

Ministry of International Cooperation

**Development cooperation
Report
2003**

**Egypt
November 2005**

Preface

I am pleased to introduce the third Egypt Development Co-operation Report, covering the year 2003. The theme chosen for this report is Aid Harmonization and Co-ordination – a timely issue that is receiving greater attention by both developing and partner countries.

The recent international meetings on this issue have highlighted the fact that aid effectiveness depends not only on its magnitude but equally on how it is aligned with the priority development needs of developing countries and how various partners are harmonizing their aid allocation and disbursement practices and methods.

Egypt recognizes that aid harmonization and coordination is a joint responsibility it shares with all its partners. We acknowledge the efforts they have made and are aware of the progress we have achieved in this regard. Meanwhile, everyone is also cognizant of the fact that much remains to be done by both sides if the fuller benefits of development assistance are to be realized.

On our part, and in my capacity as Minister of International Co-operation, we are determined to double our efforts – working closely with all our partners – to achieve the targets set as a result of the Paris Forum held in March 2005.

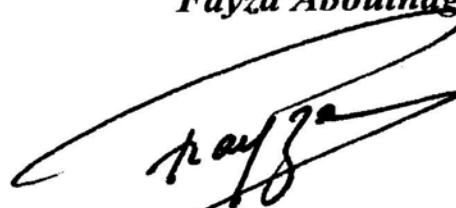
Special attention will be paid to strengthening institutional capacity to monitor and coordinate assistance within government as well as with the private sector and civil society organizations. In this respect, we also look forward to our partners' contributions.

Aid coordination and harmonization is a complex task requiring the meaningful involvement of all key stakeholders. We expect that joint efforts during the coming months will give shape to a more systematic

mechanism and a set of simplified and more uniform practices and procedures for managing aid by both donors and recipient countries.

The Ministry of International Cooperation is committed to sustain its efforts in producing this report, and we are currently working on compiling and issuing the report of 2004. I would like to seize this opportunity to express my gratitude and appreciation to all Development Partners who furnished the data necessary to make the production of this report possible. I would also like to extend my thanks to the Centre for Project Evaluation & Macroeconomic Analysis (PEMA) and the DECODE Unit at the Ministry for their joint collaboration in coming up with this report.

Fayza Aboulnaga

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Fayza', written over a large, sweeping, stylized flourish that extends across the width of the signature area.

Minister of International Co-operation

Cairo, November, 2005

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Acronyms

AfDB	African Development Bank
AsDB	Asian Development Bank
APAP	Anti-Poverty Action Plan
BOP	Balance of Payment
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DAG	Donor Assistance Group
Danida	Danish International Development Agency
DECODE	Development Co-operation Database of Egypt
DCR	Development Co-operation Report EBRD
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EC	European Commission
EIB	European Investment Bank
EU	European Union
FfF	Finance for Development
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoE	Government of Egypt
HDI	Human Development Index
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IFAD	International Fund For Agricultural Development
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPA	Investment Project Assistance
JBIC	Japan Bank for International Cooperation
JICA	Japanese International Cooperation Agency
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MoC	Ministry of International Co-operation
NCCM	National Council for Childhood and Motherhood
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SPA	Strategic Partnership with Africa
TC	Technical Co-operation
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WFP	World Food Programme
WP-EFF	Working Party on Aid Effectiveness and Donor Practices
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

I. Introduction

Aim and Objectives

The Development Co-operation Report (DCR) for the year 2003 aims to continue to serve the objective of enhancing the effective management and co-ordination of Official Development Assistance (ODA) by the Government of Egypt (GoE) and its development partners.

The theme of the present DCR is aid harmonisation and co-ordination. It presents a brief review of international developments in this area, and a summary of the efforts of both the GoE and development partners with respect to the attainment of this goal. The current report also provides an aggregate analysis of the Development Cooperation Database in Egypt's (DECODE) ODA data, and a more detailed analysis of ODA by donor, sector, geographic location, type of assistance, and terms of assistance in 2003. Further, discernible patterns and changes in ODA between 2001-2003 are identified. Finally, the DCR outlines a few policy recommendations for further improvement and effectiveness of ODA to Egypt.

Sources and Methodology

Report Methodology

Whereas DCR 2002 focused on examining trends in ODA to Egypt over the past two decades and analysing disbursement data for 2001-2002, DCR 2003 aims at reviewing the most recent efforts to harmonise and coordinate aid, in addition to analysing disbursement data for 2003 while holding comparisons with 2002 and 2001.

This report relies primarily on official sources of information and data provided by the GoE and its development partners to ensure both reliability and accuracy of data. The section on aid harmonisation and coordination was constructed on the basis of official data regarding international efforts for aid harmonisation, GoE steps towards improved aid coordination, and donors' efforts for enhanced aid harmonisation. Sources consulted in the preparation of this section included the Donor Assistance Group (DAG) in Egypt, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Task Force on Donor Practices Background Document: Egypt – A Case Study, H.E. Dr. Ahmed Nazif's Government Statement to the People's Assembly (issued in 2004) regarding aid harmonisation and coordination in Egypt, and the recently prepared Donors' Interventions Matrix.

For sections dealing with the 2003 analysis of the ODA by donor, sector, geographic location, type of assistance, terms of assistance, and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the DECODE was the only source of data. Other sources include Egypt Human Development Report, and Egypt's country report on the MDGs. Annexes were based on the DECODE data.

DECODE's progress since 2001

The development cooperation database of Egypt (DECODE) was initiated as a joint project between the Ministry and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Cairo office. The purpose behind constructing the DECODE database was to monitor and track ODA-funded development projects in Egypt, which required obtaining the necessary information from donors by conducting an annual survey.

The first release of the DCR (2001) was in June 2004. At this point, it was necessary to increase the pace of annual surveys to limit the time lag and data dissemination period. This required the

DECODE unit at the Ministry of International Co-operation to run two surveys in one year covering (2002, and 2003) and a third is planned by the end of 2005 to cover the year 2004.

Continuous changes and modifications are being added to both the database and the questionnaire used for the survey. The questionnaire has been modified and fine-tuned several times to improve understanding of the required information, which eventually led to increasing accuracy levels. Periodic revisions were undergone to keep the database updated and add features deemed useful for further analysis and decision-making purposes.

II. Aid Harmonisation and Coordination

The MDGs – agreed upon at the United Nations Millennium Summit in September 2000 – signify a global partnership for development. They represent guidelines for development priorities and targets for all countries. Hence, it is the top priority of any developing country to achieve the first seven MDGs. However, these goals are attainable, not only through fulfilling commitments by donors, but above all by harmonising donor procedures and untying aid as stated in MDG 8. The twin goals of aid harmonisation and aid coordination lie at the heart of the mission of DECODE and the Ministry of International Co-operation.

International Efforts for Aid Harmonisation

It has become widely recognised that the effectiveness of international assistance depends not only on its magnitude, but – more importantly – on how well such assistance is coordinated and harmonised with the development objectives and priorities of the recipient country. This recognition has led to a number of international conferences to address the key issues involved in securing better coordination and harmonisation.

International Conference on Financing for Development

The International Conference on Financing for Development (FfD) in Monterrey, Mexico 2002 is considered one of the first global steps towards aid coordination. Both developed and developing countries recognised the need for of a new development partnership based on a framework of mutual accountability between developed and developing countries to achieve real poverty reduction and sustainable development. Paragraph 43 of the 2002 Monterrey Consensus states that world leaders committed themselves to reduce the burden of aid management on recipient countries, and to support policy priorities driven by developing countries themselves.

Rome High-Level Forum for Aid Harmonisation

The two-day Rome conference in February 2003 gathered senior officials from major multilateral development banks, international and bilateral organisations, and donor and receipt country representatives. The conference focused on improving management and effectiveness of aid and on achieving and recording progress before the Paris High-Level Forum 2005. Furthermore, the conference emphasised the importance of strong leadership in recipient countries that is committed to aid coordination. Restructuring donor procedures and practices, identifying new ways to acclimatise institutions', countries' polices procedures and practices, and implementing good practices and standards formulated by the development community were key activities towards effective aid.

Working towards achieving the Rome Declaration, the DAC created the Working Party on Aid Effectiveness and Donor Practices (WP-EFF) in May 2003. The main goal of WP-EFF was to promote, support, and monitor progress on harmonisation and alignment, with input from several partner countries. It is worth noting that WP-EFF received a wider multilateral participation and consent than its predecessor (the Task Force on Donor Practices). The latter focused on public financial management, procurement, and managing. The WP-EFF works in close collaboration with other organisations, including the United Nations (UN) and the European Union (EU). The participants of the WP-EFF are International Monetary Fund (IMF), UNDP, World Bank the African Development Bank (AfDB), Asian Development Bank (AsDB), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), and Strategic Partnership with Africa (SPA). Progress of harmonisation and alignment was reported to the OECD's Senior Level Meeting in late 2004, and to the Paris High-Level Forum on Harmonisation in 2005.

Paris High-Level Forum for Aid Harmonisation

Taking stock of the progress of harmonisation and alignment that have been achieved since the Rome High-Level Forum (2003), the French Government, in collaboration with several international agencies, hosted a three-day Paris High-Level Forum (2005). Participants comprised development officials and ministers from 91 countries, 26 donor organisations and partner countries, representatives of civil society organisations and the private sector. The forum was divided into two parts-the Implementation Forum and the Ministerial Forum. Four key issues (ownership, capacity building, donor practices) dominated the discussion during the forum. First, ownership which refers to the government involvement as well as the significant contribution by civil society and private sector. Second, capacity building of the partner country's institutions, systems, and procedures were recognised as prerequisites for future aid effectiveness. The third key issue emphasised the donor countries' commitments to develop "common arrangement for planning, funding disbursing, monitoring evaluating and reporting" on aid activities and flows. The major point of the forum was the agreement on a set of 12 indicators to take stock of future progress in aid effectiveness.

GoE Steps Towards Improved Aid Coordination

Concurrently with the various developments on the international plane, the GoE has embarked on initiatives of its own to achieve improved aid coordination and harmonisation. These include not only active participation in relevant international events, but also institutional adjustments and clearer articulations of national development strategies.

Egypt's Participation in International Conferences

Egypt has been an active participant in various high-level events dealing with aid harmonisation. In March 2002, a delegation from Egypt attended the International Conference on Financing for Development in Monterrey, Mexico. There, a statement was delivered by HE Mrs. Fayza Abounaga, then Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, highlighting the importance of coherence and coordination between donors and national policies and institutions. Also active in the follow-up process to the Monterrey Conference, Egypt was represented at the Second High-Level Dialogue on Financing for Development in New York in June 2005. Egypt also attended both the High-Level Forums for Aid Harmonisation in Rome (2003) and Paris (2005), and is a signatory to the declarations that came out of both conferences.

Institutional Administration and Tools

In order to make aid coordination more efficient, responsibility for ODA coordination was assigned in July 2004 to a re-established Ministry for International Co-operation (MoIC), as a full-fledged ministry, headed by HE Mrs. Fayza Abounaga. In accordance with Presidential Decree No. 303 for 2004, the mandate of the MoIC stipulates the promotion of economic co-operation with various countries and international and regional organisations, with a view toward enhancing Egypt's development and increasing its economic growth.¹ In fulfilling these responsibilities, the MoIC is guided by national development strategies and priorities.

Enhancing the effectiveness of development co-operation and maximising its benefits lie at the heart of the MoIC's mission. Accordingly, one of the main functions of the MoIC is to assume a leading role in aid coordination and act as the national coordinator between government bodies and foreign organisations, in order to secure foreign resources and ensure their allocation in accordance with the National Development Plan. Thus, the MoIC works with donors to avoid

¹ President Mubarak issued a presidential decree on the responsibilities and competence of the MoIC, (2004, September 28), *Al-Ahram*, 43030, 16. (in Arabic).

duplication of assistance.² In its efforts to assume a leading role in aid coordination, the MoIC has sought regular meetings with representatives of the DAG and maintains contacts with Egyptian recipients of aid.

Previously, one of the difficulties cited by donors in the DAC Task Force on Donor Practices' 2002 "Egypt – A Case Study" was the lack of accessible data on ODA flows.³ Nevertheless, this issue has since been remedied through the 2002/2003 launch of DECODE, which was developed by the UNDP at the request of, and in close co-operation with, the MoIC. This database makes available comprehensive data on commitments and disbursements by donor, sector, region, and other parameters. By virtue of its systematic data collection and quality control measures, DECODE is expected to greatly enrich ODA planning, management, and coordination, while limiting duplication in donor interventions.

National Development Objectives and Targets

Besides the need for aid management institutions, it is also necessary to develop broad development objectives and priorities, as well as precise targets, policies, and strategies to guide donor operations in any country.

In a 1997 document entitled "Egypt and the 21st Century," the GoE set forth the general orientation and projected targets for the next two decades. Through a series of successive 5-year plans, a number of objectives are to be sought. Known as the "2017 Vision," this long-term action plan stresses human development, with particular emphasis on education, healthcare, and the role of women. Also underlined are the importance of the rule of law, the centrality of the private sector and civil society, the endeavour towards an information-based community, and conservation of water and the environment.

Whereas this "2017 Vision" provided a general framework for donor interventions, more specific action plans remained essential. Egyptian Prime Minister Dr. Ahmed Nazif, in a December 2004 statement before the People's Assembly, delineated a comprehensive plan to guide GoE policy. This scheme comprises ten inclusive developmental programmes and a number of specific measures.

The first programme, "Investment and Employment," focuses on attracting domestic and foreign investment and increasing exports in order to boost economic growth rates and, thereby, create new employment opportunities. The GoE will concentrate on providing the appropriate economic climate through increasing investor confidence, eliminating administrative and financial barriers, offering incentives and quality services to investors, and otherwise encouraging private sector participation. In addition, the acceleration of employment will be targeted in its own right, through the development of the employment infrastructure, training of the labour force, launching a labour export programme, and other methods.

The "Subsidies, Prices, and Market Discipline" programme, meanwhile, aims at integrating Egypt into the global economy through the transformation into a market economy. Nevertheless, the GoE undertakes to monitor prices and curb inflation in order to maintain a safety net for limited-income groups. Specific mechanisms under this programme include continued subsidies on basic commodities; ensuring that only eligible groups benefit from these subsidies (for instance, through a Suez pilot project utilising smart subsidy cards); market monitoring through decentralised policies; seeking agricultural self-sufficiency in main crops; and amending legislative frameworks to promote both more competition and consumer protection.

² R. Shahin, (2003, January 6), Important and fundamental changes in flows of loans and grants, [Interview with Ms. Fayza Abounnaga, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs], *Al-Ahram El-Iktisadi*, 1774, 87-90. (in Arabic).

