations, university budgets allocated for individual researchers reach approximately USD 50. Such a tight budget has a parallel in the quality of research produced. Likewise, funds for attending conferences, travel, research equipment, books, and scientific journals have been decreasing as the number of researchers has been increasing.

Foreign funding constitutes over 30 percent of total research expenditure. This contribution is very important as it supports research activity in universities as well as the research centres that are affiliated to universities.[18] The main sources of foreign funding come from the following: USAID, the Ford Foundation, the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, the Friedrich Ebbert Foundation, the National Endowment for Democracy, the National Democratic Institution for International Affairs, the European Human Rights Foundation, the Royal Netherlands Embassy in Cairo, the German Ministry of International Co-operation, the German Agency for Technical Co-operation, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the European Community, and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).[19]

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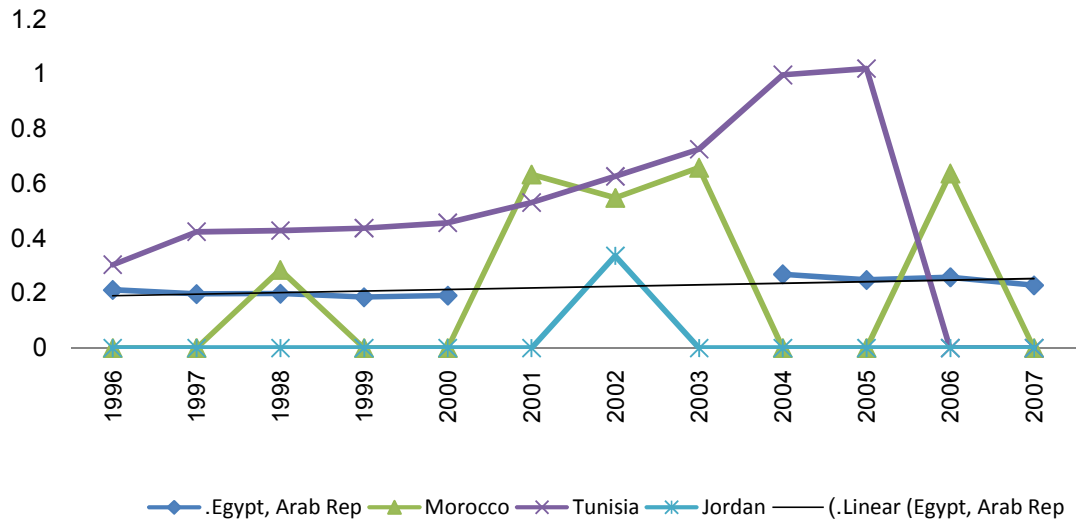
[13] UNESCO, http://www.unesco.org/new/en/natural-sciences/science-technology/science-policy/thm_innov/workshop_mombasa/Egypt-Policy_of_Scientific_Research_and_Technology.pdf.
[14] El-Alwady, Nadia (2010), "Arab Science Expenditure 'Disappointing,' Forum Hears," United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization," http://www.unesco.org/science/psd/focus/focus07/arab_science.shtml.
[15] Belal, Ahmed and Springuel, Irina (2006), "Research in Egyptian Universities: The Role of Research in Higher Education," UNESCO, Unit of Environmental Studies and Development, South Valley University, Egypt, pp. 1-12, http://portal.unesco.org/education/en/files/51625/11634283495Springuel-EN.pdf/Springuel-EN.pdf.
[16] http://www.idrc.ca/en/ev-1-201-1-DO_TOPIC.html
[17] Belal, Ahmed and Springuel, Irina (2006), "Research in Egyptian Universities: The Role of Research in Higher Education," UNESCO, Unit of Environmental Studies and Development, South Valley University, Egypt, pp. 1-12, http://portal.unesco.org/education/en/files/51625/11634283495Springuel-EN.pdf/Springuel-EN.pdf.
[18] Ibid
[19] Korayem, Karima (2000), "Research Environment in Egypt," International Development Research Center, Research for Development in the Middle East and North Africa, http://archive.idrc.ca/books/focus/930/15koraye.html#_ftnref1.

B. Indicators Related to Research and Development Activities

This part of the report assesses the progression of R&D activities in Egypt and other selected Middle East and North African (MENA) countries over the past 15 years. This indicates the current status of R&D activities. These indicators include the R&D expenditure as a percent of total annual gross domestic product (GDP), annual investments allocated to finance R&D programmes, progress in publishing scientific and technical journals, development in patent registration, number of researchers per million, and receipt of royalty.

Several studies indicate the importance and effectiveness of public expenditure to R&D activities, where governments are expected to take the leading role in launching R&D activities. Also, governments should be working as a liaison between the private sector and R&D institutions, linking producers to the R&D know-how output; therefore, bringing forth new goods and services. The level of public expenditure on R&D over the past 15 years in comparison to selected MENA countries is illustrated in the graph below:

Figure (1): R&D Expenditure as of Total Annual GDP (%)



Source: World Bank, www.worldbank.org

It is clear that the percentage of public expenditure on R&D in Egypt has been following a relatively constant trend, with minimal increases between 1996 and 2007 (latest statistics available, source: World Bank online statistics), averaging approximately 0.2 percent during the period under study.

The GoE has set five developmental dimensions within the Sixth Five Year Development Plan (2007-2012) framework. Some of the targets include: building and developing the national base of S&T; developing the institutional framework for research; development of knowledge and innovation; providing financing sources for research and development and developing scientific cadres.

Although the percentage of expenditure on R&D has been more or less stable, the absolute value of investments allocated (both public and private sectors) to education and R&D has been following an upward trend over the past three years. Most of the increase has been allocated to the education sector only while R&D activities acquired almost one quarter of those investments.

In June 2011, the Ministry of Planning and International Co-operation released investment figures for the annual development plan for 2011/2012 – the final year of the Sixth Five Year Plan and dubbed as the year for “facing challenges”. The Ministry of Finance similarly released the features of the state budget for 2011/2012. The allocations included EGP 4.8 billion for scientific research, representing 0.30 percent of

the targeted GDP for the year, worth EGP 1570 billion (in current prices). In 2010/2011, scientific research received EGP 3.9 billion or 0.27 percent of GDP.[20] While constituting a nominal increase, the allocations do not mark any significant improvement in terms of share in GDP.

The contributions of the private sector to R&D have been extremely insignificant, not exceeding 0.33 percent of total R&D investments allocated in 2008/09. This contribution increased slightly in 2009 and 2010, whereby the private sector acquired around 2 percent of the total R&D investments. In addition to the contributions of the private and public sectors, development partners have also been contributing to R&D programmes and projects in Egypt as will be elaborated in Chapter 3. When comparing the trend in R&D funding (and its share in GDP) with the trend of GDP annual growth rates and GDP per capita, it is clear that R&D has played an insignificant role in the growth of the economy.[21]

Another crucial R&D indicator is the number of researchers working in R&D sector. The following section discusses professionals engaged in the creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods, or systems, and in the management of the projects concerned. Post-graduate PhD students engaged in R&D are also considered. The World Bank statistics reveal a single year for Egypt's records: 2007, whereby the total number of researchers engaged in R&D activities was almost 50,000. According to the Ministry of Scientific Research, the total number of researchers and scientists reached almost 98,000 in 2008. Researchers and scientists are employed in three major areas performing R&D activities: universities, institutes and research centres. Approximately 73 percent were concentrated in universities and the rest employed in research institutes and centres.

When comparing Egypt's number of employed researchers to other MENA countries, Morocco appeared to stand at almost the same level of researchers employed, while Tunisia showed a significant and increasing number of researchers since 1998, reaching almost 1,588 researchers per one million people in 2006. Comparing Egypt's stock of researchers to countries classified as economically more advanced could be considered an inequitable comparison, but statistics show the number of researchers per million people among the countries tabulated below were almost the same, with the exception of Tunisia which witnessed a doubling in its number of researchers. This comparison deepens the concerns associated with the necessity of increasing the role of R&D in the economic environment in Egypt.

Table (1): Researchers in R&D per million people

Country	Egypt, Arab Rep.	Morocco	Tunisia	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	Turkey
1998	-	-	708.42	-	293.89
1999	-	-	738.32	-	306.61
2000	-	-	795.18	-	347.32
2001	-	-	892.61	-	336.60
2002	-	-	1029.80	-	350.81
2003	-	-	1160.63	-	471.08
2004	-	-	1322.73	-	482.22
2005	-	-	1483.03	-	549.94
2006	-	647.33	1587.86	706.10	591.83
2007	616.57	-	-	-	680.35

Source: World Bank, www.worldbank.org

[20] Ministry of Planning, Main Indicators for the Economic and Social Development Plan for 2011/2012, Final year of the Five Year Plan (2007/08-2011/12). June 2011, and Ministry of Finance. Review of Features for the State Budget for Fiscal Year 2011/2012

[21] Running a correlation test using 10-time series, sourced from the World Bank, the R^2 = -0.2 (GDP per capita and R&D as % of GDP), while the R^2=-0.04 (GDP annual growth rate and R&D as % of GDP)

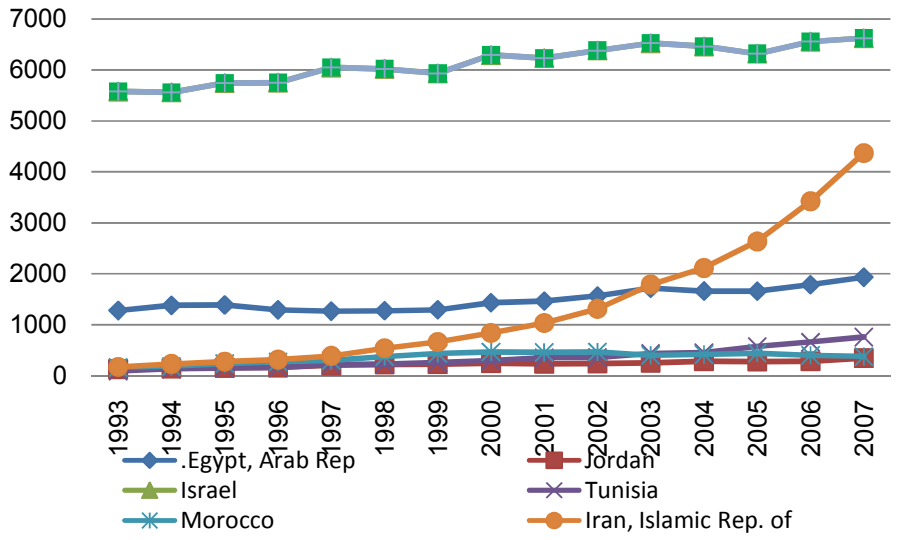
The presence of a wide base of researchers and scientists is as crucial to R&D as the availability of supplies, equipment, laboratories, and other forms of investment like equipment. The 2003 distribution of researchers among the different sectors in Egypt (the latest available statistics), shows that almost half of the researchers are working on agricultural R&D programmes and projects, by the health sector (employing almost 17 percent of total researchers), industry (8 percent) and basic sciences (7 percent).

C. Outcomes of Research and Development Activities

The public support to R&D expenditures is rationalised by the existence of positive externalities. These externalities can appear in the final output or in the R&D process. Production externalities arise as a result of the development of an innovation. Due to innovations, firms enjoy production externalities that are used in new goods. In the R&D process, two kinds of externalities may result: 1) the kind related to the R&D of workers, and 2) the other associated to the existing stock of knowledge. This section presents selected R&D indicators, whereby the performance of Egypt is featured during the past 10-15 years and comparing this performance to other MENA countries, classified as developing and emerging. This comes in an attempt to assess the progress achieved by Egypt in the area of R&D, in comparison to other countries in the region.

On the level of scientific output, the following will tackle the evolution in literature regarding research, receipts of royalty and trademarks filed by residents. Scientific and technical journal articles refer to the number of articles published in the following fields: physics, biology, chemistry, mathematics, clinical medicine, biomedical research, engineering and technology, and earth and space sciences. The journal articles published by Egypt followed a steady and increasing pattern from 1995 to 2007. Additionally, the number of articles published by Egypt exceeded the number issued by Jordan, Tunisia, Iran, Turkey, Israel and Morocco (according to availability of data and information). On the other hand, Israel and Iran - post 2003 – stood out in the issuance of scientific publications and articles. Although Egypt has excelled in achieving a relatively satisfactory level of scientific and technical publications within the MENA region, this should be reflected in the productivity and output of the country.

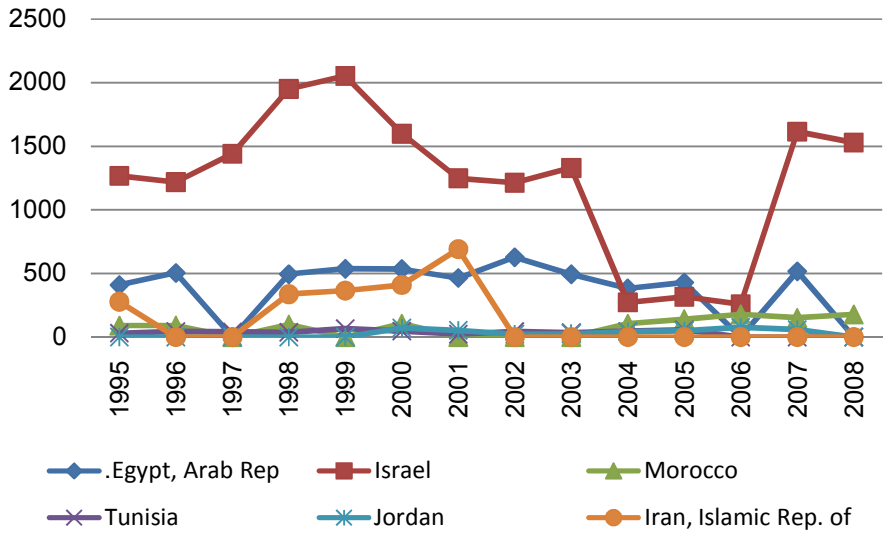
Figure (2): Number of Scientific and Technical Journal Articles Published



Source: World Bank, www.worldbank.org.

The second indicator tracks the progress achieved in registered patent applications, which are filed internationally through the Patent Cooperation Treaty or with a national patent office for exclusive rights for an invention. The annual patents registered in Egypt has followed a fluctuating pattern with a slightly declining slope. Nevertheless, Egypt ranked higher than registered levels acquired in other Arab countries, notably Morocco, Tunisia, Jordan and Iran until 2003.

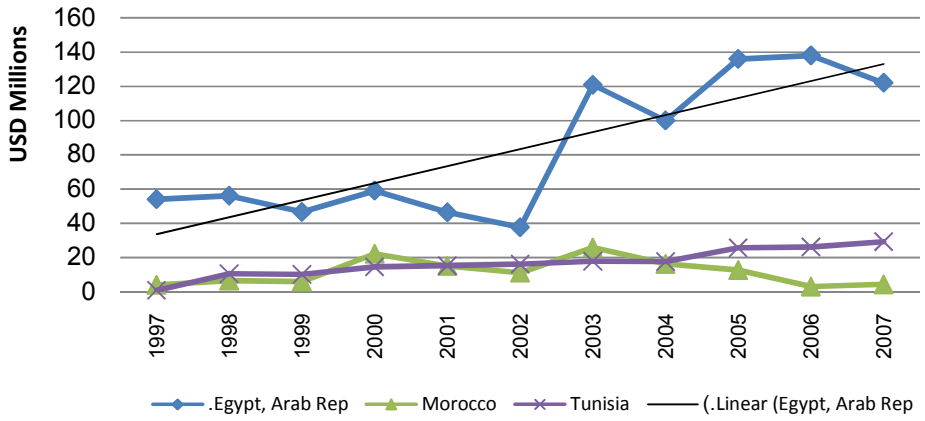
Figure (3): Number of Patent Applications of Residents



Source: World Bank, www.worldbank.org.

The third indicator pertains to the development of receipts of royalty and license fees between residents and nonresidents for the authorised use of intangible, non-produced, nonfinancial assets, and proprietary rights (such as patents, copyrights, trademarks, industrial processes, and franchises). It also concerns the use, through licensing agreements, of produced originals of prototypes (such as films and manuscripts). Royalty and license fees receipts reported in the Egyptian balance of payments followed an escalating pattern during the period under study (1995 to 2007). Egypt recorded higher levels of receipts compared to those reached by other countries, such as Morocco, Iran and Tunisia. On the other hand, the net balance of royalty and license fees, realised an overall deficit in Egypt, while the annual gross receipts marked a positive trend.

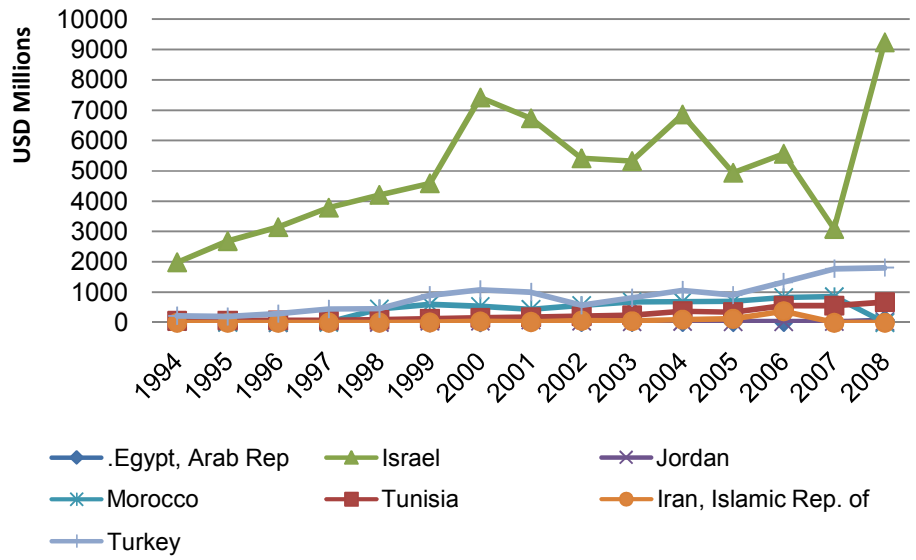
Figure (4): Receipts of Royalty and License Fees in Balance of Payments (USD Millions)



Source: World Bank, www.worldbank.org

Most of the high-technology exports take the form of integrated circuits and electronic components. Additionally, the performance of high-technology exports remains insignificant as a percentage of the total manufactured exports. The performance observed in exports of high-technology goods (covering products with high R&D intensity, such as aerospace, computers, pharmaceuticals, scientific instruments, and electrical machinery), showed almost no improvements over the past five years, in comparison to other MENA countries such as Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia, as seen in Figure 5. This contradicts the progress that Egypt achieved, with relatively high levels of R&D output, in terms of scientific articles published and patents registered as compared to neighbouring countries experiencing the same economic and social patterns and trends. The overall performance of R&D activities in Egypt marked slightly positive progress in all aspects measured by the indicators (except for the indicator tracking the percentage of public expenditure on R&D and registry of patents). Theoretically, this performance should be reflected in the performance of the economy in terms of increases in exports, especially high-technology exports. The weak performance of the latter indicates lack of effectiveness of R&D efforts and proves malfunction in translating all the produced know-how and R&D expertise into production and real output.

Figure (5): High Technology Exports of Egypt (USD Millions)



Source: World Bank, www.worldbank.org

Table (2): High technology Exports of Egypt (USD Millions)

Component	Partner	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Electronic data processing and office equipment	World	1	8	1	14	21
Telecommunications equipment	World	12	4	4	13	35
Integrated circuits and electronic components	World	1	3	0	63	73

Source: WTO, Online Statistical databases.

D. Key National R&D Initiatives

1. Nanotechnology

Development of nanotechnology is an example of scientific research that affects development as well as economic growth. Vast technological enhancements cause innovations to decrease. However, nanotechnology allows for advances in efficiency through the production of smarter sources of energy. Furthermore, new materials can be created to produce consumer and industrial goods at lower costs.

The applications of nanotechnology are considered of utmost importance as they have made way into more than USD 30 billion in manufactured goods in 2005, according to the National Science Foundation. Additionally, it is expected to be used in over USD 2 trillion of global manufactured goods by 2014.[22]

[22] http://www.nanotechproject.org/events/archive/nanotechnology_next_big_thing/

Egypt launched the first nanotechnology centre in 2009, with the aim of boosting the country's technological education and scientific research applications. The project is carried out through collaboration between the Information Technology Industry Development Agency (ITIDA), a government institution, the state-run Science and Technology Fund, and the IBM Corporation Academics from Cairo University, Egypt's largest state-run university.

2. The Information and Communication Technology R&D Initiative

Special attention is drawn towards the information and communication technology (ICT) R&D strategy initiated by the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (MCIT), as it comes amidst the absence of any clear R&D strategy in Egypt designed and targeting the development of other crucial sectors such as the agriculture and manufacturing sectors. Another reason for tackling this issue is to foster advanced scientific research and development with the aim of realising an information society. Doing so is important for boosting non-traditional forms of exports (e.g. highly processed and technologically-advanced products). Egypt's 2010 ICT Strategy builds on the vision of maximising the benefits of ICT for development, innovation to support industrial expansion, and the creation of partnerships locally, regionally and internationally. In this regard, MCIT is taking steps towards promoting and modernising innovative scientific research methods and implementing partnerships between the public and private sectors as well as multinationals in both the industrial and academic arenas.

The main strategic objectives of MCIT's R&D Initiative are summarised as follows:[23]

- Facilitating the introduction of world class CIT research that will elevate the calibre of research and development in Egypt, in accordance with national strategic goals;
- Providing leadership and guidance for the transformation, creation and commercialisation of CIT technologies;
- Creating a cultural change through which the significance of R&D will be realised and utilised by various sectors in order to further modernise Egypt; and
- Attracting world class researchers to Egypt.

3. Zewail City of Science and Technology: Egypt's National Project for Scientific Renaissance

In June of 2011, the Cabinet of Ministers approved a long-delayed draft law for establishing the Zewail City of Science and Technology as an independent non-profit foundation. The draft law will be among the first proposed laws to be observed by the forthcoming elected parliament. This pioneering initiative was envisioned by Nobel laureate, Dr. Ahmed Zewail.[24] The initiative puts forward the idea of creating an advanced technological and scientific research city as an engine for development on the basis of a knowledge-based society and economy. As such, the project would be a catalyst for Egypt's participation in the technology-based global economy, regionally and internationally.

Zewail City of Science and Technology will be located in El Sheikh Zayed City and is scheduled to inaugurate its scientific and academic activities in 2012. The board of trustees for this institution has already been formed. It is chaired by Dr. Ahmed Zewail and includes in its membership five Nobel

[23] www.mcit.gov.eg
[24] State Information Service. "Zewail City of Science and Technology: Egypt's National Project for Scientific Renaissance." http://www.sis.gov.eg/en/Story.aspx?sid=56109

Prize laureates.[25] Moreover, the first meeting of the Egyptian advisory council convened on June 6, 2011.

Organisationally, Egypt's National Project for Scientific Renaissance will be home to three types of institutes: research centres, a University of Science and Technology (UST) and a Technology Park (TP). Relationships of reciprocity and close interaction will be fundamental and definitive for the functioning of the three forms of institutes. In elucidation of this concept, the USP will provide staff and technical expertise for the research centres which will in turn furnish the students' tutoring, training and laboratory facilities. Similarly, the research centres will introduce technological solutions to be developed by the TP which reciprocally will be a needs and resource-base for the research centres.[26]

- **Research Centres**: Research will focus on issues most relevant to Egypt and prospective beneficiaries. These are for example, energy, environment and water resources, life and medical sciences and material sciences and femto/nanotechnology.[27]

- **University of Science and Technology:** The objective of the USP will be to create high-calibre researchers and graduates. The project will commence with a postgraduate programme and append an undergraduate programme 3-5 years later. The emphasis will be on basic sciences, but also social sciences and humanities. Teaching will rely on creativity, interactivity, training and research.

- **Technology Park**: Objectives of the TP include:

  - producing and improving high-technology local products;
  - attracting international technology-focused companies to location in Egypt;
  - promoting commercialisation of R&D through an innovation incubator centre and in collaboration with the City of Science and Technology as well as with public and private sectors;
  - attracting investments and promoting exports; and
  - creating international and strategic linkages for joint projects.

[25] The board of trustees includes Dr. Ahmed Zewail as Chairman, Nicolas Berggruen, President and CEO, Foundation; Gunter Blobel, Nobel Laureate in Medicine, Jena-Lou Chameau, President, Caltech; Mohamed El Erian, CEO, PIMCO; Charles Elachi, Director, JPL; Richard Ernst, Nobel Laureate in Chemistry; Theodore Hansch, Nobel Laureate in Physics; Michael Spence, Nobel Laureate in Economics; Charles Vest, President Emeritus, MIT; Sir Magdi Yacoub, Imperial College; Amre Younnes, CEO, International Mineral Resources

[26] E-CAT: Proposal by Professor Ahmed Zewail for the Creation of Egypt City for Advanced Technology

[27] *New Initiative for Science and Technology in the Twenty-First Century*. Proposed Plan and Structure by A.H. Zewail. January 10, 2000

Chapter Two:

Strengths, Weaknesses and Challenges of Scientific Research in Egypt

I. The Human Resource Element

National scientific research and development activities, require highly qualified graduates and researchers. Statistics indicate a sustained increase in the number of students graduating from higher education institutions in Egypt over successive years.

Table (3): Number of University Graduates from Theoretical versus Practical Faculties by Gender

	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008
University Graduates from Theoretical Faculties							
Male	102,723	97,111	92,794	108,422	110,618	112,264	107,730
Female	98,497	98,304	103,705	133,064	132,383	137,899	146,752
Total	**195,415**	**196,499**	**209,249**	**241,483**	**243,001**	**250,163**	**254,482**
University Graduates from Practical Faculties							
Male	32,953	35,282	38,756	39,903	38,414	38,830	37,666
Female	20,864	25,336	29,756	32,520	30,286	29,734	32,136
Total	**53,817**	**60,618**	**68,512**	**72,423**	**68,700**	**68,564**	**69,802**

Source: Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS), Statistical Yearbook, 2009

As Table (3) reveals, a far smaller number of students graduate from practical faculties (including the basic sciences, engineering and medicine) compared to graduates from theoretical colleges. This low rate of graduates, both researchers and technicians in science and technology disciplines undercuts efforts to build balanced human capacity in the scientific research field.

Quantitatively-speaking Egypt's current human resource base in S&T is sizeable and the government's plans are to continue strengthening it. Statistics of the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research point to a total of 98,000 workers available in the scientific research field. This carries a break-down of 70,000 (73.5 percent) working in universities and their research facilities, 15,000 working in industry (14.7 percent) and 13,000 (12.7 percent) working in research institutions.[28] Around half of scientific research employees in the Arab world are working in Egypt.[29]

These figures can be somewhat misleading, given that a headcount of everyone involved in an R&D institution would lead to an overestimate of R&D personnel. A survey carried out in 2006 by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO) and the Arab Academy of Sciences, showed that the

[28] El Shafei, Aly. "Egyptian Strategy for the Enhancement of Scientific Research." Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research

[29] Aubert, J. et. al, "Knowledge Economies in the Middle East and North Africa. Toward New Development Strategies." The World Bank. WBI Learning Resources Series

number of full-time equivalent (FTE) researchers in Egypt was 617 per one million of the population. While Egypt comes around the middle of the scale of Arab countries, it is still low compared to other countries (see Chapter 1, Table 1). It is also worth noting that the highest percentage of research personnel in Egypt is concentrated in the higher education sector (over 70 percent of research staff), as opposed to the production or services sectors.

Egypt also has a prominent number of Egyptian scientists, engineers and researchers living in Europe, North America, Australia as well as in Arab countries that could be effectively mobilised and involved in joint scientific research initiatives.[30] MHESR reports that Egypt has over 2,500 government-funded PhD candidates in overseas institutions. Taken in a global scale, Egypt's world share of researchers stood at 0.7 percent in 2002.[31]

Human Capital Flight - "Brain Drain":
Emigration of highly-qualified Egyptians has nonetheless been one of the serious factors undermining knowledge acquisition within Egypt. Figures released by the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) for 2009, denote that 137,000 Egyptians having originally held scientific or technical occupations, are currently expatriates.[32] While detailed statistics on the size of the brain drain from Egypt are scant, there is consensus in literature that Egypt is one of the African countries having highest migratory flows. For Egypt, the brain drain of highly-educated individuals, includes 2.5 percent of such individuals emigrating to the United States and another five percent emigrating to other Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries.[33]

Surveys of highly qualified Arabs living abroad, indicate that the main reasons for emigration pertain to the absence of a positive societal environment and facilities back home, that would allow them to hold occupations playing a role in knowledge-promotion and development of their countries and at the same time, achieve individual fulfillment and a decent standard of living.

Coupled with the importance of availability of scientific research workers, is the retention of workers and their mobility among research institutions, universities and the private sector. Such mobility has been very limited in Egypt. Development of researchers is driven by supply rather than demand, a situation that will not change much unless a strong push is made on the demand side from industry, business and national institutions, and in the context of coherent S&T policies. New initiatives started by the MHESR and the STDF to hire and support the career development of young researchers, are steps in the right direction.

It is important to emphasise that undergraduate and graduate curricula in Egyptian universities need to be revised constantly in order to ensure that foundations of up-to-date knowledge and training are provided to future research personnel.[34]

Vocational Training:
Egypt has set a strategic plan spanning the period from 2007/2008 to 2011/2012 for developing technical education in a way that is commensurate with developmental requirements and for preparing advanced technicians capable of working in local and external markets. As Table (4) indicates, there was a steady rise in the number of graduates from technical institutes between 2001/2002 and 2004/2005. A small dip occurred in these numbers following 2004/2005 until 2007/2008. Similar to the trend witnessed in university graduates, the majority of technical school graduates emerge from commercial technical schools rather than industrial technical schools.

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[30] Higher Education in Egypt, Reviews of National policies for Education. OECD/WB, (2010)
[31] UNESCO. *Science Report (2010)*
[32] CAPMAS online statistics http://capmas.gov.eg/reports/emigration/mst_emgr
[33] IMF "How Extreme is the Brain Drain?" *Finance & Development* Vol. 36, No. 2 (June 1999), and UNESCO *Science Report (2010)*
[34] Higher education was discussed in detail in Development Co-operation Report, 2009

Table (4): Number of Graduates of Technical Institutes affiliated to Ministry of Higher Education

	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008
Commercial Technical Schools	31,976	39,177	46,548	52,058	45,995	46,341	36,475
Industrial Technical Schools	15,817	18,068	19,946	20,618	21,301	20,215	16,480
Total	**47,793**	**57,245**	**66,494**	**72,676**	**67,296**	**66,556**	**52,955**
of which:							
Males	21,566	27,809	31,048	35,189	32,982	32,954	26,558
Females	26,227	29,436	35,446	37,487	34,314	33,602	26,397

Source: CAPMAS, Statistical Yearbook, 2009

While the vocational training system has been for long rigid and poorly-adapted to actual market conditions, acknowledgement of its importance has been increasing, and efforts are being made to improve the situation. Diversification of technical and vocational education is underway and some courses (via the Technical Secondary School) also lead to post-secondary technical education. Table (5) describes various initiatives in the government's plan for developing vocational training.

Table (5): Salient Government Initiatives to Develop Technical Education

	Initiative
1	Development of 100 industrial schools in addition to 65 commercial and agricultural schools.
2	Working on a project to establish ten Integrated Technical Education Clusters which include a technical secondary school, a technical college, an advanced technical college and an advanced vocational training centre – to be financed by the Education Development Fund of the Cabinet of Ministers.
3	Converting 100 schools to follow the system of dual education in the Mubarak-Kohl programme, in industrial and trade zones by 2011/2012.
4	Establishment of mobile agricultural schools to serve desert areas as pilot projects.
5	Converting six technical secondary schools to model experimental technical schools in six governorates by the end of 2009/2010.
6	Development of fifteen industrial five-year system schools

Source: State Information Service (SIS), 2009 Yearbook

II. Funding

A. Public Funding:

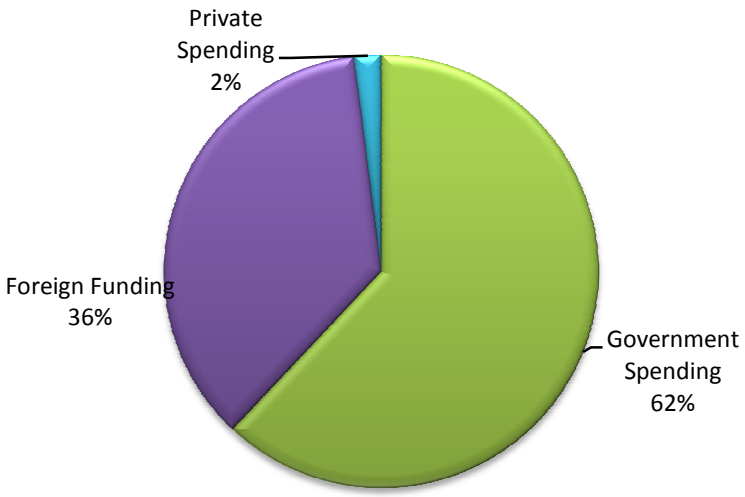
As noted earlier, Egypt's financial outlays on research and development have to date been very modest, not exceeding 0.23-0.24 percent of GDP in 2005/2006-2007/2008. This is well below the developing country benchmark of 1 percent of GDP. For comparison purposes, the ratios spent by developed countries vary from 2.5 to 5 percent.[35] As noted in Chapter One, scientific research allocations for

[35] State Information Service (SIS), *Yearbook (2009)* and *Arab Human Development Report (2003)*

2011/2012 as envisaged by the Ministry of Planning and International Co-operation and the Ministry of Finance for 2011/2012, represent only a slight increase from traditional levels (EGP 4.8 billion or 0.30 percent of planned GDP).

Government funding is considered the main source of financing for scientific research in Egypt. It represents about 62 percent of funding followed by foreign funding through several economic and scientific agreements, and amounting to about 36 percent of total spending. Private funding of scientific research does not exceed 2 percent (see Figure 6).

Figure (6): Breakdown of R&D Funding Flows in Egypt (%)



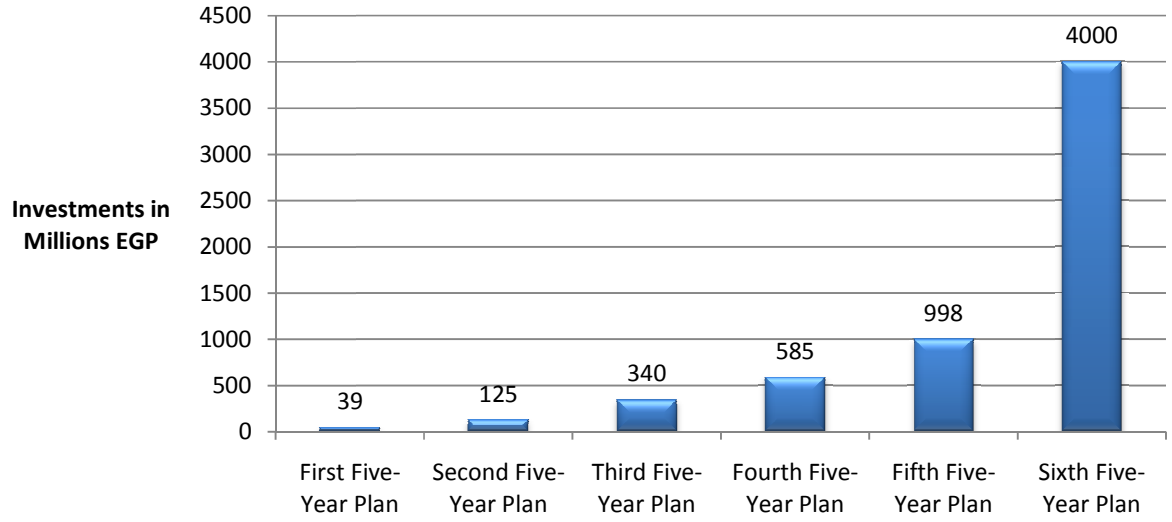
Source: CORDIS-ERAWATCH http://cordis.europa.eu/erawatch

The recent establishment in July 2007, of the Science and Technology Development Fund to provide demand-driven additional funding for research and development initiatives is considered the first competitive funding mechanism in Egypt. It represents additional funding that will slowly increase Egypt's overall expenditures from present levels. Among new funding modalities that STDF is to employ are reintegration grants, young research grants and basic and applied research grants.

Within the context of Egypt's five-year plan, scientific research investments grew from EGP 39 million in the first five year plan (1982-1987) to EGP 998 million in the fifth five year plan (2002-2007). Investments grew by a large 300 percent in the 6th five year plan (2007-2012) to reach EGP 4.8 billion in its final year as noted earlier.[36] It is anticipated that another major boost in the 5-year R&D allocations will be conceived for the coming five year plan (2012/2013 – 2016/2017), chartered by the Ministry of Planning and International Co-operation, as the year of "high and accelerated economic growth".[37]

[36] Ministry of Planning and International Co-operation, "25 Years of Development"
[37] Ministry of Planning and International Co-operation, Main Indicators for the Economic and Social Development Plan for 2011/2012, Final year of the Five Year Plan (2007/08-2011/12).

Figure (7): Progress of Investments in Scientific Research within Five-Year Plans



Source: Ministry of Planning and International Co-operation, *"25 Years of Development"*

B. Private Funding:

In addition to the scale-up of the value of public R&D investments, Egypt's leadership is required to boost societal awareness of the importance of supporting research and innovation. In developed countries, enterprises, wealthy individuals, foundations and non-profit organisations all finance such research, a phenomenon which is so far absent in Egypt. In the long run, boosting public and private investments in scientific research will raise the added value of products and services and enhance their usability and commercialisation. This would generate a sustainable financing dynamic which would continuously replenish research and development.

A recent study covering 131 Arab countries, showed that Egypt ranked 99th in terms of private company expenditure on R&D. [38] In this context, incentives such as taxes and other instruments should be provided by the government to incentivise the private sector towards investing in research and development.

III. Scientific Research Policies, Governance and Management

R&D governance in Egypt is centralised within the national government, represented by the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, which takes the lead in designing and implementing the national policy of scientific research under the Higher Council for Science and Technology. The HCST was established in 2007 and falls under the jurisdiction of the Prime Minister. Prior to this setting, a series of policy statements had been issued over the past three decades, but were lacking coherence and a clear implementation framework.

With the government's newly-introduced scientific research strategy, dubbed as "*Developing Scientific Research (2007-2016)",* the HCST was assigned the role of defining the strategic orientation of the state with regard to scientific research fields, proposing due policies and endorsing laws for reaching specified targets. The reforms intended to bring together the management (also the funding) of S&T under one

[38] Mouton, Johann & Roland Waast. "*Comparative Study on National Research Systems, Findings and Lessons."* (2008)

roof, instead of being scattered across many ministries.[39] The targeted fields of research under the new policy-plan include biotechnology; water resources; communication; renewable energy; peaceful use of space; food and agriculture and social sciences.[40]

Years of regulation and centralisation of scientific research in Egypt have resulted in bureaucracy and layering as well as fragmentation and duplication. The government has recognised the bureaucratic and bloated governance structure of scientific research, exemplified in the ASRT. This led to reform of the status of the Academy in 2007 to be a think-tank and policy advisor.

While the overhaul of scientific research policy is a step in the positive direction, stronger linkages of research to socioeconomic development policymaking is still lacking. Actual dissemination of R&D policy also faces obstacles as it circles around problematic institutional structures.[41]

IV. Institutional Framework

As noted earlier, the majority of Egypt's research institutes and centres are government-owned, while some are privately-owned by both domestic and foreign bodies.[42]

Table (6) indicates the latest available official statistics on the number of research centres in Egypt:

Table (6) : Scientific Research Centres in Egypt 2005/2006

Item	Total
Total No. of Research Centres	455
Research Centres affiliated to Ministries	158
Research Centres affiliated to Universities	297

Source: CAPMAS

Egypt has large-scale basic and applied research programmes that have been successful in areas such as agriculture, inorganic chemistry and pharmaceuticals.[43] However, research shows that the bulk - specifically 65 percent - of scientific research in Egypt is carried out within the higher education system.[44] This points to the institutional centralisation as well as the still relatively high theoretical nature of scientific research in Egypt, as opposed to research directed to solving problems faced by production sectors.

Research institutions in Egypt are faced with a number of deficiencies that impede their capacity and lead to co-ordination failures:

1- Due to weak linkages between research and industry, many R&D centres lack abilities for state-of-the-art product-development and advanced design facilities such as computer-aided design (CAD);
2- Institutions suffer from poor planning and organisational capabilities;
3- Institutions lack criteria for measuring performance;
4- Institutions have a poor capacity to innovate according to society's needs; and

[39] Egypt National Profile, CORDIS-ERAWATCH http://cordis.europa.eu/erawatch
[40] Higher Education in Egypt, Reviews of National policies for Education. OECD/WB (2010)
[41] Ibid
[42] IDRC. *Research for Development in the Middle East and North Africa* (2000)

[43] Cabinet Information and Decision Support Center (IDSC)
[44] Higher Education in Egypt, Reviews of National policies for Education. OECD/WB (2010)

5- Researchers are rewarded on the basis of academic research and published papers rather than for purposeful applied research. As a result, many accomplishments of Arab research institutions are incomplete as they do not reach the stage of investment.

Contract Research: Egypt's experience in developing "contract research" is still rather limited. The number of research contracts the results of which have been marketed in this way was about 142 during the period 1971-1997. Projects completed on demand from recipient firms did not exceed 43 during the same period.[45] A process of decentralisation is important to encourage firms to make regular use of scientific and technical progress.[46]

V. Technology Transfer

In 2000, the People's Assembly of Egypt adopted the National Strategy for Technological Development (NSTD), with the objectives of increasing economic growth, promoting exports, increasing local and foreign competitiveness, utilising advanced technologies and confronting high unemployment. The NSTD relies on two main premises: transferring, absorbing and adapting foreign technologies and enhancing technological independence.[47] Despite the introduction of this new policy, international technology transfer (ITT) has remained a largely marginalised tool of technological development. This has been echoed in the negligible value of high-technology exports (see Table 7). There is a continued emphasis of the risks of technological dependence and an underestimation of the gains which the Egyptian economy can achieve from ITT. Similar to the case in other developing countries, the most important source of ITT in Egypt is capital goods imports, followed by foreign direct investment (FDI).[48]

Table (7): Egypt's High-Tech Exports 1995-2008

(Value in million USD and as Percentage of GDP)

	1995	2000	2001	2005	2008
High-Tech Exports (Value mn USD)	5.97	5.20	12.11	9.35	85.09
High-Tech Exports (% GDP)	0.43	0.29	0.89	0.37	0.89

Source: World Bank, Databank http://databank.worldbank.org/

Egypt has also espoused wide-ranging FDI-friendly policies (e.g. legal and financial incentives) to encourage multinational companies (MNCs) to open subsidiary branches inside Egypt, in order to create a two-way flow of knowledge and technology, and promote integration with the international economy. It is noteworthy that Egypt has advanced as an FDI-attraction point. In the United Nation's Conference on Trade and Development's (UNCTAD) *World Investment Prospects Survey* (*WIPS*), Egypt ranked 31st

[45] *Arab Human Development Report* (2003)
[46] Aubert, J. et. al, "Knowledge Economies in the Middle East and North Africa. Toward New Development Strategies." The World Bank. WBI Learning Resources Series
[47] Kadah, Mohamed M.. "Foreign Direct Investment and International Technology Transfer to Egypt." Economic Research Forum Working Paper Series
[48] Ibid

among the top priority economies for FDI worldwide.[49] However, most technologies transferred have been more than ten years old, reflecting a high degree of outdated standardisation in the domestic market.[50]

In a survey of multinational companies (MNCs) working in Egypt conducted by UNCTAD and the Economic Research Forum (ERF), three major technological benefits of foreign direct investment were signaled: productivity improvement, product development and sharing of R&D activities. A major weakness of FDI as a source of international technology transfer to Egypt, however, is the relative absence of upstream and downstream linkages with domestic firms, even in linkage-intensive industries, such as automobiles and consumer durables. One of the reasons for this drawback is that most Egyptian manufacturing enterprises are small and medium sized that lack requisite operating technologies, managerial skills and technical expertise.[51] There is potential to strengthen technology transfer in FDI-attractive industries such as agronomy, textiles and information technology through supporting SMEs and more generally devising a comprehensive ITT strategy. According to the UNESCO 2010 Science Report, Egypt's pharmaceutical sector is also relatively advanced and can contribute to fostering high-tech exports.

VI. Integration Between Industry and Research

The unsustainable technology-transfer environment is coupled by weak linkages between production sectors and research centres. This fact is supported by the concentration of research personnel in higher education rather than in production.[52] Intermediary institutions that can act as links between scientific research centres and actual production are not widespread in Egypt. Besides contract research institutes, these include business incubators and design bureaus. The latter are largely concentrated in the construction sector.[53] In 1994, Egypt initiated trials of business incubators with the establishment of the Social Fund for Development (SFD). The SFD established a network of incubators as parts of its programme for development of SMEs.