³ OECD, DAC Task Force on Donor Practices, (2002), Background Documents: Egypt – A Case Study, *Workshop on Donor Practices 11-13 September 2002*, Available Online at <http://www.oecd.org/>

The improvement of public services, particularly in deprived rural areas and urban informal squatter communities, is the goal of the third programme, “Developing Public Services.” Accordingly, increases in the size and quality of services are sought with regards to water and sanitation, electricity and lighting, transportation, and waste collection and disposal. Limited-income groups are to receive special attention, particularly with regard to low-cost housing and social welfare services. Principally, services are to be more equally distributed, bridging existing gaps between rural and urban areas and between Lower and Upper Egypt.

The fourth programme deals with “Enhancing Economic Performance,” so that competitiveness is enhanced and economic growth rates are increased. Specific steps in this regard comprise fostering partnerships between the public and private sectors, restructuring the financial and banking sectors, and managing the domestic public debt.

Developing human resources to match labour market needs through “Developing Education and Scientific Research” is the fifth programme in the GoE’s plan. Under this programme, public education capacity is to be enhanced along with improving educational curricula in order to improve the quality of education. Moreover, educational opportunities and choices were to be expanded, with particular emphasis on talented students and students with special needs. Decentralisation and community participation also represent a key component in this programme.

Sixth, “Developing Health Services and Controlling Population Growth” will require a number of measures. In this regard, the enhancement of basic and secondary healthcare services, as well as the improvement of emergency medical services will be targeted. In addition, the government-funded medical treatment system is to be modernised, whilst the health insurance system is to be restructured and its coverage extended. Finally, this programme will attempt to manage and control population growth rates through strengthening the National Population Council and other strategies.

“Developing the Civil Service” lies at the core of the seventh programme. Accordingly, the government sector is to be streamlined, while rationalising the size of the civil service. Moreover, decentralisation will be sought simultaneously with raising social participation. The system for filling leadership positions is to be modernised as well, and suitable management systems are to be developed. Finally, this programme will aim for the reduction of bureaucracy, the speeding up of procedures, and the forestalling of corruption in government services.

The eighth programme deals with the “Protection of National Resources.” Elements under this programme include the rationalisation of water consumption, the optimal use of energy resources, and environmental protection. Furthermore, the protection of agricultural land will be prioritised, along with the adoption of a new agricultural development strategy.

Regarding the goal of “Developing the Political and Legislative Environment,” the ninth programme sets forth a number of specific measures. Widening political participation is a priority, particularly in connection with augmenting the role of women and youth. Also, legislation related to political activities is to be reviewed and improved, and judicial procedures are to be simplified. Lastly, Egypt’s regional and international role is to be enhanced through increased bilateral and multilateral co-operation.

Finally, the tenth programme revolves around “Building an Information Society.” This includes strengthening the information and communication technology (ICT) infrastructure, and the training of ICT specialists. Such efforts can serve to improve the competitiveness of the business sector and increase exports. Moreover, information technology (IT) will be incorporated into the education system, healthcare services, and other sectors.

With its ten specific programmes and targets, this plan as a whole represents a framework that should assist in aligning donor interventions to GoE priorities and goals.

Donors' Efforts for Enhanced Aid Harmonisation

Egypt's development partners have, for many years, organised themselves to achieve better coordination among themselves as well as devise a mechanism for dialogue with the Government. The DAG was the vehicle established for this purpose.

The Donor Assistance Group

The Donor Assistance Group (DAG) is "an informal network of donor countries, bilateral and multilateral agencies that aims to enhance patterns of policy dialogue and coordination to improve the effectiveness of development assistance programmes."⁴

DAG's main objective is to improve the impact of bilateral and multilateral aid to Egypt through the provision of two types of forums. The first forum concentrates on policy dialogue to allow better coordination of policy and programme activities among donors, and between donors and GoE as well as with the civil society and the private sector. The second forum encourages the exchange of information and ideas among donors and between donors and GoE as well as with the civil society and the private sector. This second forum will enhance the activities of DAG focus groups, DAG sub-groups, and DAG ad hoc working groups.

DAG is currently organised into seven sub-groups. The main responsibility of the sub-group is to gather the donors who are active in a particular sector. Sub-groups make their own rules of operation, and decide on objectives and goals to be pursued within the overall framework of Egypt's development objectives. Current donor sub-groups are as follows:

- Health and Population;
- Gender and Development;
- Natural Renewable Resources (includes Agriculture and Water);
- Human Resource Development/Education;
- Environment and Energy;
- Small and Medium Enterprise;
- Governance and Participation; and
- Poverty.

DAG also sets up focus groups and Task Forces/Ad Hoc Groups as deemed necessary. They work jointly with sub-groups on various economic and social crosscutting issues and prepare recommendations for action by the DAG. Examples of issues handled by these groups include new government policies, and joint donor measures to deal with administrative and programming issues.

The DAG Chairperson is elected by consensus from among senior representatives of multilateral or bilateral agencies. Meetings of the DAG are held monthly (except in July and August) and attended by senior representatives of all donor and development co-operation agencies in Egypt.

The DAG has been intensifying its efforts to improve members' harmonising practices. Two important examples are the DAG Position Paper on Social Development in Egypt, which was prepared for the Consulting Group (CG) meeting held in year 2001, and the more recent Matrix of Donor Interventions, issued earlier this year (2005).

DAG Position Paper on Social Development in Egypt

The significance of DAG Position Paper on Social Development in Egypt lies in the fact that it is the first effort by donors to come up with joint policy recommendations in different areas of social development. It has significantly contributed to developing DAG work objectives from merely

⁴ OECD, DAC Task Force on Donor Practices, (2002), Background Documents: Egypt – A Case Study, *Workshop on Donor Practices 11-13 September 2002*, (PAGE 4) Available Online at <http://www.oecd.org/>

acting as a forum for sharing information to unifying visions of donors about priority areas. The Position Paper focused on poverty-oriented social development. It conducted an analysis followed by recommendations in the sectors of human resources development and education, earnings capabilities, population and health, gender, social protection, water, and environment. In addition, marginalised groups such as female heads of households, illiterate women, street children, the disabled, and the elderly were given special attention in this paper.⁵

The Paper recommended that the Government consider the launching of an Anti-Poverty Action Plan (APAP), for implementation over a five to seven year period.

The following priorities were stressed in the proposed Action Plan: increase earnings capabilities/job creation; ensure access to basic goods and services; improve nutrition and access to basic education; establish and enhance mechanisms of good governance; build institutional capacity; and coordinate the role of NGOs in order to increase the participation of civil society in the development process. Other essential complementary activities include: women's empowerment; education reform; health sector reform; regulatory reform; and advocacy through mass media.

Pooled Funding for the Eradication of Female Genital Mutilation

Meanwhile, donors have recently been moving towards adopting a strategy of pooled funding. They selected the area of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) that, despite continuous government and donor efforts, has persisted as shown by its estimated prevalence at 97percent.

To implement this new strategy, a project was jointly designed by UNDP and the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM) in consultation with other stakeholders including civil society agencies as well as other donors. A number of countries have supported this pooled funding initiative, including Italy, Denmark, Canada, Sweden, and the European Union.

Donors' Interventions Matrix

As a framework, the Matrix on Donors' Interventions was prepared on the basis of HE Dr. Nazif's Government Statement to the People's Assembly in December 2004. The Matrix provides an important database on which to draw by the Ministry of International Co-operation, other ministries and Egypt's development partners to follow-up on concrete aid harmonisation and coordination measures.

A review of the Matrix data shows that donors contribute to all development areas/programmes as defined in the Government Statement. Table 1 summarises the Matrix on Donors' Interventions. It mainly displays three types of information for each of the ten programmes: Donors and total number of donors involved in the same programme, total number of interventions made by donors in each programme, and total amount of funds (in various currencies) allocated for each intervention.

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

Table 1
Summary of Donors' Interventions Matrix

Name of Programme	Donors	Number of Interventions	Total Funds (in millions)
1. Investment and Employment	13: USAID, ADB, EC, UNDP, WB, UNIDO, EIB, CIDA, Italian Co-operation, Spain, Germany, Japan, Netherlands	105	US\$3,326.7 €506.7 ¥511 CAD\$25.3 LE1,8
2. Subsidies, Prices, & Market Discipline	4: WFP, IMF, WB, UNDP	6	US\$1,320
3. Developing Basic Public Services	14: CIDA, Italian Co-operation, UNDP, ADB, EC, EIB, UNICEF, WFP, USAID, WB, Japan, Germany, Spain, Netherlands	74	US\$1,543 €728.2 ¥5,000 LE6.4
4. Enhancing Economic Performance	9: UNDP, USAID, EU, EC, IMF, WB, EIB, Netherlands, Spain	29	US\$545 €159.8
5. Developing Education & Scientific Thinking	11: UNICEF, WB, UNDP, Italian Co-operation, USAID, EU, UNDP, WFP, Germany, Japan, Spain	54	US\$1,479 €233.1 ¥100 CAD\$88
6. Developing Health Services & Controlling Population Growth	10: USAID, WB, UNDP, Italian Co-operation, EU, UNICEF, ADB, Germany, Spain, Japan	46	US\$1,705 €139.9 ¥916
7. Developing the Civil Service	9: EU, UNDP, USAID, WB, IMF, CIDA, Netherlands, Spain, Germany	33	US\$127.2 €61.3
8. Protection of Natural Resources	12: USAID, UNIDO, UNDP, WB, EU, EIB, CIDA, Italian Co-operation, Japan, Spain, Germany, Netherlands	68	US\$1,397 €1,808 ¥2.1 LE2.8 CAD\$25
9. Developing the Political & Legislative Environment	9: UNDP, USAID, Netherlands, EU, UNICEF, Italian Co-operation, CIDA, WB, Germany	43	US\$104.7 €142.7 CAD\$14.7
10. Building an Information Society	7: UDP, USAID, EU, Italian Co-operation, Germany, UNIDO, Netherlands	25	US\$1,100 €108

The largest number of interventions are in the Investment and Employment Programme, followed by Developing Basic Public Services Programme, and the Protection of Natural Resources Programme. The lowest number are in the Programmes for Subsidies, Prices and Market; Building an Information Society; and Enhancing Economic Performance. Numbers of interventions alone, of course, cannot be used to assess the significance of interventions, which requires more in-depth analysis.

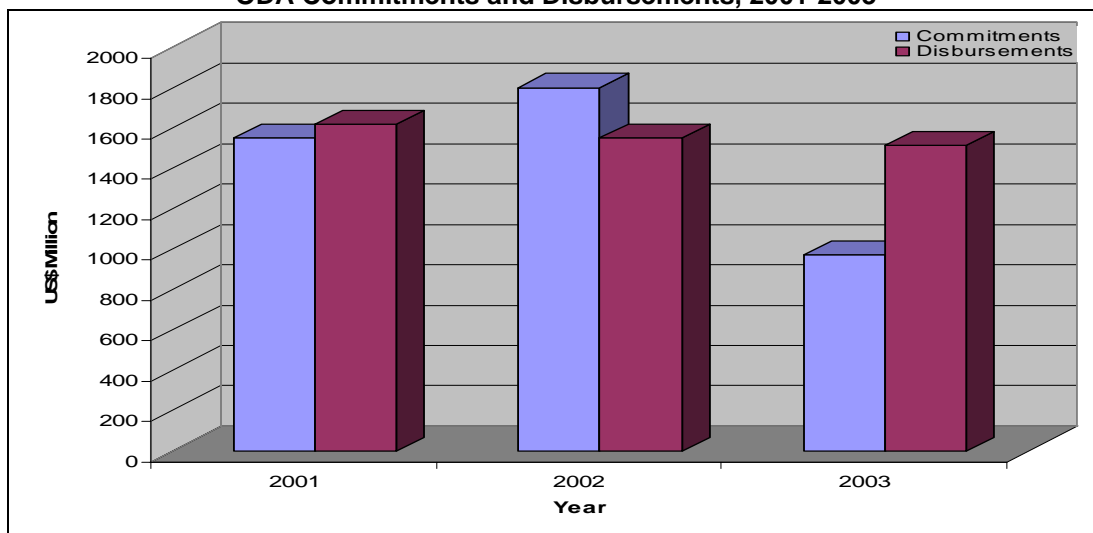
III. Analysis of DECODE's ODA Data in 2003

In this section, DECODE data is drawn upon to review ODA utilisation in the years 2001-2003. For the period under study, the following analysis of ODA will consider a number of parameters, including donor, sector and sub-sector, location, terms and types of assistance, and MDGs.

As mentioned in the previous DCR, total disbursements dropped by 4percent in 2002 as compared to 2001, to reach US\$1,552.1 million. A further reduction in disbursements by 2percent was noticed in 2003 in contrast to 2002.

After a 16percent increase in ODA commitments from 2001 to 2002, donors' commitments witnessed a sharp drop by 46percent in 2003 as compared to 2002 to reach US\$974 million.

Figure 1
ODA Commitments and Disbursements, 2001-2003



When comparing disbursements with commitments it should be taken into consideration that two of the largest partners in development (World Bank and European Commission) don't report any commitments. It may be noticed in this comparison that after a decrease in disbursements combined with an increase in commitments in 2002, disbursements exceeded commitments by US\$540.2 million in 2003. This is explained by the fact that fewer new commitments were made in 2003. Nevertheless, there were cumulative transferred commitments from previous years.

Assistance per capita witnessed a drop to US\$22.4 in 2003 from US\$23.3 in 2002 and US\$24.9 in 2001. This decrease over the last three years is partly due to the decline in total disbursements and partly to the 1.8percent annual population growth as well.⁶

Egypt's GNI faced a decline of 4percent between 2002 and 2003. The decrease in ODA disbursements in 2003, as compared to 2002, also caused a fall in ODA as a percentage of GNI.