The Egyptian government has acknowledged the science park strategy for creating better connections between business and scientific research, enhancing innovation and harnessing newly-set scientific research strategies. The definition of a science park, now used by the International Science Park Association (ISPA) is a business support and technology transfer initiative that encourages and supports the start-up and incubation of innovation-led, high-growth, knowledge-based businesses.[54]

The most advanced science and technology park in Egypt is the Mubarak City of Science and Technology (MuCSAT) located in the industrial area at New Borg El Arab City, west of Alexandria and occupies an area of 250 acres. This region is also occupied by about 40 percent of Egyptian industry. The science park is due to include 12 research centres to be developed at different intervals – so far four have been established. The focus sectors within MuCSAT are biotechnology (genetic engineering,

[49] Ibid
[50] UNCTAD, *World Investment Report (2010)*

[51] Kadah, Mohamed M. "Foreign Direct Investment and International Technology Transfer to Egypt.". Economic Research Forum Working Paper Series
[52] IDRC. *Research for Development in the Middle East and North Africa*, 2000
[53] *Arab Human Development Report*, 2003
[54] UNESCO. "Report on Science and Technology Parks in Egypt", August 2007

biotechnology research); information technology (informatics research); advanced engineering (new materials) and nanotechnology (solar cells).[55]

The remaining science parks include the Egyptian Smart Village (ESV) which provides a high-tech environment catering to IT companies' needs. A second major IT technology park that was established in 2010 -Information Technology Industry Development Agency (ITIDA)- is also focusing on attracting foreign direct investment to Egypt's IT industry.[56] The Sinai Technology Valley (STV) located on the northwestern access to the Sinai Peninsula aims at developing ICTs; microelectronics; biotechnology; new materials; fine tools and renewable energy. However, the majority of institutions established in STV to date are commercial banks. A Northern Coast Technology Valley (NCTV) is still in the study phase.[57]

It is observable, however, that the most pronounced achievements of the aforementioned technology parks are in the IT sector, and mostly in the form of foreign IT companies setting up office in these locations. Little innovation in other fields is recorded.

An absence of financial institutions that can fund R&D initiatives has resulted from the centralised model of scientific research in Egypt. Investment banks, development capital banks and venture capital funds are needed to kick-start new investments in knowledge and technology.

VII. Outputs of Scientific Research

As can be seen from the foregoing, Egypt's R&D landscape has started to change in certain respects. However, it will take some time before the results of current initiatives emerge. While government plans of establishing performance-based funding mechanisms is an encouraging sign, it will need to address the optimisation of resources between research in the basic sciences and research that can address national scientific research priorities.

Table (8): Egypt's Outputs of Scientific Research (2002-2008)

R&D Output	2002	2008	% Change	Rank among compared Arab states	World Share
Articles published	2,569	3,963	54.3%	1/20	0.4%
Publications in international co-authorship	761	1421	86.7%	1/20	n.a.
Publications (per million inhabitants)	35.2	48.6	38%	10/20	n.a.
Patents registered at United States Patents and Trademarks Office	8	22	175%	2/20	0%

Source: UNESCO Science Report 2010

[55] United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). "Technology Parks in Egypt."
[56] NASDAQ Egypt Country Report, 2010 http://community.nasdaq.com/News/2010-09/country-report-
[57] United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). "Technology Parks in Egypt."

As Table (8) reveals, Egypt has a considerable volume of published articles that increased 54 percent over the five-year period 2002-2008, giving Egypt the topmost rank among Arab countries. Egypt's publications in international co-authorship also increased significantly between 2002-2008, leveling it above other Arab countries and other country groups such as Eastern Europe. Egypt's share of publications has also increased, but continues to be low among Arab countries (ranking mid-way among 20 countries) and also on a comparative world scale. Statistics available for 2008 indicate that Egypt's share of scientific publications worldwide was 0.4 percent, where the term 'publications' encompasses articles, notes and reviews. This signals only a slight increase from a world share of 0.3 percent in 2001.[58] Patents granted to Egypt by the United States Office for Patents and Trademarks (USPTO) are low, amounting to 22 in 2008. Egypt's patents are on similar level to other Arab countries, for example Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, that received 15 and 30 patents in 2008 from USPTO, respectively, but on a world scale Egypt's share of patents is negligible.

Among government research centres, cited articles are highly concentrated in the institutions of the National Research Center (NRC). In the case of universities, three of them (Cairo, Ain Shams and Mansoura) produce around 50 percent of cited articles.[59]

The applicability and relevance of research results in Egypt is marginal. Research outputs are not usually considered by policymakers, even when topics may be relevant to the country's problems. At the same time, a large proportion of research is purely academic : done solely for the purpose of promoting university or research-institute personnel. The absence of performance-based assessment and weak alignment of research with national policy-making and production engender this situation. For these reasons, scientific publications and patents are useful but not sufficient indicators of the strength and effectiveness of scientific research.

[58] UNESCO *Science Reports, 2005 & 2008*
[59] Higher Education in Egypt, Reviews of National policies for Education. OECD/WB, 2010

Chapter Three

ODA Contribution to Scientific Research and International Experiences in R&D

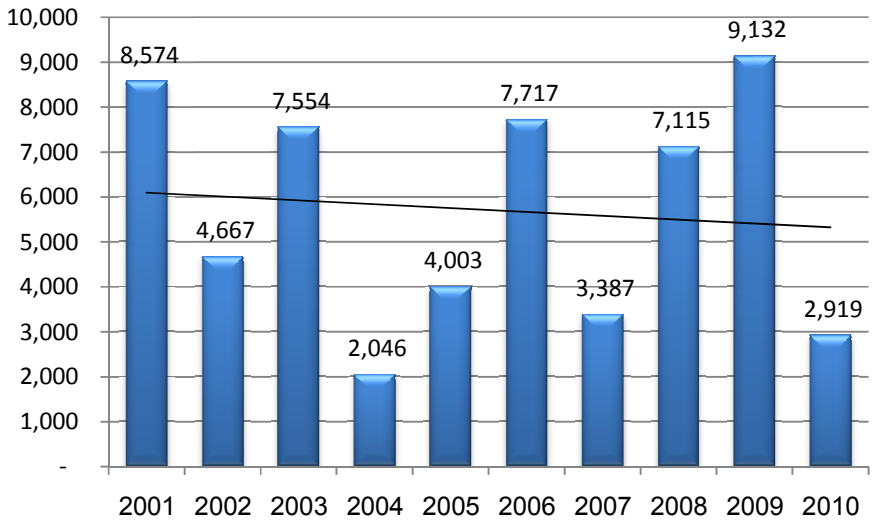
I. ODA Contribution to Scientific Research in Egypt

The role played by ODA in supporting R&D activities in Egypt could be crucial, in financial terms and through the delivery of know-how and expertise. This section is dedicated to highlighting the trends of development assistance associated with R&D activities in Egypt, with reference to the DECODE database. It will cover the time frame starting 2001 until the year 2010. Focus will be put on total amounts disbursed, number of operating projects, the main research areas targeted by ODA, the type of assistance delivered and key development partners supporting R&D activities.

A. Evolution of ODA and R&D Enhancement

Development assistance channelled to projects in the area of R&D witnessed acute fluctuations throughout the time frame 2001 to 2010. It reached its second-lowest level of disbursements in 2010 (see figure 8). This came as part of an overall and major decline in the number of projects funded by development partners. Total projects fell by two-thirds from 17 in 2001 to only five operating projects in 2010. On the other hand, the relative weight of R&D annual disbursements was also extremely low relative to total annual disbursements. Evolving from as low as 0.64 percent of total disbursements in 2001, it followed a declining trend to 0.13 percent in 2010.

Figure (8): Annual R&D Associated Disbursements, USD Thousands

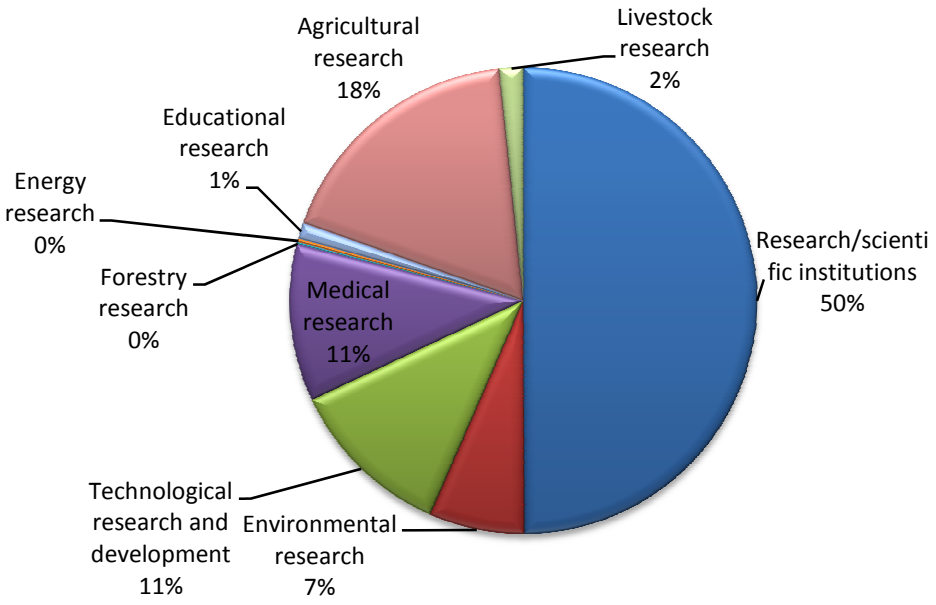


Source: DECODE, Ministry of International Co-operation, 2010

These disbursements were directed to implementation of projects in several areas of research: environmental, technological, medical, forestry, energy, education, agriculture, and livestock. In addition, almost half of the development assistance was implemented with the objective of enhancing the research and scientific institutions in Egypt. Thirteen projects were directed to this purpose during the time frame under study. The agricultural research sector accounted for almost one fifth of total cumulative

disbursements. A total of 11 development projects were implemented in this field. This was followed in importance by both the enhancement of the medical research and the technological R&D (industrial) sectors, each accounting for 11 percent of the total cumulative disbursements.

Figure (9): Relative Weights of R&D Sub-Sectors, Cumulative Disbursements 2001-2010, %



Source: DECODE, Ministry of International Co-operation, 2010

B. Development Partners and R&D Projects

The annual contributions of development partners to scientific research were relatively insignificant, taking into consideration the vitality of such a sector. Relative to other beneficiary sectors, scientific research has acquired a minimal share of disbursements. However, the development partners involved in this process were quite diverse and numerous. The total number reached almost 18 by 2010.

The European Commission dominated around half of the total assistance channelled to the enhancement of the R&D sector from 2001 to 2010. The assistance mainly came through the implementation of five development projects in agricultural research and in supporting research/scientific institutions. The majority of the assistance (85 percent) was directed towards the latter sector. According to the Euro-Med Association Agreement (EMAA), research and innovation represents one of the main themes of co-operation among several Mediterranean countries, including Egypt.

1. RDI and the EU-Egypt Innovation Fund

In June 2007, the European Commission and Egypt signed the Research Development and Innovation (RDI) Agreement, with a grant worth €11 million. The purpose was to support the Egyptian government's research, development and innovation initiatives. The RDI programme is an initiative of the European Union and managed by the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research. The programme has

two specific objectives: to strengthen the link between R&D and industry and to facilitate Egypt's participation in the European Research Area (ERA).[60]

The EU-Egypt Innovation Fund (EEIF) is the main component of the RDI Programme with an estimated budget of €6.5 million. The fund was dispensed as grants on competitive basis. Applicants were eligible from both the industry and research community, having the interest and competence to undertake applied research or contribute to technological innovation in Egypt. The Fund initially focused on projects in line with Egypt's innovation objectives including energy, water, ICT, environment, materials and nano-technology, biotechnology, health, space, manufacturing industries, food, agriculture and education.

A second phase of the initiative was signed in 2010, with a total additional budget of € 20 million to be disbursed in support of scientific research, innovation and technology transfer. This programme should play a catalytic role in providing opportunities for the Egyptian scientific community to participate in EU programmes. It can further bridge the gap between science, technology and the business community in order to promote competitiveness and economic growth. This phase of the programme has not effectively entered operation yet.

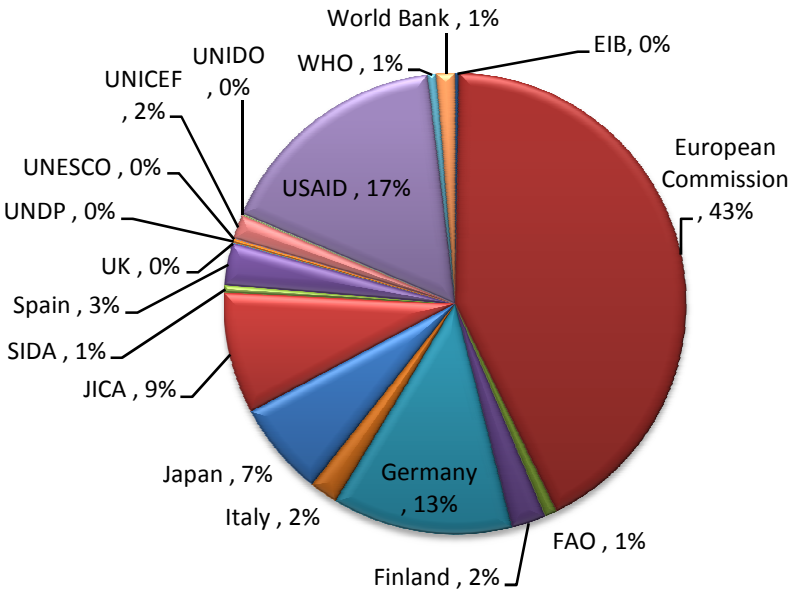
2. Egypt-Japan University of Science and Technology (E-JUST)

Within the context of the need to enhance integration between research and industry as discussed in Chapter Two, the Egypt-Japan University of Science and Technology (E-JUST) is a positive initiative in this regard. Officially inaugurated in 2010, E-JUST aims at fostering industry partnerships and becoming the core driver behind a regional science and technology park. It further aims at promulgating technical standards and best practices in business and technology.

During its evolution, E-JUST is to become a world-class centre of excellence for higher education. It aims at developing regional and global synergies to reach out to students, academic staff and researchers. E-JUST will also seek to build relationships of co-operation with renowned academic and research institutions worldwide.

[60] The European Research Area is composed of all research and development activities, programmes and policies in Europe, which involve a transnational perspective. Together, they enable researchers, research institutions and businesses to increasingly circulate, compete and co-operate across borders.

Figure (10): Relative Weights of Development Partners funding R&D Projects, cumulative disbursements (2001-2010), %



Source: DECODE, Ministry of International Co-operation, 2010

The USAID came as the second highest ODA contributor to the scientific research sector. It accounted for 17 percent of total R&D development assistance throughout the same time frame under study. The focus was on enhancing the agricultural and medical research sub-sectors, with two projects implemented, one project in each. On the other hand, Germany, provided around 13 percent of assistance in the R&D sector, through funding only one project in the field of enhancing research and scientific institutions.

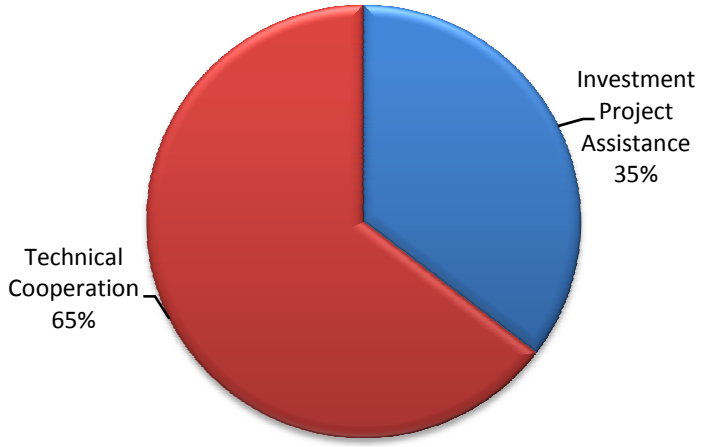
The pattern associated with the development partners involved in scientific research activities, implies that most of the development assistance (80 percent) took the form of grants. The diversity of partners in this specific area of development, has its benefits, whereby more diversified expertise and know-how are being transferred to this vital sector.

C. Types of Assistance and Implemented R&D Projects

The cumulative assistance disbursed during the period under study shows dominance of technical assistance channelled to the R&D sector, accounting for two thirds of total R&D assistance. Major technical assistance was channelled via the implementation of projects in the areas of research/scientific institutions; educational research; and livestock/agricultural research. Currently, the only operating technical assistance projects exist in the fields of research/scientific institutions and medical research only.

On the other hand, investment projects accounted for almost one-third of total cumulative disbursements from 2001 to 2010. Most of the investment projects were launched in the areas of medical research and research/scientific institutions.

Figure (11): R&D Cumulative Disbursements by Type of Assistance, 2001-2010, %



Source: DECODE, Ministry of International Co-operation, 2010

D. Main Conclusions

The contribution of ODA in supporting R&D activities in Egypt has followed a downward trend in both relative and absolute terms, during the years under study (2001-2010). The total number of funded projects declined as the projects closed down, with no substituting projects. The close-down of R&D projects affected the overall level of assistance implemented and the relative weight of R&D to total annual assistance.

Most of the assistance was directed to supporting research/scientific institutions. Other areas of research that are defined as relatively more crucial, such as medical, energy and agricultural research, received less attention.

The European Commission was a key player in this field. In view of the Association Agreement which stipulates the support of R&D and innovation activities in partnered countries, the European Commission will remain dominant in the field of R&D in the medium term. Accordingly, the current pattern of development partners also implies the dominance of grant-based assistance in supporting R&D activities in Egypt. On the other hand, most R&D assistance took the form of technical co-operation between the host country and the development partners involved in the process.

Finally, ODA associated with the implementation of R&D projects shows a relatively low importance dedicated to this crucial sector. This sector, when developed, could provide solutions that would possibly create business and employment opportunities in the Egyptian market and strengthen the Egyptian balance of payments.

E. Main Recommendations

The role of ODA in enhancing R&D activities in Egypt is extremely crucial, not only in financial terms but also in providing channels for transferring know-how and expertise. Moreover, it is important in the development and upgrading of R&D cadres engaged in joint activities. For this reason, the benefits that scientific research can bring to development need to be utilised, through the implementation of more co-operation projects in priority development areas for Egypt.

more development projects are recommended to be implemented especially in priority areas for Egypt's development (in the medium and long terms), by way of harnessing the benefits that scientific research can bring to development.

As a case in point, agricultural research has special importance to the Egyptian economy. This sector secures jobs for almost half the labour force. Moreover, it has relevance for maintaining food security. Research activities are highly required in the development of crops and seeds, and for promoting advanced productivity. Given the water-resource limitations that Egypt faces, in addition to desertification and limitations of agricultural land, devoting research also to the water sector is also vital. In addition, promoting development co-operation in energy research is important for enhancing the use of alternative sources of energy. Currently ODA-related projects in energy research are lacking.

Moreover, medical research is vital, especially in areas of combating widely-spread diseases among the population, such as cancer and hepatitis. Nano-sciences are internationally looked up to as cross-cutting sectors, which are still an infant area of research in Egypt. It is recommended that more support is drawn towards such activities.

In an attempt to widen scopes of joint co-operation in the fields of R&D, the current agreement between the EU and Egypt, as an example, could be further promoted. The purpose would be to fully utilise it in the implementation of more R&D projects in priority areas for Egypt.

The EU has proposed a budget of almost €50.2 million for the seventh framework programme (2007-2013) with Egypt. The programme involves nine themes, which are to be managed autonomously but will be complementary in terms of implementation. These are: health, food, agriculture and biotechnology; information and communication technologies; nano-sciences, nanotechnologies, materials and new production technologies; energy; environment (including climate change); transport (including aeronautics); socio-economic sciences and the humanities; security and space.

II. International Experiences in R&D

A. General Trends

Not only has the entry of new players in the global economy - especially in Asia - changed the world's economic map but also the global concentration of scientific research activities. Although the famous triad of developed countries (the United States, Western Europe, and Japan) still keeps its top position in R&D funding and scientific output, other rising economies have joined in their pursuit for excellence in S&T.

While industrialisation is a major drive for the economy, innovation is one of the essential and indispensible drives for long-term and sustainable development. Contrary to conventional wisdom, R&D is drastically different from production and project implementation capabilities. Innovation and creation help an economy develop new products and services and improve production practices, which eventually leads to increased efficiency and greater output. Accordingly, in a highly competitive world environment, an economy's ability to survive is dependent on its ability to compete at the frontier of technology. Therefore, it is no wonder that other countries are pursuing frontier technology.

Although growing Asian economies are now becoming part of the global R&D hubs, it is erroneous to attribute their high growth rates entirely to R&D improvements. Each country has its own different experience in this regard. Taiwan, for example, relied heavily on Import Substitution Industrialisation (ISI).[61] In other words, it focused on reproducing existing imported technology rather than innovating, and innovation started at a later stage. However, this pattern changed in favour of paying more attention to innovation, which is one significant trend in the global map of S&T.

To understand the trends shaping scientific activities around the world, an examination of the different inputs and outputs of R&D can be undertaken. Inputs include R&D expenditure both state-sponsored and driven by private business, characteristics and distribution of the scientific community, research capacity manifested in availability of library resources and the legal framework governing research activities in terms of facilitating/obstructing it. Such inputs comprise the scientific infrastructure in a given country. The output of research in a given country is also a major indicator of the quality of research. This indicator incorporates the amount of publications and the number of times they are cited internationally (the impact factor), patents and the ranking of universities and research institutes.

B. Trends in R&D Inputs

1. Trends in R&D Expenditure

Although it is not the only pillar in the science and technology infrastructure, it is one of the most important and apparent indicators of strength. The percentage of a country's national R&D expenditure of its GDP per annum, referred to as "R&D intensity," reveals the extent of social and political commitment to S&T advancement and sustainable growth through innovation. It is also an indicator of national priorities. Furthermore, private sector expenditure on R&D reveals how important R&D is to companies. Companies would not allocate money to develop research unless there is higher return to the money spent, even higher than other venues such as advertising and marketing.

[61] Amsden, Alice. (23 June 2004) "Understanding the How To of Technological Change for Growth," Presentation at the World Bank 88 minutes [Video / Audio]

Total R&D expenditure worldwide in 2007, was estimated at USD1,107 billion (USD1.1 trillion).[62] Although R&D activity is still concentrated in the triad (the US, Japan and Europe), a handful of emerging economies are strongly rising namely, China, India, South Korea and Brazil. North America accounts for 35 percent of worldwide R&D performance, Asia accounts for 31 percent and Europe 28 percent. The remaining 5 percent is concentrated in Latin American/Caribbean Pacific and African/Middle Eastern countries. The US alone accounts for about 33 percent of the current global R&D total. Japan accounts for 13 percent, China 9 percent, Germany 6 percent and France 4 percent.

However, the share of non-triad players is dramatically increasing. Between 2002 and 2007, the world's Gross Expenditure on Research and Development (GERD)[63] has remained stable, but the share of Asian newcomers compared to the triad countries in R&D expenditure has risen significantly while the triad's has dropped. China's share of GERD is close to its share in the world's GDP. [64] While 95 percent of world R&D activities were concentrated in the triad economies in 1990, by 2007, developed countries accounted for less than 83 percent.[65] Although Africa lags behind, UNESCO has reported some "progress".

The global economic slowdown following the international financial crisis of 2008 left its severe impact on R&D intensity.[66] Companies faced weaker demand and therefore credit availability problems. Trade volumes have declined sharply and access to international financing has had an adverse impact on the global value chains that provide firms with technical expertise, market intelligence, business contacts, and international partners.[67] Even though data on the impact of the crisis on R&D are not yet available, preliminary findings by the UNESCO and OECD suggest reduced total R&D intensity.

While some countries have reduced fiscal spending by cutting on R&D expenditure, others were keen on maintaining and even increasing it to avoid declines in the human resources available for innovation. The US, Austria, Germany and Korea have increased investments in their science base to strengthen scientific research and therefore their long-term growth potential.

2. Trends in Business-Driven R&D

R&D intensity however does not give a complete picture of the R&D map. The distribution of R&D activity among different sectors, both inside countries and globally, is important. Inside a country, the distribution of investments in R&D reflects priorities as well as the country's competitive advantages. For example, more than half of business investment in R&D in Finland is focused on the communication, television, and radio equipment industry, and that reflects the work of mainly one company, Nokia. In contrast, while around 48 percent of all business R&D activity in South Korea is in electronic goods, it is not limited to one or two firms. The United States provides a different example where R&D expenditure is dispersed

[62] National Science Foundation. Research and Development: National Trends and International Linkages, Science and Technology Indicators 2010, p. 33.
[63] The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) defines GERD as " the total intramural expenditure on research and development performed on the national territory during a given period."
[64] United National Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. UNESCO Science Report 2010; The Current Status of Science around the World, p 5
[65] Cited in UNESCO, p. 5.
[66] R&D intensity refers to the ratio of a company's investment in research and development compared to the firm's sales
[67] OECD. OECD Science, Technology and Industry Outlook 2010 Highlights, http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/38/13/46674411.pdf

among different sectors and a wide range of industries due to the very strong S&T infrastructure available. [68]

Internationally, certain industries receive the lion's share of business investment in R&D activity. At the top of the list lies the automotive industry which accounts for 30 percent of R&D investment in Germany, 23 percent of the Czech Republic's and 19 percent of Sweden's. Pharmaceuticals come second and computers, office and accounting machine technologies come third.

3. Collaborative Activities: Globalisation of Knowledge

Collaborative activities refer to the international co-operation and diffusion in the field of research and development as well as technology transfer. It includes MNCs allocating different R&D activities in different parts of the world, the intensity of co-authorship on the international level and the movement of researchers around the world.

Decentralisation and Channelling of Funds:

One of the interesting characteristics of the new changes in the global R&D map is that multinationals (MNCs) tend to "decentralise" their research activities to the developing world as well as the developed.[69] There are plenty of returns to MNCs from encouraging R&D in developing countries. First, the labour is cheaper in developing countries. MNCs can adapt their production to suit big local markets in the developing world and get easy access to them. In the U.S., R&D performed by MNCs overseas constitutes a substantial share reflecting serious changes in geographic focus. The U.S. MNCs performed USD 216.3 billion in R&D worldwide in 2006, including USD 187.8 billion in the U.S. by parent companies and USD 28.5 billion by their overseas affiliates. The R&D by MNC parents represented 87 percent of their global R&D and about 76 percent of total U.S. business R&D. Both shares have changed little in recent years. However, the geographic distribution of R&D by their overseas affiliates is gradually reflecting the importance of emerging markets. Furthermore, federal agencies and laboratories continue to engage in collaborative technology transfer activities. [70]

The new and interesting phenomenon is that some firms in emerging economies are buying up large firms in the developed world and therefore acquiring their know-how and knowledge capital. Such two-way movement between the emerging economies of Asia (especially China and India) and Brazil has altered the map of R&D. [71]

The basis for MNCs' decision to establish plants and R&D units overseas is "ambiguous." Some research findings attribute the relocation of R&D to mergers, acquisitions and manufacturing-location decisions, but there are no specific criteria of what a good location for R&D environment is. In fact, some of the elements contributing to setting R&D plants in the developing world are no longer valid. For example, some multinationals have established R&D locations in Singapore due to cheap labour, and in time they evolved into full-fledged R&D centres where labour is no longer cheap. Biotechnical researches conducted by Cambridge University in Singapore have attracted pharmaceuticals, and in time it spread to other parts of Southeast Asia. [72]

In addition, the large size of some markets has attracted some MNCs to create localised plants with independent R&D units to create/adapt products to suit local markets. Sometimes, it is "the hunt for

[68] National Science Foundation. Research and Development: National Trends and International Linkages, Science and Technology Indicators 2010, p. 39
[69] Cited in UNESCO, p. 5.
[70] National Science Foundation. Research and Development: National Trends and International Linkages, Science and Technology Indicators 2010, p 4.
[71] UNESCO, 5.
[72] Zedtwitz, p. 23.

talent" facilitated by ICT development that affects the decision-making process with regard to where to invest in knowledge. [73]

Factors Facilitating Technology Transfer:

1- Availability of easy and cheap access to digital information and communication technology through broadband, mobile phones, and most importantly internet which made "best-practice diffusion" among states easy to achieve. Both internal and external organisation of research was revolutionised facilitating the allocation of research and development plants of companies internationally.
2- The increasing membership in the global institutional frameworks that govern flows in trade, investment, and intellectual property rights has helped provide access to "critical knowledge." China is one of the countries that benefited a lot from joining the World Trade Organization (WTO) since 2001, through having access to capital and "organisation-embedded" forms of technology transfer such as FDI and licenses.
3- A growing number of states invest directly in knowledge through investment in education, and as a result, there is a growing number of science and engineering graduates around the globe. India for example, has decided to establish around 30 new universities and plans to raise student enrolment from less than 15 million in 2007 to 21 million by 2012. Densely-populated emerging countries such as India, China, Mexico and South Africa are increasing their R&D investment budgets. The Russian Federation and some Eastern and Central European countries are returning to the levels of R&D investments under the former Soviet Union. [74]

Human Resource Re-Allocation:

Although growing developing countries are attempting to foster the concentration of researchers by curbing the movement of their most valuable human capital and attracting international "brains," still researchers tend to be concentrated in the traditional advanced economies more than in emerging ones. Even though it is hard to measure the movement of highly skilled researchers all around the globe, rising countries are attempting to attract skilled researchers. India, South Asia, Turkey and others suffer a serious brain drain problem. However, other countries such as China and South Korea use their diaspora's expertise to put forward science-promoting policies in their home countries. Interestingly, China's researchers are almost equal in number to their counterparts in the United States and the European Union (EU). [75]

However, while ICT has facilitated movement of ideas, still the movements of brains is slower. "Knowledge travels best with heads." However, scientists are often reluctant to relocate leaving their families for overseas assignments, and they tend to be more loyal to science than employers. [76]

C. Trends in R&D Outputs

Publications: Despite the Rise of Newcomers, Concentration is still in the Triad Economies

While the number of produced publications is significant in measuring the extent of the research activity in a given country, the number of international citings of such publications is more of an indicator of quality

[73] Ibid.
[74] UNESCO, p. 1-2.
[75] UNESCO, P. 8.
[76] Zedwitz, M. Von et al. 2004. Journal of International Management. Vol. 10, p. 32.

and impact around the world. In terms of publications, even though the U.S. and the EU were the traditional leading regions, their share in production is dropping while the Chinese share has more than doubled in the past six years. However, the citing of Chinese scholarly production is less than that of other triad countries that dropped in share not level of citation such as Japan and Germany. One of the most interesting phenomena is the rise of the BRIC's countries share in scholarly publishing, mainly due to Brazilian scholarly outputs.

Countries also tend to concentrate their research activity and specialise in areas that are most needed as well as having "cultural affinities." For example, France specialises in mathematics and space sciences. Japan is strong in physics, chemistry, engineering and technology. USA and UK specialise in biomedical research, clinical medicine and earth and space sciences.[77]

Table (9): Regional Precedence in Global R&D Indicators

Region	World's Share of GERD (%)		World's share of number of researchers (%)		World's Share of patents (%)	
	2002	**2007**	**2002**	**2007**	**2002**	**2007**
Asia	27	32	35.5	40.9	27.3	31.9
USA	35.1	32.6	23.1	20	44.2	41.8
EU	26.1	23.1	20.6	20.1	30.3	27.8
Europe (remaining countries)	30.2	27.4	32.2	29.5	30.3	27.8

Source: UNESCO Science Report 2010.

D. Policies to Promote Science and Technology

The state's role in pushing for an R&D boom is indispensible, even though the degree and shape of that intervention differs. When talking about "policies", it automatically refers to the state's role in creating incentives for rigorous and effective R&D activities. States can create a proper platform or environment for research and development to function and flourish. In addition to allocating a percentage of GDP to scientific research in different academic and research institutes, there are a number of steps a government can take to help promote such a healthy environment. For example, a state could adopt a fixed term appointment system to improve researchers' mobility, adopt plans to support postdoctoral researchers and increase the numbers of research assistants. The state can oversee different forms of co-operation and exchange among academia, research institutes and industries and assess their activities and products for better performance.

[77] UNESCO, p. 10-11.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA: A SUCCESSFUL R&D MODEL

Korea is one of the highly growing economies that did not rely on innovation during its initial stages of development but rather resorted to absorption and imitation of imported technologies to improve domestic production. However, the state continued along the same path of promoting science and technology, allocating 5 percent of GDP to scientific research until the year 2012. Even at times of financial crises and recession, Korea's GERD increased. In the wake of the global financial crisis - 2008 and 2009 - R&D investment increased by 13.5 and 11.4 percent respectively. [78]

Trends and Characteristics of R&D Development

The history of R&D development has never witnessed a perfect model that all countries followed. In fact, the development of science and technology in each country follows a distinct track and has its own unique characteristics and trends. In some countries, the state was at the core of R&D development with varying degrees of state intervention, but in other cases, state intervention was minimal. Korea was one of the developing states where the government intervened heavily to push for a robust scientific activity.

A. **State at the Core of R&D development**

1. **The Development of Government-Led Strategies and Initiatives:**

In the Sixties:

Government planning has been one of the key elements driving science and technology in Korea. The Seoul government began investing in technology research institutes soon after the republic was established. The Korean Atomic Energy Commission founded in 1959, was responsible for research and development, production, dissemination and the management of technology for peaceful applications of atomic energy. In the mid 1960s, the government issued the Technology Promotion Act and the Science Education Act. It established the Korea Institute of Science and Technology (KIST) as an industrial research laboratory and the Ministry of Science and Technology (MoST) the following year, to oversee all government research and development activities. The government had the aim of laying the foundation for science and technology advancement in Korea, and therefore had a two-fold strategy of reverse engineering and expansion in education. [79]

The government issued the five-year economic development plan which created huge demand for technology where it relied on import-substitution with "massive importation" of capital goods and turn-key plants. Such steps marked the beginning of the "Chaebols" or the large business conglomerates where the government selected the type of investments and the entrepreneurs running them. They later became the owners of the Chaebols. With imported capital goods and turn-key plants, Koreans started a serious reverse-engineering process.

In response to such restrictions, especially on FDI, private businesses in light industries such as textiles, footwear and some intermediate goods relied for technological supply on original equipment manufacturing (OEM), production arrangements whereby foreign buyers used to help with designs, material and quality control. [80]

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[78] United National Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. UNESCO Science Report 2010; The Current Status of Science around the World, p 415

[79] Reverse engineering is the process of discovering the technological principles of a human made device, object or system through analysis of its structure, function and operation.

[80] Chung, Sungchul. 2009. Innovation, Competitiveness and Growth: Korean Experiences. World Bank

Among the most important industrial plants that had a tremendous effect on the history of science and technology in Korea, was the establishment of the Pohang Iron and Steel Company, or POSCO that played a significant role in Korea's overall development.

In The Seventies:

In order to better co-ordinate research and development, two scientific communities were established—one in Seoul, and the other near Taejon. The Seoul complex included the Korea Institute of Science and Technology, the Korea Development Institute (affiliated with the Economic Planning Board), the Korea Advanced Institute of Science, and the Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute. Plants for the Daeduk Science Town near Taejon were far more ambitious. Modelled after the Tsukuba Science City in Japan, by the late 1980s the Daeduk Science Town accommodated laboratories specialising in shipbuilding, nuclear fuel processing, metrology, chemistry and energy research. The government founded the Korea Advanced Institute of Science to develop and offer graduate science programmes, and it encouraged universities to develop their own undergraduate programmes in science. The tremendous growth of Samsung since the mid 1980s was one significant manifestation of the high productivity in such modern industries as electronics. The group's total sales nearly doubled (8.4 billion won to 14.6 billion won) between 1984 and 1986, while the number of employees only increased from 122,000 to 147,000. The reason for this high degree of productivity was South Korea's move away from labour-intensive industries to those that were highly automated. That was part of a general strategy to expand on heavy, chemical and technology-intensive industries. Therefore, the government put forward policies to :

1. Shift emphasis on capital and technology intensive industries;
2. Promote turn-key projects including training programmes as part of the packages;
3. Use foreign licensing to transfer technology in heavy machinery;
4. Strengthen export-oriented industrial competitiveness;
5. Expand and improve technical training;
6. Establish scientific research institutes whose main purpose was to co-ordinate with industries to build technological infrastructure and assist in absorbing and assimilating foreign technologies. Such institutes included the Korea Institute of Machinery and Metals (KIMM), the Electronics and Telecommunications Research Institute (ETRI), the Korea Research Institute of Chemical Technology (KRICT), the Korea Research Institute of Standards and Science (KRISS), the Korea Institute for Energy Research (KIER) and the Korea Ocean R&D Institute (KORDI). They are called GRIs or the government-supported research institutes. In addition to helping industries acquire new technologies, the GRIs helped in building indigenous R&D capabilities, as they brought back a number of prominent scientists; and
7. The government issued the Korea Advanced Institute of Sciences Act that brought the U.S. graduate educational system into Korea.

In The Eighties:

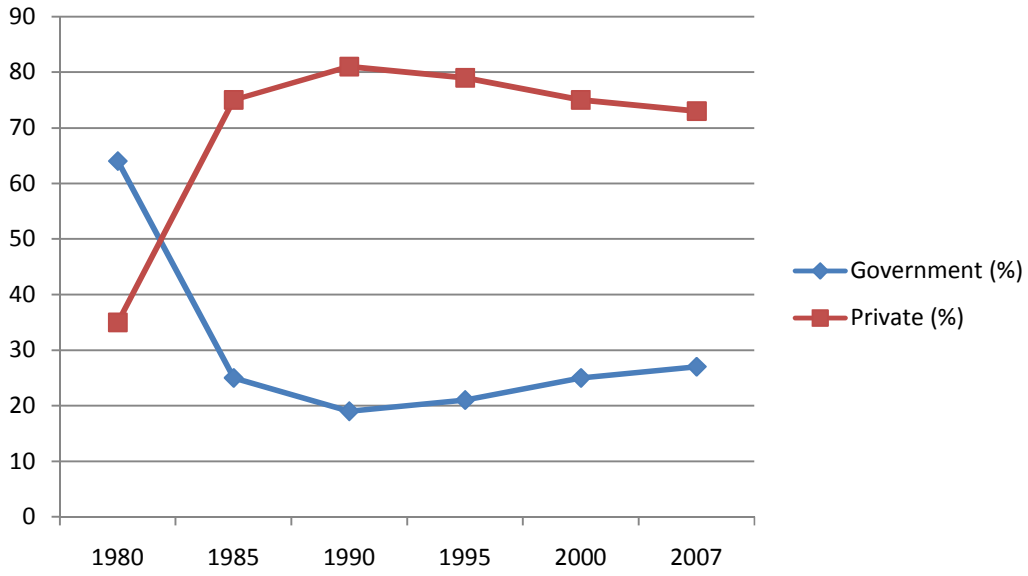
The eighties marked the transition from "technology learning" to "technology development in South Korea".[81] In 1982, the government launched the National R&D Programme to promote private R&D activities. Private businesses responded by investing heavily in R&D activities promoting indigenous technologies resulting in a sharp decline in imported ones (from 90 percent in 1975 to 30 percent in the

[81] Chung, 2009

mid 1980s).[82] The focus on indigenous technologies and building up on imported ones has made Korea one of the few countries where participation of foreign R&D investment is limited.

Since the eighties, government expenditure on R&D activities fell sharply while private investment rose dramatically, as indicated in Figure (12). Private business investment in R&D accounts for about 75 percent of R&D activities, thus changing the nature of the state's role in R&D activity.

Figure (12): Trend of Government versus Private Sector R&D Spending in South Korea



Source: Chung, 2009, p. 9

However, the state still had a role in spurring scientific research that was visible as well as effective. After the Asian Financial Crisis, the state interfered with an increase in its R&D expenditure when private business investment shrank. In the year 2003, the government established the Planning Committee for a Science and Technology-Oriented Society and placed it within the presidential Advisory Council on Science and Technology. The president of the planning committee drew up the Roadmap for Building a Science and Technology Society, that came up with general plans and proposals as well as a "detailed methodology" to build a science and technology-oriented society.[83] A number of initiatives emerged such as the 577 Initiative in the year 2008 that defined 50 priority tasks for the coming five years. It aims at increasing GDP expenditure on R&D to five percent, developing R&D in seven key technology fields, and advancing seven national S&T systems. In the same year, the Korean president initiated new green-growth and low-carbon initiatives. The Deputy Prime Minister, who is also the Minister of Science and Technology, is responsible for co-ordination of science, technology and innovation policies.

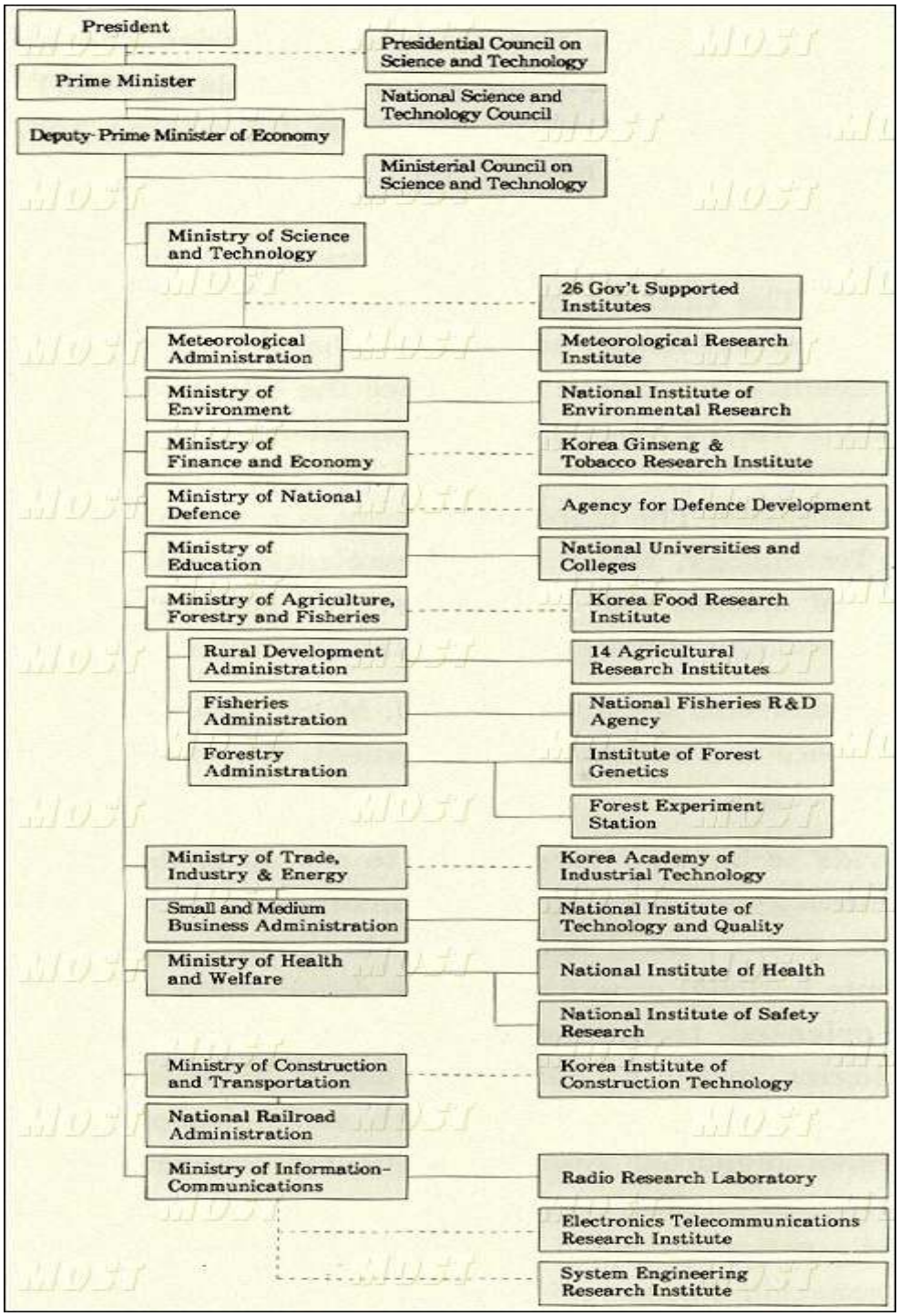
The government also adopted a knowledge-based technology development strategy to strengthen the capacity for innovation rather than imitation. In addition, the Korean government funds research and

[82] Chung, 2009, p. 8
[83] United National Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, UNESCO Science Report 2010; The Current Status of Science around the World, p 415

development programmes directly and monitors them. It also introduced measures to promote specialised research programmes. Moreover, it put forward strategies to ensure the efficient use of government-funded resources allocated to R&D. Such projects are not immune from frequent government monitoring and evaluation. The Ministry of Science and Technology has implemented a system to deal with specialisation issues in R&D management such as using Six Sigma methods to improve efficiency.

In addition, some government R&D funds go to private industrial sectors and especially small technology-based firms to help them improve their innovative activities. The government's determination to improve the IT sector was translated into funds channelled to the sector in the late nineties helping the sector improve dramatically.

Figure (13): Map of the Korean Hierarchical Structure of R&D Governance and Organisation



Source:http://park.org/Korea/Pavilions/PublicPavilions/Government/most/intro.html

2. Promoting Human Calibre:

Creating an efficient scientific calibre is one of the basic pillars for developing science and technology. Heavy state investment in education provides the base for development. In Korea, the state had a special emphasis on education and creating the "brains" necessary to absorb and assimilate existing technologies as well as innovation. The Pohang Institute of Science and Technology maintained a major undergraduate and graduate school. By 1988, the institute had a faculty of 132 teachers, about 500 undergraduate students and approximately 110 graduate students.

Only one of every fifteen applicants was accepted and only those students who scored in the top two percent of the nation's college entrance examinations were allowed to apply. POSCO's efforts represented a great change from the past. As of the late 1980s, many of South Korea's younger scientists, technocrats and economic planners received their graduate education in the United States.

Throughout the 1970s and 1980s, the government sponsored the scientific and technical education of many graduate students at prestigious institutions such as Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The success of the Pohang Institute of Science and Technology meant that many of South Korea's future scientific and technical leaders would be educated at home. As a solution to the brain drain dilemma, POSCO also used a great deal of money to lure back more than 100 top South Korean scientists and researchers who had emigrated abroad. Recent science and technology strategies emphasise nurturing scientists and engineers who have the ability to conduct world-class research. The government also sought double the share of basic research in total GERD.

From the year 2003-2009, Korea issued around 30 laws related to science and technology many of which tackled developing the human calibre in terms of providing them with a safe research environment, creating an environment favourable to technological innovation and encouraging public institutions to employ scientists and engineers. [84]

3. Focus on Industry

The Korea Development Institute in its early development phases, noted that the Ministry of Science and Technology had prepared a long-range plan of science and technology for the twenty-first century that took into account limited available resources. Accordingly, Seoul selected its comparative advantage areas including informatics - particularly information storage and retrieval and electronic data processing in addition to fine chemicals and precision machinery in the short term; biotechnology and new materials in the mid-term; public benefit areas such as the environment, health and welfare as another group and oceanography and aeronautics for the medium to long term.

Recently, it has become noticeable that most funds are channelled to service certain areas such as industrial production. Comparing figures on GERD on industrial production and technology vis-a-vis GERD on other sectors such as energy, health and transport and the telecommunications sector, one can easily pinpoint government priorities. A total of 24,728,205 million won are spent on industrial technology while the sector second to it in ranking - transport and telecommunications - receives 1,742,152 million won.

[84] United National Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, UNESCO Science Report 2010; The Current Status of Science around the World, p 417

B. **Policies Fostering Networking and Co-operation:**

Co-operation and networking in science is two-dimensional. Given the cumulative nature of science and technology where scientists build on each other's work, there is a need for scientists to make use of each other's research results and methods. On the other hand, for science to be effective, there needs to be networks linking businesses to research institutes and academia. While in its initial phase of development, Korea did not rely on a deliberate state effort to foster networking, there existed a stratum of highly qualified educated calibres committed to absorbing, assimilating and improving transferred technologies. Industries in Korea improved due to informal networks rather than state or market mediation. [85]

However, in the 1980s and 1990s, Korea implemented policies that would foster international and domestic co-operation such as:

1. Pursuing policies to promote co-operation among industry, academia and research institutes where they could co-operate in carrying our joint projects;
2. Introducing a number of policies to improve industry-academy co-operation in the 1990s;
3. In 2002, with an initiative under the name of "new industry and academy co-operation", the government put forward a policy to promote customer-oriented cooperation.
4. In 2009, the government put forward a policy to promote voluntary co-operation that would reflect actual needs of companies resulting in the initiation of 31 projects where the Ministry of Knowledge-Economy was taking a lead in 15 of them. [86]

Co-operation was fruitful, and joint projects are on the rise accounting for about 74.6 percent of R&D projects in the year 2009.

1. Incentive System for the Private Sector:

In 1990, Seoul announced an ambitious plan to promote science and technology so that high technology activities would dominate the economy by the year 2000. The Ministry of Science and Technology sought to co-ordinate technology-related projects between government and industry in a variety of fields including semiconductors, computers, chemistry and new materials. In 2006, the government provided tax incentives to spur corporate R&D and innovation, such as tax deductions on human resource development and deductions on R&D-related outsourced research costs for large corporations. Such measures significantly contributed to the substantial increase in the number of innovation enterprises.[87]

The State and Factors Contributing to R&D Development in Korea

Being at the core of development, the state cannot attribute the R&D success story solely to its management, but rather it helped contribute to such achievements by providing a platform for that to happen. Market competition posed severe pressures on Korean industries which helped create demand for more R&D innovation. The focus on exporting has forced Korean firms into fierce international competition, pushing them to pursue cutting-edge technologies, excellence and innovation. Survival of these firms was bound to their ability to innovate.

[85] Chung, 2009, p 5.
[86] Seong-min, Hong. 2011. R&D Policy in Korea: Promoting Industry Academy Cooperation. Korea Herald. Jan. 13th, 2011.
[87] United National Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, UNESCO Science Report 2010; The Current Status of Science around the World, p 420

Chapter Four
Moving Forward: Conclusions and Recommendations

Over the past couple of decades, Egypt devoted a large portion of gross investments to infrastructure projects. It is only fair to point out that in most cases, such infrastructure projects were urgently needed but did not necessarily bring in quick economic returns – which were also much in need. Between 2000 and 2005, the annual growth rate of Egypt's gross capital formation rose dramatically from -1.43 percent to 10.29 percent, while the annual growth of GDP/capita dropped from 3.39 percent to 2.53 percent.[88] Egypt recognised, at an early stage, that its socio-economic development required moving towards industrial (including agro-industries) and export-based economies. This perception, in principle, was correct, yet it was not fully translated into effective policies. Industrialisation policies, in particular, centred merely on the acquisition of factories and production technology. The erroneous belief was that this step in itself would constitute a technology transfer that would be a prelude to the indigenisation of technology.

Practically speaking, the absence of a national innovation system meant that past investments in industrial infrastructure and fixed capital have led to only small economic advances. Those investments have yielded no significant gains in technology, nor increases in productivity or social returns. It is well established in international literature that countries that fail to become part of the knowledge revolution, risk becoming marginalised in the earlier industrial revolution.[89] Experts estimate that more than 45 percent of the increase in per capita income in advanced nations in recent years is attributable to technological advancement. Investment in R&D brought in the highest gross investment returns, compared to investments in other sectors.[90]

The importance of scientific research to a country's development is brought well into context by a quote from the Arab Human Development Report (2003): "Knowledge increasingly defines the line between wealth and poverty, between capability and powerlessness and between human fulfillment and frustration. A country able to mobilise and diffuse knowledge can rapidly raise its level of development, help all its citizens to grow and flourish and take its proper place on the 21st century global stage". It is in this light that we can understand the imperative need for Egypt to shift to knowledge-based and higher value-added production.

As indicated in previous sections of the report, the major national initiative taken by the Egyptian government, for realising a qualitative leap in R&D, was witnessed in 2007, with the announcement of the "Developing Scientific Research Plan (2007-2016)". In theory, the key elements of the plan are well-targeted. They espouse the restructuring of the national scientific research system, developing a national strategic plan for science and technology, promoting a complete cycle of innovation (from scientific publications to patents, prototypes and products), increasing national spending on science and technology, supporting initiatives for human-resource development and encouraging community awareness of science and technology.

On the basis of such new initiatives, Egypt's R&D landscape has started to change in certain respects. Nonetheless, it will take some time before current initiatives generate tangible results. Among the areas experiencing improvement is the system and level of funding. The establishment of the Science and

[88] The World Bank, *Databank*
[89] The World Bank, Knowledge Economies in the Middle East and North Africa. *Toward New Development Strategies*

[90] National Science Foundation. 'Research and Development Bolsters U.S. Growth.' Press Release 07-129. October 1, 2007

Technology Development Fund (STDF) to provide demand-driven additional funding for research and development initiatives is considered the first competitive funding mechanism in Egypt. This initiative is expected to gradually increase Egypt's overall expenditures from present levels to a projected level of 0.5 percent of GDP by 2012. In effect, investments are targeted to grow by 300 percent, between the fifth five year plan (2002-2007) and the sixth (2007-2012) plan, to a nominal value of EGP 4 billion.

The restructuring of scientific research governance, through setting up of the Higher Council for Science and Technology, and reforming the Academy of Scientific Research and Technology, bodes well for achieving more efficient national R&D management. The Egyptian government has also acknowledged the science park strategy for creating better connections between business and scientific research. Another area where some improvement is noted is in vocational training, where efforts are being made to diversify the system and to instate advanced levels in post-secondary technical education.

Despite the reforms recently undertaken, a number of fundamental flaws are preventing a strong take-off for scientific research in Egypt, as previous sections in the report have discussed. To recap, these involve a centralised system of governance and management, a weak human resource structure leading to a brain drain, insufficient funding as it is mainly concentrated in government financing, institutional weaknesses, meagre benefits from international technology transfer and a missing link between research institutes and industry. To move forward in upgrading the scientific research system, it is key to consider that scientific research is an inter-related matrix. Lopsided development benefiting one or few of the abovementioned factors would not lead to effective results. Moreover, public, private and international players are all party to this matrix.

In order for Egypt to realise progress in its R&D outputs, the R&D process itself and its input channels must be enabled and strengthened. Central to such a policy is the realisation that various components feeding into R&D must be developed simultaneously. These components include educational systems and standards, basic and applied research institutions, ICT infrastructure, services and information systems, funding institutions, professional societies, consulting services, technical support systems and science education for students and the public at large.

It is also key to understand and define what the optimal role of the state is in the R&D system, and which roles should be relegated to other parties, for efficiency purposes. The basic functions of the state should include priority setting, designing policies, enacting laws and procedures, providing tax incentives and allocating resources and facilities. The state can also initiate innovation: it could make a major contribution by instituting R&D as a fundamental activity in public, private, state and civil society organisations and enterprises. As policymaker, the state should promote a cogent national science and technology policy to attract private investors and develop a supportive fiscal and regulatory regime to encourage enterprise development.

A coherent national research agenda should also focus on target technology sectors: ones where Egypt enjoys a degree of competitive advantage. As previously mentioned, the 2007 scientific research plan of Egypt targeted the fields of biotechnology, water resources, communication, renewable energy, peaceful use of space, food and agriculture and social sciences. Given Egypt's renewed challenges following the January 25th revolution, it would be beneficial to pay attention to S&T in education, health, rural development, private sector development and poverty-alleviation. This would also serve progress towards Egypt's Millennium Development Goal (MDGs) commitments.

Egypt's greatest developmental asset is its human capital base. Key to the success of a scientific research strategy is raising the quality of the educational systems. Increased and more efficient spending in human capital development is important in this regard. Substantial public and private investment in

human resources and professional skills development, must be promoted, especially in mathematics, the sciences, ICT and management. Besides the quality of academic curricula, which must be improved, other qualities including vision, creativity, accuracy and risk-taking should be instilled in students. Said differently, a culture of science and innovation needs to be enhanced. To combat the human capital flight phenomenon and realise a "brain gain", new efforts are required for the attraction, development, and retention of scientific and technological talents. Referring to the example of South Korea, establishing local prestigious institutes of technology would mean that many of Egypt's future scientific and technical leaders would be educated at home. Dedicating funds to provide decent remuneration and creating safe and favourable research environments, would help lure back scientists and researchers who have emigrated.

Referring to the role of the private sector in R&D development, it is evident that R&D in the Egyptian business sector is, at best, struggling. Obvious reasons are behind this situation including absence of tax or any other sort of financial incentives, absence of legislation for spin-off companies, weak enforcement of intellectual property rights laws and a lack of standardisation and quality control procedures. While an R&D business-friendly environment should be catered by the government, firms will also need to carry out organisational changes, instill flexibility and in general comprehend the benefits of R&D. In *The Competitive Advantage of Nations, 1990*, by Michael Porter, it is argued that around the world, companies achieve competitive advantage through acts of innovation. It is further essential to accelerate the standardisation of specifications and implement quality control. At a more advanced stage, firms will need to promote policies for selecting, adapting, creating and commercialising technologies in response to market signals and opportunities for competitiveness.

As mentioned earlier, Egypt has reformed the R&D funding strategy towards a more competitive structure. Nonetheless, the continued centralisation of funding in a state body will obstruct the pace at which this sector can develop. An absence of financial institutions that can fund R&D initiatives has resulted from this centralised model of scientific research. Investment banks, development-capital banks and venture capital funds are needed to kick-start new investments in knowledge and technology. In concrete terms, such entities may be established under the umbrella of a government-sponsored enterprise (GSE), to which an initial capital contribution is made from the state.

Diagnosing the status of Egypt's R&D institutions reveals that they lack much in terms of capacity, management and proper orientation. Capacity-building of R&D institutions should not be conceived as installing modern equipment, buildings and training of scientists and technicians per se. Effective capacity-building of institutions should be double-edged: to reform the organisational structure of institutions and to make them more relevant to the national development agenda. In this context, it is important to reiterate the need to establish a coherent network among scientific research institutions. It would be beneficial for Egypt to maintain regular benchmarking to measure whether its research institutions are on track to excellence status. A number of indicators have been proposed by various studies. These include indicators of scientific outputs (for example, the number of publications, weighted by the 'impact factor' of the review); outputs for services (for example, volume of revenues and percentage of annual growth in R&D and non-R&D services); capacity-building (such as the percentage of scientists undergoing training for a higher degree); business development (including the percentage of income from clients in total budget) and management (remuneration of scientists at entry level and senior level, plus a comparison with remuneration in non-R&D sectors).[91]

[91] Mugabe, John. 'Centers of Excellence in Science and Technology for Africa's Sustainable Development. Towards New Forms of Regional and Sub-Regional Networks.' (Paper prepared for the African Ministerial Conference on Science and Technology for Development)

Creating triangular cooperation between R&D institutes, academia and industry is a crucial element to be fostered in order to realise a successful R&D system. As the majority of research activity in Egypt is conducted in universities, maintaining strong universities would be an important anchor for developing more innovative industry. Development of student business incubators could play an important role in achieving this link, and in supporting the government's desire to diversify the economy and develop high technology manufacturing and service industries. More forceful usage of the research grant programmes funded by the STFD and the Research, Development and Innovation Programme, RDI, should be geared to increase industry-linked research. Another practical step that could be adopted is to set up offices for innovation and industry-related services in different university faculties. These offices should include dedicated teams for managing research and interaction with industry.[92] The science park strategy already adopted by Egypt can be re-focused to generate gains of cluster industries. Horizontal, vertical and techno-clusters could be developed, in order to avoid the Egyptian science parks from becoming sites of scattered enterprises.

When it comes to supporting scientific and technological development, only a very small part of ODA resources has been allocated to this purpose over the past decade. As noted in the previous Chapter, development assistance channelled to projects in the area of R&D, witnessed acute fluctuations throughout the period 2001 to 2010. It reached its second-lowest level of disbursements in 2010. The agriculture research sector accounted for almost one fifth of total cumulative disbursements. This was followed in importance by both the medical research and the industrial R&D sectors. It is noteworthy that a clearer commitment and vision for the R&D sector by the government is required in order to expand opportunities for co-operation with development partners. Clear prioritisation of research objectives in terms of national goals need to be communicated to development partners. Rapid changes in technology as a driver of economic development are creating additional justifications for both the GoE and development partners to heighten their mutual focus on scientific research.

As previously mentioned, almost half of R&D development assistance was implemented with the objective of upgrading research and scientific institutions in Egypt. To capitalise on this characteristic of R&D-related ODA, more initiatives should be directed towards networking between Egyptian institutions and the scientific and technological communities in developed countries. This will ultimately depend on the institutions' capacity to plan, organise and manage such networks in ways that meet specific development needs and goals. The Research Development and Innovation Agreement (RDI), may expand its operation in Egypt in order to promote transnational co-operation between scientific and technological communities in Egypt and Europe-wide. Similarly, with the E-JUST initiative, it is aspired that Egyptian research institutions become regional centres of excellence and capitalise on regional and global synergies.

Future co-operation in scientific research with development partners can be pursued in other forms too. Some already conducted development projects are bound to have produced results that come in the interest of the industrial sector. This can pave the way for channelling future assistance to transforming the results of these research projects into products.

Building on our earlier discussion of the importance of triangular cooperation between R&D institutes, academia and industry, development partners can play a positive role in this connection. Assistance can be geared towards enabling general and university education institutions to benefit from the enormous possibilities of ICT. Development projects can also help connect learning and scientific research activities

[92] OECD, 'Developing University-Industry Technology Transfer.' Tomsk, October 12-13, 2006

to economic development. As highlighted earlier, research activities are also highly required to support agricultural and medical research in service of Egypt's specific developmental needs.

In conclusion, scientific research in Egypt has some way to go. Embedding systematic scientific pursuit in the Egyptian society and broadening the capacity for R&D are basic prerequisites for any advancement. With the MHESR facilitating progress and indicating priorities, stronger involvement of all stakeholders, including development partners is necessary for substantial change to happen.

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Part II
Recent Trends of ODA to Egypt

Analysis of DECODE's ODA Survey Outcomes (2001 - 2010)

Introduction

The Ministry of International Co-operation conducts the DECODE survey on an annual basis. The database follows up on development projects implemented and funded by our development partners. The DECODE database currently hosts a time series of ten years, from 2001-2010. This annual survey is carried out in co-operation with development partners, as they are the main source of information and data gathered. The Development Co-operation Report's role is to report the progress of financial and non-financial variables reflecting the activities of development partners on an annual basis. This is the tenth DCR issued to date.

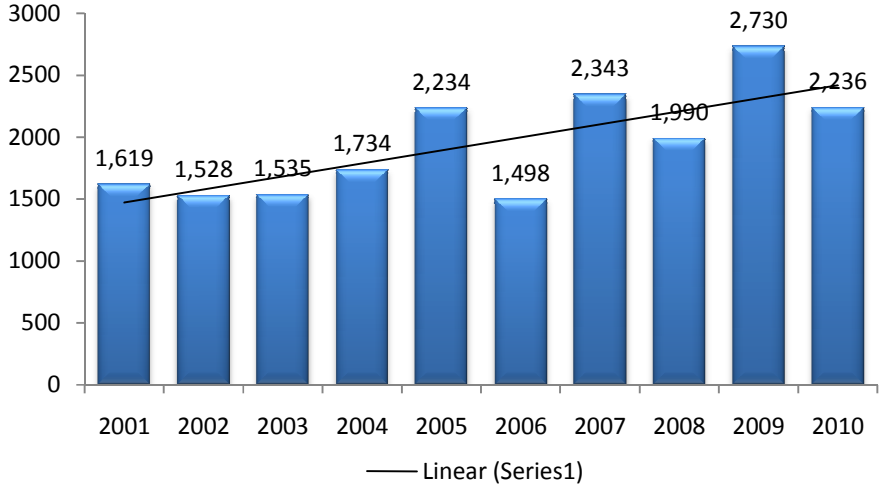
The year 2010 comes in the aftermath of the global financial crisis that started at the end of 2008. Therefore, this part will present progress in total annual disbursements, given the current global and local circumstances.

This part of the DCR will present the main outcomes of the 2010 survey in comparison with the base year 2001 and the patterns associated with the development assistance. This will cover the progress achieved in total disbursements, geographic allocation, terms of assistance, type of assistance delivered, evolution of development partners, economic sectors targeted, progress in achieving the eight MDGs and finally the status of tied aid.

I. Progress in Annual Disbursements

The 2010 DECODE survey received responses from almost 31 development partners. This represents a significant feedback since the respondents' relative weight stood for 98 percent of cumulative disbursements over the observed time series. The 2010 disbursements reached a total of USD 2.2 billion, marking a decline of around 17 percent from 2009. The aggregate disbursements in 2010 were the outcome of almost 277 development projects. Forthcoming sections will discuss the breakdown of these disbursements

Figure (14): Annual Disbursements (2001-2010), USD Millions



Source: DECODE, Ministry of International Co-operation, 2010.

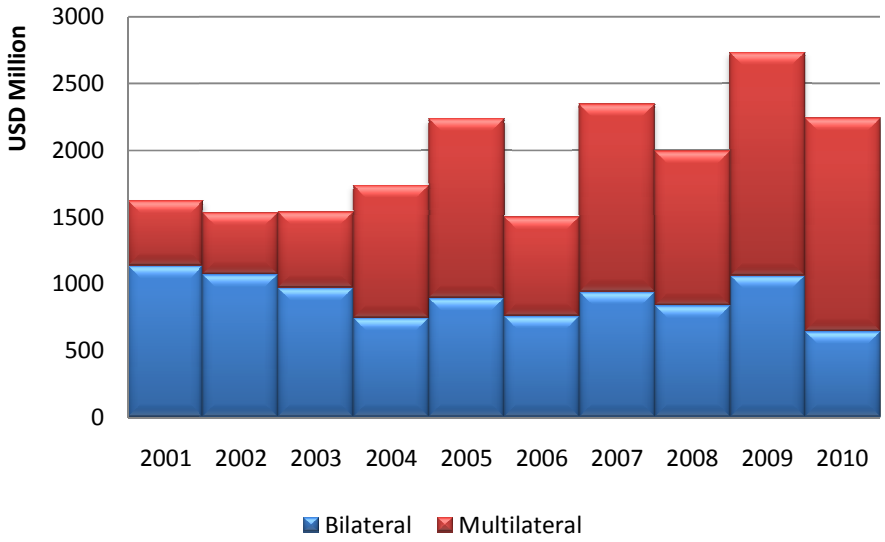
The disbursements recorded in 2010 were reasonable, taking into consideration the prevailing global financial conditions which remain fragile. Indeed, downside risks for the global GDP growth rate are anticipated (global GDP is expected to grow at 4 percent in 2011 and 2012 compared to 5 percent in 2010).[93] As such, a level of disbursements close to the average line was maintained.

II. Development Partners and Development Assistance

The Ministry of International Co-operation retains its keenness to diversify its portfolio of development partners. Moreover, special focus has been given to increasing the involvement of multilateral agencies. The pattern of development partners providing assistance can be demonstrated in the figures below. They show the ratio of multilateral versus bilateral contributions with respect to total annual assistance and the evolution of assistance by the top ten development partners (for details see Annex B-DECODE Statistical Annex).

The share of bilateral assistance continued to gradually decline, reaching its lowest level in 2010 with 30 percent of total disbursements. This reflects the decrease in assistance offered by the USAID in Egypt. The annual USAID disbursements declined by almost two-thirds between 2009 and 2010. On the other hand, the share of multilateral contributions has been on the rise due to the expansion in the developmental activities of the World Bank, European Investment Bank (EIB) and Arab funding institutions.

Figure (15): Annual Disbursements from Bilateral and Multilateral Partners (2001-2010), USD Millions



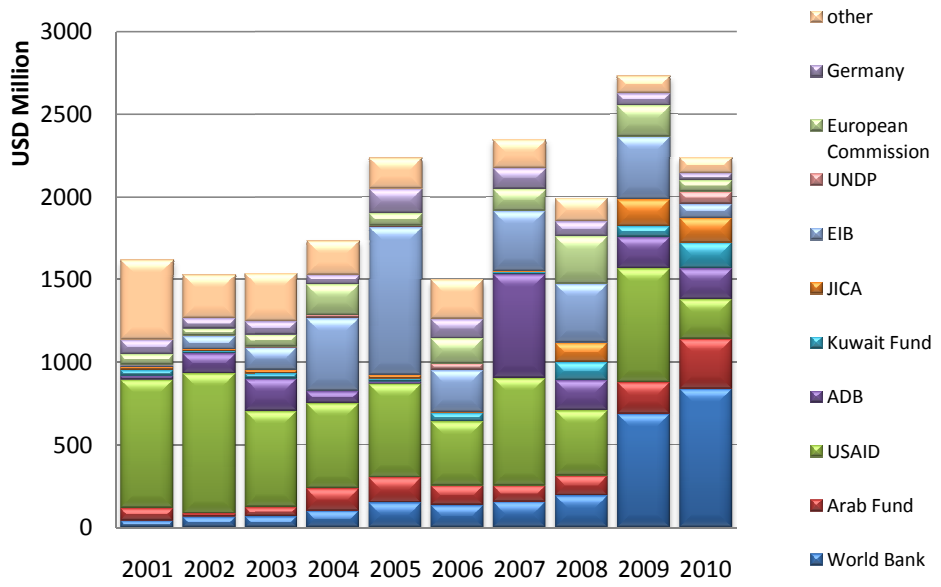
Source: DECODE, Ministry of International Co-operation, 2010

On the level of development partners, the World Bank, Arab Fund, USAID, African Development Bank (ADB) and Kuwait Fund were the top-disbursing development partners during 2010. They accounted for 37 percent, 13 percent, 11 percent, eight percent and seven percent of total 2010 disbursements, respectively.

[93] IMF, World Economic Outlook "Tensions from the Two-Speed Recovery" April 2011

The World Bank's annual assistance marked the highest growth rate relatively. It expanded its operations by an average annual growth rate of 50 percent. Most of the World Bank's assistance in the past couple of years, was directed to the development of banking and financial services and the energy generation sector. An average of 70 percent of the World Bank's contribution in the years 2009 and 2010, took the form of budgetary/balance of payments (BoP) support while the rest of the assistance took the form of investment projects. A minimal share was directed towards technical assistance.

Figure (16): Annual Disbursements by Top Development Partners (2001-2010), USD Millions



Source: DECODE, Ministry of International Co-operation, 2010

Disbursements from Arab funds witnessed an increase in 2010. This was brought about by the implementation of new projects during the period from 2008 to 2010, reaching a total of 16 operating projects in 2010. The assistance was primarily directed towards implementing development projects in the sectors of energy generation, water supply and sanitation, and transport and storage. The portfolio of Arab funds' assistance has evolved in line with the overall priorities set by the GoE. Moreover, Arab funds have recently become involved in partnerships and co-finance arrangements with other development partners, such as the World Bank and the EIB in the field of energy generation.

III. Terms of Development Assistance

Monitoring the national loan-to-grant-ratio remains a critical issue to steer policy-making towards actions that would support, and not hinder, equitable and sustainable growth rates. This ensues especially in the aftermath of the global crisis and the January 25th revolution in Egypt. The Egyptian economy observed an increase in its annual growth rate from 4.3 percent in 2008/09 to 5.4 percent in 2009/10. In the first two quarters of 2010/2011, the Egyptian economy grew by 4.7 percent and 5.0 percent, respectively, while it shrank in the third quarter (January – March 2011) by 4.2 percent. This brings the average growth rate for the first three quarters of 2010/2011 to 2.3 percent.[94] Although the economic capacity for repaying loans has declined with the economic contraction, the ratio of external debt to GDP has remained relatively

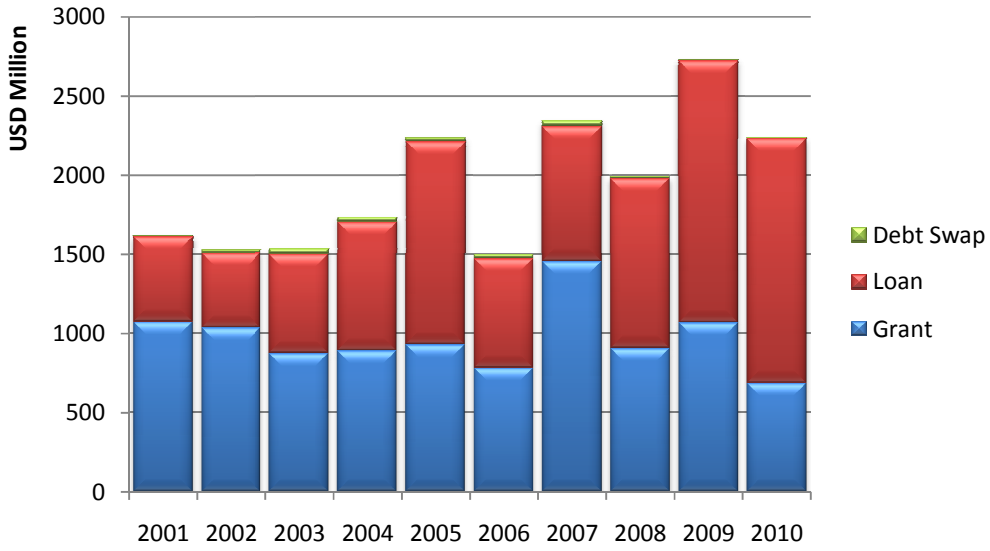
[94] Ministry of Planning. Follow-up Report of Economic and Social Performance in the Third Quarter of Fiscal Year 2010/2011, June 2011.

stable at an average of 14.7 percent in the first three quarters of 2010/11 compared to 15 percent in the comparable period of 2009/10.[95]

The figure below illustrates the trend of shares of loans, grants and debt swap in total disbursements over the period 2001-2010. In comparison to the base year, loan agreements marked a growth rate of 180 percent, while the share of grants decreased by 36 percent. Overall volumes of all types of assistance, exhibited a decline between 2009 and 2010.

As previously mentioned, the decrease of USAID-offered development assistance has significantly affected the share of grants to total assistance negatively. On the other hand, the expanded activities of the World Bank, the EIB and ADB have been the major triggers behind the increase in the share of loans during the past few years. Most of the loan agreements have been concessional, and were channelled to beneficiary institutions capable of repayment. Moreover, the grant component of loans has been expanded and the conditions associated with the loan-repayment schemes eased. The GoE's recent retraction from initiating certain forms of foreign borrowing in mid-2011, highlights the government's keenness to maintain debt within safe margins and to minimise the occurrence of any political interventions.

Figure (17): Annual Disbursements by Terms of Assistance (2001-2010), USD Millions



Source: DECODE, Ministry of International Co-operation, 2010

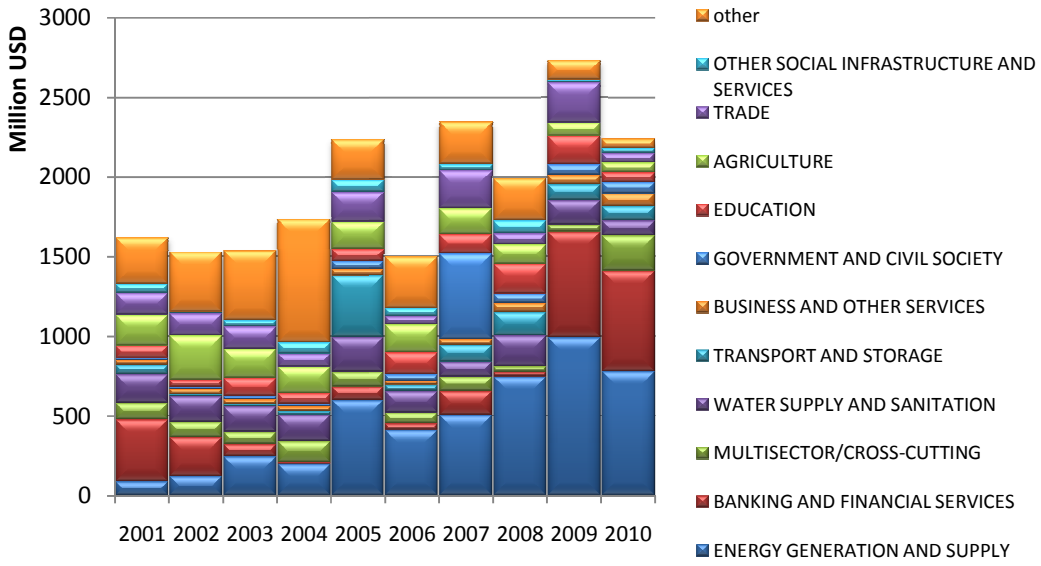
The share of debt swap has followed an increasing trend, as the debt swap programmes signed with Switzerland and Italy were actively operating until 2008. The associated disbursements started slowing down and by 2010 only 13 projects were operating. There are current negotiations regarding the signing of a new debt swap programme with the USA. This programme includes a total sum of USD 1 billion. Once this agreement is approved and signed, it will positively affect the overall trends of debt swap and external debt.

[95] Monthly Statistical Bulletin, Central Bank of Egypt, June 2011.

IV. Development Assistance and Sectoral Allocation

Tracking the sectoral allocation of development assistance is crucial for maintaining efficient distribution of assistance among key development areas. The cumulative volume of development assistance allocated by economic sector during the past ten years, is illustrated in the figure below. It features the top ten beneficiary economic sectors only.

Figure (18): Annual Disbursements by Top Beneficiary Economic Sectors (2001-2010), USD Millions



Source: DECODE, Ministry of International Co-operation, 2010

The energy generation sector came as the foremost sector receiving assistance during 2010, accounting for almost one third of total disbursements that year. The energy generation sector has been receiving substantial volumes of assistance through the implementation of several electricity generation and distribution plants as well as new energy generation plants. The increase in assistance reflected the expansion in the number of projects implemented in the energy generation sector. This trend is observed since 2001, where projects totalled 28. By 2010, energy-related projects were in the order of 40 projects.

The main development partners contributing to this substantial increase were the EIB (accounting for 40 percent of total cumulative assistance 2001-2010), the Arab Fund (16 percent), the ADB (10 percent), and the Kuwait Fund (8 percent). The pattern of development partners has changed in 2010 compared to the base year 2001. In 2001, the key development partners financing energy generation projects were the USAID, Germany, Kuwait Fund and Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), implying that most of the assistance channelled to this sector, initially took the form of grants. The recent boost in contributions by multilateral agencies led to an increase in the number of implemented projects in the energy generation sector. On the other hand, it raised the share of loans financing this sector.

The share of annual disbursements dedicated to the banking and financial services sector came second in rank in 2010, accounting for 27 percent in the year under study. The assistance channelled to projects

in the banking sector has been following a downward trend, but this started to pick up in 2009 and 2010. This increase in assistance in the past two years was due to the implementation of World Bank-funded projects in the areas of mortgage finance and financial reform. A total of USD 600 million disbursed in 2010, was directed to these two areas. This accounts for around one quarter of total disbursements in 2010.

The majority of the assistance in the banking sector targeted the enhancement of financial policy-setting (60 percent of cumulative disbursements from 2001-2010) and support of monetary institutions (28 percent). As previously mentioned, the World Bank was a key player in promulgating the increase in banking sector assistance. Alone, it provided almost two thirds of the disbursements from 2001 to 2010. The characteristic of development partners had its implications for the terms of assistance. As the bulk of assistance originated from multilateral lending agencies, around 70 percent of the assistance provided to the sector took the form of concessional loans.

On the other hand, the share of the water supply and sanitation sector declined in terms of assistance volumes over the past ten years, reaching the lowest level in 2010. Disbursements in 2010 were almost half the level of disbursements in the base year 2001. The number of projects actively operating, declined by around two thirds, from 65 in 2010 to 23 projects in 2001, due to the close-down of a number of projects.

The USAID, Arab Fund and Germany were the top development partners investing in the area of water supply and sanitation during the period under study. The greater share of assistance was directed to the implementation of small and large water supply and sanitation systems as well as to improvement of water supply policies.

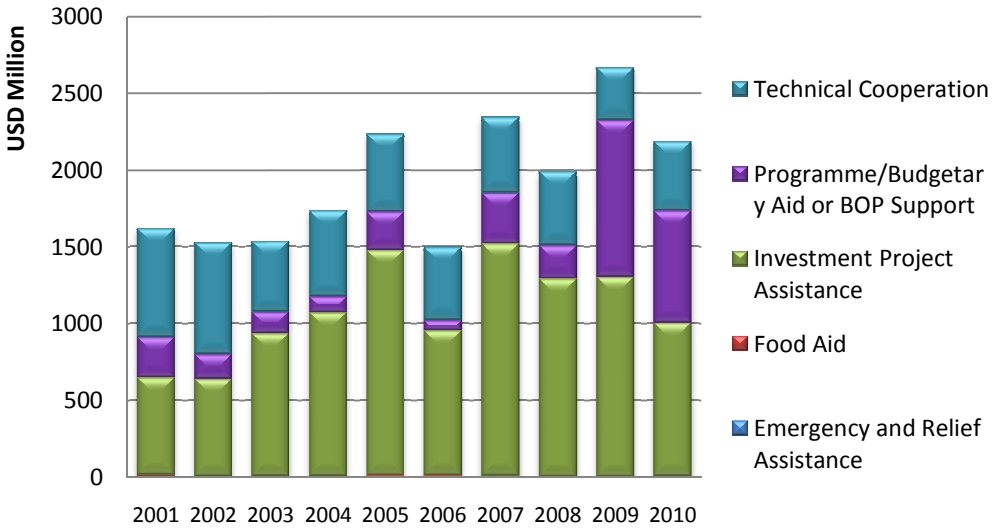
The governorates benefitting the most from the water supply assistance were Alexandria (13 percent of cumulative assistance between 2001 to 2010), Fayoum (eight percent), Beni Suef (eight percent), Minya (seven percent) and Aswan (six percent).

The current pattern of sectoral allocation of assistance emphasises the relatively high attention that has been directed towards the energy generation sector. The banking sector and its related reform activities started to take increasing importance over the past couple of years. Given the present transitional phase experienced by Egypt and the GoE's plans for deepening inclusive growth, it is likely that the share of assistance dedicated to the improvement of basic social services gains increasing importance in the medium to long terms. Such expectation would extend to health, education, and social infrastructure activities.

V. Types of Development Assistance

Besides tracking the progress of annual disbursements and their financial aspects, the DECODE survey also monitors the progression of different types of assistance. Assessing the types of development assistance delivered is important for evaluating the effectiveness of disbursements vis-à-vis the requirements of sustainable growth in the Egyptian economy. In this context, the GoE has specified investment projects as a priority. The figure below demonstrates the progress of annual disbursements' structure by type of assistance over the respective ten-year period.

Figure (19): Annual Disbursements by Type of Assistance (2001-2010), USD Millions



Source: DECODE, Ministry of International Co-operation, 2010

The figure confirms the dominance of the investment project form of assistance during the ten years from 2001-2010. This marks a 60 percent growth over the period under study. The increased allocation of investment assistance was mainly associated with the implementation of projects in the sectors of energy generation (around 40 percent of cumulative disbursements from 2001-2010), industry (11 percent), water supply and sanitation (10 percent), transport (eight percent) and agriculture (eight percent). The funding was mainly sourced from the EIB, which alone provided around one third of the cumulative investment assistance disbursements during the time frame 2001 to 2010. It was followed by the ADB (13 percent), the World Bank (12 percent), the Arab Fund (ten percent) and the USAID (nine percent).

On the other hand, the budgetary aid or BoP support witnessed a fluctuating trend since 2001, as seen in the above figure. The number of projects associated with this form of aid increased from three in 2001 to 30 projects in 2010. The greater share of budgetary/BoP support was allocated to the development of the banking sector.

The USAID, World Bank and Arab Fund were the major development partners funding and supporting the budgetary/BoP assistance in cumulative terms (2001-2010), accounting for 40 percent, 34 percent and 11 percent, respectively.

Annual disbursements to technical assistance have maintained an almost constant volume over the ten-year period. However, in 2010, they declined by 30 percent in comparison to the base year 2001. The number of projects also declined by almost half, from 320 operating projects in 2001 to 175 projects in 2010. This further emphasises the retraction of interest in expanding technical assistance projects.

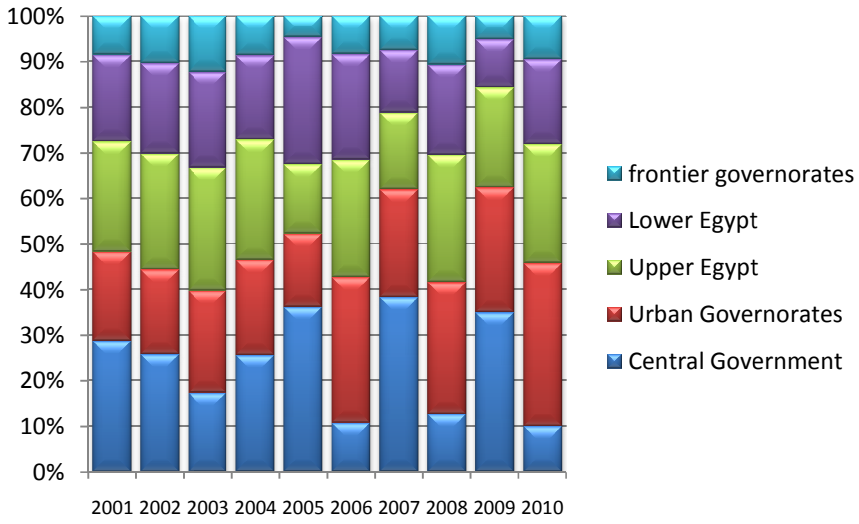
Technical assistance projects were mainly implemented during the time frame under study (2001-2010) for the advancement of the sectors of industry, agriculture, trade, multi sector/ cross-cutting areas and education. These accounted for 14 percent, 13 percent, 12 percent, 11 percent and ten percent, respectively.

The USAID was the chief development partner providing technical assistance during the time frame under study. It accounted for almost two thirds of extended cumulative disbursements. This was followed by the European Commission which provided ten percent of total technical assistance in cumulative terms.

VI. Development Assistance and Geographical Location

The geographical allocation of assistance gains increasing importance as developmental discrepancies and imbalances in living standards prevail among Egyptian governorates. This importance arises as the current governmental efforts at decentralisation expand. The figure below illustrates the development of the geographical allocation of annual disbursements across different Egyptian regions from 2001 to 2010.

Figure (20): Annual Disbursements Across Egyptian Regions (2001-2010), USD Millions



Source: DECODE, Ministry of International Co-operation, 2010

The share of central government projects has been following a fluctuating trend and reached its lowest level in 2010. The number of operating central government projects dropped from 110 projects in 2001 to 85 in 2009 and finally to 70 projects in 2010. This represents a decline of around 36 percent between 2001 and 2010 and a 17.6 percent decline between 2009 and 2010. Most of the central government projects operating throughout the time series under study, were implemented in the sectors of banking and financial services, trade, industry and government and civil society. The quantitative breakdown of the allocations to the foregoing sectors was 30 percent, 17 percent, 10 percent and fourteen percent, respectively. These shares come relative to total cumulative disbursements from 2001 to 2010.

Disbursements allocated to frontier governorates recorded a 50 percent increase between 2001 and 2010. This increase in disbursements was related to existing projects rather than to new project openings. Compared to other Egyptian regions, frontier governorates acquired around 15 percent of total disbursements throughout the time series. The Red Sea Governorate alone, has been receiving almost half of the total assistance directed to all frontier governorates over the period under study.

Disbursements to Upper Egypt's governorates also marked an overall increase of 50 percent between 2001 and 2010. A total of 150 projects were operating in Upper Egypt in 2010. The majority of assistance

was directed to the energy generation, agriculture, education, and government and civil society sectors, accounting for 21 percent, 16 percent, 13 percent and ten percent of cumulative assistance from 2001 to 2010, respectively. In addition, the governorates of Giza, Suhag and Aswan were the top recipient governorates accounting for half of the cumulative assistance directed to Upper Egypt.

Assistance to urban governorates accounted for one third of total assistance in 2010 pertaining to the operation of 170 projects. Half of the cumulative assistance disbursed was directed to funding projects in the energy generation sector, followed in importance by water supply and sanitation and transport, each receiving ten percent. Collectively, Cairo and Alexandria acquired almost 90 percent of the assistance, due to the concentration of several energy generation projects in these two governorates.

On the other hand, total disbursements of operating development projects in Lower Egypt's governorates marked an average annual growth rate of 20 percent. The assistance disbursed was evenly distributed among the Delta governorates. The top sectors benefitting from the assistance during the time frame 2001 to 2010 were the energy generation, agriculture, industry and water supply and sanitation sectors, receiving 25 percent, 16 percent, 13 percent and ten percent, respectively.

VII. Development Assistance and Meeting the MDGs

The commitment of almost 189 countries to meeting the MDGs was declared in 2000. The MDGs target halving rates of poverty, achieving universal primary education, promoting gender equality and empowering women, reducing child mortality rates, improving maternal health, combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, ensuring environmental sustainability and lastly, developing a global partnership for development. With only four years left on schedule for meeting the Goals, there is urgency to strengthen current efforts exerted in this area of development. Development partners have a critical complementary role in meeting the MDGs. The figure below demonstrates the progress of assistance targeting MDGs by each Goal during the time series 2001 to 2010.

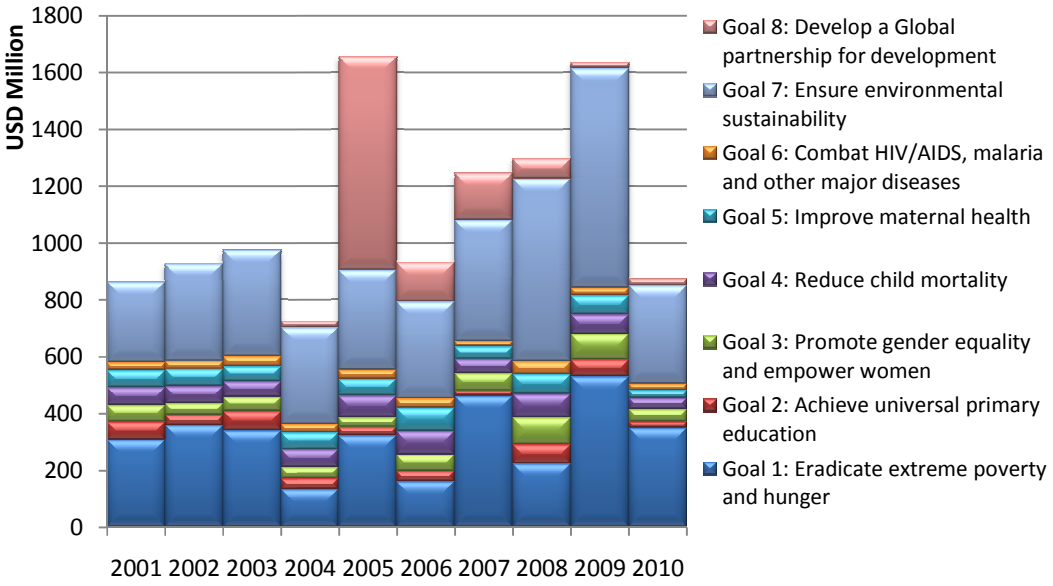
According to the 2010 report on *Egypt's Progress Towards Achieving the Millennium Development Goals,* Egypt continues to face challenges with MDG-1, relating to eradicating extreme poverty and hunger and MDG-3 relating to gender equality and the empowerment of women.[96] Women in Egypt still lag behind on issues related to education and economic empowerment. With respect to education, enrolment and literacy are improving. However, the growth in schooling infrastructure for accommodating an increasing number of students, needs to be matched by further investments to improve the quality of education.