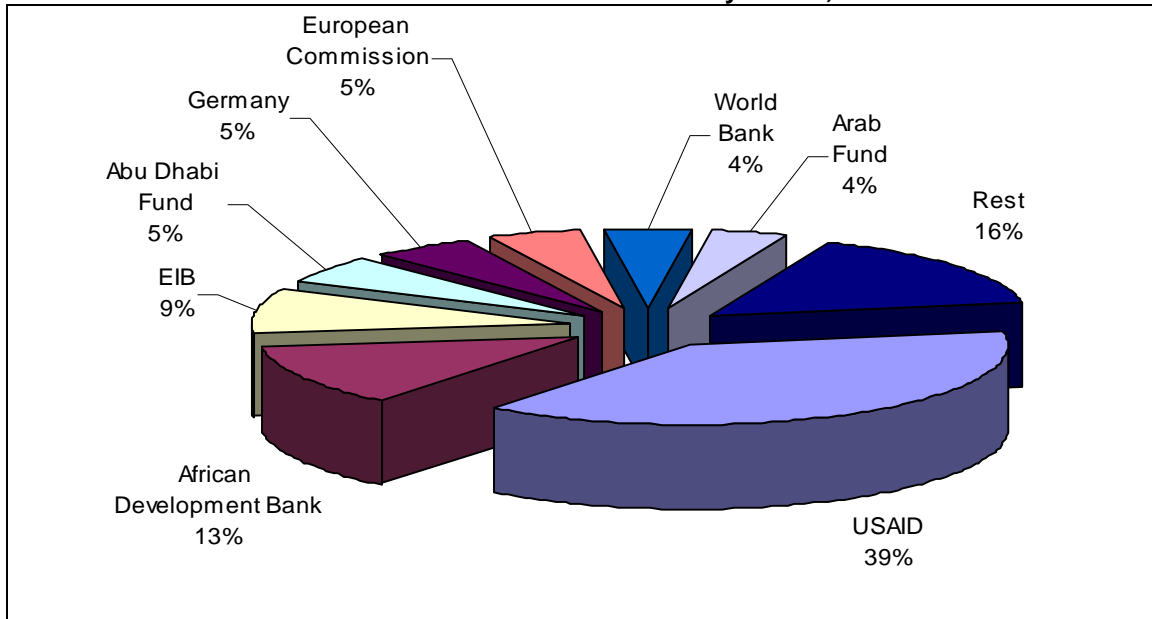
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<http://devdata.worldbank.org/external/CPProfile.asp?SelectedCountry=EGY&CCODE=EGY&CNAME=Egypt%2C+Arab+Rep.&PTYPE=CP>

ODA represented 2percent of GNI in 2002 and 1percent of GNI in 2002.⁷ This indicates a declining role of ODA in Egypt's GNI.

Distribution of ODA by Donor

Figure 2
Distribution of ODA Disbursement by Donor, 2003



By analysing the composition of the top eight donors, it was found that United States Agency for International Development (USAID) maintained its top rank despite a 32percent drop in its disbursements from 2002 to 2003. The decrease is partly due to the USAID's plan to reduce aid disbursements to Egypt by 5percent annually as agreed with the GoE.

The AfDB also maintained its second rank among the top eight donors, despite having increased its disbursements by 61percent in 2003. This increase is linked to a 463percent increase in the donor's disbursements between 2001 and 2002. The AfDB's strategy for 2000-2002 was targeted towards the development of the private sector, particularly small and medium enterprises (SMEs).⁸ This led to a speeding up of procedures related to obtaining disbursements.

With an increase of 68percent of disbursements from 2002 to 2003, the European Investment Bank (EIB) is the third largest donor. The EIB placed emphasis on the private sector. Hence, its aid disbursement procedures were rapid and resulted in this notable increase.

After a decrease of 7percent in disbursements in 2002 compared to 2001, the Abu Dhabi Fund further increased its disbursements by 91percent in 2003. In addition, Germany increased its disbursements by 29percent in 2003 following a 29percent decrease in 2002.

The European Commission (EC) expanded its disbursements by 72percent in 2003, reversing a 33percent decrease in disbursements in 2002 from the previous year. During the year 2003, the

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<http://devdata.worldbank.org/external/CPProfile.asp?SelectedCountry=EGY&CCODE=EGY&CNAME=Egypt%2C+Arab+Rep.&PTYPE=CP>

⁸ www.afdb.org

EC decided to commit funding to six new projects in 2003 as opposed to only three projects in 2002.

Meanwhile, the World Bank increased its disbursements by 3percent in 2003 as compared to 2002.

There was a sharp increase of 221percent in disbursements by the Arab Fund for economic and social development. Thus, it joined the top eight donors in 2003. During the year 2003, the Arab Fund placed increasing emphasis on projects that aimed at supporting development efforts in the public sector, while also continuing to promote private sector development as well.⁹

Due to a 94percent drop in disbursements in 2003 as compared to 2002, the Arab Monetary Fund lost its position among the top eight donors in 2003. During 2002, the Fund received approval and completed the Structural Adjustment Loan, but did not start its new fund agreement until December 2003.

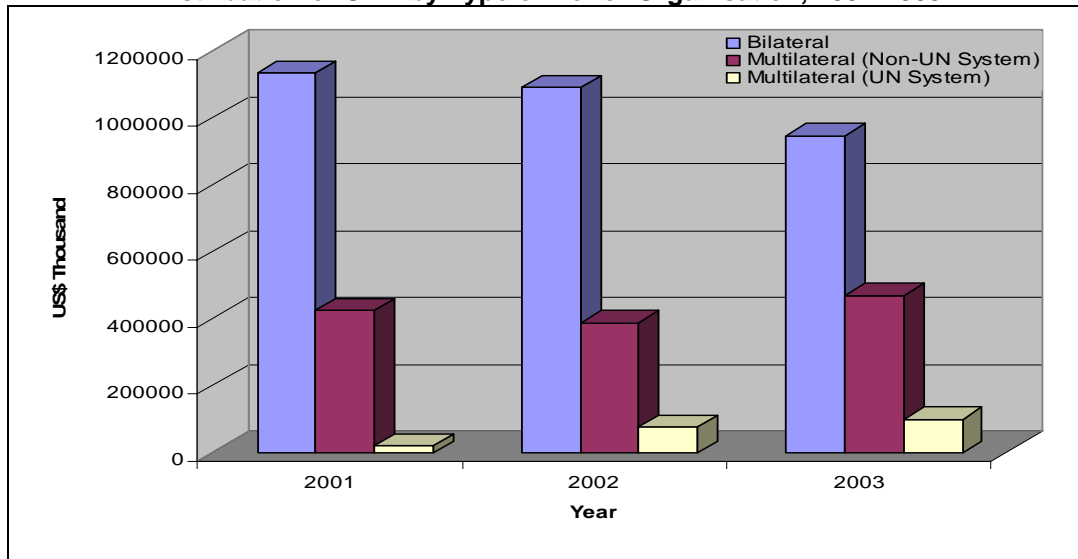
Bilateral donors were responsible, during 2001-2003, for the largest portion of ODA disbursements. However, their disbursements showed continued gradual decrease. There was a 4percent drop in disbursements during 2002 in contrast to 2001. This led to a total decrease of 16percent of bilateral donor disbursements from 2001 to 2003.

Non-UN multilateral donors ranked second with regard to disbursements. Their disbursements decreased by 9percent between 2001 and 2002. However, non-UN multilateral donors managed to increase disbursements again, by 21percent, from 2002 to 2003. This led to a total increase in their disbursements by 11percent from 2001 to 2003.

UN-system multilateral donors (including the World Bank) represented the third largest donor group in terms of ODA from 2001 through 2003. An increase of 275percent in the UN-system multilateral donors' disbursement occurred from 2001 to 2002. Between 2002 and 2003, there was a further increase of 33percent. This led to a total increase in disbursements of 398percent from 2001 through 2003.

Analysis of the top donors in 2003 by terms of assistance showed that 100percent of USAID and EC disbursements were in the form of grants. Also, 76percent of the Abu Dhabi Fund's and 47percent of Germany's disbursements were grants. On the other hand, the AfDB, the EIB, and the Arab Fund's disbursements were entirely in the form of loans, and 99percent of the World Bank's disbursements also came in the form of loans.

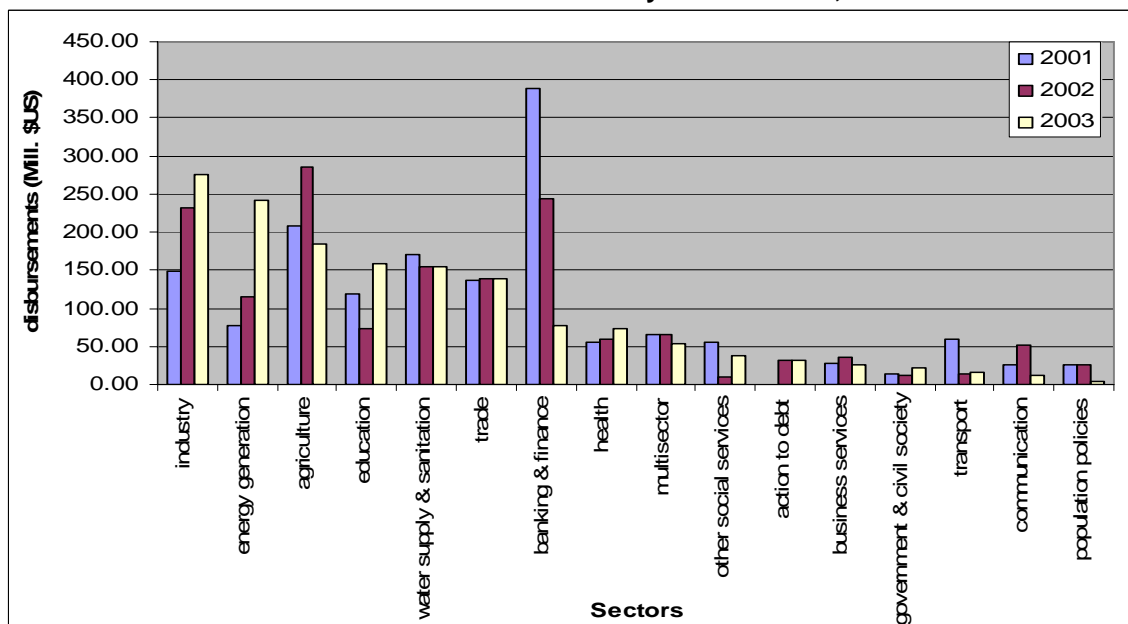
Figure 3
Distribution of ODA by Type of Donor Organisation, 2001-2003



Distribution of ODA by Sector

This section will provide more detailed analysis of the top recipient sectors of ODA during 2003. The focus will be on the Industry, Agriculture, Energy, Education, and Health sectors, since they represented more than 80percent of total disbursements in 2003. The importance of these sectors in the economy will be analysed, highlighting the role of ODA in the economy as compared to local investments. For each sector, key donors, the main sub-sectors, types of assistance, and the total net amounts budgeted by donors to finance development projects will be examined.

Figure 4
Distribution of ODA Disbursements by Main Sectors, 2002-2003



As previously illustrated, although total ODA disbursement levels remained relatively stable from 2002 to 2003, some sectors of the economy received higher disbursements during that period – particularly Industry, Energy, Education, and Health, as shown in Figure 4.

The Industry sector witnessed growing disbursements from 2001 to 2003, exhibiting a growth rate of 84percent. The Energy sector witnessed a continuously positive growth rate from 2001 to 2003 (209percent), as did Education (33percent). On the other hand, the largest declines were evident in the sectors of Population Policies (-83percent), Communication (-54percent), Banking and Finance (-80percent), Transport (-75percent), and Multi-sector (-17percent).

Industry

The importance of the Industry sector is evidenced by the fact that it accounted for 19.2percent of total GDP in 2003/2004 (total GDP US\$84.6 billion).¹⁰ Local investments¹¹ into this sector reached US\$1,090.12 million in 2003/2004 (7.53percent of total investments), while total ODA disbursements represented around one-fifth of total (local investments plus ODA disbursements) investments in 2003. This amount was distributed more or less evenly among all governorates, reflecting increased attention towards decentralising ODA.

In 2003, the main donors contributing to Industry sector disbursements were the African Development Bank (representing two-thirds of total disbursements to the sector) and the USAID (23percent). The Japanese Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), the EC, and the EIB followed, with a share of 3percent each.

Disaggregating disbursements to the Industry sector by type of assistance reveals that, in 2003, around three-quarters of total disbursements, took the form of Investment Project Assistance, while Technical Co-operation accounted for the rest. This structure had changed slightly from 2002, in favour of increased Investment Project Assistance. If continued, this focus on capital is likely to result in an enlarged longer-term impact on the Industry sector in the future.

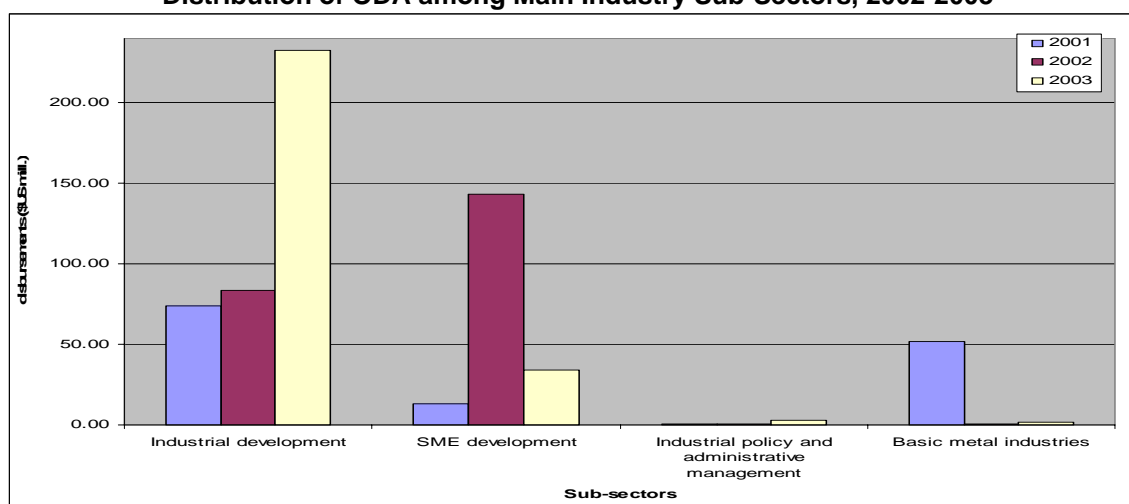
In 2003, the Industrial Development sub-sector received around 85percent of the disbursements directed to the Industry sector, followed by the SME Development sub-sector. This represents a shift from 2002, when the SME Development sub-sector was the largest recipient. Meanwhile, the Textiles, Leather, and, Substitutes sub-sector, and the Chemicals sub-sector received small percentages of assistance, even though they have evident export potential.¹² Supporting export potential products through ODA would increase their export performance, which is one of the national priorities.

¹⁰ Ministry of Industry & International trade, Monthly Economic Digest, May 2005

¹¹ Local investments are both public and private sectors investments.

¹² www.sme.gov.eg

Figure 5
Distribution of ODA among Main Industry Sub-Sectors, 2002-2003



To help finance ongoing development projects in the Industry sector until 2013, all donors have committed a total budget of US\$8.9 billion. However, only one tenth of those commitments has been disbursed to-date. Unless this rate goes up in the near future, it is not likely that disbursements will match planned development activities.