Child and maternal mortality are showing appreciable improvements. Egypt has already achieved the target for infant mortality. It is expected to reach the goal for child mortality (children below 5 years of age) before 2015. Moreover, integrated health programmes have led to a significant reduction in maternal mortality.

The volume of assistance directed to MDG-related projects has followed an upward trend between 2001 and 2009. However, between 2009 and 2010, total disbursements decreased by 50 percent. The decline was mainly due to a significant fall in the assistance targeting Goal 7 (ensuring environmental sustainability) in comparison to 2009. This was associated with the close down of several MDG 7-related projects.

[96] Ministry of Planning. "Egypt's Progress Towards Achieving the Millennium Development Goals". 2010

Figure (21): Annual Disbursements to the MDGs (2001-2010), USD Millions



Source: DECODE, Ministry of International Co-operation, 2010

An average of 250 development projects have been operating annually to meet the eight MDGs. More than 75 percent of the projects in 2010 were concentrated on meeting Goals 1, 3 and 7 pertaining to the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, promoting gender equality and ensuring environmental sustainability, respectively. Assistance related to Goals 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 has witnessed a decline in comparison to the base year and to 2009.

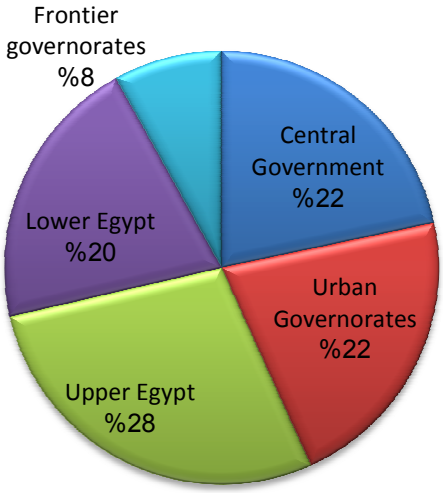
A. Development Partners and Meeting the MDGs

Several development partners establish, fund and operate development projects in various economic sectors that simultaneously target the MDGs. A large number of development partners operating in Egypt have been involved in MDG-related projects. Between 2001 and 2010, a significant portion of total disbursements was provided by the USAID, EIB, ADB and European Commission, accounting for 35 percent, 20 percent, ten percent and nine percent, respectively. The overall pattern of development assistance reflects the dominance of grant agreements in funding MDG projects, in comparison to other forms of finance.

B. Targeted MDGs and Geographic Allocation

On the level of geographical allocation, no large variations were witnessed in the distribution of MDG projects across Egyptian governorates. Together, Upper Egypt's and Lower Egypt's governorates acquired almost half of cumulative MDG disbursements from 2001-2010.

Figure (22): Cumulative Disbursements by Geographical Location and MDGs (2001-2010), %



Source: DECODE, Ministry of International Co-operation, 2010

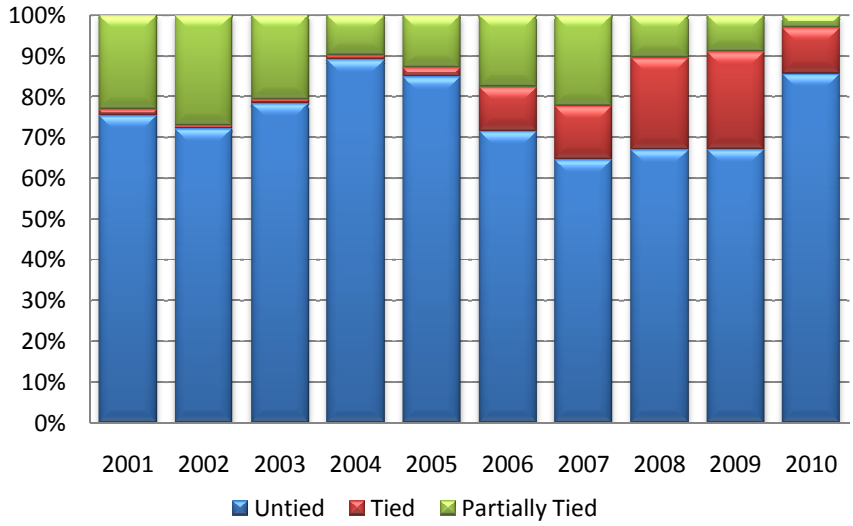
With the current challenges faced by Egypt, more efforts need to be exerted by both the GoE and development partners in achieving the MDGs. One of the most challenging Goals is eradicating poverty and extreme hunger. In meeting this Goal, it is also important to ensure targeting of the most disadvantaged geographical areas. As noted in the 2010 Egypt Human Development Report, most governorates of Upper Egypt are still under-developed and suffer from human development standards below the average of Egypt.[97]

VIII. Tied Aid and the Paris Declaration

Assessing the status of purchased goods and services associated with the implementation of development projects is one of the criteria of the Paris Declaration. The OECD uses this criterion to assess the freedom of the host country to purchase the goods and services associated with development projects. In addition, the criterion measures the extent funding agencies and countries impose restrictions and conditions related to the purchasing process. The final target is to increase the effectiveness of ODA. Accordingly, the Ministry of International Co-operation measures the extent of compliance to the Paris Declaration requirements through following up on the status of aid associated with purchases. The figure below demonstrates the progression of disbursements associated with purchasing goods and services from 2001 to 2010, ranging from totally tied, to partially tied, to totally untied.

[97] Egypt Human Development Report, 2010.

Figure (23): Annual Disbursements by Status of Purchased Goods and Services (2001-2010), USD Millions



Source: DECODE, Ministry of International Co-operation, 2010

The figure illustrates the dominance of the untied form of assistance in purchasing goods and services, throughout the time series under study. Untied aid fluctuated between 65 and 85 percent of annual disbursements. The top development partners involved in providing untied assistance from 2001 to 2010 were the EIB, World Bank, Kuwait Fund and Arab Fund, each accounting for 50 percent, 11 percent, eight percent, and eight percent, respectively.

On the other hand, the share of tied assistance did not account for more than 20 percent of total annual disbursements over the observed period. Moreover, tied aid started to decline since 2009, in line with a general policy orientation to control the proportion of tied assistance. The major development partner providing tied assistance was the ADB, accounting alone for two thirds of total tied assistance. This relates to the nature of ADB-funded projects in Egypt that require procurement of specific equipment that have a tied status. The share of tied assistance is expected to decline as related projects are close to termination.

Main Conclusions and Recommendations

The GoE has succeeded in maintaining a relatively high flow of development assistance although the consequences of the global financial crisis still prevail. The total disbursements in 2010 recorded USD 2.2 billion which is higher than the average disbursements throughout the time series under study. However, total disbursements in 2010 came below the preceding year where total disbursements stood at USD 2.7 billion in 2009.

Multilateral agencies such as the World Bank, EIB and ADB have been the key players in the development field during the past five years, having considerably expanded their activities. This expansion was accompanied by a significant increase in the share of concessional loans to total

assistance. This share increased substantially in absolute terms. However, in relative terms it did not exceed 15 percent of total annual GDP. The capacity of the Egyptian economy to meet external debt obligations has been affected by the financial crisis and the recent contraction in GDP growth rates. Therefore, an expected decline in negotiated loan agreements is likely to take place in the near future.

On the sectoral level, the energy generation sector continues to be one of the top beneficiary sectors, accounting for almost one third of aggregate disbursements in 2010. This reflects implementation of several mega projects in several areas such as renewable energy, energy generation and electrical transmission. The expansion in assistance to this sector has its implications for the increase in the share of investment projects in both absolute and relative terms.

On the other hand, the geographical allocation of assistance has been following varying patterns and trends. The share of assistance directed to central government projects has been following a declining trend, with more attention drawn to governorates in need. Most other regions, including Upper Egypt, urban and frontier governorates acquired an increasing share of total annual assistance in recent years. The urban governorates, specifically, Cairo and Alexandria have been receiving increased volumes of assistance associated with the implementation of several energy generation projects. In Upper Egypt, the main beneficiary sectors were the agricultural and educational sectors.

The expanded activities of multilateral lending agencies has led to an increase in the share of concessional loans to total annual disbursements. The share of loans increased from 30 percent in 2001 to 59 percent in 2009 and finally to 70 percent of total annual disbursements in 2010. Nevertheless, the percentage of external debt to total GDP has remained more or less stable at 14.7 percent in 2010.

With regard to the MDGs, only four years remain to the deadline set by the MDGs summit. Egypt still faces challenges in meeting these Goals although progress has been achieved in certain areas. In this connection, the role of development partners is crucial, as they were declared by the MDG summit as core partners in the process of meeting the MDGs. It appears that Egypt still faces obstacles in achieving Goal 1, with respect to halving the number of people under the poverty line, especially after the global financial crisis. The same applies to Goals related to education in Egypt. While these areas have received increased investments, more is required in order to ensure that a larger portion of the population benefits from a high-quality education system.

Finally, in an effort to track and monitor the status of assistance associated with the purchase of goods and services, the DECODE survey covers this indicator and monitors it on an annual basis. The data related to this indicator shows that a significant share of the assistance is untied and left to the discretion of the host country. This would evidently lead to more efficient use of the assistance pledged for the purchase of goods and services.

Based on the main highlights of the ODA trends, the following are some main recommendations that aim at improving the future patterns of development agreements and the channelling of development assistance to Egypt:

Recommendations

- Development assistance should be shaped taking into consideration the socioeconomic challenges Egypt is facing. The share of loans is expected to decline in absolute and relative terms as the Egyptian economy is expected to witness a slowdown in growth rates. As such, Egypt should seek more investment assistance sourced from grants and debt swap agreements. Both these forms of assistance are expected to increase as ongoing negotiations with development partners proceed.

- The sectoral allocation of assistance should take into consideration the growing importance of health, education and social services to the Egyptian population, especially in post-crisis times. There are

preliminary signals indicating a gradual increase in unemployment rates, which adds to the importance of these critical sectors.

- Low and middle-income groups will require special attention in the medium and long terms. These groups are considered the most vulnerable to the prevailing economic slowdown. Rising international food and commodity prices pose additional threats to poor households.[98] These conditions will require directing additional support to the advancement of the SMEs sector. Promoting this sector which accounts for almost 98 percent of total private sector establishments, would positively affect the income levels and living standards of a large section of the population. In addition, enhancing social safety-nets and social service infrastructure will be vital over the coming stage.

- In terms of types of assistance, the prevailing pattern should be further maintained by supporting more investment assistance. This form of assistance will be more beneficial in facing unemployment and in bringing about extended spill-overs to the economy.

- Meeting the MDGs is another challenge facing Egypt, with four years left on schedule. More assistance is required for programmes directed to minimising the proportion of the Egyptian population on or below the poverty line. It is also expected that this proportion will rise. These additional risks require supplementary and expedited efforts from both the GoE and development partners.

[98] IMF, World Economic Outlook. "Tensions from the Two-Speed Recovery". April 2011

Annexes

Annex A: Definition 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 B
The 2010 DECODE Questionnaire

MINISTRY OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

QUESTIONNAIRE ON EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE 2010/11

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** [99]

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 _____%	☐ helwan _____%

☐ 6 October _____%

8. Targeted sector and sub-sector:[i]

*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 than one type):

1- INVESTMENT PROJECT ASSISTANCE[ii] ☐ If yes, specify: _____ %

2- TECHNICAL COOPERATION[iii] ☐ If yes, specify: _____ %

3- BUDGETARY AID (DIRECT BUDGET SUPPORT) OR ☐ If yes, specify: _____ %

BALANCE-OF-PAYMENTS SUPPORT[iv] ☐ If yes, specify: _____ %

4- FOOD AID[v] ☐ If yes, specify: _____ %

5- EMERGENCY AND RELIEF ASSISTANCE[vi] ☐ If yes, specify: _____ %

11. Project status:

Protocol/Agreement Number	.....		
	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
Overall Status of the Project *(if applicable)*			☐ Ahead of schedule ☐ On target ☐ Delayed

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

12. Total Contributions -Budget(for the entire life-time of the project):[vii]

	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):

(in fiscal year if possible 2010/11)	**Currency**	**Donor contribution**	**Co-donors contribution**	**Currency**	**Government cost-sharing**
Commitments for:[viii] **Year 2011**					
Commitments for:[ix] **Year 2012**		_____ _____ _____			_____ _____ _____
Disbursements for the Year 2010[x]					

14. Terms of Assistance:

Grants: _____ %

Loan: _____ %

Debt Swap: _____ %

If loan, fixed interest rate: _____ %

or variable interest rate: _____ %

Grace period:[xi] _____ years

Amortization period:[xii] _____ years

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

(% in case of more than one form)

1. Tied aid[xiii]……
2. Partially tied aid [xiv]…….
3. Untied aid[xv] ……..

15. Paris Declaration survey indicators (New requirements)

16.A. Is this project a coordinated technical co-operation?

co-ordinated programmes that meet BOTH criteria below:

1. Have relevant country authorities (government or non-government) communicated clear capacity development objectives as part of broader national or sector strategies? (Y-----/N-----)

2. Is the technical co-operation aligned with the countries' capacity development objectives? (Y-----/N-----)

AND at least ONE of the criteria below:

3. Do relevant country authorities (government or non-government) have control over the technical co-operation? (Y-----/N-----)

4. If more than one donor is involved in supporting country programmes, are there arrangements involving the country authorities in place for co-ordinating the technical co-operation provided by different donors? (Y-----/N-----)

15. B. Is this project implemented under based-approach programme?

programme-based approaches should meet ***ALL 4 of the following criteria*** should be met (anything less does not qualify as a PBA):

1. Is the host country or organisation exercising leadership over the programme supported by donors? (Y-----/N-----)
2. Is a single comprehensive programme and budget framework used? (Y-----/N-----)
3. Is there a formal process for donor co-ordination and harmonisation of donor procedures for ***at least two*** of the following systems:

(i) reporting, (Y-----/N-----)
(ii) budgeting, (Y-----/N-----)
(iii) financial management and (Y-----/N-----)
(iv) procurement? (Y-----/N-----)

4. Does your support to the programme use ***at least two*** of the following local systems:

(i) programme design, (Y-----/N-----)
(ii) programme implementation, (Y-----/N-----)
(iii) financial management and (Y-----/N-----)
(iv) monitoring and evaluation? (Y-----/N-----)

OTHER INFORMATION

16. Project Objectives: (Kindly attach the project document if available)

_____

_____

_____

Person to contact (for questions, clarifications, information):	
Name:	**Title:**
Address:	**City:**
Telephone:	**Mobile:**
E-mail Address:	**Fax Number:**

N.B. In case there are additional project documents, kindly attach with the sent package

[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] **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.**

[11] 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.

[12] **Interval from approval to first repayment of principal.**

[13] Period from date of commitment to date of last payment

[14] 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.

[15] 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.).

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

Annex C
The DECODE's Statistical Output 2001-2010
Disbursements

"Tables sorted in descending order as per 2010 Disbursements"

Table (C-1) Annual Disbursements (USD Millions)

Year	Disbursements
2001	1,618.71
2002	1,527.75
2003	1,534.96
2004	1,733.85
2005	2,234.27
2006	1,497.52
2007	2,342.90
2008	1,990.20
2009	2,730.16
2010	2,236.50

Source: DECODE, Ministry of Planning and International Co-operation, 2010.

Table (C-2) External Assistance Disbursements by Main Development Partners (USD Thousands)

Development Partner	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
USAID	777,300	848,165	579,899	515,925	565,556	387,023	649,831	394,653	686,759	241,407
Kuwait Fund	37,022	13,864	30,903	-	18,165	51,361	11,337	108,754	66,390	155,909
JICA	16,842	10,392	21,828	92	21,489	4,771	5,437	117,090	161,674	148,863
Germany	88,835	63,235	81,711	57,895	148,635	117,906	127,291	89,757	74,627	43,493
AFD		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,195
Italy	8,987	17,168	77,243	34,921	29,656	69,080	40,865	20,187	6,485	13,263
CIDA	9,850	9,534	9,076	10,710	13,593	10,100	12,219	15,580	13,013	11,016
Switzerland	10,711	12,660	15,096	8,515	3,901	10,929	6,323	13,663	11,729	5,164
DANIDA	14,637	12,809	28,518	17,087	16,984	15,281	16,544	2,381	-	2,383
Japan	20,618	1,220	10,814	26,604	21,915	8,558	4,170	2,106	590	1,582
Netherlands	19,611	16,552	11,312	9,760	8,051	8,083	14,209	19,061	16,843	1,050
KOICA	135	1,596	530	741	9,156	4,172	5,420	7,468	5,636	605
SIDA	1,111	282	-	3,820	3,160	5,068	2,624	71	401	586
Norway		336	190	53	560	-	-	-	-	178
Abu Dhabi Fund	46,201	42,799	81,919	25,402	4,738	31,290	24,046	27,675	-	-
Australia	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bilateral Total	**1,051,871**	**1,050,611**	**949,040**	**711,523**	**865,559**	**723,621**	**920,317**	**818,445**	**1,044,146**	**640,697**
IBRD		-	68	346	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADB	21,515	121,138	195,083	72,653	12,698	-	628,490	182,712	190,023	183,803
Arab Fund	73,947	17,486	56,210	133,979	152,188	118,264	97,802	119,380	191,414	300,527
Arab Monetary Fund	248,252	117,396	7,535	-	5,597	-	-	-	-	-
CDC		661	-	731	-	-	-	-	-	-
EIB	9,673	80,393	135,389	440,537	895,009	255,771	364,059	355,850	379,868	85,859
European Commission	62,424	41,090	71,552	187,384	74,397	151,909	131,947	285,823	186,465	68,033
Islamic Dev. Bank	7,599	8,714	2,670	22,000	11,390	-	-	-	-	-
MDG trust fund		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	962
Montreal Protocol	583	161	245	-	-	-	228	-	-	-
OPEC Fund		-	-	-	4,076	12,758	8,135	7,849	23,285	19,536
USDOL		-	-	-	-	-	-	1,089	1,476	1,560
AGFUND	242	2	379	114	-	646	-	-	-	-
FAO	338	711	766	307	268	68	307	540	739	12,508
GAIN		-	-	-	-	-	-	1,367	-	1,076
GEF		-	194	348	568	1,170	-	-	-	185
IFAD		-	3,360	7,053	7,012	8,294	-	-	3,788	-
ILO	130	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UN Women	61	96	-	30	175	190	165	100	636	2,162
UNDP	4,483	2,772	6,272	16,625	9,003	38,207	336	-	793	74,824
UNESCO	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-

Table (C-2) External Assistance Disbursements by Main Development Partners (USD Thousands)

Development Partner	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
UNFPA	2,339	45	1,705	2,298	-	2,708	2,114	2,089	2,813	-
UNHCR	1,293	1,766	1,933	1,977	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNICEF	3,336	2,654	12,467	2,763	14,251	9,022	1,769	4,663	5,218	3,210
UNIDO	257	13	250	-	-	-	8,770	-	-	-
UNODC	24	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UPU	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WFP	6,213	-	3,786	2,611	8,690	8,112	7,731	1,523	-	3,851
WHO	1,148	1,221	1,261	1,068	1,063	2,021	1,364	1,360	74	-
World Bank	42,660	65,300	67,300	101,200	149,510	134,367	154,514	193,496	685,298	837,710
Multilateral Total	**486,641**	**461,753**	**568,426**	**994,025**	**1,345,894**	**743,507**	**1,407,731**	**1,157,845**	**1,671,890**	**1,595,806**
Ford Foundation		23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NGO Total		**23**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
US Fund		328	-	76	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Total		**328**	**-**	**76**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Grand total	**1,538,512**	**1,512,715**	**1,517,466**	**1,705,625**	**2,211,452**	**1,467,128**	**2,328,048**	**1,976,290**	**2,716,036**	**2,236,503**

Source: DECODE, Ministry of Planning and International Co-operation, 2010.

Table (C-3) External Assistance Disbursements by Sector (USD Thousands)

Economic Sector	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	85,784	120,250	243,928	196,042	596,081	408,370	502,781	744,097	989,918	777,842
BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	389,078	244,873	76,812	11,737	85,557	41,440	151,898	28,467	663,071	629,896
MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	104,973	95,876	76,614	131,129	92,446	68,997	88,334	36,270	44,705	221,814
WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	178,702	160,548	160,155	165,277	218,570	134,616	94,056	192,071	154,205	92,976
TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	59,469	10,098	14,696	23,102	386,438	38,828	106,798	148,477	97,884	91,098
BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	29,614	36,592	28,414	27,989	39,003	24,377	35,308	54,997	58,947	79,653
GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	14,022	11,703	21,123	18,958	51,646	39,869	537,444	59,047	67,484	70,161
EDUCATION	77,659	43,825	114,958	64,991	74,721	139,533	120,060	188,407	178,911	61,866
AGRICULTURE	192,787	278,603	181,740	166,458	171,326	173,541	162,482	121,655	82,622	60,910
TRADE	137,400	138,144	139,489	81,728	187,728	54,022	238,466	70,130	252,781	60,356
OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	56,547	10,615	40,175	71,017	76,709	50,446	38,787	79,665	15,643	31,034
POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	26,425	25,191	13,686	37,043	36,727	31,690	27,613	30,899	33,367	22,046
HEALTH	55,143	58,441	70,104	44,804	49,089	100,837	15,820	105,841	51,143	18,405
INDUSTRY	149,229	231,509	249,665	676,174	98,144	160,317	196,031	122,034	32,123	10,341
ACTION RELATING TO DEBT	47	79	233	-	861	365	19,108	736	2,065	2,875
COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	9,953	79	51,197	172	12,784	719	1,592	1,666	446	1,829
ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	276	1,808	2,086	1,797	2,466	1,711	845	3,176	2,732	1,365
COMMUNICATIONS	24,812	56,029	13,674	5,260	38,428	19,626	4,355	694	-	1,157
SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	957	218	184	573	219	645	811	864	910	473
EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE	1,293	1,851	1,933	1,186	63	47	48	74	38	263
UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED	107	85	143	235	1,480	1,205	154	226	169	94
CONSTRUCTION	1,310	765	1,187	-	524	-	-	-	-	-
FISHING		68	404	-	533	-	-	628	696	-

Source: DECODE, Ministry of Planning and International Co-operation, 2010.

Table (C-4) External Assistance Disbursements by Economic Sectors and Subsectors (USD Thousands)

Sector	SubSector	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
ACTION RELATING TO DEBT	Debt for development swap		79	-	-	329	365	314	290	1,598	2,875
	Rescheduling and refinancing	23	-	116	-	266	-	-	-	-	-
	Action relating to debt	23	-	116	-	266	-	18,794	446	467	-
ACTION RELATING TO DEBT Total		**46.68**	**79.44**	**232.64**	**0**	**860.88**	**364.82**	**19107.5**	**736.23**	**2065.32**	**2875.35**
ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	Administrative costs	276	1,742	1,974	1,471	2,129	1,487	608	2,883	2,564	1,214
	(blank)		66	112	326	337	224	237	293	168	151
ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS Total		**276.22**	**1807.67**	**2086.3**	**1797.09**	**2466.15**	**1710.88**	**845.2**	**3176.26**	**2731.79**	**1365.43**
AGRICULTURE	Livestock/veterinary services	344	590	129	258	-	846	328	6,198	2,427	23,707
	Agricultural water resources	42,562	82,240	64,534	47,614	63,321	54,906	17,767	20,326	35,772	23,107
	Agricultural land resources	13,396	30,773	36,235	29,222	33,422	56,690	74,949	35,168	20,096	6,179
	Agricultural policy and administrative management	43,074	69,061	3,957	1,173	70	230	594	529	2,956	2,059
	Food crop production	518	689	642	2,239	4,259	3,814	4,488	2,902	1,173	1,349
	Livestock	1,179	990	189	1,729	3,992	13,483	4,483	2,879	1,317	1,000
	Agricultural inputs	70,726	80,400	56,683	60,839	30,004	29,516	49,963	40,235	14,065	882
	(blank)	5,042	58	107	286	58	48	83	898	90	794
	Agricultural services	2,230	2,279	135	-	-	-	-	-	374	708
	Industrial crops/export crops		571	-	329	1,520	447	846	711	-	680
	Agricultural development	5,563	2,372	5,692	2,982	7,251	3,516	3,877	727	-	287
	Agricultural education/training	242	237	362	55	240	-	-	-	136	157
	Agricultural extension	65	269	693	332	1,997	2,392	64	1,646	485	-
	Livestock research		-	30	19	7	554	51	280	-	-
	Plant and post-harvest protection and pest control	1,493	1,438	1,880	1,323	1,097	4,738	3,975	3,882	-	-
	Agricultural financial services	3,189	2,376	8,371	15,942	19,240	1,736	969	4,355	3,628	-
	Agricultural co-operatives	328	1,734	1,263	1,291	2,200	480	-	639	-	-
	Agricultural research	2,834	2,527	837	824	2,648	144	48	280	103	-
AGRICULTURE Total		**192786.95**	**278602.54**	**181739.86**	**166457.74**	**171325.67**	**173540.82**	**162482.23**	**121654.86**	**82622.28**	**60910.42**
BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	Financial policy and administrative management	312,558	58,788	52,040	6,099	76,294	12,667	106,301	14,595	146,420	538,226
	Informal/semi-formal financial intermediaries	1,654	2,227	1,289	2,551	2,163	9,958	14,645	435	-	85,178
	Formal sector financial intermediaries	11,970	12,058	1,453	38	2,102	17,444	28,596	12,110	16,540	6,359
	Monetary institutions	60,988	54,405	14,496	3,048	1,986	1,371	2,144	1,327	500,110	132
	(blank)	1,907	117,396	7,535	-	3,014	-	-	-	-	-
	Education/training in banking and financial services		-	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	-
BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES Total		**389077.93**	**244873.33**	**76811.92**	**11736.73**	**85557.47**	**41439.96**	**151897.63**	**28467.14**	**663070.62**	**629895.78**
BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	Business services	18,651	19,414	20,263	20,861	33,081	21,576	25,326	52,051	56,677	78,665
	(blank)	2	1,323	6,553	4,135	3,669	-	348	151	1,047	754
	Privatisation	10,961	15,854	1,599	2,993	2,253	2,801	9,634	2,795	1,223	234
BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES Total		**29614.21**	**36591.52**	**28414.33**	**27988.77**	**39002.96**	**24377.29**	**35307.63**	**54996.84**	**58946.6**	**79652.81**
COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	Food aid/Food security programmes	4,986	-	925	-	208	468	1,559	1,509	358	1,829
	(blank)	18	79	272	172	181	252	32	157	88	-

Table (C-4) External Assistance Disbursements by Economic Sectors and Subsectors (USD Thousands)

Sector	SubSector	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	Structural adjustment	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Budget support		-	-	-	12,396	-	-	-	-	-
	Import support (capital goods)	4,908	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE Total		**9953.38**	**79.44**	**51196.97**	**172.09**	**12784.38**	**719.32**	**1591.6**	**1666.38**	**445.53**	**1828.72**
COMMUNICATIONS	(blank)	157	-	251	371	10	0	530	694	-	794
	Telecommunications	21,945	51,096	11,596	3,256	31,926	13,744	3,201	-	-	218
	Communications policy and administrative management	2,543	4,909	1,666	1,534	6,390	5,757	624	-	-	143
	Radio/television/print media	167	24	160	100	102	125	-	-	-	2
COMMUNICATIONS Total		**24811.52**	**56028.56**	**13673.62**	**5260.41**	**38428.05**	**19626.06**	**4354.61**	**693.91**	**0**	**1156.78**
CONSTRUCTION	Construction policy and administrative management	1,310	765	1,187	-	524	-	-	-	-	-
CONSTRUCTION Total		**1309.59**	**765.49**	**1186.71**	**0**	**524.14**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
EDUCATION	Education facilities and training	16,950	923	32,026	9,850	27,117	55,767	58,814	63,055	55,649	25,147
	Teacher training	12,284	5,669	10,515	7,610	9,877	24,024	21,394	14,028	15,647	8,834
	Higher education	3,036	2,106	8,610	1,160	6,738	7,759	8,087	10,145	1,737	5,745
	Basic life skills for youth and adults	1,750	2,209	4,083	3,935	4,757	10,079	13,733	16,492	16,431	5,478
	Advanced technical and managerial training	558	546	40	278	270	102	32	304	34	4,812
	Primary education	25,238	13,180	28,589	13,280	4,828	7,572	7,221	43,971	52,923	3,526
	Education policy and administrative management	4,441	1,521	4,326	419	2,868	18,748	3,356	24,258	18,877	2,899
	Early childhood education	134	629	151	128	555	226	1,287	2,064	2,101	2,893
	Vocational training	2,597	2,992	3,734	4,515	4,806	5,192	3,422	11,438	10,134	1,178
	(blank)	10,669	13,968	22,653	23,569	12,740	9,836	2,704	2,654	5,378	1,171
	Secondary education		-	144	161	-	8	11	-	-	183
	Educational research		81	86	87	162	220	-	-	-	-
EDUCATION Total		**77658.68**	**43824.93**	**114957.51**	**64990.89**	**74721.04**	**139532.85**	**120060.26**	**188407.5**	**178910.59**	**61865.95**
EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE	Emergency/distress relief		84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	263
	(blank)	57	51	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Aid to refugees (in recipient countries)	1,236	1,715	1,886	1,186	63	47	48	74	38	-
EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE Total		**1293.14**	**1850.57**	**1933**	**1186.35**	**62.6**	**46.78**	**47.76**	**74.25**	**37.9**	**263.48**
ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	Power generation/non-renewable sources	11,929	17,500	7,887	82,038	8,783	85,571	188,794	384,174	426,165	285,143
	Electrical transmission/ distribution	24,482	9,474	7,249	2,517	5,649	12,926	27,820	30,144	181,954	214,234
	Gas distribution		-	41,283	1,345	-	51,098	183	59,070	200,498	142,147
	Solar energy		-	-	-	428	66	548	27,247	98,723	57,707
	Gas-fired power plants		39,515	119,383	64,279	544,334	162,313	228,809	119,826	28,976	29,648
	Wind power	7,456	14,519	35,099	11,217	1,888	32,984	43,455	76,525	34,104	28,147
	Power generation/renewable sources	36,166	34,570	28,049	24,117	20,031	55,101	12,121	28,051	8,944	10,571
	Hydro-electric power plants		-	-	7,470	12,108	4,050	1,025	18,366	10,546	8,957
	(blank)	195	217	223	-	409	-	-	694	-	794
	Energy policy and administrative management	5,429	4,278	4,591	3,010	2,212	4,262	27	-	8	433
	Biomass		-	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	61
	Energy research		-	-	-	143	-	-	-	-	-
	Energy education/training	128	177	163	49	45	0	-	-	-	-
ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY Total		**85784.34**	**120249.67**	**243927.96**	**196041.8**	**596081.32**	**408370.43**	**502781.37**	**744097.41**	**989918.08**	**777842.46**
FISHING	Fishery education/training		68	404	-	360	-	-	-	-	-

Table (C-4) External Assistance Disbursements by Economic Sectors and Subsectors (USD Thousands)

Sector	SubSector	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
FISHING	Fishery development		-	-	-	173	-	-	628	696	-
FISHING Total			**67.82**	**403.96**	**0**	**532.56**	**0**	**0**	**628.4**	**696.14**	**0**
FORESTRY	Forestry development	487	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Forestry research		28	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Forestry policy and administrative management		37	79	-	-	-	38	13	47	-
FORESTRY Total		**486.97**	**64.73**	**137.88**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**37.89**	**13.26**	**46.81**	**0**
GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	Economic and development policy/Planning	2,313	3,099	3,035	1,131	3,442	10,912	721	523	625	28,748
	Legal and judicial development	3,461	3,294	2,237	1,201	5,474	9,524	15,023	18,128	16,077	13,056
	Strengthening civil society	5,852	3,030	12,740	13,855	40,707	9,115	5,793	12,764	8,490	7,229
	Government administration	1,348	949	1,950	1,458	1,044	3,185	504,093	5,186	4,552	5,873
	Elections		-	-	-	-	2,082	4,682	9,622	7,784	5,014
	Free flow of information		-	6	158	172	1,057	2,477	3,955	4,164	4,449
	Human rights	153	385	593	423	564	3,217	3,293	5,687	4,970	3,676
	Post conflict peace-building (UN)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,398
	Public sector financial management	217	150	-	30	45	186	1,031	524	710	565
	(blank)	669	785	524	701	198	589	331	2,658	20,111	101
	Land mine clearance	9	11	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY Total		**14022.3**	**11702.76**	**21123.36**	**18958.04**	**51646.27**	**39868.76**	**537444.08**	**59047.31**	**67484.02**	**70160.64**
HEALTH	Infectious disease control	8,014	7,945	12,504	2,269	5,496	3,247	481	565	74	11,086
	Health policy and administrative management	9,070	11,113	11,394	8,005	13,581	60,441	3,666	62,435	27,598	2,637
	Basic nutrition	48	425	2,956	1,565	6,001	1,830	150	1,261	853	2,273
	Medical education/training	1,811	3,915	7,815	1,583	278	4,231	615	773	1,251	1,406
	Health education	6,366	6,942	6,131	2,291	3,960	2,352	221	1,273	209	517
	Medical services	9,946	5,828	1,569	2,825	2,347	2,846	2,387	767	3,039	167
	Health personnel development	6,743	6,629	1,209	1,435	549	505	891	497	300	151
	Basic health infrastructure	7,925	10,643	18,887	11,421	1,246	5,391	2,641	33,780	17,195	95
	Medical research	1,796	1,893	1,360	573	58	52	305	91	19	72
	(blank)	1,664	1,112	5,377	7,445	3,649	1,488	727	49	-	-
	Basic health care	1,759	1,995	902	5,393	11,926	18,452	3,735	4,350	605	-
HEALTH Total		**55142.57**	**58441.1**	**70103.55**	**44804.1**	**49088.9**	**100836.98**	**15820.05**	**105841.4**	**51142.76**	**18405.31**
INDUSTRY	SME development	13,342	143,055	34,138	37,758	29,821	92,649	52,376	23,876	15,510	7,798
	Industrial development	74,082	83,530	200,584	225,787	29,329	53,540	105,579	75,148	15,022	1,488
	Cottage industries and handicraft		897	337	652	-	-	-	-	478	767
	Textiles, leather and substitutes	352	47	6,801	31,367	3,865	8,967	37,292	21,608	-	113
	Pharmaceutical production		-	-	-	-	-	51	29	-	113
	Agro-industries	62	383	710	884	376	98	-	-	-	64
	Industrial policy and administrative management	375	440	2,698	208	797	253	214	1,374	1,114	-
	Chemicals	213	973	87	12	2,220	161	-	-	-	-
	Basic metal industries	52,037	380	1,534	2,648	270	-	-	-	-	-
	Energy manufacturing		-	-	376,388	31,302	-	-	-	-	-
	Technological research and development	3,896	-	1,335	470	163	175	519	-	-	-
	Engineering		-	-	-	-	3,697	-	-	-	-
	(blank)	4,197	1,121	1,440	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
	Fertilizer plants	675	683	-	-	-	690	-	-	-	-
	Forest industries		-	-	-	-	77	-	-	-	-
INDUSTRY Total		**149229.33**	**231509.1**	**249664.95**	**676173.85**	**98143.87**	**160317.12**	**196030.8**	**122034.24**	**32122.92**	**10341.4**

Table (C-4) External Assistance Disbursements by Economic Sectors and Subsectors (USD Thousands)

Sector	SubSector	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINING	Mineral/mining policy and administrative management	30	101	40	73	-	-	-	-	-	-
MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINING Total		**29.92**	**100.93**	**39.58**	**72.7**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Site preservation	372	726	66	1,985	1,397	7,233	14,831	3,911	6,196	178,462
	Biosphere protection	19,359	7,886	6,325	7,749	9,202	51	11,145	331	849	17,499
	Multisector aid for basic social services	1,378	2,513	3,441	5,407	2,675	8,136	96	3,533	1,880	13,574
	Environmental policy and administrative management	25,610	37,821	23,618	88,899	15,999	14,386	16,784	8,614	16,381	7,428
	Women in development	3,084	2,880	2,302	2,698	1,131	1,777	6,179	1,759	1,969	1,422
	Rural development	222	2,498	2,723	3,072	7,448	6,206	2,238	2,419	101	1,190
	Bio-diversity	3,719	3,275	2,605	3,782	3,119	2,267	771	712	569	898
	Urban development and management	2,517	3,225	4,514	3,140	41,288	6,815	6,197	5,164	3,008	756
	Environmental education/ training	1,991	2,036	481	221	434	1,645	744	1,336	855	343
	Flood prevention/control		-	178	368	557	6,325	11,855	1,331	5,031	143
	(blank)	1,870	2,021	1,401	1,681	1,250	1,825	984	922	391	101
	Environmental research		-	3,777	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Multisector aid	3,654	-	-	-	413	6,172	11,855	1,331	5,031	-
	Non-agricultural alternative development	527	1,400	2,430	2,253	6,323	3,921	1,765	1,648	-	-
	Multisector education/training	40,673	29,595	22,753	9,874	1,211	2,239	2,889	3,260	2,445	-
MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING Total		**104973.04**	**95875.81**	**76614.07**	**131128.82**	**92446.2**	**68996.58**	**88333.49**	**36269.63**	**44704.93**	**221814.02**
OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	Employment policy and administrative management	32,217	1,573	19,922	18,508	20,084	11,257	9,496	36,147	1,809	15,714
	Culture and recreation	548	601	1,985	4,836	3,751	3,532	1,098	3,650	3,679	6,721
	Research/scientific institutions	49	138	69	74	822	6,573	2,464	6,465	9,010	2,847
	Settlement	1,227	-	349	840	1,006	-	-	263	-	2,371
	Social/ welfare services	6,596	692	2,230	5,650	10,314	2,672	9,245	7,883	996	1,951
	Statistical capacity building	123	282	210	242	81	25	252	191	150	746
	(blank)	497	3,958	4,966	26,437	8,845	743	-	308	-	544
	General government services	7,190	2,493	10,105	336	-	428	452	636	-	141
	Housing policy and administrative management		-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-
	Low-cost housing	8,100	-	9	13,805	31,574	24,721	15,779	24,122	-	-
	Narcotics control		878	330	290	232	482	-	-	-	-
OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES Total		**56546.64**	**10615.38**	**40174.72**	**71017.15**	**76709.08**	**50445.93**	**38786.82**	**79664.67**	**15643.17**	**31033.7**
POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	Family planning	16,483	16,809	11,406	34,551	33,820	29,183	25,204	27,025	30,286	20,520
	management	3,483	4,263	1,284	1,449	2,505	1,731	943	1,724	1,146	971
	STD control including HIV/AIDS	2	33	292	518	79	380	775	1,169	931	209
	Personnel development for population and reproductive health	4,806	3,681	472	409	212	160	209	499	462	208
	(blank)	80	69	76	83	49	63	67	-	62	101
	Reproductive health care	1,571	338	156	33	63	173	416	482	480	36

Table (C-4) External Assistance Disbursements by Economic Sectors and Subsectors (USD Thousands)

Sector	SubSector	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH Total		**26424.7**	**25191.33**	**13685.55**	**37043.12**	**36727.49**	**31690.04**	**27613.24**	**30898.76**	**33366.83**	**22045.64**
SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	Support to local and regional NGO's	740	63	7	76	4	-	231	98	194	356
	Support to national NGO's	217	155	178	497	215	645	580	765	716	116
SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS Total		**957.2**	**218.2**	**184.49**	**573.43**	**219.21**	**644.66**	**811.22**	**863.49**	**910.02**	**472.58**
TOURISM	(blank)	8,400	-	-	83	1	3	51	27	236	-
	Tourism policy and administrative management	14,185	303	32,162	8,000	12,714	6,304	-	-	-	-
TOURISM Total		**22585.38**	**303.14**	**32162.42**	**8083.45**	**12714.97**	**6307.44**	**50.75**	**27.35**	**235.61**	**0**
TRADE	Trade policy and administrative management	56,154	52,138	44,664	14,168	86,043	23,165	101,956	32,265	123,997	30,932
	Export promotion	81,246	86,005	94,825	67,560	101,685	30,857	136,510	37,865	128,784	29,424
TRADE Total		**137400.02**	**138143.71**	**139488.84**	**81728.36**	**187727.84**	**54021.6**	**238465.87**	**70129.66**	**252780.69**	**60356.28**
TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	Air transport	179	-	-	-	383,457	34,300	87,567	121,093	71,197	43,283
	Transport policy and administrative management	4,113	1,599	1,655	-	1,363	1,311	1,787	2,363	22,168	26,517
	Rail transport	48,491	8,463	12,803	20,083	1,618	1,493	17,444	25,021	4,518	20,677
	Road transport	6,393	32	74	-	-	1,724	-	-	-	600
	Water transport	280	-	164	3,019	-	-	-	-	-	20
	Education and training in transport and storage	13	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TRANSPORT AND STORAGE Total		**59469.17**	**10097.98**	**14695.57**	**23101.56**	**386437.75**	**38828**	**106798.49**	**148476.94**	**97883.88**	**91097.64**
UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED	(blank)		26	45	130	135	89	95	117	67	60
	Sectors not specified		-	-	-	23	-	49	74	63	33
	Promotion of development awareness	107	59	98	105	1,322	1,115	11	35	39	-
UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED Total		**106.76**	**84.84**	**142.57**	**235.2**	**1479.92**	**1204.95**	**154.48**	**226.32**	**168.58**	**93.72**
WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	Water supply and sanitation - large systems	140,803	124,606	133,378	123,916	127,227	98,436	37,816	72,096	62,418	63,973
	Water supply and sanitation - small systems	2,457	3,239	4,057	20,980	46,022	10,662	21,969	66,917	48,863	19,293
	Water resources policy and administrative management	17,703	17,533	14,393	15,924	14,959	11,940	18,007	42,989	14,240	4,175
	River development		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,822	2,977
	Water resources protection	8,053	5,495	3,827	2,378	29,384	10,652	12,280	7,922	24,767	2,250
	Waste management/disposal	7,814	8,127	3,129	1,857	935	1,842	1,268	1,713	836	307
	(blank)	1,370	985	1,055	197	43	1,023	2,707	256	68	-
	Education and training in water supply and sanitation	502	564	316	25	0	62	8	178	191	-
WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION Total		**178,702**	**160,548**	**160,155**	**165,277**	**218,570**	**134,616**	**94,056**	**192,071**	**154,205**	**92,976**
Grand Total		**1,618,688**	**1,527,718**	**1,534,938**	**1,733,829**	**2,234,259**	**1,497,507**	**2,342,879**	**1,990,163**	**2,730,140**	**2,236,454**

Source: DECODE, Ministry of Planning and International Co-operation, 2010.

Table (C-5) External Assistance Disbursements by Type of Assistance (USD Thousands)

Type of Assistance	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Investment Project Assistance not incl. TC component	316,098	355,597	680,606	817,726	1,206,414	605,557	739,486	908,394	1,060,635	884,949
Programme/Budgetary Aid or BOP Support	262,678	159,539	140,848	104,502	248,197	66,913	329,628	217,498	1,020,189	729,200
Technical Cooperation	708,916	730,026	459,400	559,598	508,623	477,399	493,151	482,046	343,108	453,560
Investment Project Assistance incl. TC component	318,045	280,733	250,100	248,013	261,552	339,908	773,726	381,175	241,602	112,706
Food Aid	11,624	-	2,069	2,031	9,421	7,695	6,865	1,011	843	5,485
Emergency and Relief Assistance	1,293	1,851	1,933	1,977	63	47	48	74	38	18

Source: DECODE, Ministry of Planning and International Co-operation, 2010.

Table (C-6) External Assistance Disbursements by MDGs (USD Thousands)

MDG	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	307,277	358,507	339,705	133,342	322,071	160,820	461,734	223,136	529,538	348,844
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	283,240	342,381	374,380	339,152	351,122	340,478	426,066	642,618	772,071	346,072
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	58,270	40,962	49,877	39,717	33,065	57,061	61,485	94,080	89,322	43,670
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality	62,882	59,995	54,376	62,688	77,625	83,101	50,644	83,966	69,677	39,630
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	59,691	60,566	52,550	58,914	58,489	81,220	43,719	68,971	66,495	25,925
Goal 8: Develop a Global partnership for development		-	400	22,799	751,438	138,370	165,588	70,260	21,144	23,605
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other major diseases	28,113	28,236	35,500	29,812	31,452	33,482	18,630	45,190	26,791	23,335
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	62,976	35,834	68,769	37,876	30,161	36,349	17,160	67,439	59,490	21,755

Source: DECODE, Ministry of Planning and International Co-operation, 2010.

Table (C-7) External Assistance Disbursements by Geographical Location (USD Thousands)

Geographical Location	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Central Government	**464,583**	**393,520**	**265,997**	**443,287**	**807,683**	**160,287**	**896,229**	**251,143**	**953,161**	**223,831**
Sixth of October	35,800	11,960	50,328	1,315	-	1,120	1,216	2,101	611	3,135
Alexandria	120,672	101,270	95,393	100,224	181,592	195,778	268,175	230,578	466,066	308,886
Cairo	105,415	105,923	106,917	193,804	139,047	157,342	193,108	261,796	242,920	416,539
Helwan		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1,537
Port-Said	23,051	24,427	26,541	27,653	20,299	20,101	25,077	31,621	19,697	35,382
Suez	30,977	40,446	64,577	39,758	17,624	103,990	67,632	49,876	18,461	33,330
Urban Governorates	**315,915**	**284,025**	**343,756**	**362,753**	**358,562**	**478,330**	**555,209**	**575,972**	**747,764**	**798,808**
Assyout	36,610	34,073	39,759	32,795	24,433	36,026	45,137	78,875	71,718	45,484
Aswan	56,463	48,744	49,895	58,371	30,146	41,881	40,547	58,813	71,888	53,998
Luxor	46,639	44,195	44,493	36,738	23,868	26,888	27,190	27,691	21,230	40,485
Minya	40,145	41,675	47,508	53,718	51,002	49,033	32,089	70,366	38,124	46,056
Beni-Suef	52,922	39,759	46,848	51,598	48,276	47,139	31,756	40,700	36,772	43,016
Qena	37,048	42,299	44,362	47,238	36,025	38,156	27,186	46,012	64,047	41,987
Suhag	47,129	55,741	50,265	47,285	57,366	73,443	51,743	48,188	64,276	44,978
Fayoum	41,181	43,019	48,925	53,612	40,676	46,851	34,245	47,318	39,810	43,943
Giza	33,531	38,688	41,638	75,302	29,820	26,423	102,957	138,412	191,166	223,299
Upper Egypt	**391,667**	**388,192**	**413,693**	**456,656**	**341,612**	**385,840**	**392,851**	**556,374**	**599,032**	**583,247**
Behera	46,672	40,707	49,123	41,634	85,934	36,451	32,867	31,648	25,556	40,624
Dakhalia	56,488	50,636	43,801	39,284	31,252	91,216	52,688	59,886	37,553	41,052
Damietta	24,720	24,701	27,990	29,177	346,238	52,484	77,349	121,660	38,725	61,662
Gharbia	26,483	25,561	27,175	29,139	15,910	20,556	28,653	25,000	34,282	38,415
Ismailia	32,242	28,571	31,285	30,819	22,277	25,036	25,176	35,154	61,933	76,660
Kafr-El Sheikh	35,412	40,795	44,856	37,615	36,008	31,009	28,320	34,817	27,353	50,917
Kalyoubia	29,189	32,192	33,426	45,709	17,925	21,460	24,421	25,417	18,371	36,399
Sharkia	27,072	26,642	29,978	33,003	38,342	34,189	26,413	28,799	26,633	35,487
Menoufia	29,203	32,966	34,580	33,990	27,724	34,814	26,738	29,676	19,134	35,329
Lower Egypt	**307,480**	**302,771**	**322,214**	**320,370**	**621,610**	**347,215**	**322,625**	**392,057**	**289,542**	**416,545**
Matrouh	22,774	24,107	24,976	26,284	16,048	19,816	24,998	25,090	15,928	33,558
New Valley	22,047	51,653	37,009	25,273	14,304	19,063	23,798	24,052	15,308	32,879
North Sinai	28,545	25,124	48,799	27,203	23,584	27,098	41,914	47,137	27,071	34,938
Red Sea	39,456	30,111	28,991	44,181	32,503	20,747	25,743	88,819	51,761	77,446
South Sinai	26,167	28,219	49,493	27,817	18,349	39,100	59,461	29,279	30,453	34,436
Frontier Governorates	**138,990**	**159,214**	**189,268**	**150,758**	**104,788**	**125,824**	**175,913**	**214,377**	**140,521**	**213,256**

Source: DECODE, Ministry of Planning and International Co-operation, 2010.

Table (C-8) External Assistance by Terms OF ASSISTANCE (USD Thousands)

Terms of Assistance	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Loan	538,139	471,819	626,002	812,487	1,281,748	690,069	851,626	1,071,945	1,655,009	1,546,164
Grant	1,072,978	1,035,047	873,855	890,254	927,817	781,447	1,454,708	904,864	1,066,945	683,784
Debt Swap	7,597	20,880	35,099	31,107	24,705	26,004	36,569	13,389	8,202	6,555

Source: DECODE, Ministry of Planning and International Co-operation, 2010.

Table (C-9) Annual Disbursements by Geographical Location and Main Economic Sectors (USD Thousands)

Geographical location	Economic Sector	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Alexandria	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	12,501	15,989	3,026	17,798	116,341	90,612	199,357	148,997	399,058	205,519
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	761	568	492	323	4,296	11,696	20,843	22,908	12,344	31,635
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	2,209	308	651	752	60	26	648	6,227	9,163	30,518
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	5,716	8,089	4,621	16,631	1,544	1,435	7,680	1,215	7,264	14,305
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	19,824	42,448	29,316	25,958	25,657	23,749	3,801	9,008	16,107	9,991
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	746	1,044	2,247	1,937	3,978	6,603	10,982	12,737	7,329	7,960
	EDUCATION	1,984	1,315	4,029	3,142	3,542	18,784	4,203	4,352	4,416	1,622
	AGRICULTURE	7,635	10,651	24,379	4,300	6,312	7,122	4,635	5,929	1,482	1,333
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	419	367	812	635	281	485	931	1,589	1,474	1,316
	HEALTH	6,797	7,748	6,999	5,244	7,873	15,701	2,333	2,632	1,218	1,229
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	1,828	569	2,384	5,083	4,490	3,017	1,378	2,670	1,397	847
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	755	845	508	1,391	1,253	1,235	1,212	1,347	1,416	799
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	735
	INDUSTRY	55,057	5,902	9,997	13,543	2,496	5,811	7,057	4,388	1,327	527
	TRADE	3,004	3,182	2,365	2,940	1,985	2,454	2,917	6,458	1,949	402
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	46	29	13	27	19	37	36	59	84	93
	COMMUNICATIONS	923	2,079	466	150	1,368	677	135	26	-	29
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	9	13	19	18	20	-	23	30	20	22
Alexandria Total		**120,671**	**101,268**	**95,393**	**100,223**	**181,591**	**195,776**	**268,172**	**230,574**	**466,064**	**308,885**
Assyout	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	1,161	614	541	522	601	1,393	1,677	13	1,393	21,885
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	5,307	3,892	2,404	1,032	514	5,714	5,956	33,269	37,516	7,613
	EDUCATION	893	1,793	4,745	3,842	5,310	3,843	5,423	6,905	6,814	3,643
	AGRICULTURE	8,687	9,257	5,472	4,113	3,702	8,426	11,176	6,919	6,212	3,076
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	923	1,031	2,968	2,228	1,451	542	616	4,159	4,301	2,822
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	269	197	675	623	537	869	1,138	2,227	1,708	1,473
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	4,093	2,621	1,364	97	681	4,977	7,511	9,245	4,378	1,273
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	1,677	308	459	733	60	26	644	914	892	992
	HEALTH	736	668	1,960	1,650	1,638	671	265	4,380	4,326	985
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1,228	985	645	1,485	1,749	1,214	975	1,083	1,225	806
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	1,599	353	1,292	1,782	1,536	564	891	1,837	524	322
	INDUSTRY	3,193	5,638	9,151	10,565	2,817	5,188	6,498	4,987	1,016	264
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	2,409	1,375	2,112	598	529	187	175	1,300	735	144
	TRADE	3,012	3,182	2,279	2,840	1,722	1,451	1,821	1,479	564	67
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	9	21	33	57	60	27	51	65	40	40
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	67	40	119	139	55	87	50	46	50	35
	COMMUNICATIONS	918	2,082	488	156	1,382	698	135	26	-	30
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED		15	18	37	92	104	13	18	15	11
Assyout Total		**36,608**	**34,072**	**39,758**	**32,794**	**24,433**	**36,024**	**45,134**	**78,873**	**71,717**	**45,484**
Aswan	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	746	568	534	261	79	818	1,168	13	1,393	21,885
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	1,501	1,443	1,332	8,493	570	5,115	1,583	18,392	45,343	15,450
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	23,825	19,387	14,574	8,209	5,303	6,528	4,930	5,535	4,919	6,596
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	922	701	1,329	1,193	534	542	530	4,117	4,009	2,634
	EDUCATION	2,723	1,005	2,813	1,510	2,169	4,844	4,138	4,905	4,765	1,368
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	509	338	869	591	520	765	1,127	1,968	1,563	1,344
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	1,677	308	459	2,233	60	888	644	914	892	1,282
	AGRICULTURE	7,237	7,378	4,516	14,547	8,402	10,523	12,373	7,481	1,257	1,199
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	792	971	628	1,493	1,644	1,143	976	1,079	1,203	787

Table (C-9) Annual Disbursements by Geographical Location and Main Economic Sectors (USD Thousands)

Geographical location	Economic Sector	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Aswan	HEALTH	2,420	3,294	3,246	1,639	898	433	324	4,531	4,244	686
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	2,718	298	1,258	1,864	1,593	951	931	3,159	437	309
	INDUSTRY	3,193	5,638	9,151	10,565	2,817	5,188	6,498	4,987	1,016	264
	TRADE	3,012	3,182	2,279	2,840	1,722	1,463	1,832	1,479	564	67
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	9	21	33	57	60	27	51	65	40	40
	COMMUNICATIONS	884	2,067	471	129	1,339	615	135	26	-	30
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	3,183	2,140	3,133	2,434	2,378	1,954	3,171	135	207	15
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	65	1	0	-	-	-	3	11	12	11
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED		3	5	16	59	40	12	17	13	10
Aswan Total		**56,462**	**48,743**	**49,894**	**58,370**	**30,146**	**41,881**	**40,546**	**58,812**	**71,888**	**53,998**
Behera	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	746	568	492	261	79	818	1,168	13	1,393	21,885
	AGRICULTURE	19,584	22,099	18,556	13,414	32,397	10,401	10,436	9,393	5,850	7,452
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	707	701	579	622	458	542	530	697	1,196	2,634
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	1,501	1,443	1,332	1,023	585	1,014	30	614	70	2,260
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	252	391	805	1,011	317	484	1,018	1,713	1,497	1,525
	EDUCATION	6,416	1,179	6,179	3,793	1,826	5,461	4,089	4,729	4,222	1,524
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	1,677	308	459	733	60	26	644	914	892	992
	HEALTH	638	681	1,749	1,242	832	278	504	760	1,255	780
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	741	779	409	1,276	1,567	1,166	1,345	1,094	1,143	777
	INDUSTRY	3,193	5,638	8,332	10,565	33,026	12,582	6,489	3,922	1,118	396
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	191	135	2,258	1,995	9,769	1,208	2,782	4,433	5,802	139
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	1,412	145	910	1,564	1,353	302	673	1,681	360	107
	TRADE	3,004	3,182	2,279	2,840	1,722	1,451	1,821	1,479	564	67
	COMMUNICATIONS	883	2,064	449	123	1,325	594	135	26	-	29
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	9	13	19	18	20	-	23	30	20	22
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	18
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	24	1	0	-	-	-	3	11	12	11
Behera Total		**46,672**	**40,707**	**49,123**	**41,633**	**85,934**	**36,451**	**32,867**	**31,647**	**25,556**	**40,624**
Beni-Suef	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	784	653	563	265	79	818	1,168	13	1,393	21,885
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	7,666	9,131	10,660	19,064	24,444	17,511	4,733	9,780	9,615	5,954
	AGRICULTURE	21,077	8,482	4,358	4,294	6,859	9,091	5,143	3,211	4,766	3,817
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	922	701	1,329	1,194	534	542	530	4,121	4,040	2,634
	EDUCATION	5,591	4,124	7,488	3,976	2,784	5,828	5,438	5,656	5,294	1,674
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	1,501	1,443	1,332	1,023	514	1,014	10	26	4	1,607
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	252	179	505	562	308	593	1,028	1,979	1,645	1,403
	HEALTH	809	640	1,751	1,316	1,204	720	554	4,261	4,562	1,059
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	1,677	308	459	733	60	26	644	914	892	992
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	785	971	604	1,450	1,644	1,142	959	1,052	1,195	783
	INDUSTRY	3,425	5,840	9,278	10,602	2,887	5,188	6,498	4,987	1,118	396
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	1,482	147	952	1,649	1,487	537	837	1,828	490	308
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	315	221
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	2,603	1,877	1,778	2,186	2,349	1,990	2,115	1,336	848	158
	TRADE	3,004	3,182	2,279	2,840	1,722	1,451	1,821	1,479	564	67
	COMMUNICATIONS	883	2,064	459	129	1,339	615	135	26	-	30
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	9	13	19	18	20	-	23	30	20	22
Beni-Suef Total		**52,922**	**39,758**	**46,847**	**51,597**	**48,275**	**47,139**	**31,755**	**40,699**	**36,772**	**43,016**
Cairo	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	12,645	12,404	8,353	20,217	724	4,652	11,596	3,607	8,421	183,988

Table (C-9) Annual Disbursements by Geographical Location and Main Economic Sectors (USD Thousands)

Geographical location	Economic Sector	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Cairo	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	13,422	43,441	43,837	116,043	69,857	66,214	47,179	105,950	156,126	167,617
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	782	584	570	325	133	869	1,638	20	1,399	21,911
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	6,586	442	905	2,495	28,060	29,688	72,183	95,776	52,690	12,933
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	29,376	14,294	9,997	436	16,780	1,313	1,953	4,733	2,415	9,954
	EDUCATION	1,108	1,702	4,266	3,132	4,066	4,115	4,391	5,565	6,988	8,177
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	727	1,051	2,256	1,742	1,436	629	661	850	1,774	2,822
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	2,151	1,613	1,374	683	1,153	512	1,203	3,647	3,265	2,784
	INDUSTRY	8,716	9,529	17,187	18,969	5,275	14,335	25,257	4,428	1,859	1,638
	AGRICULTURE	5,077	7,008	4,099	4,675	3,240	3,365	4,759	3,274	1,281	1,206
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1,218	793	470	1,393	1,243	1,242	1,472	1,837	1,853	884
	TRADE	3,096	3,268	2,426	3,016	2,197	2,781	2,852	6,482	1,964	810
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	51	29	20	19	217	-	23	31	20	646
	HEALTH	7,463	4,500	1,585	1,678	903	1,454	742	764	1,040	597
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	10,241	1,264	3,760	17,782	2,012	25,098	16,909	24,438	1,479	428
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	72	36	14	65	23	37	116	194	229	89
	COMMUNICATIONS	959	2,132	489	151	1,403	692	138	26	-	29
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT		-	-	-	-	-	-	13	12	21
Cairo Total		**105,413**	**105,922**	**106,916**	**193,803**	**139,047**	**157,341**	**193,107**	**261,795**	**242,920**	**416,539**
Central Government	TRADE	56,154	52,138	77,388	4,378	139,447	9,077	183,401	1,048	229,235	56,131
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	1,350	949	78,822	15,698	43,842	30,228	46,539	94,160	8,819	51,976
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	3,376	3,302	3,998	2,895	41,739	23,773	510,205	10,973	25,324	32,259
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	361,677	222,449	62,278	2,573	77,164	6,318	98,384	4,474	614,480	28,506
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	7,165	7,018	11,455	13,119	54,141	21,850	13,265	11,390	5,512	17,860
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	687	1,305	1,202	6,885	33,064	9,403	1,052	2,069	1,158	16,858
	AGRICULTURE	2,186	1,627	2,577	2,386	1,618	1,218	3,837	5,956	4,215	6,678
	EDUCATION	3,149	3,538	4,564	2,835	1,402	1,443	2,447	60,843	52,366	5,186
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	9,174	16,319	1,599	2,731	19,145	2,829	9,683	2,795	2,223	2,314
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	4,113	1,604	1,655	-	350,520	1,311	1,787	2,363	1,299	2,181
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT	47	79	233	-	861	365	19,108	697	1,045	1,368
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	637	69	192	373	83	1,335	694	1,498	601	723
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	5,225	4,717	3,941	5,915	4,227	2,320	2,729	2,165	2,174	377
	COMMUNICATIONS	729	157	1,330	1,775	2,320	3,027	715	-	-	361
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	2,549	-	-	-	12,604	156	718	1,021	61	348
	EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE		-	-	-	63	47	48	74	38	263
	INDUSTRY	3,875	73,569	2,691	377,943	1,268	1,201	605	1,708	1,357	241
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS		-	4	167	-	335	445	375	349	90
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS		1,415	1,517	1,152	1,577	1,604	123	2,222	2,121	79
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED	107	14	57	68	93	47	98	135	35	31
Central Government Total		**464,583**	**393,520**	**265,997**	**443,287**	**807,683**	**160,287**	**896,229**	**251,137**	**953,156**	**223,831**
Dakhalia	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	6,649	5,992	640	261	79	818	1,197	751	1,393	22,015
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	20,919	18,073	12,490	7,624	5,288	5,678	2,185	5,475	4,957	6,796
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	707	701	579	622	458	542	530	697	1,196	2,634
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	1,501	1,443	1,332	1,023	8,493	64,568	26,743	28,590	14,025	2,443
	EDUCATION	2,969	1,110	4,100	3,089	3,660	4,999	3,836	4,035	4,149	1,515
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	252	179	486	541	281	472	924	1,589	1,445	1,279
	AGRICULTURE	4,839	6,822	4,231	6,107	4,456	4,319	5,185	3,841	3,565	1,220
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	1,677	308	459	733	60	26	644	914	892	992

Table (C-9) Annual Disbursements by Geographical Location and Main Economic Sectors (USD Thousands)

Geographical location	Economic Sector	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Dakhalia	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	727	774	406	1,275	1,175	1,082	969	1,061	1,204	777
	HEALTH	401	389	558	408	309	215	269	835	1,262	517
	TRADE	3,004	3,182	2,365	2,939	1,985	2,295	2,749	6,266	1,947	401
	INDUSTRY	4,063	6,283	8,882	10,746	1,745	5,188	6,489	3,925	1,016	264
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	1,422	152	888	1,556	1,344	286	673	1,681	360	107
	COMMUNICATIONS	883	2,064	449	123	1,325	594	135	26	-	29
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	9	13	19	18	20	-	23	30	20	22
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	24	1	0	-	-	-	3	11	12	11
Dakhalia Total		**56,487**	**50,635**	**43,800**	**39,284**	**31,252**	**91,215**	**52,687**	**59,886**	**37,553**	**41,052**
Damietta	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	1,501	1,443	1,332	1,023	329,257	32,202	51,201	92,719	14,689	30,060
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	746	568	492	261	79	818	1,168	13	1,393	21,885
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	707	701	579	622	458	542	530	697	1,196	2,634
	AGRICULTURE	4,637	6,620	3,906	5,760	4,246	4,225	5,185	3,841	3,499	1,335
	EDUCATION	2,463	750	3,329	2,165	2,720	4,381	3,695	3,772	3,824	1,313
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	412	360	799	625	281	472	924	1,589	1,445	1,279
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	1,677	308	459	733	60	26	644	914	892	992
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	727	774	406	1,275	1,175	1,082	932	1,009	1,134	777
	HEALTH	401	377	398	298	123	53	107	662	1,034	517
	TRADE	3,004	3,182	2,365	2,940	1,985	2,296	2,750	6,272	1,949	402
	INDUSTRY	3,193	5,638	8,353	10,597	1,745	5,326	6,489	3,925	1,454	264
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	1,412	139	887	1,556	1,344	286	673	1,681	360	107
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	2,212	1,399	1,010	589	529	95	135	134	94	40
	COMMUNICATIONS	883	2,064	449	123	1,325	594	135	26	-	29
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	9	13	19	18	20	-	23	30	20	22
Damietta Total		**24,719**	**24,700**	**27,989**	**29,176**	**346,238**	**52,484**	**77,348**	**121,659**	**38,725**	**61,662**
Fayoum	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	873	669	773	628	125	818	1,168	13	1,393	21,885
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	8,612	9,628	11,612	18,861	21,569	19,485	7,348	14,552	10,584	4,467
	AGRICULTURE	5,787	7,845	4,769	4,648	4,252	6,755	5,988	4,220	6,887	3,861
	EDUCATION	5,937	3,822	7,463	4,042	2,714	5,894	5,955	5,783	5,639	3,487
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	922	701	1,329	1,194	534	542	530	4,121	4,040	2,634
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	1,680	1,443	1,332	1,023	514	1,014	10	26	4	1,588
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	252	179	498	559	361	556	985	1,857	1,583	1,398
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	2,391	3,355	1,415	3,150	1,042	1,848	1,090	2,627	1,403	1,212
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	1,677	308	459	733	60	26	644	914	892	992
	HEALTH	3,242	3,010	3,509	1,501	1,513	968	202	4,912	4,070	839
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	785	971	604	1,450	1,644	1,142	959	1,044	1,212	777
	INDUSTRY	3,193	5,682	8,415	10,844	1,728	5,198	6,489	3,922	1,118	396
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	1,482	146	965	1,581	1,491	491	837	1,761	383	254
	TRADE	3,004	3,182	2,279	2,840	1,722	1,463	1,832	1,479	564	67
	COMMUNICATIONS	883	2,064	449	123	1,325	594	135	26	-	29
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	9	13	19	18	20	-	23	30	20	22
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	24	1	0	36	18	25	1	3	3	9
Fayoum Total		**41,180**	**43,018**	**48,925**	**53,611**	**40,676**	**46,851**	**34,244**	**47,317**	**39,810**	**43,920**
Gharbia	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	746	568	557	318	130	847	1,242	13	1,393	21,885
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	191	123	64	1,048	576	617	6,048	4,371	18,640	4,547
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	707	701	579	622	458	542	530	697	1,196	2,634

Table (C-9) Annual Disbursements by Geographical Location and Main Economic Sectors (USD Thousands)

Geographical location	Economic Sector	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Gharbia	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	1,501	1,443	1,332	1,023	610	1,014	30	614	70	2,290
	EDUCATION	2,495	750	2,487	1,316	1,865	4,410	3,939	4,504	4,672	1,587
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	253	179	487	541	281	472	924	1,589	1,445	1,279
	AGRICULTURE	6,552	7,937	4,117	5,711	3,496	3,315	4,662	3,237	1,374	1,279
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	1,677	308	459	733	60	26	644	914	892	992
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	741	779	409	1,276	1,175	1,092	951	1,026	1,171	777
	HEALTH	401	389	455	357	306	200	407	760	1,262	517
	INDUSTRY	3,193	5,638	8,469	10,773	1,969	5,566	6,489	3,925	1,117	396
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	1,412	139	887	1,556	1,344	286	673	1,681	360	107
	TRADE	3,004	3,182	2,279	2,840	1,722	1,451	1,821	1,479	564	67
	COMMUNICATIONS	883	2,064	449	123	1,325	594	135	26	-	29
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	9	13	19	18	20	-	23	30	20	22
Gharbia Total		**26,482**	**25,560**	**27,175**	**29,138**	**15,910**	**20,556**	**28,653**	**25,000**	**34,282**	**38,415**
Giza	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	1,501	1,704	4,969	1,167	585	4,331	74,189	107,688	164,267	177,899
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	1,131	1,109	534	593	205	910	1,300	16	1,393	21,885
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	1,425	620	1,228	1,863	1,605	823	746	2,245	1,771	6,229
	AGRICULTURE	4,830	8,005	4,348	4,474	3,506	3,688	4,637	3,913	4,634	3,528
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	1,677	308	459	733	60	26	644	914	1,318	3,525
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	707	701	583	738	559	547	530	819	1,196	2,634
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	9,826	10,701	7,056	20,479	1,883	2,279	2,373	3,137	2,063	1,595
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	972	177	3,762	25,837	11,589	553	2,262	6,633	4,135	1,542
	EDUCATION	715	845	1,408	1,733	1,920	3,556	4,944	4,170	4,169	1,470
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	301	247	493	600	334	643	977	1,607	1,450	1,279
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	871	967	629	1,423	1,644	1,082	932	1,016	1,175	783
	HEALTH	2,020	2,253	1,905	1,024	962	637	886	681	1,218	517
	INDUSTRY	3,206	5,791	8,481	10,653	1,829	5,272	6,560	3,989	1,769	275
	TRADE	3,004	3,182	2,279	2,840	1,722	1,451	1,821	1,479	564	67
	COMMUNICATIONS	883	2,064	449	123	1,325	594	135	26	-	29
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	9	13	19	18	20	-	23	30	20	22
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT		-	-	-	-	-	-	13	12	21
Giza Total		**33,530**	**38,687**	**41,637**	**75,301**	**29,820**	**26,422**	**102,957**	**138,411**	**191,165**	**223,299**
Ismailia	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	4,566	3,322	2,085	1,254	1,485	1,202	143	614	43,275	43,851
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	746	568	492	261	79	818	1,168	13	1,393	21,885
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	707	701	579	622	458	542	530	697	1,196	2,634
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	280	238	282	2,490	4,708	926	2,387	9,200	4,025	1,523
	AGRICULTURE	5,867	7,540	4,420	4,326	3,738	6,107	4,622	3,861	1,257	1,371
	EDUCATION	2,765	1,192	3,709	1,673	1,932	4,810	3,696	4,012	3,828	1,316
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	991	769	792	541	281	472	924	1,589	1,454	1,285
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	3,977	308	459	733	60	26	644	914	892	992
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	736	783	409	1,301	1,175	1,133	958	1,044	1,198	777
	HEALTH	401	398	572	485	164	166	238	666	1,218	517
	INDUSTRY	3,193	5,692	9,232	10,617	2,896	5,272	6,569	5,051	1,016	264
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	1,412	208	1,018	2,299	1,345	1,015	861	5,553	360	107
	TRADE	3,004	3,182	2,279	2,840	1,722	1,451	1,821	1,479	564	67
	COMMUNICATIONS	883	2,064	449	123	1,325	594	135	26	-	29
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	9	13	19	18	20	-	23	30	20	22
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	24	1	0	-	-	-	3	11	12	11

Table (C-9) Annual Disbursements by Geographical Location and Main Economic Sectors (USD Thousands)

Geographical location	Economic Sector	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Ismailia Total		**32,242**	**28,570**	**31,285**	**30,818**	**22,277**	**25,036**	**25,175**	**35,153**	**61,933**	**76,660**
Kafr-El Sheikh	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	746	568	492	261	79	818	1,168	13	1,393	21,885
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	2,107	2,888	4,253	6,075	10,340	5,575	4,076	11,981	8,467	16,543
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	707	701	579	622	458	542	530	697	1,196	2,634
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	1,501	1,443	1,332	1,023	585	1,014	30	614	70	2,260
	AGRICULTURE	12,476	19,707	16,441	8,077	13,088	7,935	5,237	5,606	5,275	1,966
	EDUCATION	3,229	1,350	3,822	2,126	2,714	5,641	3,834	4,271	4,144	1,511
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	252	179	498	551	281	472	924	1,589	1,445	1,279
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	1,677	308	459	733	60	26	644	914	892	992
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	741	779	409	1,276	1,175	1,092	951	1,026	1,145	777
	HEALTH	631	377	421	333	176	91	532	762	1,255	517
	INDUSTRY	3,193	5,638	8,332	10,565	1,724	5,188	6,489	3,922	1,016	264
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	1,412	139	887	1,556	1,344	286	673	1,681	360	107
	TRADE	3,004	3,182	2,279	2,840	1,722	1,451	1,821	1,479	564	67
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	2,392	1,456	1,149	1,140	875	255	1,254	205	98	40
	COMMUNICATIONS	883	2,064	449	123	1,325	594	135	26	-	29
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	9	13	19	18	20	-	23	30	20	22
Kafr-El Sheikh Total		**35,411**	**40,794**	**44,855**	**37,614**	**36,008**	**31,008**	**28,319**	**34,816**	**27,353**	**50,917**
Kalyoubia	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	746	568	557	318	130	847	1,242	13	1,393	21,885
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	1,501	1,443	1,332	1,023	585	1,014	30	614	70	4,702
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	707	701	579	622	458	542	530	697	1,196	2,634
	EDUCATION	2,463	772	3,309	1,512	2,190	4,670	3,909	4,271	4,144	1,511
	AGRICULTURE	5,458	8,112	4,176	6,032	4,111	4,269	5,185	3,841	3,838	1,441
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	252	179	498	551	281	472	924	1,589	1,445	1,279
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	1,677	340	459	733	60	26	644	914	892	992
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	841	779	438	1,276	1,175	1,092	951	1,055	1,176	777
	HEALTH	401	400	3,015	1,676	1,681	598	191	735	1,157	603
	INDUSTRY	3,234	5,638	8,353	10,597	1,745	5,188	6,489	3,925	1,016	264
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	1,425	170	914	1,582	1,344	338	673	1,694	373	125
	TRADE	3,004	3,182	2,279	2,840	1,722	1,451	1,821	1,479	564	67
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT		-	-	-	-	-	-	13	12	41
	COMMUNICATIONS	883	2,064	449	123	1,325	594	135	26	-	29
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	9	13	19	18	20	-	23	30	20	22
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	704	318	153	275	520	185	1,541	4,384	968	18
Kalyoubia Total		**29,188**	**32,191**	**33,425**	**45,709**	**17,925**	**21,460**	**24,420**	**25,416**	**18,371**	**36,398**
Luxor	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	746	568	534	261	79	818	1,168	13	1,393	21,885
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	20,339	17,272	12,044	7,390	5,145	5,486	3,049	6,354	5,639	6,701
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	708	1,032	2,239	1,724	1,423	612	616	720	1,430	2,822
	EDUCATION	2,579	1,150	4,118	2,303	2,750	4,399	4,585	4,481	4,496	1,658
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	1,501	1,443	1,332	1,023	514	1,014	10	26	4	1,607
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	375	243	552	550	414	1,227	1,537	1,712	1,481	1,402
	AGRICULTURE	4,666	6,642	3,923	3,784	2,963	3,331	4,852	3,197	1,249	1,199
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	1,677	308	459	733	60	26	644	914	892	992
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	771	967	625	1,492	1,644	1,127	951	1,033	1,154	777
	HEALTH	2,075	2,279	1,832	723	677	181	295	825	1,404	684
	INDUSTRY	3,193	5,639	9,168	10,616	2,852	5,240	6,498	4,987	1,016	264

Table (C-9) Annual Disbursements by Geographical Location and Main Economic Sectors (USD Thousands)

Geographical location	Economic Sector	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Luxor	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	1,480	140	932	2,265	1,709	1,133	748	1,761	381	247
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	2,175	1,248	941	598	529	174	138	134	95	126
	TRADE	3,004	3,182	2,279	2,840	1,722	1,451	1,821	1,479	564	67
	COMMUNICATIONS	891	2,067	462	123	1,325	594	135	26	-	29
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	9	13	19	18	20	-	23	30	20	22
Luxor Total		**46,638**	**44,194**	**44,493**	**36,737**	**23,868**	**26,888**	**27,190**	**27,690**	**21,230**	**40,485**
Matrouh	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	746	568	492	261	79	818	1,168	13	1,393	21,885
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	707	701	579	622	458	542	530	682	1,169	2,634
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	1,501	1,443	1,332	1,023	514	1,014	10	26	4	1,588
	EDUCATION	631	715	1,174	1,215	1,814	3,643	3,834	4,031	4,144	1,470
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	254	179	486	550	281	556	999	1,712	1,481	1,398
	AGRICULTURE	4,498	6,417	3,620	4,336	3,263	3,561	5,010	3,646	1,436	1,199
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	1,677	308	459	733	60	26	644	914	892	992
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	727	774	406	1,275	1,175	1,082	950	1,044	1,167	777
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	2,296	1,464	1,087	888	1,610	824	859	840	281	570
	HEALTH	401	377	398	298	123	54	282	675	1,034	517
	INDUSTRY	3,193	5,638	8,332	10,565	1,724	5,188	6,489	3,922	1,016	264
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	1,199	139	534	1,162	1,434	341	693	1,681	360	107
	TRADE	3,009	3,182	2,279	2,840	1,722	1,463	1,832	1,479	564	67
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	191	123	64	44	385	57	1,541	4,371	956	37
	COMMUNICATIONS	883	2,064	449	123	1,325	594	135	26	-	29
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	9	13	19	18	20	-	23	30	20	22
Matrouh Total		**22,773**	**24,107**	**24,975**	**26,283**	**16,048**	**19,816**	**24,998**	**25,089**	**15,927**	**33,558**
Menoufia	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	746	568	492	261	79	818	1,168	13	1,393	21,885
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	707	701	579	622	458	542	530	697	1,196	2,634
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	1,501	1,443	1,332	1,023	585	1,014	30	614	70	2,260
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	191	123	64	1,677	4,706	436	2,262	6,619	4,025	1,556
	EDUCATION	627	700	2,968	2,084	2,585	3,672	3,836	4,374	4,149	1,515
	AGRICULTURE	4,938	8,187	4,528	4,603	3,333	3,546	4,622	3,836	1,293	1,385
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	252	179	486	541	281	472	924	1,589	1,445	1,279
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	1,677	308	459	733	60	26	644	914	892	992
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	727	774	409	1,301	1,175	1,133	977	1,072	1,213	777
	HEALTH	6,732	7,576	7,043	4,939	7,523	15,114	2,460	2,662	1,262	517
	INDUSTRY	3,193	5,638	8,447	10,741	1,947	5,566	6,489	3,922	1,016	264
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	1,412	139	901	1,586	1,351	300	673	1,681	360	107
	TRADE	3,004	3,182	2,279	2,840	1,722	1,451	1,821	1,479	564	67
	COMMUNICATIONS	883	2,064	449	123	1,325	594	135	26	-	29
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	9	13	19	18	20	-	23	30	20	22
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	24	1	0	-	-	-	3	11	12	11
Menoufia Total		**29,201**	**32,965**	**34,580**	**33,989**	**27,723**	**34,814**	**26,737**	**29,676**	**19,134**	**35,329**
Minya	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	1,084	1,408	730	655	220	1,058	1,168	13	1,393	21,885
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	5,569	6,456	8,678	18,673	24,451	17,614	4,813	9,493	8,976	6,023
	AGRICULTURE	7,243	8,738	4,123	5,749	6,821	9,091	5,077	3,197	5,220	4,298
	EDUCATION	5,088	4,174	8,651	4,262	4,758	5,842	5,661	5,681	6,716	3,449
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	922	701	1,357	1,541	1,082	1,235	1,098	4,587	4,351	2,896
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	1,501	1,443	1,332	1,023	539	1,014	10	29,561	4	1,638
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	353	245	559	596	312	606	1,036	1,712	1,493	1,423

Table (C-9) Annual Disbursements by Geographical Location and Main Economic Sectors (USD Thousands)

Geographical location	Economic Sector	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Minya	HEALTH	2,519	2,451	3,171	1,645	1,664	1,032	544	4,501	4,688	1,158
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	1,677	308	459	733	60	26	644	914	892	992
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	2,595	2,434	736	1,597	1,656	1,161	974	1,083	1,194	894
	INDUSTRY	3,193	5,693	9,254	10,946	3,433	5,948	7,138	5,518	1,327	527
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	1,610	262	1,082	1,936	1,924	1,267	1,297	2,159	550	258
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	2,420	2,082	1,572	1,079	958	999	485	391	375	254
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	315	221
	TRADE	3,004	3,182	2,279	2,840	1,722	1,451	1,821	1,479	564	67
	COMMUNICATIONS	884	2,067	471	129	1,339	615	135	26	-	30
Minya Total		**40,145**	**41,674**	**47,507**	**53,717**	**51,001**	**49,033**	**32,089**	**70,365**	**38,124**	**46,056**
New Valley	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	746	568	492	261	79	818	1,168	13	1,393	21,885
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	707	701	579	622	458	542	530	697	1,196	2,634
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	1,501	1,443	1,332	1,023	514	1,014	10	26	4	1,588
	EDUCATION	325	475	923	863	1,455	3,256	3,770	3,849	3,823	1,312
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	252	180	501	541	281	472	924	1,589	1,445	1,279
	AGRICULTURE	4,572	34,015	15,771	3,773	3,039	3,275	4,740	3,339	1,253	1,199
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	1,677	308	459	733	60	26	644	914	892	992
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	727	774	406	1,275	1,175	1,082	932	1,009	1,134	777
	HEALTH	401	377	398	303	125	274	172	751	1,034	517
	INDUSTRY	3,193	5,638	8,332	10,565	1,724	5,188	6,489	3,922	1,016	264
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	204	381	487	126	386	57	1,600	4,371	956	126
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	1,226	230	569	1,229	1,345	360	671	1,711	360	107
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	2,151	1,241	954	602	535	600	170	325	169	78
	TRADE	3,004	3,182	2,279	2,840	1,722	1,451	1,821	1,479	564	67
	COMMUNICATIONS	883	2,064	449	123	1,325	594	135	26	-	29
New Valley Total		**22,046**	**51,652**	**37,009**	**25,272**	**14,304**	**19,062**	**23,797**	**24,051**	**15,308**	**32,878**
North Sinai	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	746	568	492	261	79	818	1,168	13	1,393	21,885
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	707	701	579	622	458	542	530	697	1,196	2,634
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	2,432	1,956	22,416	1,870	695	1,472	101	26	4	1,588
	EDUCATION	653	749	2,002	1,233	2,122	4,345	4,259	4,394	4,144	1,470
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	255	179	486	550	281	556	930	1,589	1,445	1,398
	AGRICULTURE	6,504	6,718	4,525	3,765	3,261	3,677	4,999	3,197	1,249	1,199
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	783	-	2,012	-	-	-	-	342	11	1,037
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	3,977	308	459	733	6,360	6,326	16,727	22,179	12,450	992
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	1,260	252	668	1,512	1,811	516	835	1,867	360	913
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	727	774	406	1,275	1,175	1,082	932	1,009	1,134	777
	HEALTH	427	419	439	319	126	67	194	791	1,034	517
	INDUSTRY	3,193	5,638	9,155	10,565	2,822	5,188	6,498	4,992	1,016	264
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	2,414	1,458	1,157	1,162	898	366	1,209	135	94	144
	TRADE	3,015	3,182	2,279	2,840	1,722	1,463	1,832	1,479	564	67
	COMMUNICATIONS	883	2,064	449	123	1,325	594	135	26	-	29
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	9	13	19	18	20	-	23	30	20	22
North Sinai Total		**28,544**	**25,123**	**48,799**	**27,202**	**23,583**	**27,098**	**41,913**	**47,136**	**27,071**	**34,938**
Port-Said	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	746	568	492	261	79	818	1,168	13	1,393	21,885
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	707	701	579	622	458	542	530	697	1,196	2,634
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	948	453	523	1,975	4,959	1,079	2,262	6,619	4,025	1,969

Table (C-9) Annual Disbursements by Geographical Location and Main Economic Sectors (USD Thousands)

Geographical location	Economic Sector	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Port-Said	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	1,732	1,956	1,774	1,198	695	1,041	10	26	4	1,588
	AGRICULTURE	4,402	6,285	3,609	3,756	2,951	3,275	4,622	3,197	1,249	1,556
	EDUCATION	325	506	923	863	1,454	3,225	3,694	3,766	3,823	1,312
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	252	179	486	541	281	472	924	1,589	1,454	1,285
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	1,677	308	459	733	60	26	644	914	892	992
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	727	774	406	1,275	1,175	1,082	932	1,009	1,134	777
	HEALTH	401	377	398	298	123	53	77	660	1,075	517
	TRADE	3,004	3,182	2,365	2,940	1,985	2,296	2,750	6,272	1,949	402
	INDUSTRY	3,193	5,638	9,151	10,565	2,817	5,188	6,498	4,987	1,016	264
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	1,425	160	910	1,577	1,344	286	673	1,681	360	107
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	2,164	1,261	961	611	530	95	135	134	94	40
	COMMUNICATIONS	888	2,064	449	123	1,325	594	135	26	-	29
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	9	13	19	18	20	-	23	30	20	22
Port-Said Total		**23,050**	**24,426**	**26,541**	**27,652**	**20,299**	**20,101**	**25,077**	**31,620**	**19,697**	**35,381**
Qena	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	746	595	585	527	602	1,393	1,677	13	1,393	21,885
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	1,680	1,443	1,332	1,023	514	1,014	10	26	34,796	6,492
	EDUCATION	7,266	2,214	7,132	4,544	3,148	5,627	5,083	7,230	6,354	3,125
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	922	701	1,329	1,194	534	542	530	4,121	4,040	2,634
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	378	533	875	1,805	5,077	1,980	2,262	8,138	4,025	1,556
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	412	460	1,011	697	536	967	1,119	1,968	1,562	1,453
	AGRICULTURE	6,505	17,378	7,587	14,109	14,118	15,335	4,852	3,211	2,999	1,199
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	1,677	308	459	733	60	26	644	914	892	992
	HEALTH	3,371	4,419	6,147	4,955	1,731	2,033	483	10,833	4,449	985
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	2,081	1,392	721	1,438	1,665	1,094	977	1,124	1,266	792
	INDUSTRY	3,425	5,840	9,278	10,602	2,887	5,188	6,498	4,987	1,118	396
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	2,544	1,474	1,113	653	535	289	138	134	99	160
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	1,575	205	938	1,559	1,344	307	727	1,701	392	125
	TRADE	3,004	3,182	2,279	2,840	1,722	1,451	1,821	1,479	564	67
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	9	21	33	57	60	27	51	65	40	40
	COMMUNICATIONS	918	2,079	475	156	1,382	698	135	26	-	30
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	107	39	16	12	19	37	47	25	37	24
Qena Total		**37,047**	**42,298**	**44,361**	**47,238**	**36,024**	**38,155**	**27,185**	**46,011**	**64,047**	**41,987**
Red Sea	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	1,501	1,443	1,332	1,114	12,731	1,014	435	62,429	32,206	29,506
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	746	568	492	261	79	818	1,168	13	1,393	21,885
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	1,677	308	459	733	60	26	644	914	892	14,750
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	707	701	579	622	458	542	530	682	1,169	2,634
	EDUCATION	631	715	1,174	1,215	2,120	4,089	4,258	4,165	4,271	1,664
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	190	123	534	2,733	4,912	853	2,307	6,656	4,039	1,523
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	252	179	486	550	281	552	926	1,589	1,445	1,398
	AGRICULTURE	4,390	6,289	3,638	3,756	3,222	3,671	4,999	3,197	1,249	1,199
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	1,199	139	573	1,439	1,794	452	835	1,875	490	1,084
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	727	774	433	1,343	1,175	1,127	951	1,045	1,167	777
	HEALTH	388	363	414	365	120	101	85	663	1,034	517
	INDUSTRY	3,193	5,638	8,332	10,565	1,724	5,188	6,489	3,922	1,016	264
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	5,507	7,578	4,695	16,207	556	174	138	134	327	124
	TRADE	3,004	3,182	2,279	2,840	1,722	1,451	1,821	1,479	564	67
	COMMUNICATIONS	883	2,064	449	123	1,325	594	135	26	-	29

Table (C-9) Annual Disbursements by Geographical Location and Main Economic Sectors (USD Thousands)

Geographical location	Economic Sector	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Red Sea	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	9	13	19	18	20	-	23	30	20	22
Red Sea Total		**39,456**	**30,110**	**28,990**	**44,180**	**32,503**	**20,746**	**25,743**	**88,818**	**51,761**	**77,445**
Sharkia	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	746	568	492	261	79	818	1,168	13	1,393	21,885
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	707	701	579	622	458	542	530	735	1,243	2,634
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	1,732	1,956	1,774	1,198	766	1,041	30	614	70	2,260
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	191	137	64	3,563	19,852	9,285	3,193	7,214	9,017	1,556
	EDUCATION	3,378	1,455	4,520	2,186	3,777	5,799	4,016	4,321	4,149	1,538
	AGRICULTURE	5,747	7,717	4,388	6,117	4,878	7,008	5,198	3,841	3,573	1,392
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	412	360	812	635	361	552	973	1,726	1,493	1,279
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	1,677	308	459	733	60	26	644	914	892	992
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	736	783	409	1,301	1,175	1,133	959	1,044	1,186	777
	HEALTH	401	377	537	400	164	246	424	881	1,303	517
	INDUSTRY	3,333	5,638	8,332	10,565	1,724	5,188	6,489	3,922	1,016	264
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	1,412	139	887	1,556	1,408	382	673	1,890	584	206
	TRADE	3,004	3,182	2,279	2,840	1,722	1,451	1,821	1,479	564	67
	COMMUNICATIONS	883	2,064	449	123	1,325	594	135	26	-	29
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	9	13	19	18	20	-	23	30	20	22
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	24	1	0	-	-	-	3	11	12	17
Sharkia Total		**27,071**	**26,641**	**29,977**	**33,002**	**38,342**	**34,188**	**26,413**	**28,798**	**26,633**	**35,464**
South Sinai	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	746	568	492	261	79	818	1,168	13	1,393	21,885
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	707	701	579	622	458	542	530	682	1,169	2,634
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	2,432	1,956	22,416	1,870	695	1,472	101	26	4	1,588
	EDUCATION	631	726	1,962	1,215	1,815	3,879	3,694	4,073	3,823	1,312
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	252	179	486	541	281	472	924	1,589	1,445	1,279
	AGRICULTURE	4,430	6,318	3,654	3,765	2,989	3,275	4,622	3,197	1,249	1,199
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	1,677	308	459	733	60	26	644	914	892	992
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	1,208	202	611	1,483	1,679	343	671	1,866	360	889
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	727	774	433	1,343	1,175	1,127	951	1,026	1,171	777
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	4,922	5,022	2,644	1,338	2,538	19,562	36,060	4,167	15,339	536
	HEALTH	401	391	436	376	124	111	77	687	1,040	517
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	386	-	1,919	-	-	-	-	147	11	444
	INDUSTRY	3,193	5,638	9,151	10,565	2,817	5,188	6,498	4,987	1,016	264
	TRADE	3,004	3,182	2,279	2,840	1,722	1,451	1,821	1,479	564	67
	COMMUNICATIONS	883	2,064	449	123	1,325	594	135	26	-	29
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	9	13	19	18	20	-	23	30	20	22
South Sinai Total		**26,167**	**28,219**	**49,493**	**27,816**	**18,348**	**39,100**	**59,460**	**29,278**	**30,453**	**34,436**
Suez	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	746	568	492	261	79	818	1,168	13	1,393	21,885
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	707	701	579	622	458	542	530	682	1,169	2,634
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	9,128	16,144	36,685	11,958	2,473	84,261	43,039	14,147	1,905	1,816
	EDUCATION	627	700	1,154	1,063	1,572	3,412	3,694	3,766	3,823	1,352
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	252	179	486	541	281	472	924	1,589	1,454	1,285
	AGRICULTURE	4,402	6,285	3,609	3,756	2,951	3,275	4,622	3,197	1,249	1,199
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	1,677	308	459	733	60	26	644	914	892	992
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	727	774	406	1,275	1,175	1,082	932	1,009	1,134	777
	HEALTH	1,283	2,256	3,575	3,418	126	1,557	324	7,057	1,034	517

Table (C-9) Annual Disbursements by Geographical Location and Main Economic Sectors (USD Thousands)

Geographical location	Economic Sector	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Suez	TRADE	3,004	3,182	2,365	2,940	1,985	2,296	2,750	6,272	1,949	402
	INDUSTRY	3,193	5,638	9,151	10,565	2,817	5,188	6,498	4,987	1,016	264
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	1,412	139	887	1,556	1,344	286	673	1,681	360	107
	COMMUNICATIONS	883	2,064	449	123	1,325	594	135	26	-	29
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	2,285	1,369	1,161	589	529	95	135	134	95	27
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	9	13	19	18	20	-	23	30	20	22
Suez Total		**30,977**	**40,445**	**64,576**	**39,757**	**17,624**	**103,989**	**67,631**	**49,875**	**18,461**	**33,330**
Suhag	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	746	568	534	522	601	1,393	1,677	13	1,393	21,885
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	5,307	3,892	2,404	1,032	514	5,714	5,956	3,659	37,439	7,144
	EDUCATION	2,812	1,908	4,463	1,796	4,539	5,431	5,493	6,077	5,732	3,784
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	707	701	579	622	458	542	530	697	1,196	2,634
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	4,185	2,860	1,360	1,821	5,103	6,092	8,328	11,931	6,748	2,208
	AGRICULTURE	8,564	18,520	8,398	12,326	14,111	20,460	11,206	6,875	3,937	1,895
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	255	307	699	616	536	971	1,123	1,968	1,593	1,494
	HEALTH	8,424	9,541	8,454	5,518	8,922	15,424	2,540	2,969	1,606	1,031
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	1,677	308	459	733	60	26	644	914	892	992
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	2,095	1,396	723	1,440	1,665	1,104	960	1,119	1,264	801
	INDUSTRY	3,425	5,840	9,278	10,602	2,887	5,188	6,498	4,987	1,118	396
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	1,598	282	1,185	1,738	1,517	566	891	1,925	521	320
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	2,895	4,280	5,874	5,120	13,176	8,159	3,696	3,431	130	171
	TRADE	3,015	3,182	2,279	2,840	1,722	1,463	1,832	1,479	564	67
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	43
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	9	21	33	57	60	27	51	65	40	40
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	66	39	16	12	19	37	49	34	47	32
	COMMUNICATIONS	918	2,079	475	156	1,382	698	135	26	-	30
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED		15	18	37	92	104	12	18	14	11
Suhag Total		**47,126**	**55,739**	**50,264**	**47,284**	**57,365**	**73,442**	**51,741**	**48,186**	**64,275**	**44,978**
Grand Total		**1,582,809**	**1,515,736**	**1,484,582**	**1,732,490**	**2,234,244**	**1,496,363**	**2,341,587**	**1,987,787**	**2,729,386**	**2,230,967**

Source: DECODE, Ministry of Planning and International Co-operation, 2010.