Table 2
Total Committed Budgets by Donors throughout Projects' Lifecycles in Industry Sector, US\$ Billion

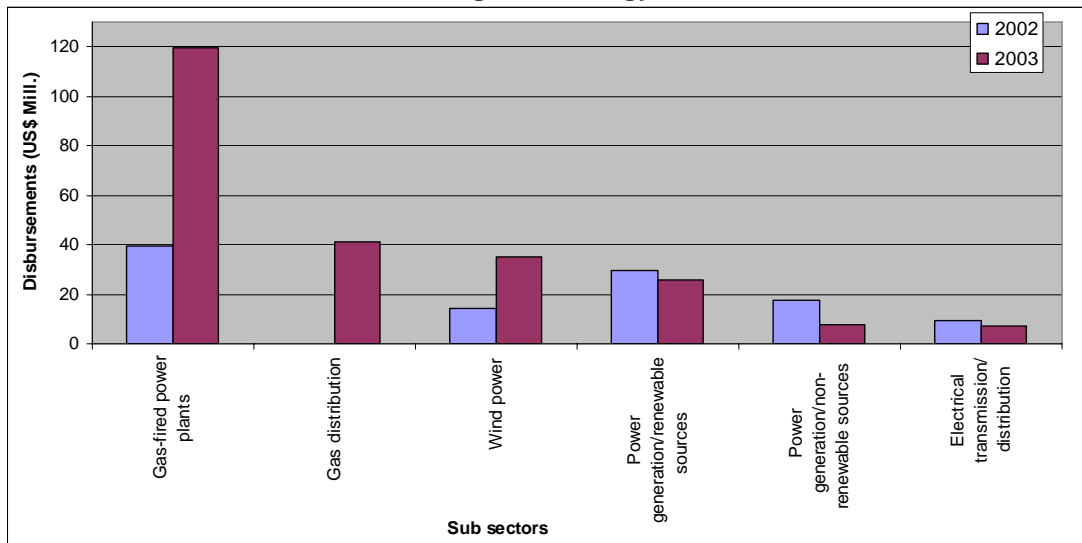
	Total Committed Budget	Total Disbursements (prior 2001 – 2003) ¹³	Net Committed Budget
Industry Sector	9.9	1.0	8.9

Energy

According to the OECD/DAC sector classification, the Energy sector consists of gas-related projects, energy generation, and electricity. These sectors represented 1.5percent of GDP in 2003/2004, receiving roughly 5percent of total local investments. Thus, ODA disbursements for this sector represented one-fifth of total investments (local investments plus ODA disbursements). In 2003, this sector received around one-fifth of total disbursements, with its share witnessing a 109.6percent increase from the previous year. Most of this increase occurred in the Gas-fired Power Plants sub-sector (which represented half of total Energy sector disbursements in 2003), followed by the Gas Distribution and the Wind Power sub-sectors.

¹³ Total disbursements prior to 2001 were aggregated from donor's feedback to DECODE survey in 2002 when survey first started.

Figure 6
Distribution of ODA among Main Energy Sub-Sectors, 2002-2003



Approximately half of Energy sector ODA in 2003 was disbursed by the EIB, followed by the Arab Fund (21percent), the USAID (14.8percent) and Germany (8.4percent). Most of the increase in this sector's disbursements from 2002 to 2003 was contributed by the EIB, the disbursements of which doubled over the same period. Similarly, the Arab Fund also doubled its disbursements from 2002 to 2003.

Around 97percent of the Energy sector's disbursements in 2003 took the form of Investment Project Assistance, while 3percent was allocated to fund Technical Co-operation projects. This structure reflects the nature of the sector, whereby projects tend to provide capital investments rather than technical assistance.

The geographic distribution of disbursements in the Energy sector shows that around half was allocated to Central Government, followed by Suez (15.2percent) and North Sinai (9.3percent), with the rest of the governorates receiving roughly evenly distributed shares.

Table 3
Total Committed Budgets by Donors throughout Projects' Lifecycles in Energy Sector, US\$ Billion

	Total Committed Budget	Total Disbursements (prior 2001 – 2003)*	Net Committed Budget
Energy Sector	10.1	1.1	9.0

Donors have committed over US\$8 billion to finance development projects operating in the Energy sector until the year 2008. The rate of expenditure in this sector is considered relatively low; the pace of expenditure may need to be increased in order to ensure meeting the goals and objectives planned for this sector. The total number of on-going energy generation development projects is 42, mostly operating in building and operating plants and transmission systems.

Agriculture

The Agriculture sector received around 12percent of total ODA disbursements in 2003, making it the third biggest recipient sector, even though it witnessed a 35percent decrease in disbursements compared to 2002. This sector accounted for around 15.8percent of total GDP in 2003/2004, making it the second most important GDP component after the Industry sector. Total

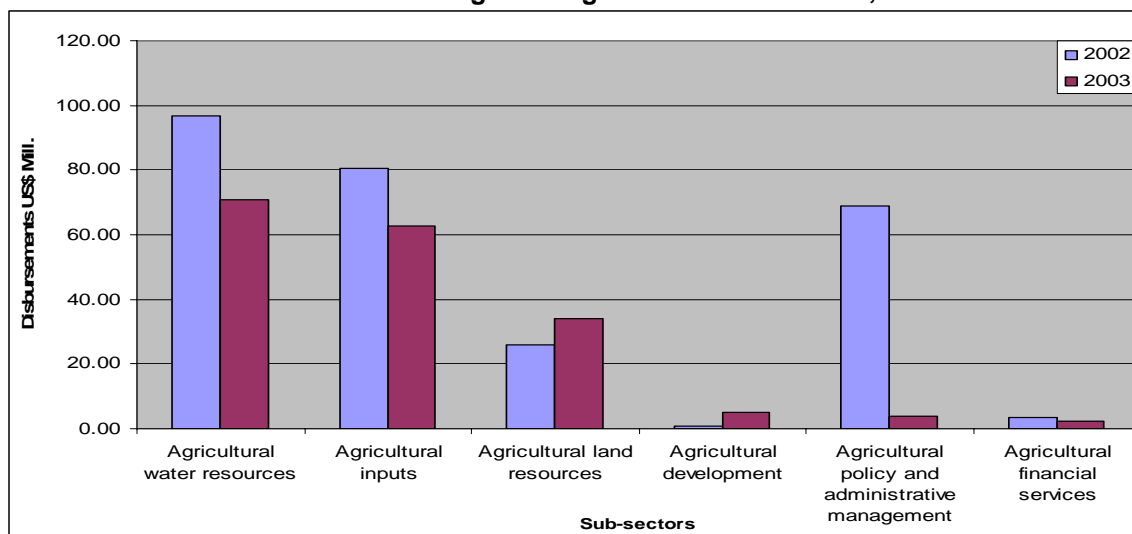
local investments in this sector reached 9.5percent of total investments in 2003/2004, while total ODA for the same year accounted for around 11percent of total investments (local investments plus ODA disbursements) in this sector.

More than half of this sector's ODA disbursements were received from three donors: the USAID (one-third of total disbursements), the World Bank (20percent) and the Abu Dhabi Fund (17percent). The decrease in the USAID's disbursements was one of the major reasons behind the decline it witnessed. This pattern can be observed in most sectors, due to the announced gradual decrease of USAID ODA from Egypt.

In 2003, the distribution of ODA disbursements to Agriculture by type of assistance was relatively similar to that of the previous year. About two-thirds of disbursements took the form of Investment Project Assistance, with the rest taking the form of Technical Co-operation.

Figure 7 shows that there was a general slowdown in disbursements amongst all agricultural sub-sectors, reflecting the decline in total disbursements. The Agriculture Policy and Administrative Management, the Agricultural Water Resources, and the Agricultural Inputs witnessed the largest rates of decline in disbursements. The only sub-sector that realised a slight increase in disbursements was the Agriculture Land Resources.

Figure 7
Distribution of ODA among Main Agriculture Sub-Sectors, 2002-2003



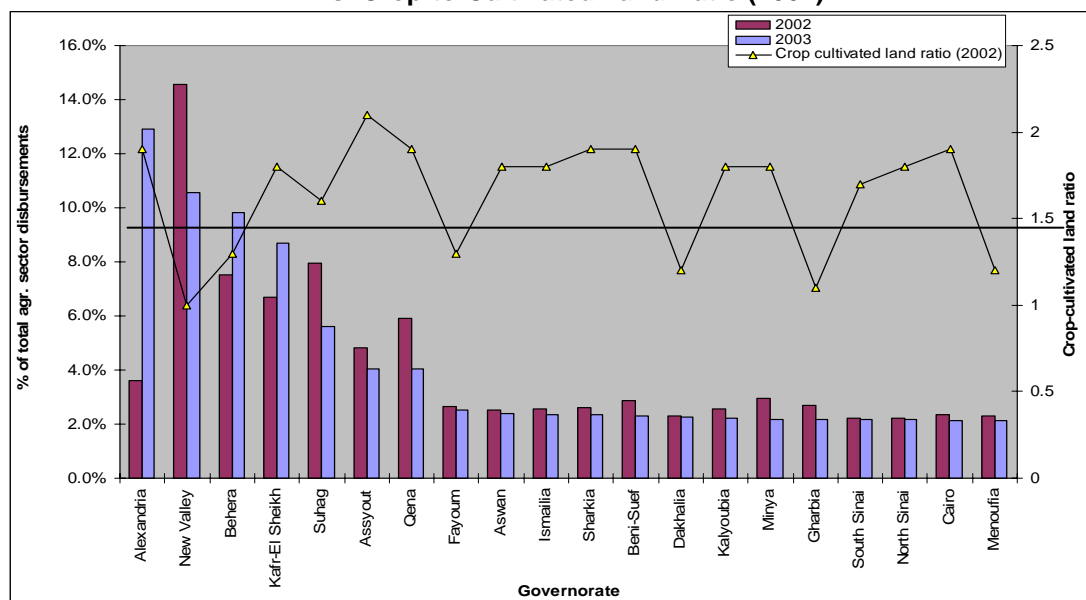
The geographic allocation of ODA in the Agriculture sector is particularly important, especially when compared to the relative needs of each governorate as well as the strategic agricultural map set by the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation. Figure 8, illustrates the percentage disbursements received per governorate in 2002 and 2003, compared against the crop-to-cultivated land ratio in 2002¹⁴.

As shown in Figure 8, the highest levels of crop-to-cultivated land ratio were in the governorates of Dakahlia, Alexandria, Suhag, and Fayoum; yet these received relatively lower levels of disbursements than other governorates that are lying below the average line. While ratio variations alone are not intended to be used as a precise indicator of differences in development

¹⁴ The crop-to-cultivated land ratio indicates the amount of cultivated land that is cropped. If the ratio has a value of one, then the total cropped land is equivalent to the cultivated land. As the ratio increases, this indicates that the area of cropped land is small compared to the cultivated area.

needs among governorates, they suggest that future donor allocations in this sector merit a review to see how they could support faster agricultural development in the more needy governorates.

Figure 8
Disbursements to Agriculture by Geographic Allocation (2002-2003)
vs. Crop-to-Cultivated Land Ratio (2002)¹⁵



Donors have committed a total budget of US\$11 billion to finance 80 agriculture development projects until the year 2013. Once again, the rate of disbursing total budgets appears to be low. It is recommended that the causes behind the slow rate be identified and acted upon to meet approved workplans.

Table 4
Total Committed Budgets by Donors throughout Projects' Lifecycles in Agriculture Sector, US\$ Billion

	Total Committed Budget	Total Disbursements (prior 2001 – 2003)*	Net Committed Budget
Agriculture Sector	12.9	1.4	11.5

Education

The Education sector received 10.4percent of total ODA disbursements in 2003, which represents a 114percent growth in disbursements compared to 2002. The local investments spent in 2003/2004 in this sector reached US\$ 703 million, so that ODA represented around one-fifth of total investments.

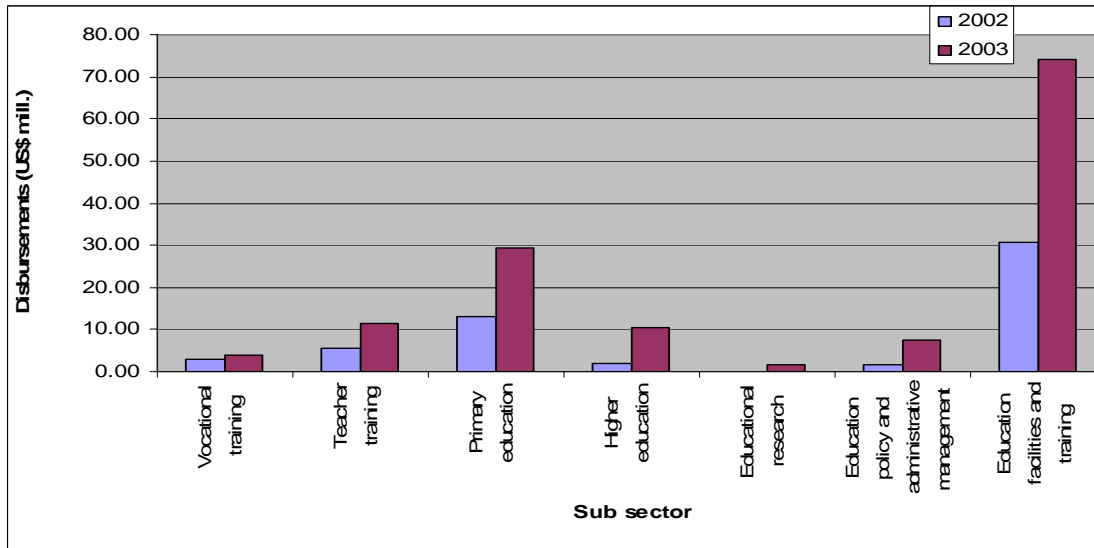
The increase in Education sector disbursements can be mainly attributed to the EC, the Saudi Fund for Development, the World Bank, Germany, the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development , and the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development. The USAID, though still the largest contributor, realised a slight decrease in disbursements.

¹⁵ UNDP. (2004). *Egypt Human Development Report 2004*. Kalyoub: Al Ahram.

The increase in disbursements mainly took the form of Investment Project Assistance, which accounted for around two-thirds of total disbursements in 2003; one-third were accounted for by Technical Co-operation. Projects in this sector operated mainly in the provision of educational infrastructure as well as training and capacity building.