Table (C-10) Annual Disbursements by MDGs and Main Development Partners (USD Thousands)

MDG	Development Partner	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	World Bank	900	7,167	7,167	9,367	11,890	13,660	5,755	6,068	3,500	100,000
	ADB	9,534	60,225	95,891	34,045	6,071	-	63,805	74,067	86,515	91,902
	USAID	222,203	213,279	148,531	25,670	227,463	28,629	292,250	13,454	350,957	88,364
	UNDP	177	375	173	5,906	548	10,464	244	-	-	22,252
	JICA	2,251	5,737	15,386	-	16,945	403	124	13,176	15,722	11,986
	European Commission	7,167	3,671	5,984	5,366	16,581	27,834	26,622	22,645	13,422	7,955
	Germany	29,205	16,699	24,397	13,487	-	33,394	34,001	26,945	27,533	7,155
	OPEC Fund		-	-	-	-	-	-	4,891	13,235	6,126
	FAO	147	354	130	245	244	68	117	386	668	3,265
	Italy	381	4,908	5,478	7,216	7,377	20,318	7,423	6,497	1,582	2,304
	CIDA	1,589	1,581	1,977	2,826	3,031	2,657	2,103	1,983	1,833	1,807
	WFP	4,452	-	2,793	1,921	4,525	3,245	3,093	327	-	1,793
	Switzerland	2,670	2,610	2,688	1,591	363	1,433	613	1,576	5,600	1,200
	Netherlands	5,707	4,461	2,653	2,258	3,152	1,923	4,423	6,582	3,387	696
	DANIDA	703	1,417	519	568	80	6	19	620	-	596
	UNICEF	137	59	86	87	162	220	90	158	175	550
	GAIN		-	-	-	-	-	-	684	-	538
	SIDA		-	-	-	-	-	-	9	186	172
	USDOL		-	-	-	-	-	-	109	104	156
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger Total		**307,277**	**358,507**	**339,705**	**133,342**	**322,071**	**160,820**	**461,734**	**223,136**	**529,538**	**348,844**
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	UNDP	49	156	7	2,683	191	4,217	-	-	-	8,147
	CIDA	517	963	714	844	2,382	1,375	3,600	5,529	5,274	5,197
	Germany	5,184	698	3,997	3,284	-	1,043	331	581	691	3,016
	World Bank	5,380	4,450	4,450	11,373	7,393	5,233	864	861	2,340	2,565
	USDOL		-	-	-	-	-	-	871	830	1,248
	Italy		94	2,726	1,508	6,574	1,557	4,235	156	93	959
	UNICEF	355	202	852	181	834	812	244	777	487	471
	Japan	179	71	-	133	-	-	180	531	22	104
	UN Women		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education Total		**62,976**	**35,834**	**68,769**	**37,876**	**30,161**	**36,349**	**17,160**	**67,439**	**59,490**	**21,755**
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	USAID	15,744	14,791	8,991	6,954	9,320	22,509	39,898	41,584	40,423	26,568
	UNDP	55	156	206	2,683	549	4,748	-	-	-	8,444
	CIDA	760	1,535	1,045	1,352	3,851	2,777	3,748	4,212	3,600	2,984
	UN Women	61	96	-	30	170	178	153	100	628	1,947
	Germany	9,257	3,410	4,071	3,284	-	2,505	355	960	199	806
	WFP	328	-	593	522	1,738	1,622	1,546	197	-	659
	DANIDA	278	495	178	364	71	6	19	620	-	596
	Netherlands	1,101	1,244	1,012	673	441	330	1,246	3,277	4,954	350
	UNICEF	366	360	1,169	530	1,728	1,554	197	291	246	318
	SIDA	157	16	-	-	-	155	192	9	14	300

Table (C-10) Annual Disbursements by MDGs and Main Development Partners (USD Thousands)

MDG	Development Partner	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
women	World Bank	5,880	12,650	12,650	16,073	9,893	5,153	2,670	2,621	4,960	285
	Italy	291	815	409	1,171	383	1,194	4,323	1,702	367	156
	USDOL		-	-	-	-	-	-	109	104	156
	Norway		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
	MDG trust fund		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
	Switzerland	976	1,362	1,643	1,117	160	427	-	107	43	13
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women Total		**58,270**	**40,962**	**49,877**	**39,717**	**33,065**	**52,061**	**61,485**	**94,080**	**89,322**	**43,670**
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality	USAID	50,614	51,863	34,394	39,057	37,946	43,749	31,682	31,954	45,507	24,142
	World Bank	200	1,567	1,567	9,940	14,653	18,018	2,795	2,888	-	7,000
	Arab Fund	4,142	-	-	5,441	18,961	1,263	7,362	7,493	10,229	5,077
	Switzerland	603	458	617	863	909	961	450	457	2,738	2,030
	UNICEF	577	274	3,350	263	3,623	1,795	211	395	579	536
	UNDP		-	-	17	-	155	-	-	-	401
	WFP	124	-	29	-	-	-	-	61	-	185
	CIDA	35	34	41	153	24	255	300	237	243	111
	Norway		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
	JICA	737	-	-	-	-	102	32	152	53	49
	Japan		-	1,554	-	-	-	56	591	209	40
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality Total		**62,882**	**59,995**	**54,376**	**62,688**	**77,625**	**83,101**	**50,644**	**83,966**	**69,677**	**39,630**
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	USAID	52,771	53,787	35,816	39,490	37,946	43,749	31,714	31,954	45,496	24,142
	GAIN		-	-	-	-	-	-	684	-	538
	UNICEF	49	190	2,633	275	3,101	1,511	137	249	356	480
	UNDP		-	189	17	358	678	-	-	-	409
	WFP	124	-	29	-	-	-	-	61	-	185
	CIDA	35	34	106	96	112	132	73	107	63	72
	Norway		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
	Japan	18	18	-	-	-	-	56	222	154	40
Goal 5: Improve maternal health Total		**59,691**	**60,566**	**52,550**	**58,914**	**58,489**	**81,220**	**43,719**	**68,971**	**66,495**	**25,925**
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other major diseases	FAO		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,080
	USAID	21,452	18,399	17,255	16,201	12,003	10,157	9,032	13,534	11,704	6,516
	Arab Fund	1,491	1,103	294	5,539	14,403	1,263	2,404	7,493	10,229	5,077
	JICA		-	-	-	-	102	13	766	1,247	1,334
	DANIDA		8	52	53	4	-	-	520	-	596
	UNICEF	38	190	2,633	275	3,101	1,511	681	1,030	1,033	284
	UN Women		-	-	-	5	13	13	-	8	170
	SIDA		-	-	-	-	-	-	9	129	115
	CIDA		-	39	140	99	326	316	344	244	81
	Germany		-	-	-	-	50	50	50	74	74
	UNDP		-	7	-	191	-	-	-	-	9
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other major diseases Total		**28,113**	**28,236**	**35,500**	**29,812**	**31,452**	**33,482**	**18,630**	**45,190**	**26,791**	**23,335**

Table (C-10) Annual Disbursements by MDGs and Main Development Partners (USD Thousands)

MDG	Development Partner	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	ADB	8,534	60,080	92,647	27,807	3,015	-	61,886	67,055	80,846	91,902
	JICA	7,870	4,004	3,166	92	1,652	2,890	481	87,909	118,410	67,762
	EIB	9,673	67,755	60,355	44,258	122,364	104,399	113,259	249,820	377,362	57,947
	European Commission	6,755	4,759	6,390	8,192	3,374	18,817	71,942	100,817	75,162	47,731
	USAID	98,535	122,151	77,850	146,346	70,848	72,514	36,298	28,965	38,939	33,050
	Germany	27,090	33,433	34,722	28,999	50,281	74,167	90,153	58,100	44,814	31,335
	Arab Fund	14,839	3,326	2,029	5,636	14,403	1,273	2,404	7,493	10,229	5,077
	Italy	856	2,106	1,053	5,765	2,971	3,132	6,653	6,965	1,925	2,315
	OPEC Fund		-	-	-	4,076	12,758	8,135	2,958	2,550	1,792
	World Bank	19,700	1,900	1,900	4,500	11,500	-	-	-	2,088	1,735
	UNDP	3,052	1,526	1,972	1,715	2,946	3,403	-	-	-	1,391
	WFP	981	-	303	168	758	811	773	248	-	1,029
	MDG trust fund		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	876
	Switzerland	3,154	4,616	5,640	2,174	689	6,340	566	9,683	295	680
	DANIDA	9,102	7,237	23,934	11,264	11,509	10,602	12,712	520	-	596
	UNICEF	178	-	-	-	-	-	96	64	454	229
	GEF		-	194	348	568	1,170	-	-	-	185
	CIDA	6,596	4,722	4,638	4,812	3,564	2,579	1,472	1,828	482	173
	FAO	192	224	636	62	24	-	190	154	72	163
	KOICA		-	-	-	-	-	875	911	609	105
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability Total		**283,240**	**342,381**	**374,380**	**339,152**	**351,122**	**340,478**	**426,066**	**642,618**	**772,071**	**346,072**
Goal 8: Develop a Global partnership for development	European Commission		-	-	21,696	26,269	1,358	24,768	19,404	8,354	10,607
	Italy		-	-	559	2,924	609	5,450	1,397	1,624	7,528
	UNDP		-	-	-	-	-	92	-	793	3,106
	Switzerland		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	769
	JICA		-	-	-	306	952	-	558	384	724
	KOICA		-	-	-	-	2,239	3,625	6,237	5,027	500
	UNICEF		-	-	-	-	-	108	96	129	342
	MDG trust fund		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
Goal 8: Develop a Global partnership for development Total			**-**	**400**	**22,799**	**751,438**	**138,370**	**165,588**	**70,260**	**21,144**	**23,605**
Grand Total		**862,448**	**926,481**	**975,557**	**724,299**	**1,655,425**	**925,882**	**1,245,026**	**1,295,660**	**1,634,528**	**872,836**

Source: DECODE, Ministry of Planning and International Co-operation, 2010.

Table (C-11) Annual Disbursements by Geographical Location and Main Development Partners (USD Thousands)

Geographical Location	Development Partner	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Alexandria	JICA	145	130	34	-	71	4	45	29,805	31,089	85,813
	Arab Fund	52,605	6,645	1,625	19,233	42,162	10,982	6,066	9,223	63,803	55,793
	ADB	-	1,850	6,741	2,079	-	-	2,289	1,402	63,805	50,634
	EIB	-	641	515	736	75,092	70,753	202,373	113,512	223,218	30,024
	World Bank	902	1,258	1,332	5,289	9,503	13,752	2,904	3,157	2,273	24,817
	Kuwait Fund	9,870	8,026	2,759	-	379	10,255	-	4,191	19,912	23,708
	USAID	43,811	71,156	46,597	55,170	42,085	47,281	43,779	51,949	33,520	23,303
	Germany	3,269	1,490	1,665	1,674	858	3,986	1,427	1,736	9,740	5,810
	OPEC Fund		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,500	3,562
	Italy	167	546	2,573	158	3,307	4,972	101	3,637	20	1,796
	European Commission	2,132	3,802	7,274	7,937	784	5,609	3,299	5,983	2,279	1,536
	CIDA	136	78	86	748	1,310	1,595	1,545	1,381	1,024	711
	FAO	4	439	115	2	1	-	-	-	-	443
	Switzerland	506	471	842	744	294	889	506	2,746	1,190	400
	UNICEF	158	126	187	211	416	536	128	180	217	186
	UNDP	11	13	21	22	32	17	3	-	-	89
	DANIDA	68	132	121	240	171	168	135	77	-	88
	KOICA		-	-	710	763	355	354	309	322	75
	GAIN		-	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	40
	GEF		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
	UN Women		-	-	-	5	7	6	-	0	21
	Norway		12	7	2	21	-	-	-	-	7
Alexandria Total		**120,672**	**101,270**	**95,393**	**100,224**	**181,592**	**195,778**	**268,175**	**230,578**	**466,066**	**308,886**
Assyout	World Bank	969	1,580	1,654	3,007	3,211	1,602	1,056	1,247	1,373	24,108
	EIB	-	641	515	736	618	2,139	2,464	29,633	34,886	5,008
	Germany	12,164	7,738	4,304	752	683	15,117	19,224	11,691	9,029	4,353
	USAID	16,011	18,779	14,507	13,451	10,308	9,346	11,342	11,531	10,814	4,030
	Kuwait Fund	725	-	370	-	379	-	-	1,185	1	1,888
	European Commission	840	560	896	6,673	708	2,603	3,353	8,574	3,658	1,536
	JICA	100	86	842	-	1,093	8	16	1,153	740	1,438
	CIDA	136	668	234	236	1,327	367	1,293	1,471	1,397	938
	FAO	4	4	12	2	1	-	-	-	-	443
	UNICEF	269	196	601	285	860	778	198	478	324	414
	USDOL		-	-	-	-	-	-	272	275	390
	UNDP	12	18	180	39	152	346	3	-	-	303
	Italy	116	202	2,109	676	1,298	1,939	589	55	-	192
	Switzerland	1,380	925	1,500	609	187	162	326	54	357	174
	Japan		-	1,248	89	-	-	14	269	72	104

Table (C-11) Annual Disbursements by Geographical Location and Main Development Partners (USD Thousands)

Geographical Location	Development Partner	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Assyout	DANIDA	68	132	121	232	171	168	135	77	-	88
	GAIN		-	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	40
	UN Women		-	-	-	5	7	6	-	0	21
	Arab Fund	741	262	92	43	610	13	1,189	914	119	11
Assyout Total		**36,610**	**34,073**	**39,759**	**32,795**	**24,433**	**36,026**	**45,136**	**78,875**	**71,718**	**45,484**
Aswan	World Bank	1,275	1,787	1,861	3,067	3,154	1,997	1,003	1,193	1,228	23,949
	USAID	38,379	37,682	24,504	18,981	13,506	14,839	11,793	12,347	14,170	10,249
	Germany	952	980	1,860	8,269	683	5,108	2,441	18,932	11,396	9,210
	EIB	-	641	515	736	618	2,139	2,464	98	34,886	5,008
	Kuwait Fund	725	-	370	-	379	-	-	1,185	1	1,888
	European Commission	2,528	477	2,128	6,717	669	3,360	3,299	5,983	2,279	1,536
	JICA	100	86	842	-	1,093	8	16	1,153	165	732
	FAO	4	4	12	2	1	-	-	-	-	443
	Arab Fund	741	262	92	43	610	875	1,189	914	119	301
	Italy	116	202	1,950	120	122	1,197	117	135	20	237
	CIDA	115	199	268	408	444	457	289	634	214	203
	DANIDA	2,630	2,506	2,945	2,566	2,055	2,942	4,711	77	-	88
	UNDP	12	18	157	22	173	191	3	-	-	65
	GAIN		-	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	40
	UN Women		-	-	-	5	7	6	-	0	21
	UNICEF	61	-	-	-	-	-	19	35	47	18
	Norway		12	7	2	21	-	-	-	-	7
Aswan Total		**56,463**	**48,744**	**49,895**	**58,371**	**30,146**	**41,881**	**40,547**	**58,813**	**71,888**	**53,998**
Behera	World Bank	5,559	10,998	11,072	6,745	5,826	4,202	3,261	4,344	2,673	30,258
	USAID	16,753	18,809	11,274	11,383	8,473	9,346	11,168	11,276	10,286	3,653
	Kuwait Fund	725	-	1,159	-	379	241	-	1,426	1	1,888
	European Commission	4,164	1,842	3,502	7,653	8,488	3,359	3,299	5,983	7,048	1,536
	JICA	11	-	-	-	71	4	20	597	82	1,218
	Germany	8,173	3,549	6,640	3,896	16,401	4,021	2,162	2,886	4,162	600
	Italy	325	501	5,349	2,830	1,175	5,279	1,700	129	103	502
	FAO	4	4	13	68	70	-	-	-	-	445
	CIDA	94	24	50	58	43	30	113	229	348	156
	EIB	-	641	515	736	31,920	2,139	2,464	98	93	123
	DANIDA	68	132	109	197	171	168	135	77	-	88
	UNDP	11	13	21	22	32	17	3	-	-	58
	GAIN		-	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	40
	UN Women		-	-	-	5	7	6	-	0	21
	UNICEF	61	7	65	24	27	46	19	43	52	18

Table (C-11) Annual Disbursements by Geographical Location and Main Development Partners (USD Thousands)

Geographical Location	Development Partner	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Behera	Arab Fund	741	262	92	43	610	13	1,189	914	119	11
	Norway		12	7	2	21	-	-	-	-	7
Behera Total		**46,672**	**40,707**	**49,123**	**41,634**	**85,934**	**36,451**	**32,867**	**31,648**	**25,556**	**40,624**
Beni-Suef	World Bank	1,275	1,787	1,861	3,067	3,154	2,002	1,056	1,247	1,373	24,108
	USAID	23,676	27,450	22,201	29,572	28,311	25,939	14,476	12,658	15,159	7,964
	JICA	11	-	820	-	1,093	8	16	1,153	3,714	3,300
	Kuwait Fund	725	-	1,159	-	379	241	-	1,426	1	1,888
	European Commission	2,665	584	2,166	6,733	746	3,359	3,354	8,653	3,699	1,536
	Arab Fund	741	262	92	1,675	4,931	392	1,910	3,162	3,188	1,534
	Italy	89	202	2,082	318	743	1,309	79	55	629	640
	FAO	4	4	12	2	1	-	-	-	-	443
	USDOL		-	-	-	-	-	-	272	275	390
	UNDP	11	13	84	39	152	346	3	-	-	303
	Germany	1,451	779	1,984	1,397	683	1,193	1,452	648	859	262
	Switzerland	961	1,896	2,131	1,311	286	698	200	642	355	173
	CIDA	326	226	189	108	113	34	117	229	382	156
	EIB	-	641	515	736	3,748	7,503	2,464	98	134	123
	DANIDA	520	593	795	1,718	1,971	1,955	2,066	77	-	88
	GAIN		-	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	40
	MDG trust fund		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
	UN Women		-	-	-	5	7	6	-	0	21
	UNICEF	90	65	367	36	332	286	42	52	63	12
	Norway		12	7	2	21	-	-	-	-	7
Beni-Suef Total		**52,922**	**39,759**	**46,848**	**51,598**	**48,276**	**47,139**	**31,756**	**40,700**	**36,772**	**43,016**
Cairo	Arab Fund	1,436	950	94	79,725	7,690	44,754	24,064	51,379	73,594	209,617
	World Bank	926	1,325	1,401	2,852	30,935	29,661	91,988	118,525	123,992	101,226
	Kuwait Fund	6,950	5,424	1,510	-	379	841	-	27,729	1	53,623
	OPEC Fund		-	-	-	4,076	9,440	5,150	5,542	13,887	14,182
	AFD		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,637
	JICA	6,543	720	2,054	-	1,088	503	41	1,729	2,619	10,081
	EIB	9,673	45,011	49,429	28,571	67,330	15,387	7,988	101	457	5,426
	USAID	29,522	31,924	19,822	31,214	10,817	10,439	12,550	16,425	12,444	4,428
	European Commission	745	482	895	6,845	685	2,673	3,346	8,082	3,867	1,536
	Japan	160	58	382	305	-	84	165	226	22	1,478
	CIDA	433	441	323	325	236	233	360	667	1,204	1,120
	UNDP	405	151	520	451	353	1,098	3	-	-	807
	Italy	378	2,475	12,054	11,742	5,461	10,584	10,260	652	228	657
	UN Women		-	-	-	5	7	6	-	235	565

Table (C-11) Annual Disbursements by Geographical Location and Main Development Partners (USD Thousands)

Geographical Location	Development Partner	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Cairo	FAO	67	89	116	2	1	-	-	-	-	443
	Germany	14,119	4,832	4,388	4,086	803	5,017	5,946	4,112	1,866	259
	UNICEF	160	122	175	199	382	516	452	664	635	154
	KOICA	135	1,596	-	1	23	112	106	1,135	1,248	150
	DANIDA	166	151	417	452	340	192	197	376	-	88
	GAIN		-	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	40
	Switzerland	1,619	882	1,673	650	233	665	289	340	209	13
	Norway		13	7	2	21	-	-	-	-	7
Cairo Total		**105,415**	**105,923**	**106,917**	**193,804**	**139,047**	**157,342**	**193,108**	**261,796**	**242,920**	**416,539**
Central Government	USAID	176,532	164,547	134,785	11,102	220,214	25,578	298,397	16,981	350,192	87,216
	UNDP	2,373	1,324	3,260	13,668	4,893	30,427	251	-	793	66,957
	World Bank		-	-	100	1,459	2,451	5,882	7,026	503,984	54,857
	Italy	4,389	506	1,704	3,167	2,722	2,743	21,421	2,207	1,538	3,991
	Arab Fund		-	4,717	15,084	42,790	14,647	3,932	6,191	9,442	2,935
	Switzerland	408	2,962	1,684	72	297	630	259	295	1,295	1,969
	UNICEF	837	1,751	9,406	1,623	10,454	5,143	147	2,002	2,058	1,451
	Netherlands	9,915	9,739	5,438	5,703	4,119	4,368	6,524	7,893	6,757	1,046
	UN Women	61	96	-	30	45	-	-	100	323	887
	MDG trust fund		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	876
	CIDA	4,323	3,492	3,584	3,801	3,288	3,041	1,649	2,708	1,141	556
	FAO		-	26	114	106	68	38	301	727	395
	JICA	8,298	7,802	8,832	-	5,795	2,644	-	1,519	1,268	357
	SIDA	79	8	-	-	-	225	43	-	-	300
	Germany	1,066	675	1,410	1,888	96,628	2,850	79	100	38	40
Central Government Total		**464,583**	**393,520**	**265,997**	**443,287**	**807,683**	**160,287**	**896,229**	**251,143**	**953,161**	**223,831**
Dakhalia	World Bank	1,668	2,033	2,107	3,961	3,491	2,852	1,619	1,891	3,623	24,108
	USAID	39,753	36,891	24,939	20,274	13,639	15,789	12,740	17,167	15,729	10,783
	Kuwait Fund	725	-	370	-	8,288	21,034	-	21,895	3,494	1,888
	European Commission	2,835	698	2,258	6,783	975	3,359	3,299	5,983	2,279	1,536
	JICA	115	101	26	-	71	14	30	605	82	1,218
	FAO	4	4	12	2	1	-	-	-	-	464
	Germany	6,562	5,909	1,522	1,055	817	1,110	1,412	1,304	744	383
	Arab Fund	741	262	92	43	610	42,532	27,902	8,180	10,581	194
	EIB	-	641	515	736	618	2,139	2,464	98	93	123
	Italy	89	202	2,031	141	139	1,143	79	55	-	97
	DANIDA	68	132	109	197	171	168	135	77	-	88
	UNDP	11	13	21	22	32	17	3	-	-	58

Table (C-11) Annual Disbursements by Geographical Location and Main Development Partners (USD Thousands)

Geographical Location	Development Partner	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Dakhalia	GAIN		-	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	40
	CIDA	1,544	1,099	931	307	43	30	113	229	226	25
	UN Women		-	-	-	5	7	6	-	0	21
	UNICEF	61	-	-	-	-	-	19	35	47	18
	Norway		12	7	2	21	-	-	-	-	7
Dakhalia Total		**56,488**	**50,636**	**43,801**	**39,284**	**31,252**	**91,215**	**52,688**	**59,886**	**37,553**	**41,052**
Damietta	EIB	-	641	515	736	329,291	33,327	53,635	92,203	14,712	27,923
	World Bank	1,209	1,673	1,747	3,445	2,951	2,247	1,566	1,838	3,478	23,949
	USAID	16,170	18,236	11,630	11,567	8,737	10,191	12,097	16,069	11,664	3,988
	Kuwait Fund	725	-	370	-	379	-	-	1,185	1	1,888
	European Commission	2,696	591	2,220	6,766	899	3,359	3,299	5,983	7,048	1,536
	JICA	11	-	-	-	71	4	20	597	82	1,218
	FAO	4	4	12	2	1	-	-	-	-	445
	Germany	596	391	1,087	725	683	1,017	1,383	566	744	253
	Italy	89	202	1,950	104	120	1,123	79	55	-	171
	DANIDA	68	132	109	197	171	168	135	77	-	88
	UNDP	11	13	21	22	32	17	3	-	-	63
	GAIN		-	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	40
	GEF		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
	CIDA	94	24	39	51	43	17	26	56	50	25
	UN Women		-	-	-	5	7	6	-	0	21
	Arab Fund	741	262	92	43	610	151	1,189	914	558	11
	Norway		12	7	2	21	-	-	-	-	7
	UNICEF	61	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	9	4
Damietta Total		**24,720**	**24,701**	**27,990**	**29,177**	**346,238**	**52,484**	**77,349**	**121,660**	**38,726**	**61,662**
Fayoum	World Bank	1,505	1,787	1,861	3,067	3,154	2,002	1,056	1,247	1,373	24,108
	USAID	25,273	29,198	23,493	29,827	28,585	26,003	14,476	12,658	15,159	7,964
	JICA	11	-	-	-	-	8	7	88	3,714	3,281
	Kuwait Fund	725	-	1,159	-	379	241	-	1,426	1	1,888
	European Commission	2,549	497	2,130	6,717	669	3,359	3,353	8,574	3,658	1,536
	CIDA	94	24	50	58	43	111	117	229	382	1,396
	UNDP	13	18	26	39	32	1,240	3	-	-	1,311
	Germany	1,834	652	2,157	1,552	683	1,318	1,509	735	1,036	1,051
	FAO	4	4	13	68	70	-	-	-	-	443
	Italy	178	1,963	2,085	2,806	1,235	4,632	1,056	1,489	597	442
	Switzerland	369	170	398	409	221	1,115	88	1,893	173	174
	EIB	-	641	515	736	618	2,139	2,464	98	93	123
	DANIDA	68	132	121	207	171	168	135	77	-	88

Table (C-11) Annual Disbursements by Geographical Location and Main Development Partners (USD Thousands)

Geographical Location	Development Partner	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Fayoum	UN Women		-	-	-	5	7	6	-	0	66
	GAIN		-	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	40
	UNICEF	90	63	348	29	324	272	44	56	65	16
	Arab Fund	741	262	92	43	610	13	1,189	914	119	11
	Norway		12	7	2	21	-	-	-	-	7
Fayoum Total		**41,181**	**43,019**	**48,925**	**53,612**	**40,676**	**46,851**	**34,245**	**47,318**	**39,810**	**43,943**
Gharbia	World Bank	1,209	1,498	1,572	2,845	2,451	1,997	1,003	1,193	1,228	27,449
	USAID	16,010	18,054	11,230	11,383	8,473	9,346	11,168	11,276	10,344	3,653
	Kuwait Fund	725	-	370	-	379	-	-	1,185	1	1,888
	European Commission	2,675	583	2,192	6,750	822	3,359	3,299	5,983	7,048	1,536
	JICA	115	101	26	-	71	14	4,529	605	11,807	1,250
	Switzerland	44	11	44	1,080	379	672	288	38	1,355	1,017
	FAO	4	4	12	2	1	-	-	-	-	464
	Germany	733	546	1,337	1,005	907	1,435	1,423	606	803	312
	KOICA		-	-	1	23	112	94	845	939	275
	CIDA	94	24	39	51	43	17	26	56	151	156
	EIB	-	641	515	736	618	2,139	2,464	98	93	123
	UNDP	22	19	37	22	58	17	3	-	-	89
	DANIDA	68	132	109	197	171	168	135	77	-	88
	GAIN		-	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	40
	Italy	89	202	2,114	232	239	1,208	250	55	-	36
	UN Women		-	-	-	5	7	6	-	0	21
	Arab Fund	741	262	92	43	610	13	1,189	914	119	11
Gharbia Total		**26,483**	**25,561**	**27,175**	**29,139**	**15,910**	**20,556**	**28,653**	**25,000**	**34,282**	**38,415**
Giza	ADB	-	1,850	6,741	2,079	-	-	63,889	83,596	43,345	133,169
	Kuwait Fund	725	-	370	-	379	-	9,574	23,758	42,967	33,211
	World Bank	969	1,580	1,654	3,007	3,211	1,602	1,056	1,247	1,373	24,108
	JICA	502	-	-	-	71	112	27	1,151	81,276	20,019
	USAID	23,980	27,245	16,741	28,473	8,752	9,414	11,168	11,276	10,278	3,653
	OPEC Fund		-	-	-	-	3,317	2,985	2,307	1,899	1,792
	European Commission	1,065	700	1,043	6,756	1,090	2,603	3,299	5,983	2,279	1,536
	Arab Fund	741	523	3,728	1,820	4,931	392	1,910	3,162	3,188	1,534
	AFD		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,520
	UNDP	24	19	42	22	32	74	3	-	-	1,073
	Germany	1,549	1,354	2,157	938	801	2,625	2,859	2,443	2,010	822
	FAO	4	4	12	2	1	-	-	-	-	443
	EIB	-	641	515	736	618	2,139	2,464	98	93	123
	Italy	811	3,418	2,819	2,563	947	2,488	581	1,815	1,175	114

Table (C-11) Annual Disbursements by Geographical Location and Main Development Partners (USD Thousands)

Geographical Location	Development Partner	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Giza	DANIDA	68	132	109	230	171	168	135	77	-	88
	GAIN		-	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	40
	CIDA	451	653	1,075	2,011	1,269	542	701	592	568	25
	UN Women		-	-	-	5	7	6	-	0	21
	Norway		12	7	2	21	-	-	-	-	7
Giza Total		**33,531**	**38,688**	**41,638**	**75,302**	**29,820**	**26,423**	**102,957**	**138,412**	**191,166**	**223,299**
Ismailia	World Bank	1,209	1,498	1,572	2,845	2,451	1,997	1,003	1,193	1,228	65,540
	USAID	17,491	19,398	11,578	11,383	8,473	9,346	11,168	11,276	10,286	3,653
	Kuwait Fund	725	-	1,159	-	379	241	-	1,426	1	1,888
	European Commission	2,601	500	2,255	6,810	1,245	3,359	3,299	5,983	2,279	1,536
	Arab Fund	971	774	533	1,850	5,112	419	1,910	3,162	3,188	1,534
	JICA	11	-	820	-	1,165	4	29	1,662	82	1,218
	FAO	4	4	12	2	1	-	-	-	-	443
	Germany	1,033	1,131	2,064	1,515	935	1,340	1,416	566	850	253
	Italy	89	202	1,953	818	120	5,070	392	6,508	-	208
	EIB	-	641	515	736	618	2,139	2,464	98	93	123
	DANIDA	2,903	1,474	391	230	891	328	249	77	-	88
	UNDP	112	19	62	89	32	17	3	-	-	58
	GAIN		-	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	40
	UN Women		-	-	-	5	7	6	-	9	26
	CIDA	94	295	445	308	439	439	382	376	50	25
	UNICEF	61	3	1	2	-	-	9	15	18	18
	Norway		12	7	2	21	-	-	-	-	7
Ismailia Total		**32,242**	**28,571**	**31,285**	**30,819**	**22,277**	**25,036**	**25,176**	**35,154**	**61,933**	**76,660**
Kafr-El Sheikh	World Bank	6,554	11,598	11,672	7,605	6,726	4,902	1,056	1,247	1,373	27,608
	Germany	6,137	5,881	7,661	7,160	16,819	8,635	4,325	9,959	10,546	12,580
	USAID	16,010	18,054	11,230	11,383	8,473	9,346	11,168	11,276	10,278	3,653
	Kuwait Fund	725	-	1,159	-	379	241	-	1,426	1	1,888
	JICA	11	1,151	917	-	500	608	20	1,060	732	1,685
	European Commission	2,525	477	2,128	6,717	669	3,359	3,299	5,983	2,279	1,536
	Switzerland	44	-	-	26	42	18	434	46	1,355	1,017
	FAO	39	4	12	2	1	-	152	141	9	445
	EIB	-	641	515	736	618	2,139	2,464	98	93	123
	Italy	89	202	1,973	112	132	1,144	89	55	-	97
	DANIDA	68	132	121	207	171	168	135	77	-	88
	UNDP	111	89	120	303	352	178	3	-	-	63
	GAIN		-	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	40
	GEF		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31

Table (C-11) Annual Disbursements by Geographical Location and Main Development Partners (USD Thousands)

Geographical Location	Development Partner	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Kafr-El Sheikh	CIDA	94	24	50	58	43	30	113	229	226	25
	UN Women		-	-	-	5	7	6	-	0	21
	Arab Fund	741	262	92	43	610	13	1,189	914	119	11
Kafr-El Sheikh Total		**35,412**	**40,795**	**44,856**	**37,615**	**36,008**	**31,009**	**28,320**	**34,817**	**27,353**	**50,917**
Kalyoubia	World Bank	1,209	1,706	1,780	3,729	3,367	2,252	1,619	1,891	3,623	24,108
	USAID	20,019	25,059	14,170	26,993	8,478	9,346	11,168	11,276	10,417	3,653
	Arab Fund	741	262	92	43	610	13	1,189	914	119	2,454
	Kuwait Fund	725	-	1,159	-	379	241	-	1,426	1	1,888
	European Commission	2,577	516	2,145	6,725	708	3,359	3,299	5,983	2,279	1,536
	JICA	502	-	-	-	118	108	20	597	82	1,218
	FAO	4	4	12	2	1	-	-	-	-	485
	SIDA	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	286	286
	Germany	793	632	1,387	989	740	1,060	1,383	566	744	253
	Italy	89	368	4,752	1,585	1,646	1,668	228	95	37	153
	EIB	-	641	515	736	618	2,139	2,464	98	93	123
	DANIDA	68	703	121	256	171	168	135	77	-	88
	UNDP	11	13	21	22	32	17	3	-	-	58
	GAIN		-	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	40
	CIDA	94	24	50	58	43	30	113	229	226	25
	UN Women		-	-	-	5	7	6	-	1	23
	Norway		12	7	2	21	-	-	-	-	7
Kalyoubia Total		**29,189**	**32,192**	**33,426**	**45,709**	**17,925**	**21,460**	**24,421**	**25,417**	**18,372**	**36,399**
Luxor	World Bank	1,275	1,787	1,861	3,067	3,154	2,002	1,056	1,246	1,372	24,107
	USAID	37,636	37,590	27,737	21,048	15,341	14,839	11,967	12,422	14,686	10,626
	Kuwait Fund	725	-	370	-	379	-	-	1,185	1	1,888
	European Commission	2,457	430	2,096	6,700	593	3,359	3,299	5,983	2,279	1,536
	JICA	11	-	820	-	1,093	8	16	1,153	165	732
	FAO	4	4	12	2	1	-	-	-	-	443
	UNDP	135	72	156	210	283	376	3	-	-	300
	Germany	594	391	1,083	720	683	1,017	1,383	566	744	253
	Italy	89	202	1,950	104	120	1,123	79	135	20	176
	EIB	-	641	515	736	618	2,139	2,464	98	93	123
	KOICA		-	-	1	23	112	1,524	1,338	699	105
	DANIDA	68	132	109	197	171	168	135	77	-	88
	GAIN		-	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	40
	CIDA	94	24	50	58	56	34	194	308	290	25
	UN Women		-	-	-	5	7	6	-	1	23
	Arab Fund	741	262	92	43	610	107	1,189	914	119	11

Table (C-11) Annual Disbursements by Geographical Location and Main Development Partners (USD Thousands)

Geographical Location	Development Partner	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Luxor	Norway		12	7	2	21	-	-	-	-	7
Luxor Total		**46,639**	**44,195**	**44,493**	**36,738**	**23,868**	**26,888**	**27,190**	**27,691**	**21,230**	**40,485**
Matrouh	World Bank	1,209	1,498	1,572	2,845	2,451	2,002	1,056	1,247	1,373	24,108
	USAID	16,010	18,054	11,230	11,383	8,473	9,346	11,168	11,276	10,278	3,653
	Kuwait Fund	725	-	370	-	379	-	-	1,185	1	1,888
	European Commission	643	406	850	6,657	643	2,603	3,299	5,983	2,279	1,536
	JICA	11	-	-	-	-	4	-	8	15	546
	Italy	196	332	1,950	711	1,221	1,604	952	1,209	374	519
	FAO	4	4	12	2	1	-	-	-	-	443
	UNDP	114	94	131	329	384	710	3	-	-	296
	Germany	383	391	733	331	683	1,011	1,381	566	744	253
	EIB	-	641	515	736	618	2,139	2,464	98	93	123
	DANIDA	68	132	109	197	171	168	135	77	-	88
	GAIN		-	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	40
	CIDA	94	24	50	58	43	34	117	214	198	25
	UN Women		-	-	-	5	7	6	-	0	21
	Arab Fund	741	262	92	43	610	13	1,189	914	119	11
	Norway		12	7	2	21	-	-	-	-	7
Matrouh Total		**22,774**	**24,107**	**24,976**	**26,284**	**16,048**	**19,816**	**24,998**	**25,090**	**15,928**	**33,558**
Menoufia	World Bank	902	1,258	1,332	5,207	9,285	13,400	2,901	3,153	1,373	24,108
	USAID	21,014	21,979	11,230	11,907	8,485	9,346	11,168	11,276	10,322	3,653
	Kuwait Fund	725	-	1,159	-	379	241	-	1,426	1	1,888
	European Commission	2,273	3,895	7,350	7,978	975	5,609	3,299	5,983	2,279	1,536
	Arab Fund	741	262	92	1,675	4,931	392	1,910	3,162	3,188	1,534
	JICA	11	-	-	-	71	14	30	605	82	1,250
	FAO	4	4	12	2	1	-	-	-	-	457
	Italy	89	1,626	2,546	788	153	1,449	101	695	-	269
	Germany	1,095	986	1,814	1,267	1,025	1,590	1,389	566	850	253
	EIB	-	641	515	736	618	2,139	2,464	98	93	123
	DANIDA	68	132	109	197	171	168	135	77	-	88
	UNDP	11	13	21	22	32	17	3	-	-	58
	GAIN		-	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	40
	CIDA	94	24	50	58	43	30	113	229	226	25
	UN Women		-	-	-	5	7	6	-	0	21
	UNICEF	61	-	-	-	-	-	19	35	47	18
	Norway		12	7	2	21	-	-	-	-	7
Menoufia Total		**29,203**	**32,966**	**34,580**	**33,990**	**27,724**	**34,814**	**26,738**	**29,676**	**19,134**	**35,329**
Minya	World Bank	1,275	1,787	1,861	3,067	3,154	2,002	1,056	1,247	1,373	24,108

Table (C-11) Annual Disbursements by Geographical Location and Main Development Partners (USD Thousands)

Geographical Location	Development Partner	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Minya	USAID	26,640	30,660	23,615	29,970	28,586	26,003	14,476	12,658	15,203	8,054
	JICA	11	-	820	-	1,093	17	27	1,162	4,124	3,767
	CIDA	136	295	482	1,025	1,707	2,130	2,012	1,810	1,452	1,981
	Kuwait Fund	725	-	1,159	-	379	241	-	1,426	1	1,888
	European Commission	2,641	565	2,164	6,733	746	3,359	3,299	5,983	2,279	1,536
	Arab Fund	741	262	92	1,675	4,931	392	1,910	3,162	3,188	1,534
	Germany	752	614	1,348	947	683	1,079	1,432	566	977	991
	Italy	482	1,501	3,073	1,365	2,278	2,136	495	443	783	750
	FAO	4	4	12	2	1	-	-	-	-	457
	UNDP	16	19	213	209	295	695	3	-	-	333
	Switzerland	1,329	1,400	1,378	506	361	1,134	171	1,532	357	174
	UNICEF	105	73	418	62	383	333	147	277	222	174
	EIB	-	641	515	736	3,748	7,503	2,464	29,633	134	123
	DANIDA	68	132	109	222	171	168	135	77	-	88
	GAIN		-	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	40
	MDG trust fund		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
	UN Women		-	-	-	5	7	6	-	1	23
Minya Total		**40,145**	**41,675**	**47,508**	**53,718**	**51,002**	**49,033**	**32,090**	**70,366**	**38,124**	**46,056**
New Valley	World Bank	902	1,258	1,332	2,501	2,091	1,597	1,003	1,193	1,228	23,949
	USAID	16,010	18,054	11,230	11,383	8,473	9,346	11,168	11,276	10,278	3,653
	Kuwait Fund	725	-	370	-	379	-	-	1,185	1	1,888
	European Commission	672	425	865	6,665	681	2,603	3,299	5,983	2,279	1,536
	JICA	11	-	-	-	-	8	7	11	15	546
	FAO	138	4	12	2	1	-	117	98	3	443
	Germany	383	391	733	331	683	1,011	1,381	566	744	253
	UNDP	56	166	114	151	32	17	3	-	-	148
	Italy	89	202	1,950	140	139	1,148	79	55	113	147
	EIB	-	641	515	736	618	2,139	2,464	98	93	123
	DANIDA	68	132	109	197	171	168	135	77	-	88
	GAIN		-	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	40
	CIDA	94	24	39	51	43	17	26	56	50	25
	UN Women		-	-	-	5	7	6	-	0	21
	Arab Fund	741	262	92	43	610	13	1,189	914	119	11
	Norway		12	7	2	21	-	-	-	-	7
New Valley Total		**22,047**	**51,653**	**37,009**	**25,273**	**14,304**	**19,063**	**23,798**	**24,052**	**15,308**	**32,879**
North Sinai	World Bank	1,209	1,498	1,572	2,845	8,751	8,302	17,139	22,512	12,931	24,108
	USAID	16,010	18,054	11,230	11,383	8,473	9,346	11,168	11,276	10,278	3,653
	Kuwait Fund	2,799	414	2,108	-	379	680	46	1,427	1	1,888

Table (C-11) Annual Disbursements by Geographical Location and Main Development Partners (USD Thousands)

Geographical Location	Development Partner	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
North Sinai	WFP	694	-	202	286	1,037	1,014	966	439	-	1,843
	European Commission	665	423	854	6,657	631	2,603	3,299	5,983	2,279	1,536
	JICA	11	-	823	-	1,099	4	9	1,079	15	546
	FAO	4	4	12	2	1	-	-	-	-	443
	UNDP	126	141	148	357	374	333	3	-	-	296
	Germany	383	391	733	344	683	1,018	1,387	566	744	253
	EIB	-	641	515	736	618	2,139	2,464	98	93	123
	DANIDA	68	132	109	197	171	168	135	77	-	88
	GAIN		-	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	40
	Italy	125	202	1,950	104	122	1,164	117	55	-	36
	CIDA	94	24	50	58	43	34	117	229	226	25
	UN Women		-	-	-	5	7	6	-	0	21
	GEF		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
	Arab Fund	972	775	21,130	890	791	40	1,234	914	119	11
	Norway		12	7	2	21	-	-	-	-	7
North Sinai Total		**28,545**	**25,124**	**48,799**	**27,203**	**23,584**	**27,098**	**41,914**	**47,137**	**27,071**	**34,938**
Port-Said	World Bank	902	1,258	1,332	2,501	2,091	1,597	1,003	1,193	1,228	23,949
	USAID	16,010	18,054	11,316	11,483	8,737	10,191	12,097	16,069	11,664	3,988
	Kuwait Fund	725	-	370	-	379	-	-	1,185	1	1,888
	European Commission	636	404	839	6,649	593	2,603	3,299	5,983	2,279	1,536
	Arab Fund	972	775	534	1,850	5,112	419	1,910	3,162	3,188	1,534
	Italy	89	202	1,950	104	120	1,123	79	55	-	840
	JICA	11	-	820	-	1,093	4	9	1,074	15	546
	FAO	4	4	12	2	1	-	-	-	-	443
	Germany	596	391	1,087	725	683	1,017	1,383	566	744	253
	EIB	-	641	515	736	618	2,139	2,464	98	93	123
	DANIDA	68	132	109	197	171	168	135	77	-	88
	UNDP	769	342	481	320	285	661	3	-	-	63
	GAIN		-	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	40
	GEF		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
	UN Women		-	-	-	5	7	6	-	9	26
	CIDA	94	24	39	51	43	17	26	56	50	25
	Norway		12	7	2	21	-	-	-	-	7
	Switzerland	69	42	46	43	1	-	-	19	170	3
Port-Said Total		**23,051**	**24,427**	**26,541**	**27,653**	**20,299**	**20,101**	**25,077**	**31,621**	**19,697**	**35,382**
Qena	World Bank	1,505	1,820	1,894	3,350	3,570	2,002	1,056	1,247	1,373	24,108
	EIB	-	10,002	3,465	8,957	11,066	14,143	2,464	98	34,886	5,008
	USAID	17,767	20,047	12,836	11,723	8,747	9,410	11,168	11,456	10,290	3,653

Table (C-11) Annual Disbursements by Geographical Location and Main Development Partners (USD Thousands)

Geographical Location	Development Partner	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Qena	Kuwait Fund	725	-	1,159	-	379	241	-	1,426	1	1,888
	European Commission	4,549	2,512	5,404	7,340	631	4,862	3,299	5,983	2,279	1,536
	Arab Fund	741	262	92	1,675	4,931	392	1,910	3,162	3,188	1,534
	Germany	5,047	860	4,344	3,523	683	1,906	1,665	1,061	923	1,046
	CIDA	326	852	359	271	1,354	329	1,148	1,351	1,107	986
	JICA	11	-	820	-	1,093	4	13	1,150	165	732
	FAO	4	4	12	2	1	-	-	-	-	443
	UNDP	11	15	86	39	152	346	3	-	-	303
	UNICEF	195	124	378	128	530	532	200	273	363	298
	Italy	246	401	2,228	823	1,331	2,107	589	55	9	264
	DANIDA	272	224	209	222	171	168	135	77	-	88
	GAIN		-	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	40
	MDG trust fund		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
	UN Women		-	-	-	5	7	6	-	1	23
	Norway		12	7	2	21	-	-	-	-	7
Qena Total		**37,048**	**42,299**	**44,362**	**47,238**	**36,025**	**38,155**	**27,186**	**46,012**	**64,047**	**41,987**
Red Sea	European Commission	625	394	838	6,649	593	2,603	3,299	5,983	16,202	28,053
	World Bank	1,209	1,498	1,572	2,845	2,451	2,002	1,056	1,246	1,372	24,107
	Arab Fund	741	262	92	1,675	4,931	392	1,910	3,162	3,188	15,292
	USAID	19,263	24,290	14,115	26,991	8,476	9,345	11,168	11,276	10,278	3,653
	JICA	100	86	22	92	110	8	433	62,415	18,295	1,948
	Kuwait Fund	725	-	370	-	379	-	-	1,185	1	1,888
	WFP		-	39	277	1,027	1,014	966	95	-	782
	FAO	4	50	111	2	1	-	-	-	-	443
	USDOL		-	-	-	-	-	-	272	275	390
	UNDP	11	14	29	39	54	172	3	-	-	296
	Germany	383	391	733	331	683	1,011	1,381	566	744	253
	EIB	-	641	515	736	618	2,139	2,464	98	93	123
	DANIDA	68	132	109	197	171	168	135	77	-	88
	GAIN		-	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	40
	Italy	89	202	2,420	1,159	488	1,607	124	93	714	36
	CIDA	94	24	50	58	43	34	117	213	197	25
	UN Women		-	-	-	5	7	6	-	0	21
	Norway		12	7	2	21	-	-	-	-	7
Red Sea Total		**39,456**	**30,111**	**28,991**	**44,181**	**32,503**	**20,747**	**25,743**	**88,819**	**51,761**	**77,446**
Sharkia	World Bank	1,821	2,153	2,227	4,133	3,671	3,052	1,619	1,891	3,623	24,108
	USAID	16,913	18,990	11,587	11,468	8,473	9,346	11,168	11,276	10,352	3,653
	Kuwait Fund	725	-	1,159	-	379	241	-	1,426	1	1,888

Table (C-11) Annual Disbursements by Geographical Location and Main Development Partners (USD Thousands)

Geographical Location	Development Partner	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Sharkia	European Commission	2,866	693	2,355	6,860	1,475	3,359	3,299	5,983	7,048	1,536
	Arab Fund	972	775	534	1,850	5,112	419	1,910	3,162	3,188	1,534
	JICA	11	-	-	-	182	635	20	1,656	626	1,344
	FAO	4	4	12	2	1	-	-	-	-	464
	Italy	89	202	2,540	136	1,198	4,033	259	100	-	269
	Germany	1,095	858	1,618	1,189	858	1,248	1,383	566	744	253
	EIB	-	641	515	736	618	2,139	2,464	98	93	123
	DANIDA	68	132	121	207	171	168	135	77	-	88
	UN Women		-	-	-	5	7	6	-	0	66
	UNDP	11	27	21	22	32	17	3	-	-	58
	GAIN		-	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	40
	UNICEF	61	-	-	-	-	-	19	35	47	30
	CIDA	94	24	50	58	43	30	113	267	273	25
	Norway		12	7	2	21	-	-	-	-	7
	Switzerland	44	-	-	26	42	17	317	37	355	3
Sharkia Total		**27,072**	**26,642**	**29,978**	**33,003**	**38,342**	**34,189**	**26,413**	**28,799**	**26,633**	**35,487**
South Sinai	World Bank	1,209	1,498	1,572	2,845	2,451	1,997	1,003	1,193	1,228	23,949
	USAID	16,010	18,054	11,230	11,383	8,473	9,346	11,168	11,276	10,278	3,653
	Kuwait Fund	725	-	1,204	-	379	672	46	1,426	1	1,888
	European Commission	3,408	4,181	2,071	6,671	1,883	21,305	39,224	10,016	17,525	1,536
	WFP	297	-	108	277	332	-	-	204	-	1,227
	UNDP	53	88	173	58	502	475	3	-	-	569
	JICA	11	-	820	-	1,093	4	9	1,074	15	546
	FAO	4	50	111	2	1	-	-	-	-	443
	Germany	383	391	733	331	683	1,011	1,381	566	744	253
	EIB	-	641	515	736	618	2,139	2,464	98	93	123
	DANIDA	68	132	109	197	171	168	135	77	-	88
	GAIN		-	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	40
	Italy	89	202	2,485	1,207	550	1,584	79	55	-	36
	CIDA	94	24	39	51	43	17	26	41	22	25
	UN Women		-	-	-	5	7	6	-	0	21
	GEF		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
	Arab Fund	972	775	21,130	890	791	40	1,234	914	119	11
	Norway		12	7	2	21	-	-	-	-	7
	Switzerland	44	58	48	39	6	90	-	200	170	3
South Sinai Total		**26,167**	**28,219**	**49,493**	**27,817**	**18,349**	**39,100**	**59,461**	**29,279**	**30,453**	**34,436**
Suez	World Bank	1,132	1,258	1,332	2,501	2,091	1,597	1,003	1,193	1,228	23,949
	USAID	16,010	18,054	11,316	11,483	8,737	10,191	12,097	16,069	11,664	3,988

Table (C-11) Annual Disbursements by Geographical Location and Main Development Partners (USD Thousands)

Geographical Location	Development Partner	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Suez	Kuwait Fund	725	-	370	-	379	-	-	1,185	1	1,888
	European Commission	1,289	2,035	4,016	7,272	593	4,106	3,299	5,983	2,279	1,536
	JICA	145	130	853	-	1,093	4	9	1,074	15	546
	Germany	5,147	12,905	20,825	10,188	801	34,004	44,046	14,688	2,645	482
	FAO	4	4	12	2	1	-	-	-	-	443
	EIB	-	641	515	736	618	52,375	2,464	98	93	123
	Italy	89	202	1,950	104	120	1,123	79	55	-	97
	DANIDA	3,216	2,031	15,513	1,693	1,950	352	502	77	-	88
	UNDP	11	13	21	22	32	17	3	-	-	58
	GAIN		-	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	40
	UN Women		-	-	-	5	7	6	-	9	28
	CIDA	94	24	39	51	43	17	26	41	22	25
	GEF		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
	Arab Fund	972	775	534	218	791	40	1,189	914	119	11
	Norway		12	7	2	21	-	-	-	-	7
Suez Total		**30,977**	**40,446**	**64,577**	**39,758**	**17,624**	**103,990**	**67,632**	**49,876**	**18,461**	**33,330**
Suhag	World Bank	1,675	4,620	4,694	8,857	19,265	17,300	6,431	6,449	1,373	24,108
	EIB	-	10,002	3,465	8,957	11,066	14,143	2,464	98	34,886	5,008
	USAID	22,610	23,790	12,522	12,162	8,760	9,410	11,168	11,516	10,294	3,653
	CIDA	326	852	359	271	1,368	406	1,226	1,447	1,401	2,264
	Germany	12,164	7,738	4,304	766	683	15,154	19,259	11,498	8,718	2,254
	Kuwait Fund	725	-	1,159	-	379	241	-	1,426	1	1,888
	European Commission	5,253	4,182	8,599	7,972	669	6,366	3,299	5,983	2,279	1,536
	Arab Fund	741	262	92	1,675	4,931	392	1,910	3,162	3,188	1,534
	JICA	11	-	820	-	1,093	8	16	1,153	165	732
	FAO	4	4	12	2	1	-	-	-	-	443
	USDOL		-	-	-	-	-	-	272	275	390
	UNICEF	268	109	389	113	492	487	212	370	424	382
	Italy	125	298	2,751	801	2,410	2,378	807	100	104	327
	UNDP	11	15	86	39	152	346	3	-	-	303
	DANIDA	68	224	209	222	171	168	135	77	-	88
	GAIN		-	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	40
	UN Women		-	-	-	5	7	6	-	0	21
	Norway		12	7	2	21	-	-	-	-	7
Suhag Total		**47,129**	**55,741**	**50,265**	**47,285**	**57,366**	**73,443**	**51,743**	**48,188**	**64,276**	**44,978**
Grand Total		**1,582,834**	**1,515,763**	**1,484,600**	**1,732,509**	**2,234,255**	**1,496,374**	**2,341,611**	**1,987,822**	**2,729,402**	**2,231,016**

Source: DECODE, Ministry of Planning and International Co-operation, 2010.

Table (C-12) Annual Disbursements by Type of Assistance and Main Economic Sectors (USD Thousands)

Type of Assistance	Economic Sector	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Emergency and Relief Assistance	HEALTH		-	-	297	-	-	-	-	-	14
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	EDUCATION		-	-	494	-	-	-	-	-	-
	EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE	1,293	1,851	1,933	1,186	31	23	24	37	19	-
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY		-	-	-	31	23	24	37	19	-
Emergency and Relief Assistance Total		**1,293**	**1,851**	**1,933**	**1,977**	**63**	**47**	**48**	**74**	**38**	**18**
Food Aid	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	1,227	-	349	840	1,791	1,145	1,091	356	88	2,503
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	4,986	-	925	-	-	-	-	489	-	1,481
	HEALTH		-	795	1,191	3,735	915	-	-	315	1,150
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	315	218
	EDUCATION		-	-	-	2,032	2,963	3,223	93	88	133
	FORESTRY	487	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	AGRICULTURE	4,924	-	-	-	1,801	2,626	2,503	-	-	-
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY		-	-	-	31	23	24	37	19	-
	EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE		-	-	-	31	23	24	37	19	-
Food Aid Total		**11,624**	**-**	**2,069**	**2,031**	**9,421**	**7,695**	**6,865**	**1,011**	**843**	**5,485**
Investment Project Assistance incl. TC component	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	56,255	52,187	41,500	25,333	14,951	31,270	12,270	99,117	46,529	53,524
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	99,568	97,016	81,620	106,240	84,705	82,350	22,204	22,456	55,734	43,875
	AGRICULTURE	26,266	17,085	29,536	32,251	36,059	55,077	47,960	40,386	34,598	7,410
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	16,380	11,379	8,901	10,671	27,165	27,420	46,056	14,498	17,529	2,985
	TRADE		-	517	1,862	4,560	7,767	8,895	30,893	9,189	2,704
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	29	-	-	59	715	5,797	29	2,686	1,575	778
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	12,284	11,763	1,094	1,106	9	-	-	-	-	693
	INDUSTRY	4,666	220	8,058	32,873	776	16,894	26,953	21,095	221	319
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	11,226	11,958	1,950	245	2,460	17,069	34,424	4,524	6,270	156
	EDUCATION	41,678	20,675	40,634	19,900	20,860	31,718	15,934	14,513	2,989	137
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	6,341	3,041	5,556	5,079	1,090	3,032	461,544	1,557	542	126
	FISHING		-	-	-	173	-	-	628	696	-
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOURISM	8,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	COMMUNICATIONS	16,207	39,947	6,364	333	29,812	12,980	3,023	-	-	-
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	8,902	125	520	263	34,300	35,059	87,603	116,087	62,926	-
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	1	287	700	995	1,165	1,880	2,118	42	-	-
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	61	-	51	45	9	13	-	5	-	-
	HEALTH	9,749	15,048	23,098	10,759	2,743	11,578	4,710	12,686	2,802	-
Investment Project Assistance incl. TC component Total		**318,043**	**280,731**	**250,099**	**248,013**	**261,551**	**339,906**	**773,723**	**381,173**	**241,601**	**112,706**

Table (C-12) Annual Disbursements by Type of Assistance and Main Economic Sectors (USD Thousands)

Type of Assistance	Economic Sector	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Investment Project Assistance not incl. TC component	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	21,147	60,047	195,559	164,962	576,577	368,400	488,827	638,616	877,541	664,006
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	45,314	8,363	12,484	22,824	350,775	693	17,406	30,011	11,496	58,778
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	44,236	26,623	44,270	21,910	75,219	18,362	15,858	34,329	57,687	37,614
	AGRICULTURE	37,285	98,771	82,052	63,028	72,569	79,297	58,210	25,121	18,240	32,433
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	1,672	184	110	9	1	2,903	11	-	31,011	27,452
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	4,275	3,523	7,025	7,671	4,834	4,506	3,661	20,537	17,057	21,150
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	4,790	1,354	5,690	1,473	52	1,586	17,161	5,542	14,307	16,281
	EDUCATION	20,400	6,534	38,935	19,198	8,600	6,527	5,565	17,273	11,804	11,181
	HEALTH	3,626	2,496	10,336	17,792	26,171	35,916	5,675	26,352	17,099	11,166
	INDUSTRY	58,541	138,031	165,647	435,813	51,020	59,674	94,250	53,343	2,506	3,315
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	682	69	338	698	229	327	393	1,131	685	593
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	234	346	515	488	530	-	608	814	530	591
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	53,734	7,300	33,734	52,202	35,397	26,930	31,218	54,940	291	196
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	480	1,852	1,872	1,487	4,440	99	242	29	62	101
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	774	104	36	170	-	335	400	355	318	90
	TOURISM	14,000	-	32,000	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	4,908	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment Project Assistance not incl. TC component Total		**316,098**	**355,597**	**680,605**	**817,726**	**1,206,413**	**605,557**	**739,485**	**908,394**	**1,060,635**	**884,949**
Programme/Budgetary Aid or BOP Support	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	246,345	117,769	41,015	3,042	74,334	6,229	93,213	328	614,423	591,798
	TRADE		-	66,660	4,266	139,238	8,525	183,315	657	228,777	55,728
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES		-	-	-	-	-	-	17,710	31,798	50,000
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,840	25,191
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES		1,368	2,433	2,217	879	1,360	350	106	907	5,201
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	16,333	31,625	15,407	79,501	919	942	683	85	498	725
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY		-	-	151	-	152	553	-	68	250
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	137
	EDUCATION		-	1,837	617	3,299	738	541	77,079	82,349	100
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS		-	-	144	74	100	-	-	26	26
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT		-	-	-	-	-	18,794	446	467	-
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		-	89	22	-	65	-	142	-	-
	INDUSTRY		310	6,788	7,213	3,377	7,974	9,380	-	-	-
	TOURISM		-	-	-	12,557	67	-	-	-	-
	COMMUNICATIONS		5,312	1,994	1,757	-	-	-	-	-	-
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION		307	3,146	3,927	769	2,523	22,095	59,064	13,005	-
	AGRICULTURE		2,848	1,069	1,220	-	540	604	2,471	977	-
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE		-	-	-	12,396	-	-	-	-	-

Table (C-12) Annual Disbursements by Type of Assistance and Main Economic Sectors (USD Thousands)

Type of Assistance	Economic Sector	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Support	HEALTH		-	408	427	355	37,698	99	59,398	27,048	-
Programme/Budgetary Aid or BOP Support Total		**262,678**	**159,539**	**140,848**	**104,502**	**248,197**	**66,913**	**329,626**	**217,486**	**1,020,182**	**729,155**
Technical Cooperation	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	67,470	51,517	46,615	39,484	64,311	39,048	24,434	16,144	12,371	201,823
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	6,999	8,593	15,229	13,031	50,265	36,310	74,907	56,285	66,152	69,192
	EDUCATION	15,581	16,615	33,551	24,782	39,931	97,587	94,797	79,451	81,680	50,316
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	1,557	1,948	3,658	15,700	37,926	15,215	6,099	21,577	12,782	22,356
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	13,661	11,577	10,630	34,429	32,279	31,526	27,371	30,728	33,304	21,248
	AGRICULTURE	124,312	159,899	69,083	69,959	60,896	36,000	53,206	53,677	28,807	21,067
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	34,898	36,601	31,119	33,200	57,877	31,381	33,900	76,221	27,779	11,487
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	129,835	114,962	33,737	8,440	8,763	15,238	24,250	23,615	11,366	10,489
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	8,382	8,016	6,868	5,747	4,553	8,700	1,684	6,364	2,107	9,592
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	25,338	32,782	20,690	19,323	33,004	17,991	29,528	16,707	10,092	8,503
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	5,253	1,610	1,691	15	1,363	3,075	1,789	2,379	3,623	7,129
	INDUSTRY	86,022	92,948	69,171	200,275	42,971	75,775	65,447	47,596	29,396	6,708
	HEALTH	41,708	40,897	35,467	14,338	16,086	14,730	5,336	7,405	3,879	6,074
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT	47	79	233	-	861	365	314	290	1,284	2,657
	TRADE	137,400	138,144	72,312	75,600	43,929	37,729	46,256	38,580	14,815	1,925
	COMMUNICATIONS	8,605	10,770	5,315	3,170	8,616	6,646	1,331	694	-	1,157
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	42	1,462	1,571	1,309	1,936	1,711	237	2,362	2,202	775
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	122	114	97	214	137	198	411	503	566	356
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	30	79	272	172	389	719	1,592	1,178	446	348
	EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	263
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED	107	85	143	235	1,480	1,205	154	226	169	94
	CONSTRUCTION	1,310	765	1,187	-	524	-	-	-	-	-
	FISHING		68	404	-	360	-	-	-	-	-
	MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINING	30	101	40	73	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOURISM	185	303	162	83	157	6,241	51	27	236	-
	FORESTRY		65	138	-	-	-	38	13	47	-
Technical Cooperation Total		**708,893**	**730,000**	**459,383**	**559,579**	**508,614**	**477,390**	**493,132**	**482,025**	**343,100**	**453,558**
Grand Total		**1,618,629**	**1,527,718**	**1,534,938**	**1,733,829**	**2,234,259**	**1,497,507**	**2,342,879**	**1,990,163**	**2,666,399**	**2,185,871**

Source: DECODE, Ministry of Planning and International Co-operation, 2010.

Table (C-13) Annual Disbursements by Economic Sectors and Main Development Partners (USD Thousands)

Economic Sector	Development Partner	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
ACTION RELATING TO DEBT	Italy		79	-	-	329	365	19,108	736	1,669	1,995
	UNDP	47	-	233	-	532	-	-	-	397	880
ACTION RELATING TO DEBT Total		**47**	**79**	**233**	**-**	**861**	**365**	**19,108**	**736**	**2,065**	**2,875**
ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	CIDA	234	412	627	814	868	224	845	1,107	698	742
	UNDP	42	15	-	-	197	-	-	-	-	623
ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS Total		**276**	**1,808**	**2,086**	**1,797**	**2,466**	**1,711**	**845**	**3,176**	**2,732**	**1,365**
AGRICULTURE	FAO	338	559	628	307	268	68	193	450	627	12,508
	JICA		1,196	1,186	-	669	715	-	679	15,871	12,112
	World Bank	9,700	37,400	37,400	30,100	28,953	32,640	18,975	24,027	13,544	11,562
	Kuwait Fund	2,074	414	900	-	-	6	-	-	-	11,086
	Germany	18,737	12,890	18,801	7,704	20,054	28,012	29,285	23,787	24,847	6,923
	USAID	117,173	153,011	59,131	64,287	37,348	32,757	53,236	48,245	18,537	2,738
	Italy	208	3,036	1,080	3,131	4,543	15,431	1,475	5,375	277	2,060
	DANIDA		571	-	50	-	-	-	694	-	794
	Switzerland	1,282	1,579	1,677	77	60	352	920	157	-	680
	MDG trust fund		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	245
	SIDA		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	201	201
AGRICULTURE Total		**192,787**	**278,603**	**181,740**	**166,458**	**171,326**	**173,541**	**162,482**	**121,655**	**82,622**	**60,910**
BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	World Bank		-	-	-	-	-	11	6	526,400	576,127
	USAID	125,376	112,019	66,535	9,150	75,989	17,422	111,228	23,223	125,606	37,887
	JICA		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,925
	Germany	12,164	11,663	847	31	-	12,007	18,833	738	6,464	1,498
	Switzerland	477	1,062	673	67	15	3	-	-	4,600	369
	Italy	699	1,356	410	1,682	1,984	2,147	1,883	3	-	64
	UN Women		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES Total		**389,078**	**244,873**	**76,812**	**11,737**	**85,557**	**41,440**	**151,898**	**28,467**	**663,071**	**629,896**
BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	World Bank		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71,150
	USAID	21,681	17,520	20,837	18,910	16,031	18,380	30,371	32,104	39,327	5,863
	Switzerland		-	-	-	-	-	-	505	1,000	1,200
	UNDP	41	7	513	472	143	212	78	-	-	915
	CIDA		-	11	557	1,003	1,247	1,137	1,459	1,367	525
BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES Total		**29,614**	**36,592**	**28,414**	**27,989**	**39,003**	**24,377**	**35,308**	**54,997**	**58,947**	**79,653**
COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	WFP	4,986	-	925	-	-	-	-	489	-	1,481
	Netherlands		-	-	-	208	156	718	1,015	297	348
COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE Total		**9,953**	**79**	**51,197**	**172**	**12,784**	**719**	**1,592**	**1,666**	**446**	**1,829**
COMMUNICATIONS	DANIDA	20	6	19	15	20	-	-	694	-	794
	UNDP	442	33	776	1,246	2,054	2,811	-	-	-	362
COMMUNICATIONS Total		**24,812**	**56,029**	**13,674**	**5,260**	**38,428**	**19,626**	**4,355**	**694**	**-**	**1,157**

Table (C-13) Annual Disbursements by Economic Sectors and Main Development Partners (USD Thousands)

Economic Sector	Development Partner	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
EDUCATION	USAID	10,353	14,061	20,093	17,562	25,326	63,664	86,818	72,768	93,160	36,210
	CIDA		1,887	459	474	3,159	596	4,820	6,273	6,934	6,373
	JICA		-	828	-	946	-	-	669	1,737	5,745
	UNDP		-	10	64	8	-	-	-	-	5,210
	Germany	13,076	3,855	11,228	9,558	1,397	3,989	661	1,162	631	3,080
	World Bank	11,260	16,344	18,344	22,082	25,864	25,911	16,620	19,150	8,700	2,850
	USDOL		-	-	-	-	-	-	544	518	780
	Italy	105	245	2,405	696	3,846	888	852	134	-	588
	KOICA		-	-	709	740	243	1,926	1,769	1,544	500
	UNICEF	959	442	1,625	403	661	941	312	925	569	382
	Japan	285	157	14	236	-	84	398	661	22	104
	UN Women		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
EDUCATION Total		**77,659**	**43,825**	**114,957**	**64,991**	**74,721**	**139,533**	**120,060**	**188,408**	**178,911**	**61,866**
EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE	UNDP		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	263
EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE Total		**1,293**	**1,851**	**1,933**	**1,186**	**63**	**47**	**48**	**74**	**38**	**263**
ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	ADB	380	80	791	-	-	-	61,600	82,194	150,355	183,803
	World Bank		-	-	-	371	15	19,310	22,669	70,200	166,548
	Kuwait Fund	9,145	8,026	7,823	-	7,908	47,134	11,337	73,353	66,390	125,290
	Arab Fund	1,383	11,474	52,197	113,846	92,222	109,654	58,290	70,325	152,828	91,392
	EIB		36,583	107,233	27,816	453,708	163,228	286,559	353,192	376,554	71,938
	JICA		65	101	92	1,008	-	664	93,367	117,802	67,314
	European Commission		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,923	39,776
	OPEC Fund		-	-	-	4,076	12,758	8,135	7,849	23,285	19,536
	Germany	25,596	20,063	22,409	18,532	-	46,256	55,581	39,829	17,810	10,958
	DANIDA	6,043	3,573	15,874	1,895	2,498	345	479	694	-	794
	MDG trust fund		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	377
	UNDP	1,105	690	448	111	757	352	-	-	-	117
ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY Total		**85,784**	**120,250**	**243,928**	**196,042**	**596,081**	**408,370**	**502,781**	**744,097**	**989,918**	**777,842**
GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	USAID	7,057	6,731	10,852	9,248	11,662	15,985	30,869	47,195	41,475	34,198
	UNDP	421	367	1,996	1,449	2,159	12,422	230	-	-	30,922
	Japan	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,398
	UNICEF		79	75	65	81	55	28	180	130	726
	CIDA	742	330	1,024	731	2,030	2,206	953	2,138	698	520
	World Bank		-	-	-	-	224	176	248	104	492
	Switzerland	54	443	350	33	69	39	-	-	37	482
	UN Women	61	96	-	30	105	83	70	-	68	440
	Netherlands	112	54	200	477	414	2,532	3,134	2,348	1,860	352
	SIDA	18	-	-	-	-	719	899	-	-	300
	Norway		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	178
	Italy	184	152	137	458	854	1,089	525	19	59	153
GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY Total		**14,022**	**11,703**	**21,123**	**18,958**	**51,646**	**39,869**	**537,444**	**59,047**	**67,484**	**70,161**

Table (C-13) Annual Disbursements by Economic Sectors and Main Development Partners (USD Thousands)

Economic Sector	Development Partner	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
HEALTH	Kuwait Fund		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,086
	Italy	394	650	5,512	4,127	6,220	2,090	99	-	629	2,343
	UNDP		-	265	-	501	732	-	-	-	1,550
	JICA	1,473	-	-	-	-	155	117	804	1,242	1,334
	GAIN		-	-	-	-	-	-	1,367	-	1,076
	UNICEF	1,120	530	8,247	746	9,432	3,973	302	588	962	578
	UN Women		-	-	-	5	13	13	-	-	150
	USAID	39,003	36,210	14,775	5,607	2,650	1,038	990	15,343	27,180	122
	SIDA	271	-	-	-	-	638	727	-	86	86
	Japan	23	-	3,280	109	-	-	85	1,208	408	80
HEALTH Total		**55,143**	**58,441**	**70,104**	**44,804**	**49,089**	**100,837**	**15,820**	**105,841**	**51,143**	**18,405**
INDUSTRY	USAID	74,393	85,970	61,235	67,409	38,998	34,914	53,711	43,696	24,949	3,553
	EIB		12,637	8,367	396,279	35,740	51,569	32,469	2,658	2,506	3,315
	CIDA	2,755	2,011	2,012	1,553	2,039	1,652	1,351	1,125	1,675	1,953
	JICA	3,824	-	10,879	-	13,126	-	111	13,131	373	507
	UNDP		2	49	154	107	159	-	-	-	401
	Italy	1,325	1,186	7,254	7,775	3,377	36,598	9,380	-	753	288
	UN Women		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	225
	Arab Fund	55,661	2,704	2,973	2,648	2,393	1,128	-	429	584	98
INDUSTRY Total		**149,229**	**231,509**	**249,665**	**676,174**	**98,144**	**160,317**	**196,031**	**122,034**	**32,123**	**10,341**
MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	Arab Fund		-	-	-	-	-	-	186	-	175,970
	UNDP	1,337	788	1,190	6,591	1,933	12,357	-	-	-	17,915
	EIB	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,917	-	724	10,607
	JICA	2,681	3,564	3,804	-	2,986	1,720	43	1,226	821	7,909
	USAID	66,329	64,366	41,068	91,462	4,479	2,843	5,704	7,424	2,545	2,985
	Germany	2,352	2,991	3,864	2,882	33,488	5,369	6,175	5,398	3,133	1,935
	World Bank	11,500	4,700	4,700	7,300	20,072	3,582	3,530	3,296	2,088	1,735
	Italy	848	3,217	938	6,229	3,486	3,976	3,278	4,868	2,179	1,091
	UN Women		-	-	-	60	83	70	100	506	854
	Netherlands	4,374	1,162	843	268	139	-	469	1,163	974	350
	CIDA	3,600	2,753	2,963	3,264	2,080	1,706	1,595	1,281	702	192
	GEF		-	194	211	-	-	-	-	-	185
	MDG trust fund		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86
MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING Total		**104,973**	**95,876**	**76,614**	**131,129**	**92,446**	**68,997**	**88,333**	**36,270**	**44,705**	**221,814**
OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	UNDP	233	418	157	5,897	188	8,345	28	-	397	15,516
	JICA		-	-	-	64	251	-	760	1,620	6,196
	WFP	1,227	-	349	840	1,951	1,379	1,314	263	-	2,371
	European Commission		-	-	-	774	6,165	136	3,668	7,936	1,740
	Italy		1,492	3,514	3,130	1,526	2,085	552	4,406	374	1,131
	Germany	4,708	-	7,786	8,900	31,574	806	2,256	2,792	1,074	1,107

Table (C-13) Annual Disbursements by Economic Sectors and Main Development Partners (USD Thousands)

Economic Sector	Development Partner	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
SERVICES	UNICEF	223	257	360	184	222	203	260	278	324	909
	USDOL		-	-	-	-	-	-	544	958	780
	CIDA	42	531	650	1,438	1,194	1,242	851	1,261	490	458
	Switzerland	1,755	1,257	2,008	1,467	294	1,413	209	1,832	847	404
	Arab Fund	12,428	-	157	-	13,993	207	14,876	287	786	221
	UN Women		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	202
OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES Total		**56,547**	**10,615**	**40,175**	**71,017**	**76,709**	**50,446**	**38,787**	**79,665**	**15,643**	**31,034**
POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	USAID	20,900	22,342	10,980	34,529	31,716	29,151	25,079	26,897	30,176	20,936
	Italy		-	89	22	392	138	412	215	-	763
	UN Women		-	-	-	5	13	13	-	-	150
	CIDA	70	69	90	126	83	74	98	3	62	101
	UNICEF		27	70	70	209	118	428	666	630	95
POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH Total		**26,425**	**25,191**	**13,686**	**37,043**	**36,727**	**31,690**	**27,613**	**30,899**	**33,367**	**22,046**
SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	UNICEF		33	37	60	95	184	411	398	464	356
	CIDA	648	-	4	167	-	335	400	355	318	90
	UN Women		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	26
SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS Total		**957**	**218**	**184**	**573**	**219**	**645**	**811**	**863**	**910**	**473**
TRADE	USAID	136,920	137,446	138,971	71,622	175,228	42,546	237,257	68,749	252,352	59,678
	JICA	426	697	374	-	374	863	-	416	330	678
TRADE Total		**137,400**	**138,144**	**139,489**	**81,728**	**187,728**	**54,022**	**238,466**	**70,130**	**252,781**	**60,356**
TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	JICA	4,113	1,599	1,655	-	663	611	4	5,313	9,550	32,568
	European Commission		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,884	26,517
	AFD		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,195
	Arab Fund		-	-	868	366	2,055	17,256	24,693	3,224	14,637
	Italy		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	2,121
	UNDP		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
TRANSPORT AND STORAGE Total		**59,469**	**10,098**	**14,696**	**23,102**	**386,438**	**38,828**	**106,798**	**148,477**	**97,884**	**91,098**
UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED	CIDA		26	45	130	135	89	95	117	67	60
	UNICEF	107	59	64	105	167	322	11	25	22	33
UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED Total		**107**	**85**	**143**	**235**	**1,480**	**1,205**	**154**	**226**	**169**	**94**
WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	USAID	94,122	111,158	89,506	96,968	97,456	85,636	10,728	8,834	31,253	37,233
	Arab Fund	4,475	3,308	883	16,618	43,214	3,962	7,379	22,493	33,513	18,209
	Germany	10,349	8,702	7,658	7,572	29,751	18,233	14,309	15,719	20,666	17,992
	Kuwait Fund	6,206	5,424	1,130	-	-	841	-	-	-	8,447
	World Bank		-	-	-	-	12	88	124	52	7,246
	Switzerland	1,525	2,706	3,913	3,132	663	4,612	-	8,404	2,000	2,030

Table (C-13) Annual Disbursements by Economic Sectors and Main Development Partners (USD Thousands)

Economic Sector	Development Partner	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	Italy	89	351	3,144	4,546	837	3,127	1,589	3,456	207	664
	JICA	1,473	-	-	-	-	375	4,499	595	12,279	575
	MDG trust fund		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	254
	UNICEF	642	90	447	15	1,767	1,326	17	-	382	132
	KOICA		-	-	-	-	-	875	911	609	105
	UNDP	758	350	596	498	353	817	-	-	-	89
WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION Total		**178,702**	**160,548**	**160,155**	**165,277**	**218,570**	**134,616**	**94,056**	**192,071**	**154,205**	**92,976**
Grand Total		**1,618,688**	**1,527,718**	**1,534,937**	**1,733,829**	**2,234,259**	**1,497,507**	**2,342,879**	**1,990,163**	**2,730,140**	**2,236,454**

Source: DECODE, Ministry of Planning and International Co-operation, 2010.

Table (C-14) Annual Disbursements by Type of Assistance and Main Targeted Geographical Locations (USD Thousands)

Type of Assistance	Geographical Location	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Emergency and Relief Assistance	Suhag		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
	Assyout		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
	Qena		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Emergency and Relief Assistance Total		**1,293**	**1,851**	**1,933**	**1,977**	**63**	**47**	**48**	**74**	**38**	**18**
Food Aid	North Sinai	894	-	202	286	919	842	802	401	-	1,843
	South Sinai	498	-	108	277	332	-	-	204	-	1,227
	Red Sea	200	-	39	277	909	842	802	104	44	849
	Beni-Suef	200	-	132	199	1,200	994	802	46	359	440
	Minya	200	-	132	199	1,200	994	802	-	315	374
	Suhag	200	-	132	199	1,200	994	802	46	44	222
	Assyout	200	-	132	199	1,200	994	802	46	44	222
	Fayoum	200	-	132	199	1,200	994	1,202	-	-	155
	Qena	200	-	132	198	622	152	-	-	-	155
Food Aid Total		**11,624**	**-**	**2,069**	**2,031**	**9,421**	**7,695**	**6,865**	**1,011**	**843**	**5,485**
Investment Project Assistance incl. TC component	Alexandria	31,383	56,719	35,669	26,976	28,471	29,789	6,758	36,157	30,652	48,783
	Kafr-El Sheikh	11,222	8,968	9,905	9,183	3,679	12,334	8,074	11,782	9,450	12,506
	Dakhalia	27,248	22,822	14,302	11,860	8,780	11,772	6,069	9,913	7,846	6,548
	Aswan	26,409	19,303	15,965	10,594	7,295	9,692	5,830	3,604	4,188	5,290
	Luxor	21,182	17,292	13,622	9,334	6,658	9,524	4,749	3,212	4,056	5,275
	Minya	12,550	12,376	13,790	18,869	19,291	19,246	6,970	3,796	5,072	3,756
	Beni-Suef	12,483	11,652	14,130	19,056	19,514	18,799	6,993	3,524	5,072	3,710
	Fayoum	11,885	11,720	14,107	18,931	19,761	21,600	7,922	5,761	6,043	3,710
	Central Government	3,035	3,009	3,198	2,584	7,923	6,229	475,653	14,266	4,603	3,050
	Cairo	23,706	6,104	4,715	4,521	31,255	33,744	75,228	100,983	54,261	2,921
	Assyout	14,882	11,710	6,923	4,316	4,317	17,584	20,669	12,530	8,423	2,076
	Suhag	18,825	16,726	16,842	8,804	14,057	26,917	23,587	15,225	8,463	2,076
	Giza	5,185	4,379	7,239	28,626	10,969	4,652	4,413	3,311	2,131	1,711
	Red Sea	4,067	3,953	3,066	3,749	3,099	4,638	4,314	63,857	18,935	1,642
	Damietta	5,901	4,245	4,575	5,798	4,571	7,124	5,425	8,417	9,209	1,268
	Behera	13,111	7,528	8,430	7,161	19,956	9,563	8,905	5,383	8,748	1,199
	Ismailia	11,486	5,874	4,931	3,813	4,080	7,796	4,148	2,983	1,240	933
	Menoufia	5,194	6,687	8,268	4,594	3,352	6,937	4,111	2,988	1,240	933
	Sharkia	6,318	4,562	4,789	6,104	4,978	8,994	4,768	3,642	7,999	933
	Gharbia	5,945	4,133	4,326	3,788	3,404	5,428	4,158	2,991	5,749	933
	Kalyoubia	6,264	4,221	4,475	6,024	4,620	6,431	4,473	3,622	3,246	933
	Suez	7,463	7,204	12,898	7,802	4,764	6,656	5,241	13,067	2,314	596
	Port-Said	3,872	3,791	3,020	3,586	3,074	5,278	4,819	7,182	2,314	596
	Qena	7,755	6,747	7,661	7,171	4,397	6,939	4,307	8,685	1,127	276
	South Sinai	6,284	7,220	4,056	3,677	4,188	22,027	37,301	6,139	15,107	261
	North Sinai	6,439	4,062	3,174	3,924	9,222	10,812	20,751	23,236	12,256	261
	Matrouh	4,027	3,912	3,058	3,662	3,011	4,639	4,059	2,401	929	261
	New Valley	3,898	3,807	2,951	3,504	2,867	4,754	4,030	2,515	929	261
Investment Project Assistance incl. TC component Total		**318,018**	**280,728**	**250,082**	**248,012**	**261,551**	**339,899**	**773,726**	**381,172**	**241,602**	**112,703**

Table (C-14) Annual Disbursements by Type of Assistance and Main Targeted Geographical Locations (USD Thousands)

Type of Assistance	Geographical Location	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Investment Project Assistance not incl. TC component	Cairo	42,790	62,784	67,162	138,511	88,582	95,066	79,175	131,700	165,464	202,050
	Giza	3,921	4,767	15,516	8,106	8,110	7,196	81,465	113,514	172,119	185,248
	Alexandria	60,794	8,680	33,876	30,185	128,326	110,069	215,532	139,812	337,610	150,986
	Central Government	8,091	74,030	78,705	392,396	392,337	30,317	50,847	99,890	11,665	57,874
	Ismailia	3,979	4,686	13,657	8,511	8,604	4,159	7,300	7,747	47,743	47,351
	Red Sea	17,535	3,971	11,702	7,017	19,435	3,873	7,289	6,441	18,461	46,035
	Damietta	3,748	3,971	12,131	6,684	332,585	34,688	57,741	96,297	16,088	32,037
	Aswan	4,658	4,636	15,762	27,027	9,825	14,499	14,907	36,161	53,488	18,172
	Assyout	5,449	4,906	17,313	8,820	6,686	3,577	7,640	45,154	44,627	12,197
	Qena	11,358	15,940	22,343	21,870	20,524	17,058	8,474	16,999	46,751	12,181
	Suhag	4,375	14,173	16,785	18,781	27,245	27,961	10,115	10,544	40,052	11,389
	Behera	13,911	15,317	24,756	14,015	38,138	14,161	9,172	8,001	2,817	10,436
	Minya	7,536	6,995	17,391	11,830	13,729	9,543	7,432	45,397	14,834	8,888
	Gharbia	5,580	5,317	11,617	8,581	3,514	4,060	11,068	4,192	14,194	8,752
	Kafr-El Sheikh	8,328	13,471	21,514	9,678	6,381	5,641	6,570	4,433	2,469	8,752
	Beni-Suef	21,444	6,674	16,890	10,000	12,526	9,915	7,453	17,051	15,225	8,098
	Fayoum	6,569	4,736	15,449	8,543	4,130	4,770	9,066	19,248	15,642	7,319
	Kalyoubia	3,797	4,656	12,063	5,869	3,007	3,741	6,570	4,433	1,469	6,680
	Sharkia	3,979	4,484	12,455	9,471	22,655	12,621	8,222	6,681	4,538	5,760
	Menoufia	3,771	3,971	13,109	11,130	15,534	15,918	9,221	8,681	4,538	5,760
	Port-Said	4,004	4,558	12,532	7,628	8,603	3,906	7,300	7,506	4,580	5,760
	Suez	8,457	16,772	39,884	15,217	4,280	86,563	49,242	19,380	3,370	4,466
	Dakhalia	3,814	4,079	12,708	7,102	12,222	67,080	33,283	32,169	15,424	4,420
	Matrouh	3,566	4,114	10,910	5,384	3,006	3,494	6,568	4,192	1,469	4,237
	South Sinai	4,466	4,542	33,565	6,271	4,287	3,762	6,622	5,538	1,469	4,237
	North Sinai	6,640	5,057	34,584	6,313	4,299	3,770	6,623	5,505	1,469	4,237
	Luxor	4,148	4,404	12,470	6,006	4,827	3,500	6,704	5,353	1,562	4,237
	New Valley	3,549	31,938	23,427	5,446	3,007	3,525	6,668	4,320	1,469	4,237
Investment Project Assistance not incl. TC component Total		**280,254**	**343,630**	**630,273**	**816,393**	**1,206,402**	**604,437**	**738,269**	**906,340**	**1,060,604**	**881,798**
Programme/Budgetary Aid or BOP Support	Central Government	246,345	117,396	107,535	6,400	236,751	50,216	294,557	105,995	895,785	84,068
	Giza	3,267	8,325	3,807	16,618	338	858	929	4,713	4,650	28,201
	Alexandria	3,267	6,452	3,035	16,155	190	73	938	4,080	5,422	24,070
	Cairo	3,267	7,683	12,316	25,441	4,201	9,028	10,325	4,295	4,828	23,931
	Beni-Suef		202	100	96	12	47	806	4,078	4,571	23,730
	Minya		948	967	375	1,414	801	1,117	4,095	4,601	23,704
	Qena		202	100	358	534	623	1,316	4,050	4,554	23,704
	Assyout		202	126	536	567	677	1,316	4,100	4,571	23,701
	Suhag		202	763	570	1,677	854	1,496	4,145	4,571	23,701
	Sharkia		202	687	128	1,090	218	987	4,110	4,572	23,699
	Fayoum		202	100	132	30	72	806	4,050	4,553	23,699
	Red Sea	3,267	6,452	3,466	16,723	354	496	806	4,063	4,560	23,681
	Port-Said		202	100	96	12	47	806	4,050	4,561	23,677
	Luxor		202	100	96	12	47	806	4,044	4,543	23,676
	Aswan		202	100	96	12	47	806	4,050	4,542	23,674