Four sub-sectors absorbed most of the increase in disbursements. These were the Education Facilities and Training sub-sector (receiving half of total disbursements to the sector), the Primary Education sub-sector (one-fifth); the Teacher Training sub-sector (7.6percent), and the Education Policy and Administrative Management sub-sector (4.9percent),

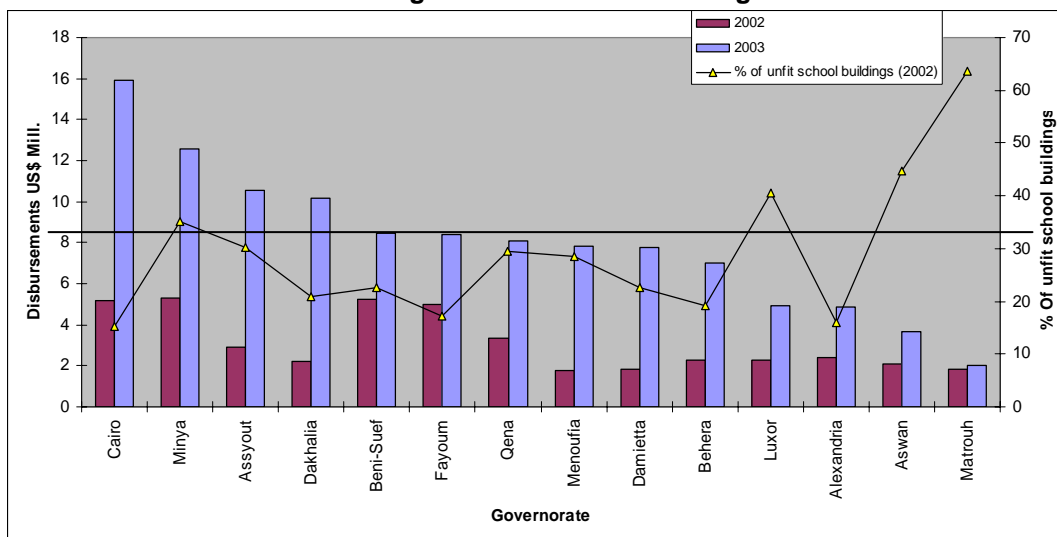
Figure 9
Distribution of ODA among Education Sub-Sectors, 2002-2003



Due to the high level of disbursements of donors to finance investment projects in the Education sector (i.e. the construction of school buildings), it was useful to compare the geographic allocation of disbursements by governorate to the percentage of unfit school buildings by governorate, which – as an indicator – is also highly correlated to reflect on the educational environment (the density of classrooms, ratio of teacher to student, leakage of students).¹⁶ As illustrated in Figure 10, governorates such as Matrouh and Aswan who lay far above the national average (25percent in unfit school buildings), received the lowest levels of disbursements in 2003 compared to other governorates who lay below the average (such as Cairo, Alexandria, and Fayoum). The average percentage of unfit school buildings in both urban and lower Egypt governorates were below average. To the extent that allocations for this sub-sector permit, there is room for reviewing future allocations to address the needs of the governorates experiencing the highest ratios of unfit school facilities, without at the same time undermining the all-important training component.

¹⁶ This use of this indicator is justified by the high correlation between investment projects' disbursements and total Education sector disbursements ($R^2=99$).

Figure 10
Disbursements to Education Sector by Geographic Allocation (2002-2003) vs.
Percentage of Unfit School Buildings¹⁷



Donors participating in the development of the Education sector have committed themselves to finance 120 education development projects with a net amount of US\$3.4 billion until the year 2010.

Table 5
Total Committed Budgets by Donors throughout Projects' Lifecycles in Education Sector,
US\$ Billion

	Total Committed Budget	Total Disbursements (prior 2001 – 2003)*	Net Committed Budget
Education Sector	4.0	0.6	3.4

Trade

The trade sector, according to the OECD/DAC list sector classification used in the survey, includes trade policy planning, domestic marketing, internal trade, and export promotion targeted industries.

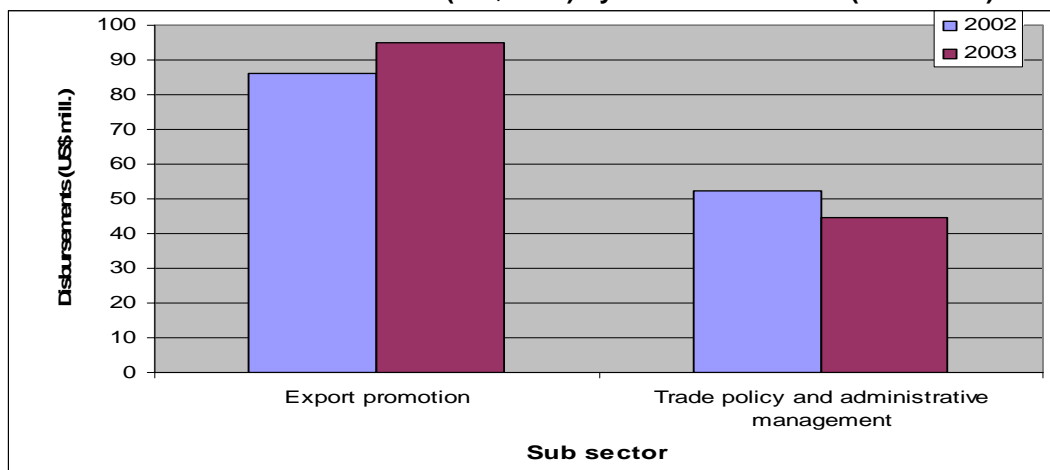
The domestic trade sub-sector received US\$44.6 million in 2003, around one-third of total disbursements targeting the Trade sector in that year. Domestic trade made up around 11.6percent of total GDP in 2003/2004, while receiving around 1percent of total local investments in the same year.¹⁸

The largest donor to this sector was the USAID, contributing 99percent of total disbursements in 2003. It was followed by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the EC. Around two-thirds of ODA disbursements to the Trade sector were directed to Export Promotion, while the rest was directed to Trade Policy and Administrative Management. In terms of type of assistance, Trade sector disbursements were almost evenly distributed between the Technical Co-operation and Budgetary Support in 2003.

¹⁷ UNDP. (2004). *Egypt Human Development Report 2004*. Kalyoub: Al Ahram.

¹⁸ Ministry of International Trade & Industry, Monthly Economic Digest, May 2005

Figure 11
Trade sector disbursements (US\$ mill.) by main sub-sectors (2002-2003)



Total budgets pledged by donors to finance fifteen trade development projects until the year 2007 amount to US\$8.4 billion. It is recommended that ongoing projects increase the pace by which they disburse their budgets.

Table 6
Total Committed Budgets by Donors throughout Projects' Lifecycles in Trade Sector, US\$ Billion

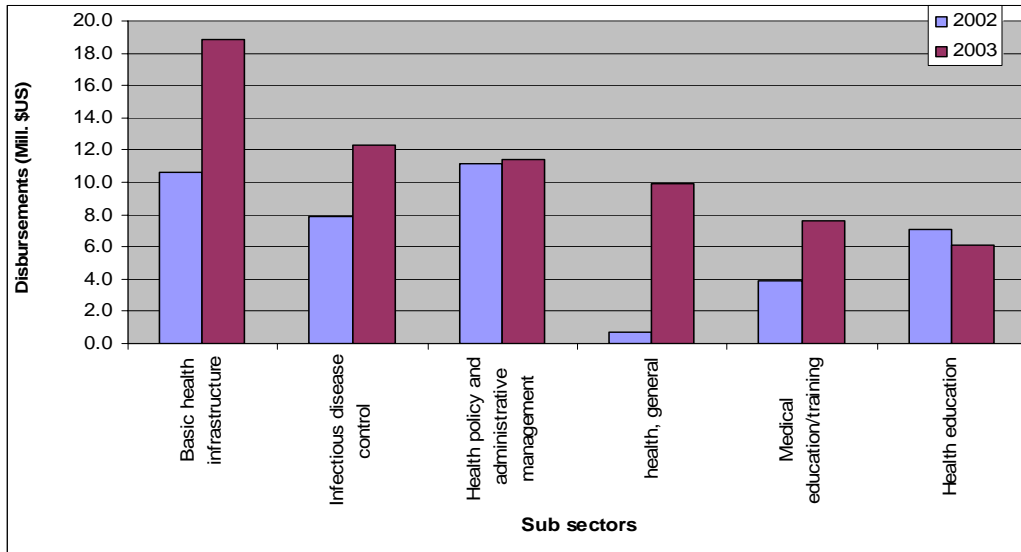
	Total committed budget	Total disbursements (prior 2001 – 2003)	Net committed budget
Trade Sector	8.9	0.6	8.4

Health

The Health sector received 3.3percent of total local investments in 2003/2004 (L.E 38.4 per capita), so that ODA represented 13percent of total investments.¹⁹ This sector received 5percent of total ODA disbursements in 2003, with a 26.5percent increase in total disbursements from 2002 to 2003.

¹⁹ Population figure : 67.3 Million, www.capmas.gov.eg

Figure 12
Distribution of ODA among Health Sub-Sectors, 2002-2003



In 2003, disbursements to the Health sector were mainly concentrated in the Basic Health Infrastructure sub-sector (25percent), followed by the Infectious Disease Control (16.6percent), the Health Policy and Administrative Management (15.4percent), and the General Health aspects (13.4percent).

Around half of Health sector disbursements took the form of Investment Project Assistance including Technical Cooperation (TC) component in 2003, while the other half was contributed by projects delivering TC. The key donors contributing to the Health sector were the USAID (37.4percent), whose disbursements decreased dramatically from 2002 to 2003. This decrease was compensated for, however, by large increases in the disbursements of the EC (representing 23.9percent of total Health sector disbursements), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) (12.9percent), and the AfDB (7percent).

Figure 13
Disbursements to Health Sector by Geographic Allocation (2002-2003) vs.
Health Units per 100,000 Populations (2002)²⁰

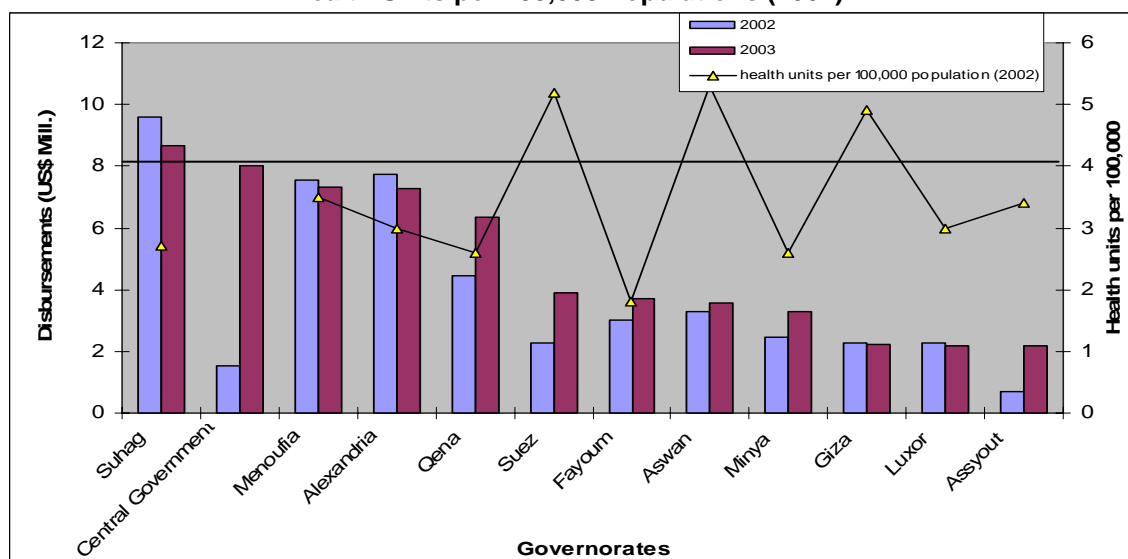


Figure 13 illustrates the geographic allocation of disbursements in the Health sector compared to the number of health units per 100,000 population.²¹ This latter indicator reflects the extent of population access to health services; in 2003, the national average for Egypt was 4.6 health units per 100,000 persons. Governorates below the average (such as Fayoum, Minya, and Luxor) received less ODA when compared to governorates above the average (such as Suez, Aswan, and Giza). The urban, lower, and Upper Egypt governorates all lie below the average, indicating that higher priority needs to be given to these governorates in future national and ODA allocations.

Table 7
Total Committed Budgets by Donors throughout Projects' Lifecycles in Health Sector, US\$ Billion

	Total Committed Budget	Total Disbursements (prior 2001 – 2003)*	Net Committed Budget
Health Sector	31	0.43	2.7

Donors participating in Health sector development have committed themselves to spend approximately US\$2 billion funding 100 development projects until the year 2009. Total disbursements allocated until 2003 represented 16.7 percent of the total initial committed budget, signalling the need to accelerate the pace of disbursements to meet set goals.

Distribution of ODA by Geographic Location

Analysis of ODA by geographic distribution reveals that, throughout the three years of study, nationwide as well as central government support received the highest portion of total assistance.²² Although their values continued to comprise a significant share of total ODA, their percentages witnessed a decline. While the percentage of disbursements made to projects

²⁰ UNDP. (2004). *Egypt Human Development Report 2004*. Kalyoub: Al Ahram.

²¹ UNDP. (2004). *Egypt Human Development Report 2004*. Kalyoub: Al Ahram.

²² Nationwide support implies the projects physically implemented in all 26 governorates. Funds dedicated to the central government imply projects operating in ministries of central agencies, which indirectly serve all 26 governorates.

implemented across the nation fell moderately, the share of central government assistance in total ODA fell by almost 50 percent. As a result of this decline, greater proportions of ODA were allocated to governorates. As depicted in Figure 15, the majority of governorates experienced an increase in terms of their shares from total ODA.

Figure 14
Distribution of ODA Disbursements by Geographic Location, 2003

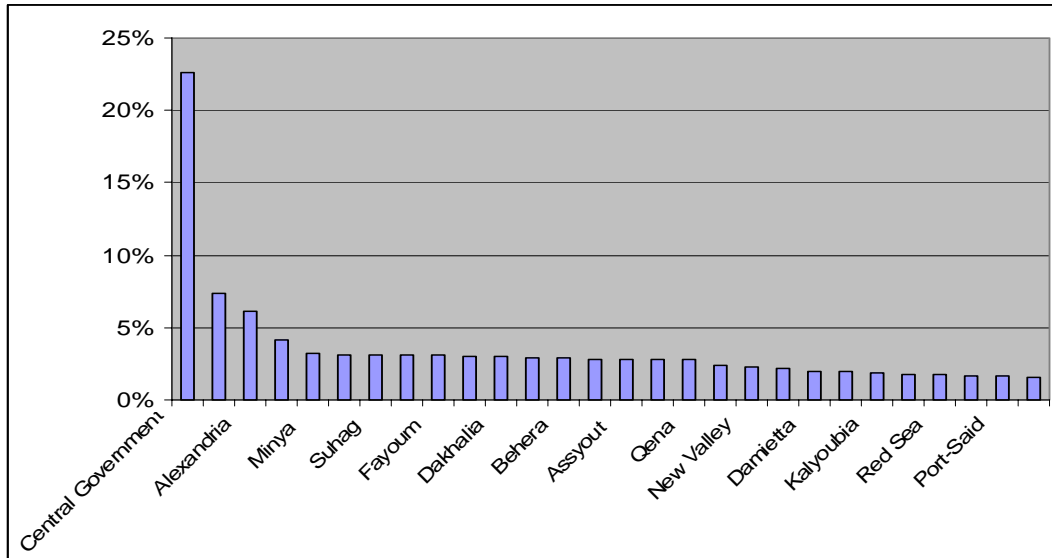
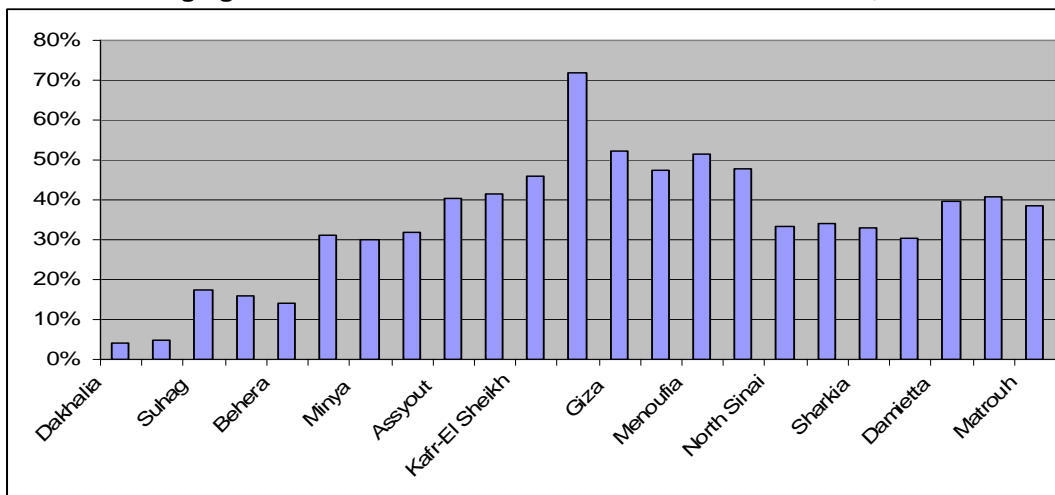


Figure 15
Percentage growth in ODA Allocation to Selected Governorates, 2001-2003



The allocation of ODA during 2001-2003 did not necessarily reflect the level of development needs of individual governorates. The assessment of the governorates' performance is based on the Human Development Index (HDI).²³ It is of note that, throughout the period under study, Cairo and Alexandria received the highest portions of total ODA, despite their rank among the highest developed governorates.

²³ The HDI value is calculated as a simple average of the longevity index, the education index, and the GDP per capita index is calculated as a simple weighted average from three indices, namely longevity index, education index and the GDP per capita index.

Table 8
Percentage of Total ODA vs. HDI Value for Selected Governorates, 2001

Percentage of Total ODA	Governorate	HDI Value	Governorate Rank ²⁴
15.2	Cairo	0.752	3
9.9	Alexandria	0.741	4
4.8	Dakahlia	0.677	12
3.6	Fayoum	0.599	22

Table 9
Percentage of Total ODA vs. HDI Value for Selected Governorates, 2002

Percentage of Total ODA	Governorate	HDI Value	Governorate Rank
8.9	Cairo	0.762	2
8.1	Alexandria	0.752	4
4.4	Dakahalia	0.685	11
3.8	Fayoum	0.603	22

Contrary to previous years, Egypt's principal donors shifted their focus in 2003 to the assistance of specific governorates rather than central government support.

Table 10
Distribution of Principal Donors' ODA by Geographic Location, 2003

Donor	Location	Percentage of Total Donor Disbursements
USAID	Central Government	23.4
AfDB	Aswan	4.4
EIB	Cairo	6.5
Abu Dhabi Fund	Cairo	61.4
Germany	Nationwide	31.4
EC	Suhag	12.0
World Bank	Beheira	16.9

The study of the type of assistance allocated to governorates reveals that between 2001-2003, higher proportions of disbursements have been geared towards Investment Project Assistance not including TC component for the majority of individual governorates. Despite this, however, Investment Project Assistance including TC component represented the second largest form of ODA allocations.

²⁴ UNDP. (2004). *Egypt Human Development Report 2004*. Kalyoub: Al Ahram.

Table 11
Principal Type of Assistance for Selected Geographic Locations, 2003

Location	Type of assistance	% of total ODA
Nationwide	Investment Project Assistance not incl. TC component	67
Central Government	Programme/Budgetary Aid or BOP ²⁵ Support	45
Cairo	Investment Project Assistance not incl. TC component	67
Alexandria	Investment Project Assistance incl. TC component	49
Dakahalia	Investment Project Assistance incl. TC component	59
Aswan	Investment Project Assistance incl. TC component	25
Beheira	Investment Project Assistance not incl. TC component	51
Qena	Investment Project Assistance not incl. TC component	48
Fayoum	Investment Project Assistance incl. TC	60
New Valley	Investment Project Assistance not incl. TC component	61

Distribution of ODA by Type of Assistance

ODA disbursements in 2003 were divided into six types of assistance: Investment Project Assistance (IPA) including TC, Investment Project Assistance (IPA) not including TC, Technical Co-operation, Programme/Budgetary or Balance-of-Payments (BOP) Support, Emergency and Relief Assistance, and Food Aid.

Table 12
Distribution of ODA by Type of Assistance, 2002-2003

Type of Assistance	2002 Value (US\$ million)	% of Total	2003 Value (US\$ million)	% of Total	% of change (2003-2002)
IPA incl. TC	281	18.13%	250.1	16.5%	-11.10%
IPA not Incl. TC	354	22.87%	651.7	43.0%	83.59%
Technical Co-operation	734	47.31%	455.8	30.1%	-37.93%
Programme/Budgetary or BOP Support	179	11.57%	152.6	10.1%	-14.99%
Emergency and Relief	1.9	0.12%	1.9	0.1%	4.45%
Food Aid	0	0.00%	2068.87	0.1%	100%
Total	1,552	100.00%	1,514	100.0%	-2.44%

In 2003, IPA not including TC accounted for the largest share of total disbursements, standing at 43percent, followed by TC (30.1percent), IPA including TC (16.5percent), Programme/Budgetary or BOP Support (12.3percent), and each of Emergency and Relief Assistance and Food Aid Assistance at 0.1percent.

In 2003, disbursements for IPA not Including TC increased by 83percent, whereas disbursements for the IPA including TC, Technical Co-operation, and Programme/Budgetary Aid or BOP Support dropped by 11percent, 37percent, and 14percent, respectively. Approximately 77percent of ODA disbursements were in the form of IPA not including TC and IPA including TC.

²⁵ BOP stands for Balance of Payment

An examination of the breakdown of assistance type by sector reveals that 72percent of IPA including TC flowed into five sectors in 2003: Water Supply and Sanitation, Agriculture, Industry, Trade, and Education. The lowest disbursements were recorded for the sectors of Commodity Aid and General Programme Assistance, Population Policies, Transport and Storage, and Government and Civil Society.

Regarding IPA not including TC, 83percent of disbursements were directed to four sectors: Water Supply and Sanitation, Industry, Energy Generation and Supply, and Agriculture. The two sectors receiving the lowest disbursements were: Population Policies Programme and Reproductive Health; and Government and Civil Society.

Disbursements for Programme/Budgetary Aid or BOP Support decreased by 45percent compared to 2002. Trade received the highest share of assistance (42percent), closely followed by Banking and Financial Services, with both sectors constituting 75percent of total disbursements, whereas Industry, Multi-sectors/crosscutting, and Action Related to Debt recorded the lowest disbursements.

As for Technical Co-operation, 65.7percent of total disbursements were received by five sectors: Education, Health, Government and Civil Society, Banking, and Industry. Much lower disbursements (amounting to thousands of US\$) were received by the sectors of Action Relating to Debt, Tourism, Support to NGOs, and Mineral Resources and Mining.

Emergency and Relief Assistance, particularly into the Emergency Assistance sector, amounted to US\$1.9 million in 2003. Disbursements of Food Aid (US\$2 million) flowed into two sectors: Food Aid/Food Security Assistance, and Education.

Table 13
Distribution of Bilateral and Multilateral ODA by Type of Assistance, 2003, US\$ Thousands

Types of Assistance	Bilateral Disbursements	Main Donors	Multilateral Disbursements	Main Donors
IPA incl. TC	409,421.89	USAID	97,311.76	EC
IPA not Incl. TC	218,902.38	Abu Dhabi Fund, Germany, Kuwait Fund, and Saudi Fund	425,959.42	African Development Bank, EIB, and Arab Fund
Technical Co-operation	124,714.6	USAID	30,299.64	UNICEF and EC
Programme/Budgetary Aid or BOP Support	176,044.3	USAID	8,597.34	Arab Monetary Fund
Food Aid	794.8	Italy	1,155.86	WFP
Emergency and Relief	-	-	1,933	
Total	935,484.87		565,257.02	

Analysis by type of donor organisation reveals that, in terms of bilateral disbursements, IPA including TC and IPA not including TC received the largest shares of disbursements, at 44percent and 23percent, respectively. Multilateral disbursements, on the other hand, poured mainly into IPA not including TC, which received 75percent of total multilateral disbursements.

Analysis by donors revealed that the USAID was the main donor across three types of assistance: IPA including TC, Technical Co-operation, and Programme/Budgetary Aid or BOP Support. The EIB and the AfDB were the main donors in IPA not including TC. Regarding Food Aid, the World Food Programme (WFP) was the only donor, whereas the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was the only donor in Emergency and Relief Assistance.

For each of the six types of assistance, certain governorates received larger disbursements than others. Table 14, shows governorates, which received the highest disbursements versus those that received the lowest disbursements for each type of assistance.

Table 14
Distribution of Type of Assistance by Highest and Lowest Recipient Governorates, 2003

Type of Assistance	Governorates Receiving Highest Disbursements	Governorates Receiving Lowest Disbursements
IPA incl. TC	Alexandria, Aswan, Dakahliya, Fayoum, Luxor, Minya, Qena, and Suhag	Central Government, Matrouh, New Valley, North Sinai, Port Said, Red Sea, Nationwide, Gharbia, Damietta, and Kalyoubia
IPA not Incl. TC	Cairo, Suez, South Sinai, North Sinai, New Valley, Central Government, and Nationwide	Gharbia, Giza, Matrouh, Red Sea, Kalyoubia, Luxor, Port Said, Sharkia
Technical Co-operation	Cairo and Alexandria	*
Programme/Budgetary Aid or BOP Support	Alexandria, Cairo, Giza, and Central Government	*
Food Aid	Cairo	None
Emergency and Relief		*

The sign (*) means that disbursements were roughly evenly distributed among other governorates

Concerning Technical Co-operation, most disbursements were directed to Cairo and Alexandria, whereas Emergency and Relief disbursements were confined to Cairo. As for Programme/Budgetary Aid or BOP Support, all governorates except Alexandria, Cairo, Giza, and the Central Government received equal disbursements, each amounting to US\$ 0.04 million.

It is noticeable that Gharbia, Kalyoubia, Matrouh, Port Said and the Red Sea governorates received the lowest disbursements in the two types of assistance: IPA including TC and IPA not including TC.

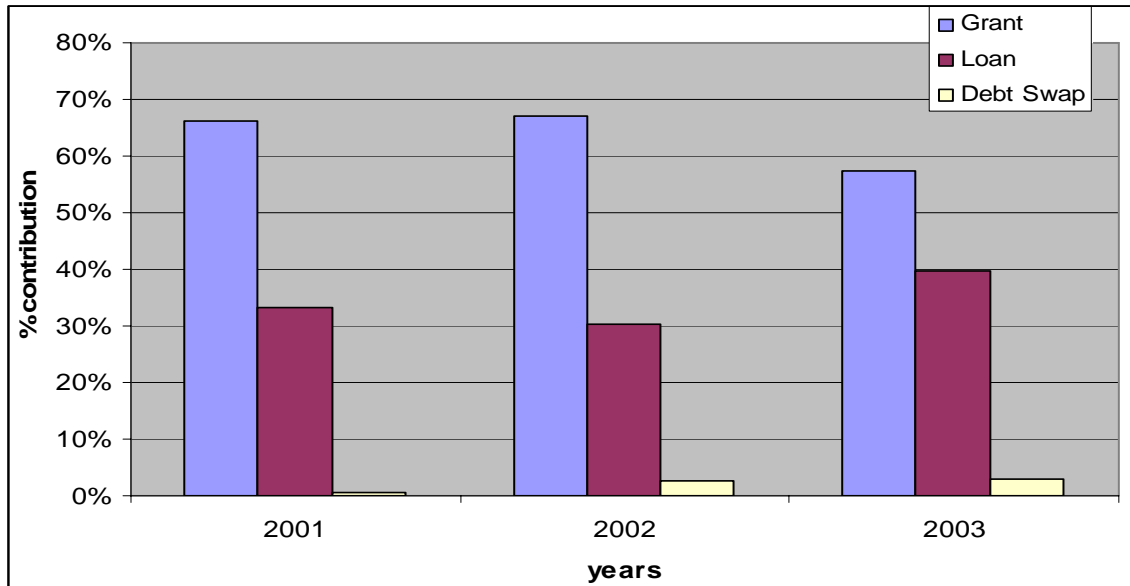
Distribution of ODA by Terms of Assistance

ODA disbursements can take three forms, which represent the different terms of assistance. These are grants, loans, and debt swap disbursements.

In 2003, despite a 17percent decline from their 2002 value, grants continued to represent the bulk of disbursements at US\$863 million. Loans, meanwhile, reversed their 12percent decline in 2001-2002 by rising 26percent in 2002-2003, to stand at US\$597 million. Debt swap disbursements continued to increase, rising from US\$39 million in 2002 to US\$43 million in 2003. This represents a notable jump from the 2001 figure of US\$8 million.

The percentage of loan to grant is of importance to be tracked and measured, where it indicates the level of risk and vulnerability, as loan volumes increases in comparison to grant volumes. Throughout the years 2001 to 2003 the loan-grant disbursement structure has fluctuated as shown in figure 16, where the percentage of loans has increased from 33percent in 2001 to around 39percent in 2003. Not only should the absolute values of loans and grants be monitored, but also the relative importance of loans to total ODA should be kept to its safest levels to limit risks and indebtedness levels.