Table (C-14) Annual Disbursements by Type of Assistance and Main Targeted Geographical Locations (USD Thousands)

Type of Assistance	Geographical Location	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Programme/Budgetary Aid or BOP Support	Damietta		202	100	96	12	47	806	4,055	4,553	23,672
	Kafr-El Sheikh		202	123	105	24	68	817	4,050	4,553	23,672
	Suez		202	100	96	12	47	806	4,044	4,551	23,671
	South Sinai		202	635	1,199	442	508	806	4,044	4,542	23,664
	North Sinai		202	100	96	12	47	806	4,239	4,553	23,664
	Ismailia		202	100	96	12	47	806	4,050	4,561	23,659
	Kalyoubia	3,267	6,618	3,084	15,824	146	85	806	4,050	4,554	23,656
	New Valley		202	100	132	30	72	806	4,050	4,553	23,654
	Menoufia		1,626	696	781	44	373	828	4,694	4,553	23,654
	Behera		202	2,171	1,915	18	1,198	2,015	4,050	4,553	23,654
	Matrouh		202	100	132	210	194	849	4,044	4,542	23,654
	Gharbia		202	135	110	29	73	828	4,050	4,553	23,654
	Dakhalia		202	100	96	12	47	806	4,050	4,553	23,654
Programme/Budgetary Aid or BOP Support Total		**262,678**	**159,534**	**140,846**	**104,500**	**248,196**	**66,912**	**329,606**	**217,388**	**1,020,055**	**728,500**
Technical Cooperation	Cairo	34,180	27,611	20,815	24,520	15,009	19,503	28,381	24,818	18,368	187,637
	Central Government	207,111	199,085	76,558	41,908	170,545	73,431	75,076	30,843	41,032	78,838
	Alexandria	24,997	29,309	22,790	26,848	24,605	55,846	44,948	50,529	28,641	34,464
	Minya	19,857	21,356	15,227	22,444	15,368	18,449	15,769	17,078	13,302	9,335
	Fayoum	22,524	26,362	19,136	25,807	15,555	19,414	15,249	18,258	13,572	9,059
	Giza	20,956	21,217	15,075	20,845	10,403	13,716	16,150	16,874	12,265	8,139
	Suhag	23,726	24,639	15,743	18,931	13,188	16,717	15,743	18,228	11,147	7,582
	Luxor	21,108	22,297	18,301	21,302	12,371	13,816	14,932	15,082	11,070	7,297
	Assyout	16,076	17,255	15,264	18,924	11,664	13,193	14,710	17,044	14,053	7,284
	Beni-Suef	18,794	21,230	15,596	22,247	15,024	17,384	15,701	16,000	11,545	7,037
	Aswan	23,346	24,604	17,606	20,654	12,437	16,801	18,201	14,911	9,671	6,863
	Dakhalia	25,224	23,533	16,691	20,226	10,238	12,316	12,529	13,755	9,731	6,430
	Kafr-El Sheikh	15,660	18,153	13,314	18,650	25,925	12,966	12,859	14,552	10,881	5,987
	Qena	17,732	19,411	14,125	17,641	9,948	13,384	13,089	16,277	11,615	5,665
	Matrouh	14,578	15,880	10,677	17,106	9,821	11,490	13,522	14,453	8,988	5,405
	Port-Said	14,972	15,877	10,890	16,342	8,610	10,869	12,151	12,883	8,242	5,348
	Behera	16,473	17,661	13,536	18,543	27,824	11,529	12,775	14,214	9,438	5,335
	Red Sea	14,385	15,734	10,719	16,415	8,707	10,898	12,532	14,355	9,761	5,239
	Kalyoubia	15,660	16,696	13,804	17,992	10,153	11,203	12,572	13,311	9,103	5,129
	Sharkia	16,572	17,394	12,046	17,299	9,620	12,354	12,437	14,366	9,525	5,094
	Gharbia	14,756	15,910	11,098	16,659	8,964	10,995	12,599	13,767	9,787	5,076
	South Sinai	14,918	16,256	11,128	16,393	9,100	12,803	14,731	13,354	9,335	5,047
	Menoufia	20,035	20,682	12,508	17,485	8,793	11,587	12,578	13,314	8,804	4,982
	North Sinai	14,571	15,804	10,740	16,584	9,132	11,627	12,931	13,755	8,793	4,933
	New Valley	14,398	15,705	10,532	16,191	8,400	10,711	12,293	13,167	8,358	4,726
	Ismailia	16,576	17,809	12,597	18,399	9,581	13,034	12,921	20,374	8,389	4,716
	Damietta	14,868	16,282	11,183	16,599	9,070	10,624	13,376	12,891	8,876	4,685
	Suez	14,855	16,267	11,695	16,643	8,568	10,724	12,342	13,386	8,225	4,597
Technical Cooperation Total		**708,908**	**730,021**	**459,397**	**559,596**	**508,621**	**477,386**	**493,097**	**481,837**	**342,518**	**451,928**
Grand Total		**1,582,775**	**1,515,763**	**1,484,600**	**1,732,510**	**2,234,254**	**1,496,375**	**2,341,611**	**1,987,822**	**2,665,660**	**2,180,432**

Table (C-15) Annual Disbursements by Terms of Assistance and Top Development Partners (USD Thousands)

Development Partners	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Debt Swap										
Italy	-	12,597.33	25,261.48	27,169.58	24,237.53	24,773.34	36,569.39	13,122.20	3,601.49	5,265.82
UNDP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	1,288.84
Switzerland	7,596.82	8,036.19	9,837.21	3,937.43	467.38	1,230.55	-	266.53	4,600.14	-
Sum of Debt swap	**7,597**	**20,880**	**35,099**	**31,107**	**24,705**	**26,004**	**36,569**	**13,389**	**8,202**	**6,555**
Loan										
World Bank	42,225.08	64,350.00	66,350.00	100,810.00	148,072.50	132,620.00	148,270.00	182,228.59	678,010.00	822,559.69
ADB	20,216.06	121,001.20	191,707.33	67,149.02	11,694.55		128,220.39	179,823.11	150,354.73	183,803.17
Kuwait Fund	37,022.32	13,864.12	30,903.33	-	18,164.90	51,361.03	11,336.88	108,754.20	66,390.19	155,909.06
Arab Fund	73,946.68	17,486.15	56,210.00	133,979.42	152,188.04	114,474.70	97,636.26	117,322.16	188,865.35	123,658.09
JICA	-	-	9,838.15	-	13,979.60	-	395.59	49,619.21	109,189.93	112,320.85
EIB	9,672.58	80,393.13	135,388.90	440,536.51	894,167.13	255,771.38	363,226.47	355,850.35	379,867.72	82,544.41
Germany	55,208.18	43,635.66	43,543.26	24,671.02	-	80,041.15	91,091.23	69,015.27	52,011.33	28,607.68
OPEC Fund				-	4,076.40	12,757.84	8,134.89	7,848.83	23,285.09	19,535.71
AFD										15,195.41
Switzerland	1,203.37	807.15	877.78	300.80	982.26	677.60	2,822.96	134.41	3,474.99	2,029.65
IFAD		-	3,360.00	7,052.50	7,011.90	8,293.78			3,560.02	
Sum of Loan	**538,139**	**471,819**	**626,002**	**812,487**	**1,281,748**	**690,069**	**851,626**	**1,071,945**	**1,655,009**	**1,546,164**
Grant										
USAID	777,300	848,165	579,899	515,925	565,556	387,023	649,831	394,653	686,759	241,407
Arab Fund	-	-	-	-	-	3,790	166	2,058	2,548	176,869
UNDP	4,483	2,772	6,272	16,625	9,003	38,207	336		793	73,536
European Commission	62,424	41,090	71,552	187,384	74,397	151,909	131,947	285,823	186,465	68,033
JICA	16,842	10,392	11,990	92	7,509	4,771	5,041	67,470	52,485	36,542
World Bank	435	950	950	390	1,437	1,747	6,244	11,267	7,288	15,150
Germany	33,627	19,599	38,168	33,224	148,635	37,864	36,200	20,742	22,615	14,886
FAO	338	311	766	307	268	68	307	540	739	12,508
CIDA	9,850	9,534	9,076	10,710	13,593	10,100	12,219	15,580	13,013	11,016
Italy	6,587	4,570	1,973	7,751	4,233	17,629	4,295	5,716	2,883	7,997
WFP	6,213		3,786	2,611	8,690	8,112	7,731	1,523	-	3,851
EIB	-	-	-	-	842	-	832	-	-	3,315
UNICEF	3,336	2,654	12,467	2,763	14,251	9,022	1,769	4,663	5,218	3,210
Switzerland	1,910	3,816	4,381	4,277	2,451	9,021	3,500	13,262	3,654	3,135

Table (C-15) Annual Disbursements by Terms of Assistance and Top Development Partners (USD Thousands)

Development Partners	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
DANIDA	14,637	12,809	28,518	17,087	16,984	15,281	16,544	2,381	-	2,383
UN Women	61	96		30	175	190	165	100	636	2,162
Japan	20,618	1,220	10,814	26,604	21,915	8,558	4,170	2,106	590	1,582
USDOL								1,089	1,476	1,560
GAIN								1,367		1,076
Netherlands	19,611	16,552	11,312	9,760	8,051	8,083	14,209	19,061	16,843	1,050
MDG trust fund										962
KOICA	135	1,596	530	741	9,156	4,172	5,420	7,468	5,636	605
SIDA	1,111	282	-	3,820	3,160	5,068	2,624	71	401	586
GEF			194	348	568	1,170				185
Norway		336	190	53	560					178
ADB	1,299	136	3,376	5,504	1,003		500,270	2,889	39,668	-
Sum of Grant	**1,072,978**	**1,035,047**	**873,855**	**890,254**	**927,817**	**781,447**	**1,454,708**	**904,864**	**1,066,945**	**683,784**

Source: DECODE, Ministry of Planning and International Co-operation, 2010.

Table (C-16) Annual Disbursements by MDGs and Main Targeted Geographical Locations (USD Thousands)

MDGs	Geographical Location	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Central Government	174,209	199,287	139,142	15,773	218,316	26,216	288,791	10,231	348,267	108,134
	Giza	3,525	5,643	6,218	4,651	2,723	3,816	34,837	46,268	27,534	73,593
	Alexandria	4,502	5,732	16,017	3,671	5,191	6,767	4,145	6,660	34,040	30,282
	Cairo	6,382	5,567	8,897	9,505	2,394	10,324	8,442	14,295	15,353	11,426
	Minya	6,021	6,608	7,713	5,868	5,205	4,825	5,171	7,939	9,163	8,269
	Beni-Suef	3,758	4,529	7,729	4,195	3,922	3,394	4,245	7,157	7,405	7,517
	Fayoum	4,494	5,600	7,653	5,505	3,574	7,571	6,123	9,235	9,008	7,393
	Assyout	3,866	4,052	7,399	4,078	4,318	3,797	4,678	7,286	5,417	7,072
	Suhag	3,675	5,490	9,678	6,011	11,200	8,026	6,592	6,620	1,717	5,741
	North Sinai	3,527	3,437	5,682	2,738	3,266	2,997	4,188	4,829	1,518	5,346
	Red Sea	9,489	3,273	4,677	2,569	2,106	2,994	3,763	3,702	1,546	5,112
	South Sinai	3,304	3,331	5,822	3,138	3,178	2,723	3,383	4,777	1,527	5,041
	Kafr-El Sheikh	6,417	6,581	7,730	3,120	1,968	4,989	4,392	5,793	5,256	4,992
	Behera	13,698	8,170	9,317	6,504	13,532	7,402	7,175	5,887	4,942	4,827
	Luxor	2,984	3,665	6,161	2,896	2,966	2,698	3,757	4,911	1,579	4,750
	Qena	5,185	5,097	7,321	5,258	4,217	3,574	4,277	7,204	4,751	4,713
	Kalyoubia	2,834	4,015	5,165	2,967	1,859	2,551	3,447	3,650	1,735	4,661
	Aswan	4,718	4,064	7,868	14,474	8,561	10,186	11,833	12,797	3,568	4,656
	Matrouh	2,717	3,286	4,782	2,571	1,810	2,917	3,635	3,984	1,647	4,603
	Gharbia	4,529	4,578	5,333	4,467	2,192	2,645	3,646	3,653	1,611	4,549
	Dakhalia	6,046	6,270	5,244	2,869	2,011	2,500	3,393	4,013	1,545	4,533
	Sharkia	3,116	3,540	5,563	2,969	3,049	5,426	3,481	3,806	1,592	4,470
	Menoufia	3,050	4,958	5,761	3,558	2,032	2,821	3,395	4,283	1,555	4,466
	Ismailia	2,851	3,366	6,011	3,121	3,375	5,572	3,479	6,318	23,144	4,463
	Damietta	2,946	3,438	5,131	2,853	1,934	2,499	3,372	3,637	1,519	4,461
	Suez	2,714	3,283	5,828	2,786	2,722	2,499	3,381	4,702	1,518	4,461
	New Valley	2,582	31,013	16,816	2,409	1,717	2,493	3,488	3,779	1,559	4,461
	Port-Said	2,714	3,283	5,828	2,786	2,722	2,499	3,381	4,702	1,518	4,461
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger Total		**295,852**	**351,155**	**336,487**	**133,313**	**322,059**	**146,720**	**443,892**	**212,119**	**521,535**	**348,453**
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	Central Government	979	731	1,660	3,280	1,917	5,133	4,335	30,088	25,687	8,157
	Suhag	2,322	1,630	2,717	1,166	2,581	1,825	1,086	1,891	1,873	2,386
	Fayoum	2,952	1,557	3,359	1,692	1,339	1,811	922	2,136	2,142	2,333
	Minya	2,474	1,783	4,413	2,261	2,813	1,794	748	2,229	2,447	2,310
	Assyout	1,128	1,345	2,285	2,373	3,112	847	1,009	2,967	3,032	2,025
	Qena	4,656	1,744	4,140	2,610	1,829	1,785	807	2,888	2,515	1,547
	Beni-Suef	2,739	1,584	3,232	1,571	1,365	1,693	622	2,334	2,218	645
	Red Sea	896	965	438	583	505	682	417	879	1,185	479
	Cairo	3,215	1,371	1,760	4,257	1,271	6,207	4,230	6,467	1,099	204
	Behera	4,513	1,200	3,639	2,472	3,169	1,397	442	1,322	1,026	171
	Sharkia	2,118	1,223	2,389	967	1,195	1,467	218	928	982	170
	Matrouh	896	965	438	583	296	378	128	663	980	168
	North Sinai	896	965	1,231	583	505	924	418	999	980	168

Table (C-16) Annual Disbursements by MDGs and Main Targeted Geographical Locations (USD Thousands)

MDGs	Geographical Location	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	Luxor	1,880	1,012	1,095	611	305	756	176	709	1,024	167
	Giza	810	1,000	454	914	360	276	244	714	1,022	148
	Menoufia	742	864	2,142	1,423	1,129	403	128	1,004	997	146
	Dakhalia	2,064	1,163	2,554	2,172	1,873	1,040	128	665	982	146
	Kalyoubia	1,812	1,000	1,873	749	504	982	128	904	980	144
	Kafr-El Sheikh	2,195	1,283	2,156	1,037	746	1,482	128	904	980	144
	Aswan	2,254	1,074	1,589	981	672	1,180	383	1,802	1,716	61
	Alexandria	901	886	1,395	661	239	475	42	721	746	18
	Ismailia	1,812	1,003	1,868	601	296	965	3	668	715	4
	Damietta	1,812	983	1,964	1,507	1,203	724	2	430	692	2
	Suez	742	845	308	403	116	146	2	425	691	1
	New Valley	742	845	308	403	116	146	2	464	691	1
	Gharbia	1,844	983	1,057	600	296	724	2	425	691	1
	Port-Said	742	877	308	403	116	146	2	425	691	1
	South Sinai	896	965	1,217	575	296	587	2	705	691	1
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education Total		**51,032**	**31,848**	**51,985**	**37,437**	**30,161**	**35,971**	**16,755**	**66,756**	**59,472**	**21,747**
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	Central Government	1,442	1,250	1,369	4,022	1,125	5,965	5,780	33,000	28,434	8,639
	Cairo	1,040	928	962	1,315	1,164	1,524	2,461	2,979	3,612	2,170
	Suhag	2,805	2,364	3,230	1,511	2,143	2,908	2,556	2,612	2,709	1,757
	Qena	4,793	2,244	4,511	2,986	2,039	2,865	2,472	3,907	3,684	1,681
	Assyout	1,183	1,398	1,610	1,377	2,314	1,938	2,576	3,557	3,433	1,656
	Minya	2,989	2,503	2,681	2,054	2,081	3,344	2,934	3,639	3,265	1,501
	Alexandria	2,565	1,975	2,268	1,452	1,551	2,749	2,542	2,355	2,188	1,445
	North Sinai	998	882	855	988	1,055	1,497	2,166	1,753	1,733	1,425
	Red Sea	884	854	812	932	1,047	1,498	1,958	1,749	1,772	1,330
	South Sinai	921	854	820	930	908	1,275	1,748	1,702	1,701	1,307
	Beni-Suef	2,989	2,203	2,985	1,972	1,403	2,358	2,161	2,918	2,810	1,262
	Fayoum	3,324	2,053	3,081	2,059	1,392	2,173	2,215	3,156	4,667	1,237
	Behera	4,176	1,493	2,963	2,221	856	2,070	2,098	1,928	1,822	1,203
	Dakhalia	5,739	4,314	2,128	1,283	1,112	1,956	1,790	2,092	1,755	1,178
	Gharbia	1,800	871	1,497	1,125	925	1,781	1,828	1,677	1,758	1,166
	Aswan	2,658	1,816	2,215	1,374	1,305	2,100	2,244	3,003	2,744	1,141
	Luxor	1,868	900	1,462	905	851	1,673	1,828	1,748	1,782	1,138
	Sharkia	2,478	1,489	1,696	1,248	1,282	2,058	1,814	1,712	1,752	1,136
	Matrouh	884	854	804	877	842	1,294	1,775	1,719	1,753	1,134
	Giza	1,009	1,047	870	1,100	937	1,366	2,029	1,702	1,988	1,118
	Menoufia	991	1,405	1,978	955	662	1,683	1,777	1,726	1,781	1,113
	Kalyoubia	2,196	1,306	1,581	1,157	1,102	1,684	1,847	1,722	1,760	1,112
	Kafr-El Sheikh	2,211	1,200	1,756	1,385	1,297	2,155	1,970	1,699	1,733	1,111
	Ismailia	2,171	1,318	1,573	1,314	843	1,961	1,840	3,309	1,765	1,102
	Suez	861	1,060	1,318	827	662	1,375	1,748	1,672	1,710	1,102
	Port-Said	756	776	729	746	663	1,075	1,748	1,672	1,709	1,100

Table (C-16) Annual Disbursements by MDGs and Main Targeted Geographical Locations (USD Thousands)

MDGs	Geographical Location	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	Damietta	1,800	871	1,432	900	842	1,653	1,748	1,673	1,702	1,095
	New Valley	730	734	683	703	662	1,075	1,817	1,673	1,701	1,095
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women Total		**58,258**	**40,961**	**49,868**	**39,717**	**33,065**	**57,051**	**61,470**	**94,053**	**89,219**	**43,454**
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality	Gharbia	696	455	490	1,015	944	1,085	1,519	1,811	2,644	5,119
	Kafr-El Sheikh	724	478	502	892	855	943	1,726	1,809	2,644	5,103
	Dakhalia	5,855	4,866	3,565	2,739	2,138	2,390	1,683	2,092	2,650	2,289
	Luxor	6,285	5,439	4,000	2,835	2,368	2,337	1,676	2,079	2,617	2,261
	Aswan	6,738	6,117	4,794	3,319	2,428	2,325	1,890	3,224	3,587	2,244
	Minya	2,976	3,193	3,568	5,403	6,780	4,629	2,395	4,063	4,690	2,083
	Beni-Suef	2,060	2,178	3,070	5,251	6,599	4,585	2,369	3,984	4,619	1,981
	Fayoum	3,721	4,054	4,314	5,217	5,421	4,690	2,206	3,236	3,557	1,474
	Alexandria	7,886	13,120	8,553	8,433	9,999	12,187	3,003	3,125	2,666	1,458
	Suhag	4,438	3,986	2,446	3,463	6,396	7,931	2,720	4,071	2,830	1,234
	Qena	2,024	1,849	2,402	2,018	2,798	1,508	1,798	3,812	3,772	1,211
	Red Sea	691	445	476	1,377	2,279	1,081	1,727	2,522	2,604	1,119
	Menoufia	3,459	3,088	1,853	3,299	5,956	7,677	2,723	3,522	2,690	1,114
	Sharkia	696	450	549	1,426	2,290	1,217	1,769	2,710	2,739	1,114
	Ismailia	696	519	667	1,658	2,291	1,131	1,766	2,527	2,672	1,098
	Port-Said	696	450	479	1,376	2,280	1,065	1,725	2,520	2,602	1,095
	Giza	1,250	1,165	1,084	1,570	2,696	1,173	1,757	2,523	2,668	1,095
	North Sinai	810	478	522	888	845	954	1,693	1,814	1,579	741
	Assyout	896	692	1,053	1,169	1,228	1,128	1,553	3,043	2,671	715
	Cairo	4,255	2,459	903	1,238	938	1,700	1,588	1,839	1,674	678
	South Sinai	733	450	488	832	840	939	1,484	1,789	1,579	643
	Matrouh	696	450	479	834	840	954	1,486	1,774	1,582	612
	Behera	842	633	1,186	1,354	1,310	1,077	1,850	1,837	1,649	590
	Damietta	696	450	479	832	840	939	1,485	1,771	1,580	588
	Suez	826	776	1,115	956	840	1,239	1,484	1,771	1,579	588
	New Valley	696	450	479	832	840	939	1,487	1,771	1,579	588
	Kalyoubia	696	455	1,782	1,473	1,549	1,211	1,491	1,815	1,603	588
	Central Government	848	851	3,078	991	3,038	14,067	584	15,085	334	205
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality Total		**62,880**	**59,993**	**54,376**	**62,688**	**77,625**	**83,101**	**50,638**	**83,941**	**69,659**	**39,629**
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	Dakhalia	5,764	4,940	3,558	2,753	1,968	2,388	1,342	1,642	2,535	2,309
	Luxor	6,235	5,512	4,011	2,851	2,198	2,335	1,337	1,629	2,502	2,281
	Aswan	6,331	5,845	4,531	3,245	2,337	2,439	1,558	2,787	3,476	2,268
	Minya	3,140	3,201	3,488	4,863	5,100	4,488	1,814	2,863	3,552	1,584
	Beni-Suef	2,010	2,203	3,003	4,742	4,945	4,423	1,790	2,787	3,486	1,495
	Fayoum	2,930	3,172	3,729	4,798	5,031	4,382	1,762	2,783	3,439	1,494
	Alexandria	7,795	13,206	8,559	8,333	9,834	12,132	2,630	2,669	2,541	1,478
	North Sinai	770	631	593	943	681	952	1,361	1,449	1,483	761
	Suhag	4,331	3,984	2,402	2,983	4,793	7,899	2,158	2,891	1,703	735
	Assyout	1,001	675	982	1,218	1,054	1,202	1,216	2,607	2,740	725

Table (C-16) Annual Disbursements by MDGs and Main Targeted Geographical Locations (USD Thousands)

MDGs	Geographical Location	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	Qena	1,849	1,872	2,077	2,343	1,179	1,462	1,241	4,762	2,820	713
	Cairo	4,141	2,545	532	1,282	789	1,102	1,244	1,416	1,573	698
	South Sinai	642	552	504	866	673	937	1,146	1,376	1,483	663
	Red Sea	601	518	468	848	669	953	1,148	1,360	1,485	632
	Matrouh	605	523	472	848	670	952	1,158	1,362	1,486	632
	Behera	751	701	1,157	1,361	1,131	1,059	1,522	1,387	1,534	610
	Sharkia	614	532	542	896	680	1,089	1,196	1,513	1,606	610
	Ismailia	614	601	659	1,128	681	1,002	1,189	1,365	1,553	610
	Menoufia	3,368	3,162	1,845	2,769	4,345	7,548	2,146	2,322	1,553	610
	Damietta	605	523	472	846	670	937	1,148	1,359	1,484	608
	Kalyoubia	655	529	1,790	1,488	1,379	1,209	1,251	1,364	1,489	608
	Suez	736	932	1,107	1,803	670	1,237	1,166	3,489	1,483	608
	New Valley	605	523	472	846	670	937	1,153	1,359	1,483	608
	Giza	1,210	1,226	1,047	1,190	1,068	1,201	1,428	1,361	1,549	608
	Port-Said	605	523	472	846	670	937	1,146	1,358	1,483	608
	Gharbia	605	529	483	1,030	774	1,083	5,683	1,361	13,254	608
	Kafr-El Sheikh	633	551	494	907	685	941	1,399	1,360	1,529	608
	Central Government	542	851	3,098	887	3,146	13,993	386	14,978	176	156
Goal 5: Improve maternal health Total		**59,690**	**60,564**	**52,550**	**58,914**	**58,489**	**81,220**	**43,717**	**68,957**	**66,480**	**25,924**
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other major diseases	Suhag	1,753	2,419	3,537	1,719	2,018	1,820	1,096	1,489	1,747	1,305
	Minya	1,730	1,479	1,373	1,454	2,050	604	853	1,443	1,748	1,289
	Qena	1,492	1,849	2,266	2,302	2,018	1,201	851	3,585	1,723	1,282
	Beni-Suef	983	896	939	1,369	1,959	581	881	1,445	1,712	1,275
	Sharkia	699	519	549	1,119	1,879	605	835	1,520	1,666	1,126
	Menoufia	1,221	1,824	3,113	1,626	1,895	1,740	958	1,383	1,632	1,121
	Ismailia	699	519	549	1,119	1,879	515	652	1,322	1,547	1,111
	Port-Said	699	519	548	1,100	1,859	494	561	1,309	1,442	1,108
	Giza	1,281	1,541	1,158	1,351	2,087	766	813	1,326	1,539	1,108
	Red Sea	694	515	597	1,236	1,858	584	577	1,326	1,455	1,108
	Fayoum	2,206	1,950	2,493	1,646	1,054	1,111	950	717	657	790
	Assyout	913	531	569	598	483	466	443	712	703	776
	Aswan	1,231	1,102	1,044	805	545	500	518	723	704	772
	Luxor	1,231	1,102	1,032	791	531	487	481	696	689	768
	Kalyoubia	749	519	563	555	418	368	330	607	659	747
	Cairo	1,266	1,439	1,317	938	583	773	1,178	1,454	1,189	719
	Gharbia	699	519	571	744	483	512	596	646	643	646
	Alexandria	1,240	2,106	3,199	1,283	577	1,852	780	772	704	623
	Dakhalia	699	519	584	586	440	391	459	679	623	619
	Behera	699	519	548	568	596	407	826	654	535	603
	Damietta	699	519	548	555	418	368	349	562	420	601
	Suez	960	1,254	1,819	1,637	422	970	530	2,693	420	601
	South Sinai	699	519	601	693	418	457	336	573	454	601

Table (C-16) Annual Disbursements by MDGs and Main Targeted Geographical Locations (USD Thousands)

MDGs	Geographical Location	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
diseases	North Sinai	699	519	548	555	418	369	432	615	419	601
	New Valley	699	519	548	555	418	369	405	566	419	601
	Matrouh	699	519	548	555	418	369	519	581	426	601
	Kafr-El Sheikh	699	519	571	577	451	398	714	635	539	601
	Central Government	777	1,478	3,768	1,774	3,276	14,403	707	15,152	359	216
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other major diseases Total		**28,114**	**28,236**	**35,500**	**29,812**	**31,452**	**33,482**	**18,631**	**45,185**	**26,774**	**23,321**
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	Alexandria	27,151	33,331	33,209	35,412	19,188	18,100	80,943	139,247	298,267	95,988
	Giza	10,255	11,249	13,766	45,486	11,614	6,643	41,022	50,711	103,778	79,876
	Red Sea	12,588	8,895	8,664	19,224	16,006	2,074	6,217	68,150	35,549	29,821
	Damietta	2,389	2,908	4,330	2,120	2,443	1,429	6,627	89,668	21,346	29,076
	Aswan	18,917	13,810	14,787	15,263	6,427	11,473	12,166	25,254	50,278	18,406
	Kafr-El Sheikh	4,340	6,032	9,277	8,376	18,689	7,386	8,037	12,884	8,764	13,538
	Cairo	44,438	61,866	63,129	61,811	80,427	39,277	28,833	20,166	10,559	8,956
	Assyout	2,566	2,702	5,981	2,110	2,109	1,587	5,617	35,951	38,034	8,027
	Suhag	8,459	12,375	9,024	10,740	14,025	14,156	14,874	6,906	41,826	7,646
	Qena	3,044	12,633	8,139	11,381	14,057	14,902	5,746	8,569	38,928	6,661
	Central Government	19,622	47,737	13,921	11,005	16,186	16,357	19,340	13,853	7,924	4,945
	Minya	6,761	8,171	11,147	14,180	18,947	17,940	7,729	39,038	7,091	4,684
	Luxor	12,493	11,228	10,438	5,541	4,497	4,170	6,667	6,395	4,700	4,648
	Dakhalia	16,706	13,736	12,590	7,139	4,434	4,273	5,734	5,555	3,962	4,638
	Beni-Suef	9,021	10,537	12,991	15,007	20,192	18,890	9,203	8,262	6,924	4,509
	Fayoum	7,418	9,709	11,079	14,063	14,460	14,158	9,897	13,398	8,745	4,110
	Port-Said	2,990	2,840	4,790	2,710	3,674	2,198	5,650	5,696	2,981	2,451
	South Sinai	5,114	6,339	6,079	2,489	3,984	20,909	41,334	9,227	17,204	2,092
	Sharkia	3,003	3,143	4,585	4,452	18,567	10,118	6,582	5,841	7,810	1,936
	Menoufia	2,433	2,788	4,601	2,572	3,421	1,560	5,655	5,700	3,014	1,936
	Ismailia	3,279	3,677	5,326	3,530	3,818	2,605	6,179	9,246	24,624	1,920
	North Sinai	2,610	2,587	4,506	2,213	2,462	1,825	5,547	5,268	1,958	1,808
	Suez	9,762	16,828	39,463	12,628	3,759	84,648	48,438	19,069	3,860	1,487
	New Valley	2,334	2,768	4,754	1,969	1,991	2,231	5,469	5,295	1,996	1,438
	Behera	4,029	3,840	5,788	3,914	38,295	1,434	5,597	5,136	6,785	1,430
	Matrouh	2,664	2,864	4,595	2,569	3,283	2,112	6,362	5,877	2,239	1,348
	Gharbia	2,685	2,968	4,733	2,540	2,108	1,532	5,424	4,953	6,924	1,291
	Kalyoubia	6,592	9,500	7,528	17,814	2,056	1,647	5,410	4,960	1,975	1,256
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability Total		**253,663**	**327,061**	**339,222**	**338,261**	**351,122**	**325,631**	**416,301**	**630,274**	**768,043**	**345,921**
Goal 8: Develop a Global partnership for development	Central Government			400	544	374,556	652	4,075	2,937	2,560	7,379
	Alexandria			-	823	15,967	33,180	55,216	9,021	761	2,208
	Cairo			-	846	537	2,438	3,306	2,583	1,729	1,023
	Matrouh			-	823	316	1,991	2,025	1,042	400	797
	Behera			-	823	15,967	1,991	2,026	1,060	481	704
	Gharbia			-	823	316	1,991	2,025	1,795	1,276	699
	Minya			-	823	316	1,991	2,043	1,066	755	671

Table (C-16) Annual Disbursements by MDGs and Main Targeted Geographical Locations (USD Thousands)

MDGs	Geographical Location	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Goal 8: Develop a Global partnership for development	Beni-Suef			-	823	316	1,991	2,025	1,057	742	666
	Damietta			-	823	328,989	33,180	53,196	8,442	428	559
	Port-Said			-	823	316	1,991	2,025	1,057	427	558
	Qena			-	823	316	1,991	2,043	1,066	441	514
	Suhag			-	823	316	1,991	2,044	1,068	490	507
	Kalyoubia			-	823	364	1,991	2,025	1,071	439	503
	Sharkia			-	823	364	2,081	2,026	1,239	530	494
	Aswan			-	823	316	1,991	2,030	1,138	402	494
	Dakhalia			-	823	8,225	23,026	2,026	21,769	3,923	487
	Menoufia			-	823	316	1,991	2,026	1,060	430	487
	Suez			-	823	316	1,991	2,025	1,042	400	485
	Kafr-El Sheikh			-	823	316	1,991	2,025	1,057	427	485
	Assyout			-	823	316	1,991	2,044	1,069	443	446
	Giza			-	823	316	1,991	3,135	1,178	439	442
	Fayoum			-	823	458	1,991	2,025	1,133	428	432
	Luxor			-	823	316	1,991	2,025	1,042	400	430
	Ismailia			-	823	316	1,991	2,026	1,060	430	426
	South Sinai			-	823	316	1,991	2,025	1,042	400	424
	New Valley			-	823	316	1,991	2,025	1,057	465	424
	North Sinai			-	823	316	1,991	2,025	1,057	427	424
	Red Sea			-	823	316	1,991	2,025	1,042	749	424
Goal 8: Develop a Global partnership for development Total				**400**	**22,799**	**751,438**	**138,368**	**165,582**	**70,252**	**21,220**	**23,593**
Grand Total		**809,487**	**899,819**	**920,388**	**722,941**	**1,655,411**	**901,542**	**1,216,984**	**1,271,536**	**1,622,402**	**872,042**

Source: DECODE, Ministry of Planning and International Co-operation, 2010.

Table (C-17) Annual Disbursements by Type of Assistance and Main Development Partners (USD Thousands)

Type of Assistance	Development Partner	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Investment Project Assistance not incl. TC component	World Bank	11,500	44,200	44,200	74,200	66,410	68,910	43,020	47,778	104,580	234,860
	Kuwait Fund	27,877	5,838	29,213	-	18,165	50,140	11,245	108,754	66,390	155,909
	ADB	17,380	120,080	187,255	51,982	1,053	-	123,271	167,848	126,218	133,169
	Arab Fund	73,947	11,348	56,210	132,816	151,556	114,464	97,636	117,322	186,043	120,681
	EIB	9,673	80,393	135,389	440,537	894,167	255,771	364,059	355,850	379,868	85,859
	JICA	-	-	9,838	-	13,126	-	4,656	18,774	111,258	56,324
	European Commission		-	-	-	-	-	73	3,533	15,802	37,124
	Germany	36,716	20,412	45,183	36,423	-	45,632	48,035	38,259	22,632	20,554
	OPEC Fund		-	-	-	4,076	12,758	8,135	7,849	23,285	19,536
	AFD		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,195
	CIDA	1,609	931	1,321	1,922	2,438	1,291	5,110	5,311	3,992	3,525
	Switzerland	7,486	7,493	9,748	4,838	664	1,962	-	2,744	6,600	2,030
	Japan	15,999	1,172	7,175	1,886	15,146	8,474	1,634	362	63	184
Investment Project Assistance not incl. TC component Total		**316,098**	**355,597**	**680,606**	**817,726**	**1,206,414**	**605,557**	**739,486**	**908,394**	**1,060,635**	**884,949**
Programme/Budgetary Aid or BOP Support	World Bank		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,000	600,000
	USAID	16,333	31,252	114,478	84,447	208,902	12,789	275,000	50,985	433,200	83,600
	European Commission		-	-	-	24,791	37,426	20,791	162,442	83,567	25,191
	JICA		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,609
	UN Women		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	627	926
	Switzerland		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	835	398
	Norway		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	178
	USDOL		-	-	-	-	-	-	76	73	109
	GEF		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92
	MDG trust fund		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86
	UNDP		-	-	-	15	1	-	-	-	9
Programme/Budgetary Aid or BOP Support Total		**262,678**	**159,539**	**140,848**	**104,502**	**248,197**	**66,913**	**329,628**	**217,498**	**1,020,189**	**729,200**
Technical Cooperation	Arab Fund		-	-	-	-	3,790	166	2,058	3,113	177,464
	USAID	610,873	628,522	340,178	317,212	220,787	250,814	334,321	293,983	215,444	121,046
	UNDP	4,483	2,772	6,036	16,095	8,670	37,987	336	-	793	74,815
	JICA	13,400	9,543	11,770	1	7,401	4,771	123	5,609	8,178	20,879
	FAO	338	331	766	307	268	68	307	540	739	12,508
	Italy	3,004	5,620	7,363	14,306	11,539	22,914	8,309	14,680	5,389	11,895
	CIDA	7,938	6,529	7,125	7,532	8,486	8,109	6,590	9,376	8,023	6,910
	European Commission	15,089	22,397	16,297	141,609	34,437	49,704	28,156	80,700	52,853	5,718
	UNICEF	3,336	2,654	12,467	2,763	14,251	9,022	1,769	4,663	5,218	3,192
	Germany	10,955	9,918	13,058	11,823	148,635	15,629	9,879	7,981	7,303	3,058
	World Bank	5,730	8,478	8,778	8,668	11,675	11,532	7,544	10,916	6,443	2,850
	Switzerland	938	3,641	3,490	2,353	1,221	5,778	1,399	8,790	1,491	2,737
	DANIDA	5,545	4,343	8,693	9,497	9,864	10,405	12,399	2,231	-	2,383
	Japan	110	47	64	422	118	-	-	1,306	382	1,398

Table (C-17) Annual Disbursements by Type of Assistance and Main Development Partners (USD Thousands)

Type of Assistance	Development Partner	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Technical Cooperation	UN Women	61	96	-	30	175	190	165	100	9	1,236
	USDOL		-	-	-	-	-	-	827	1,227	1,186
	GAIN		-	-	-	-	-	-	1,367	-	1,076
	Netherlands	11,563	11,826	10,783	9,374	7,110	6,960	8,339	9,297	9,971	1,050
	MDG trust fund		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	876
	KOICA	135	1,596	530	741	9,156	4,172	5,420	7,468	5,636	605
	SIDA	1,082	282	-	1,320	660	3,356	2,513	71	401	586
	GEF		-	194	348	568	1,170	-	-	-	92
Technical Cooperation Total		**708,916**	**730,026**	**459,400**	**559,598**	**508,623**	**477,399**	**493,151**	**482,046**	**343,108**	**453,560**
Investment Project Assistance incl. TC component	JICA	3,442	849	220	90	962	-	657	92,707	42,239	53,051
	USAID	150,094	188,390	125,243	114,266	135,868	123,420	40,489	49,684	38,093	36,761
	Germany	41,164	32,905	23,471	9,649	-	56,645	69,377	43,517	44,692	19,881
	Arab Fund		6,138	-	1,163	632	10	-	-	2,258	2,382
	CIDA	302	2,074	630	1,256	2,670	700	519	682	700	581
	ADB	3,943	996	7,391	19,400	11,176	-	465,002	12,482	64	51
Investment Project Assistance incl. TC component Total		**318,045**	**280,733**	**250,100**	**248,013**	**261,552**	**339,908**	**773,726**	**381,175**	**241,602**	**112,706**
Food Aid	WFP	6,213	-	1,274	840	5,624	6,733	6,417	752	-	3,851
	Italy		-	795	1,191	3,735	915	-	-	629	1,369
	USDOL		-	-	-	-	-	-	185	176	265
Food Aid Total		**11,624**	**-**	**2,069**	**2,031**	**9,421**	**7,695**	**6,865**	**1,011**	**843**	**5,485**
Emergency and Relief Assistance	UNICEF		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
	Netherlands		-	-	-	63	47	48	74	38	-
Emergency and Relief Assistance Total		**1,293**	**1,851**	**1,933**	**1,977**	**63**	**47**	**48**	**74**	**38**	**18**
Grand Total		**1,618,655**	**1,527,746**	**1,534,955**	**1,733,848**	**2,234,269**	**1,497,520**	**2,342,903**	**1,990,198**	**2,666,414**	**2,185,919**

Source: DECODE, Ministry of Planning and International Co-operation, 2010.

Table (C-18) Annual Disbursements by Status of Development Assistance Associated with Purchase of Goods and Services (USD)

Year	Untied	Tied	Partially Tied	Total Reported Assistance Associated With Purchase of Goods/ Services
2001	288,950,422	5,590,856	88,835,202	383,376,479
2002	168,217,551	1,658,806	63,234,875	233,111,232
2003	307,588,650	3,352,131	81,718,022	392,658,804
2004	517,977,574	5,527,277	57,895,143	581,399,994
2005	977,608,641	26,266,864	148,635,250	1,152,510,756
2006	475,534,281	72,185,106	117,805,496	665,524,883
2007	374,180,357	76,340,000	129,499,355	580,019,712
2008	578,997,179	195,247,998	90,712,698	864,957,876
2009	749,767,390	267,938,948	101,036,357	1,118,742,695
2010	1,411,744,712	186,058,486	52,333,467	1,650,136,665
Grand Total	**5,850,566,758**	**840,166,472**	**931,705,865**	**7,622,439,096**

Source: DECODE, Ministry of Planning and International Co-operation, 2010.

Table (C-19) Annual Disbursements by Status of Development Assistance Associated with Purchase of Goods and Services and Main Development Partners (USD)

Development Partners	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Tied Assistance										
ADB	-	-	-	-	-		61,600,000	83,522,898	150,354,732	183,803,165
CIDA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	632,114	910,779
KOICA				741,200	9,156,000	4,172,280	5,319,408	7,458,583	5,635,990	604,832
Switzerland	2,406,741	1,614,296	1,755,555	601,604	1,964,523	1,337,750	2,718,401	55,616	3,834,257	485,382
Italy	3,045,071	-	-	-	-	18,067,254	-	-	-	254,327
European Commission	-	-	-	-	-	37,425,928	162,864	54,210,900	5,757,048	-
Japan	-	-		1,885,978	15,146,341	8,474,138	1,059,769	-	-	-
Total Tied Assistance	**5,590,856**	**1,658,806**	**3,352,131**	**5,527,277**	**26,266,864**	**72,185,106**	**76,340,000**	**195,247,998**	**267,938,948**	**186,058,486**
Untied Assistance										
World Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,688,409	657,442,130
Arab Fund	-	-	-	-	-	43,304,010	31,278,239	42,976,328	89,839,605	267,128,875
Kuwait Fund	37,022,321	13,864,124	30,903,333	-	18,164,903	51,361,034	11,336,879	105,227,904	66,390,187	155,909,056
UNDP	4,483,364	2,771,609	6,271,970	16,625,405	9,003,216	38,206,812	335,913		793,420	71,174,907
JICA	-	-	-	91,734	109,514	1,078,276	789,500	76,331,805	104,361,438	69,983,871
European Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,553,775	64,701,684
EIB	9,672,577	80,393,128	135,388,895	440,536,513	895,008,664	255,771,376	248,070,351	267,245,876	379,867,719	61,261,481
AFD										15,195,409
FAO		-	-	-	-	-	37,891	300,617	727,141	12,501,871
Italy	537,365	-	-	-	-	10,557,088	442,835	545,962	3,664,146	9,582,843
CIDA	9,849,728	9,533,839	9,075,795	10,709,660	13,593,465	9,869,638	12,219,259	15,579,894	12,380,687	6,348,543
Switzerland	-	1,914,894	1,407,407	-	-	-	-	-	7,600,138	4,679,088
OPEC Fund				-	-	-	-	-	7,500,000	3,561,810
UNICEF	-	2,653,500	12,467,000	2,763,306	14,250,885	9,022,149	1,768,742	4,662,616	5,217,696	3,210,292
DANIDA	14,637,060	12,808,772	28,410,963	17,003,627	16,983,919	15,280,602	16,486,160	2,081,927	-	2,383,280
USDOL								1,088,523	1,036,945	1,559,871
Germany	-	-	-	-		100,000	100,000	410,116	272,880	1,513,144
GAIN								1,367,336		1,075,516
MDG trust fund										875,571
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	1,257,045	1,531,321	5,637,159	8,825,523	8,949,120	699,844
SIDA	571,155	-	-	3,160,000	3,160,000	4,933,567	2,624,178	70,515	400,545	586,450
GEF										184,720
Japan	-	-		20,294	-	84,000	507,693	1,639,074	578,845	184,457
KOICA				-	-	-	101,032	9,780	-	-
Norway										-
USAID	165,056,521	-	-	8,000	-	-	-	6,721,402	2,292,038	-
Total Untied Assistance	**288,950,422**	**168,217,551**	**307,588,650**	**517,977,574**	**977,608,641**	**475,534,281**	**374,180,357**	**578,997,179**	**749,767,390**	**1,411,744,712**

Table (C-19) Annual Disbursements by Status of Development Assistance Associated with Purchase of Goods and Services and Main Development Partners (USD)

Development Partners	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Partially Tied Assistance										
Germany	88,835,202	63,234,875	81,710,960	57,895,143	148,635,250	117,805,496	124,977,787	86,554,574	72,773,218	37,921,703
JICA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,053,743
European Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	136,457	4,158,125	28,263,138	3,331,126
UNDP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	26,893
UNIDO	-	-	7,063				4,385,112			
Total Partially Tied Assistance	**88,835,202**	**63,234,875**	**81,718,022**	**57,895,143**	**148,635,250**	**117,805,496**	**129,499,355**	**90,712,698**	**101,036,357**	**52,333,467**

Source: DECODE, Ministry of Planning and International Co-operation, 2010.