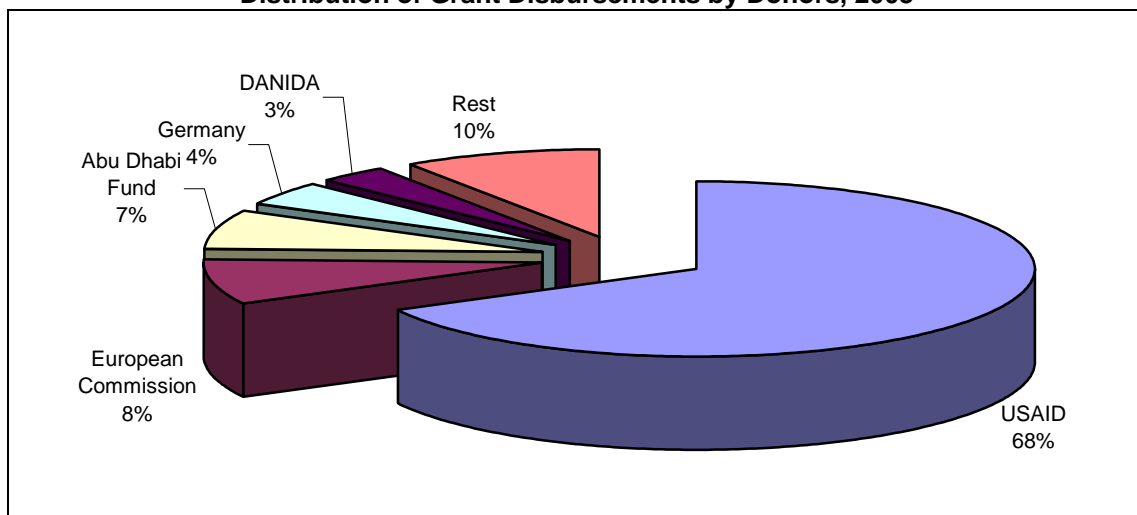
Figure 16
Distribution of ODA Disbursements by Terms of Assistance, 2001-2003



Grant Disbursements

Despite reducing its contribution from US\$848 million in 2002 to US\$580 million in 2003, the USAID continued to represent the largest proportion of grant assistance. It was followed by the European Commission, whose share rose to 8percent in 2003, compared to the previous two years (4percent in 2002 and 6percent in 2001). Other donors providing significant grants were the Abu Dhabi Fund (US\$62 million), Germany (US\$38 million), and Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) (US\$28 million). With the exception of the USAID, these donors increased their grant disbursements in 2003, as compared to the previous two years. In contrast, the Netherlands, Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), and Japan all reduced their grant disbursements; the lattermost, which had accounted for US\$20 million of grant assistance in 2001, disbursed a US\$0.8 million in 2003.

Figure 17
Distribution of Grant Disbursements by Donors, 2003



In 2003, grant distribution by sector showed some slight differences compared to the previous two years. The Trade sector replaced Agriculture as the largest recipient, representing 16percent (or US\$139 million) of total grant disbursements in 2003, closely followed by the Water Supply and Sanitation sector with US\$135 million. These two top sectors were followed by Education at 11percent, Agriculture at 10percent, Industry at 9percent, and Banking and Financial Services at 8percent. The 53percent decrease in grant disbursements to Agriculture – from US\$196 million in 2002 to less than US\$91 million in 2003 – accounts for the reduction in this sector’s ranking.

As for geographic allocation, 21percent (US\$177 million) of grant disbursements were allocated to the central government in 2003, while only 1percent was allocated nationwide projects. Cairo (10percent) and Alexandria (7percent) were the two governorates receiving the largest percentages of grant disbursement in 2003. Other top governorates were Suez, Aswan, Fayoum, and Luxor, receiving about 4percent each.

Investment Project Assistance (IPA) including TC received over half of grant disbursements in 2003. Other types of assistance, which received sizeable shares of grant disbursements, were Technical Co-operation (18percent), Programme/Budgetary Aid or BOP Support (17percent), and Investment Project Assistance not including TC component (11percent).

Loan Disbursements

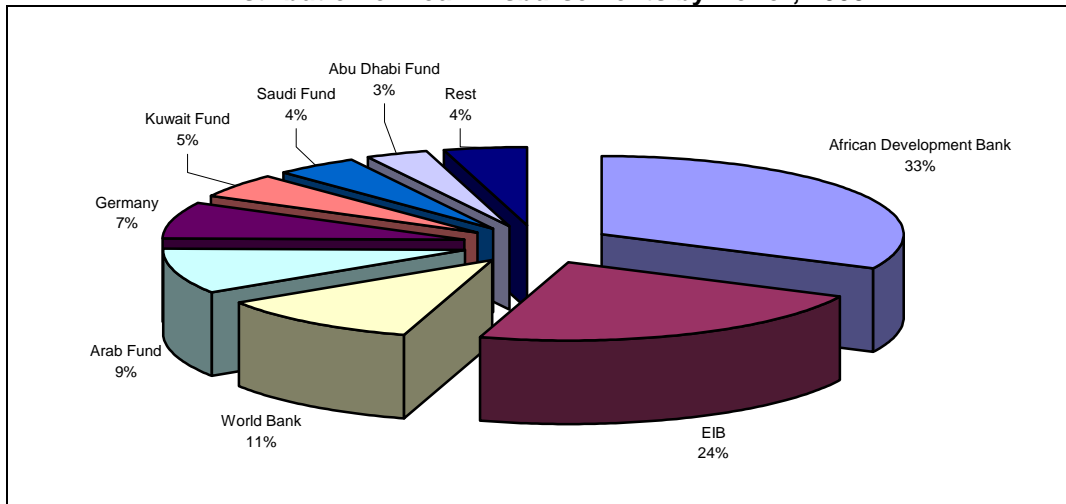
The general policy regulating external debt in Egypt ²⁶ states that the total annual loan agreements should not exceed the ceiling of \$US 1.2 billion, and to direct it to the governmental agencies who have the capability of paying back these loans. Thus, it was also of necessity not only to look through the annual disbursements, but to assess the annual budgets allocated annually by terms of assistance and to explore the loan contribution in the newly signed protocols. Table 15 presents this assessment indicating that the amounts of loan budgets has been also positively increasing compared to the other safe types of assistance (grants and debt swap). The peak realised by newly signed loan budgets was realized in 2002, this peak was followed by a decline of 18.7percent from 2002 to 2003 in growth rate of loans. On the other hands, policy makers compensated this decrease by increasing grants by a 10percent increase to keep a secure loan to grant structure.

Table 15
Total annual budgets by terms of assistance, 2001-2003

	Loan budgets	Grant budgets	Annual growth rate of loans	Annual growth rate of grants
2001	54.8%	45.2%		
2002	59.2%	40.8%	25.0%	5%
2003	57.5%	42.5%	7.3%	15%

²⁶ presidential decree specifying the general policy framework in managing external debt agreements

Figure 18
Distribution of Loan Disbursements by Donor, 2003



The top contributor of loan assistance in 2003, as in 2002, was the AfDB, which increased its disbursements from US\$20 million in 2001, to US\$192 million in 2003. Similarly, between 2001 and 2003, the EIB increased its loan assistance from US\$10 million in to more than US\$135 million. Other top sources included the World Bank (US\$66 million), the Arab Fund (US\$56 million), Germany (US\$44 million), and the Kuwait Fund (US\$31 million). Notably, the Abu Dhabi Fund raised its loan assistance considerably from US\$3 million in 2002 to US\$19 million in 2003. Several donors who had not disbursed any loans in 2002 contributed in 2003; they are the Saudi Fund (US\$26 million), the JBIC, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and Italy. Finally, the Arab Monetary Fund, which had been the largest loan donor in 2001 with US\$248 million, represented only 1percent of loan disbursements in 2003 with less than US\$8 million.

The Industry sector continued to receive the largest share of loan disbursements in 2003, with steady increases in received loans raising its share in that year to 33percent of total loans, up from 29percent in 2002 and 10percent in 2001. Next, the Energy Generation and Supply sector received US\$184 million in loans in 2003, representing 31percent of total loans. Other main sectors were Agriculture at 16percent and Education at 10percent. Notably, the Banking and Financial Services sector continued its decline, from 44percent of loan disbursements in 2001 to less than 2percent in 2003.

Disbursements for nationwide projects represented 4percent of total loan disbursements in 2003, while central government received the largest share of 24percent. Governorates ranking at the top in terms of loans received in 2003 were North and South Sinai and Alexandria, receiving about 5percent each.

In 2003, distribution of loans by type of assistance indicates that IPA not including TC component received the highest percentage (90percent) of total loans. This was followed by IPA not including TC at 9percent and Programme/Budgetary Aid or BOP Support at 1percent.

Debt Swap Disbursements

Due to the fact that debt swap agreements and protocols are a relatively recent strategy followed by the Ministry of International Cooperation in managing Egypt's development co-operation especially debts, this measure comes as an alternate and amending measure to indebtedness. Increasing the volumes of debt swaps also simultaneously helps in the achievement of Goal 8 of

the millennium development. In this regards, only three donors were involved in such agreements in 2003. The largest donor in 2003 – as in 2002 – was Italy, accounting for 75percent of total debt swap disbursements with US\$33 million. The second largest disbursement of US\$10 million came from Switzerland, which increased its share slightly from 21percent in 2002 to 23percent of total debt swap disbursements in 2003. Finally, the IFAD contributed US\$0.8 million of debt swap disbursements in 2003, representing about 2percent of the total.

The Action Relating to Debt sector received the bulk of debt swap disbursements (71percent) in 2003, though it is worth noting that this sector received no debt swap disbursements in 2001. It was followed by the Water Supply and Sanitation sector (9percent), the Education sector (8percent) and the Other Social Infrastructure and Services sector (6percent).

In 2003, the central government received the largest share of debt swap disbursements at 71percent, while nationwide projects received 2percent. Beni-Suef was the governorate receiving the largest share (5percent), followed by Cairo (4percent), Minya (3percent), and Alexandria (3percent).

In 2003, around 72percent of total debt swap disbursements was assigned to Programme/Budgetary Aid or BOP Support, whilst 23percent were allocated to Investment Project Assistance not including TC component. Finally, Food Aid was allocated 3percent of total debt swap disbursements, while IPA including TC component received 0.1percent.

Distribution of ODA by MDGs

The MDGs embody a number of objectives. These are halving of extreme poverty and hunger; achieving universal primary education for both girls and boys; empowering women; reducing child mortality and maternal mortality by two-thirds and three-quarters, respectively; reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS and other major diseases; ensuring environmental sustainability; and developing a global partnership for development.²⁷

As part of its global commitment to the MDGs, Egypt has produced two country reports. The second of these, states that Egypt remains on track with regard to achieving expected results on most of the MDG indicators. However, the pace of progress appears varied among the goals, fast and sustained in some areas (such as child and maternal mortality or water and sanitation), and slower in others (such as women empowerment and the environment).²⁸

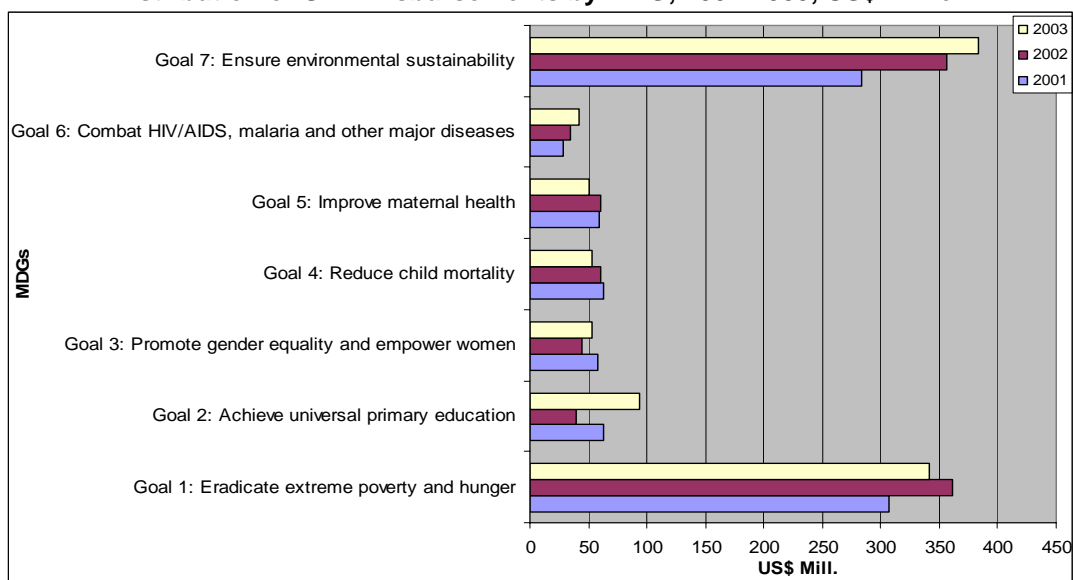
ODA plays a vital role in bolstering GoE efforts to achieve the MDGs. This becomes clearly evident when the increase in total disbursements to MDGs by 35.5percent from 2001 to 2003 is observed.

This section will present the main patterns in ODA disbursements targeting MDGs in Egypt, focusing on key donors' contributions to each of these goals, governorate coverage, and the current status of each goal as compared to the size of assistance it received.

²⁷ UNDP & Ministry of Planning, Millennium Development Goals Second Country Report, Egypt, 2004.

²⁸ UNDP & Ministry of Planning, Millennium Development Goals Second Country Report, Egypt, 2004.

Figure 19
Distribution of ODA Disbursements by MDG, 2001-2003, US\$ million



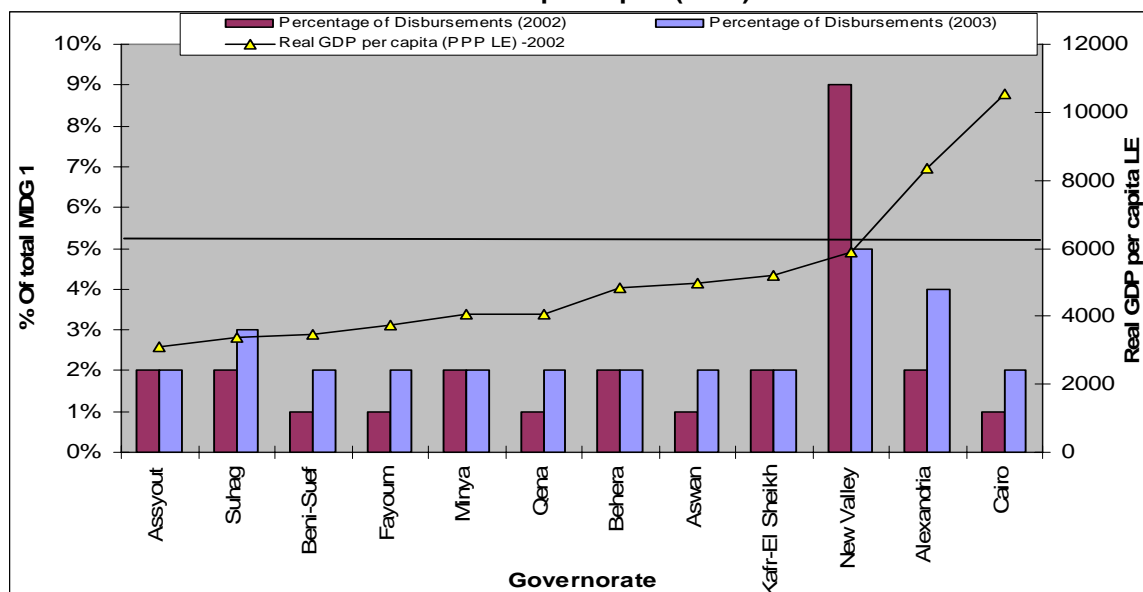
Around three-quarters of MDG disbursements were evenly distributed between Goal 1 and Goal 7. Goals whose disbursements increased the most from 2002 to 2003 were Goal 2, Goal 6, and Goal 3; still, these goals received lower shares of ODA disbursements compared to Goal 1 and Goal 7.

Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

Total disbursements targeting Goal 1 amounted to US\$341 million in 2003, registering a decline of 5.5percent from 2002 level. Nonetheless, the total number of projects targeting Goal 1 increased from 2002 to 2003. The USAID contributed half of total disbursements to this goal, followed by the AfDB (one-third) and Germany (7percent). Donors have committed a net amount of US\$9.4 billion to the funding of projects targeting Goal 1 until the year 2010.

Figure 20 shows the geographic allocation of disbursements among governorates and real GDP per capita by governorate; the latter was used as a proxy to measure poverty and hunger by governorate. The *Egypt Human Development Report 2004* ranks governorates from very low to high. It was found that around three-quarters of ODA disbursements targeted Central government. Governorates that recorded very low levels of real GDP per capita (below Egypt's national average of LE 6,092) were mostly targeted by ODA. Nonetheless, there were some governorates that were ranked at even lower levels and yet received the smallest shares of disbursements (such as Luxor, Sharkia, Menoufia, Dakahlia, Gharbia, Kalyoubia and Ismailia).

Figure 20
Goal 1 Disbursements by Geographical Allocation (2002-2003)
vs. Real GDP per capita (2002)²⁹



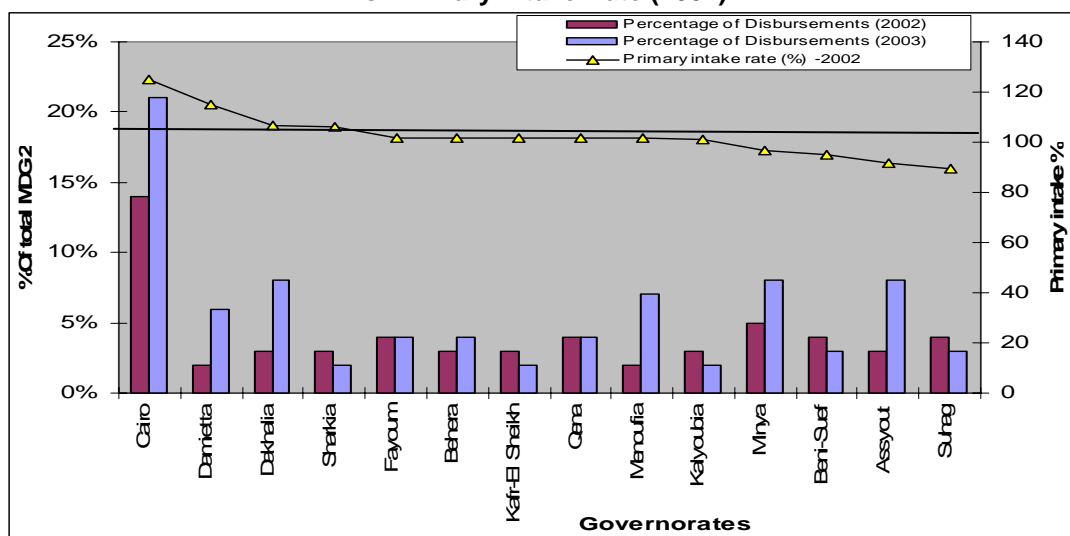
Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

Total disbursements targeting Goal 2 in 2003 were US\$93.4 million, exhibiting an increase of 136percent from 2002. Around one-third of the disbursements were funded by the Saudi Fund, followed by the Abu Dhabi Fund (18percent) and the European Commission (12percent). Total net commitments to finance development projects targeting Goal 2 amount to US\$1.4 billion until the year 2005.

Figure 21 compares Goal 2 disbursements by governorate vs. primary intake rates of the *Egypt Human Development Report (2004)* was used as a proxy to reflect on the status of primary education in each governorate. ODA disbursements have targeted most of the low and medium-ranking governorates, though not always favouring governorates with the lowest levels of primary intake (below the national average for Egypt of primary intake rate). Governorates that received the least disbursements and yet recorded the lowest rates of primary intake were *North Sinai*, *South Sinai*, and the *Red Sea*.

²⁹ UNDP. (2004). *Egypt Human Development Report 2004*. Kalyoub: Al Ahram.

Figure 21
Goal 2 Disbursements by Geographical Allocation (2002-2003)
vs. Primary Intake Rate (2002)³⁰



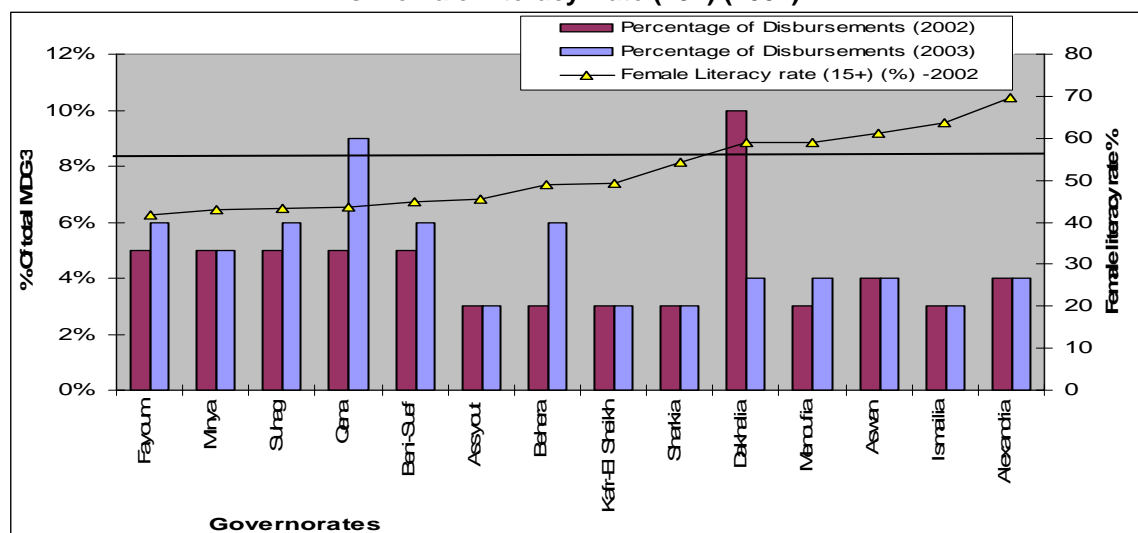
Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

Disbursements falling under Goal 3 amounted to US\$ 52.9 million in 2003, increasing by 19percent from 2002. The total number of projects also increased during the same period. The EC contributed one-third of total disbursements, followed by the World Bank (23percent) and the USAID (16.9percent). The USAID’s disbursements have witnessed a dramatic decline from 2002 to 2003, but this decline was compensated by an increase in the EC’s disbursements. Donors have committed themselves to finance Goal 3 projects until the year 2010 with a net amount of US\$1.4 billion.

Figure 22 compares between disbursements received under Goal 3 to the female literacy rate (above age 15) used as a proxy for gender equality as stated by *Egypt Second MDG Report 2004*. As a conclusion, most of the governorates targeted by ODA lay below Egypt’s national average of 57.4percent.

³⁰ UNDP. (2004). *Egypt Human Development Report 2004*. Kalyoub: Al Ahram.

Figure 22
Goal 3 Disbursements by Geographical Allocation (2002-2003)
vs. Female Literacy Rate (15+) (2002)³¹



Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality

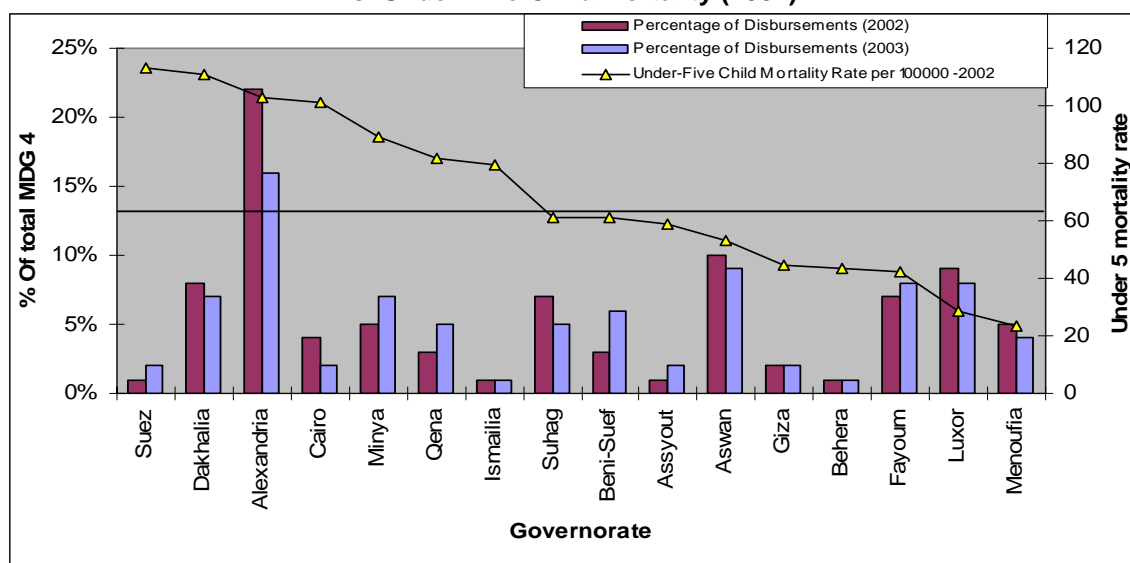
Development projects targeting Goal 4 disbursed US\$52.5 million in 2003, which also witnessed a 12.7percent decline compared to the 2002 figure. Despite this decline, the number of projects rose from 2002 to 2003.

The USAID was the major donor contributing to this goal (two-thirds of total disbursements), but was also the major reason behind the decline from 2002 to 2003, although there were no project terminations. The EC was ranked as second, contributing 13percent of total disbursements. The total net committed budget by donors until 2006 is about US\$1.5 billion.

Figure 23 shows the comparison of disbursements targeting Goal 4 across governorates vs. the under-five child mortality rates according to *Egypt Human Development Report 2004*. All governorates rated as having the highest child mortality rates were targeted, although some fine-tuning of future allocations could take more note of differences in child mortality rate from one governorate to another. For example, Assiout was one of the governorates having the highest mortality rates, yet it received less than Alexandria’s (one of the governorates with a low child mortality rate).

³¹ UNDP. (2004). *Egypt Human Development Report 2004*. Kalyoub: Al Ahram.

Figure 23
Goal 4 Disbursements by Geographical Allocation (2002-2003)
vs. Under-Five Child Mortality (2002)³²



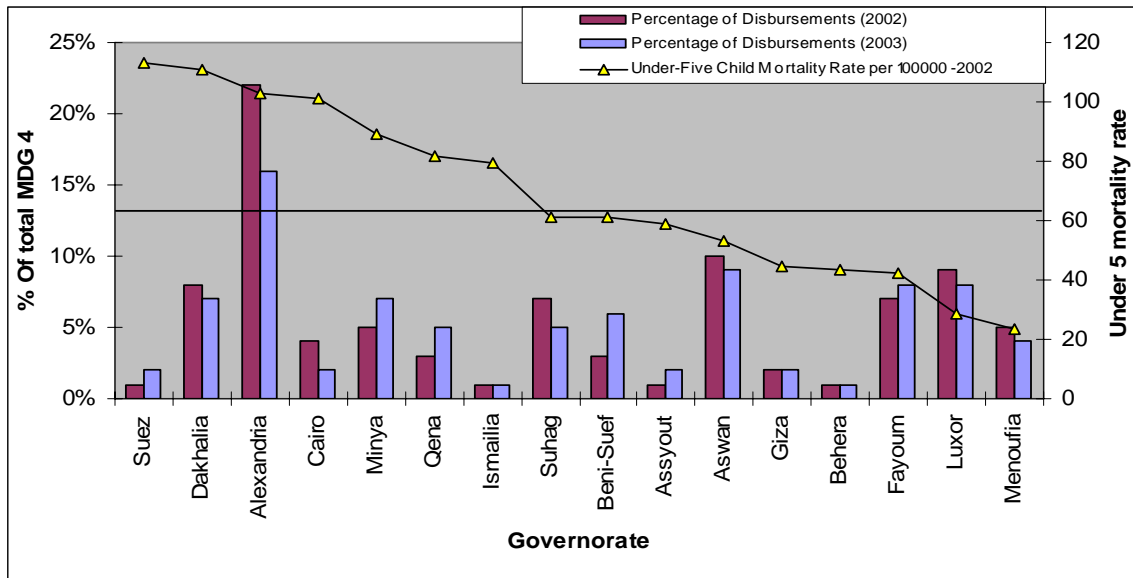
Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health

Goal 5 received disbursements of US\$50.7 million in 2003, witnessing a 16percent drop as compared to 2002, although projects increased in number from 47 in 2002 to 56 in 2003. This decline could be attributed to the decline in USAID’s disbursements, though it still remains as the largest donor contributing to Goal 5 (71percent). Goal 5 commitments until 2008 amount to US\$1.43 billion.

When the disbursement distribution by governorate is compared to maternal mortality rates used as a proxy for maternal health, it was observed that most of the targeted governorates that realized high maternal mortality rates (above average line=64.9), while governorates that were relatively better off compared to others received more funds. For future efficient Goal 5 targeted allocations, it would be wise to increase awareness towards the governorates exhibiting the highest maternal mortality rate but currently receiving the least disbursements (Cairo, Kalyoubeya, and Matrouh).

³² UNDP. (2004). *Egypt Human Development Report 2004*. Kalyoub: Al Ahram.

Figure 24
Goal 5 Disbursements by Geographic Allocation (2002-2003)
vs. Maternal Mortality Rate (2002)³³



Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and Other Major Diseases

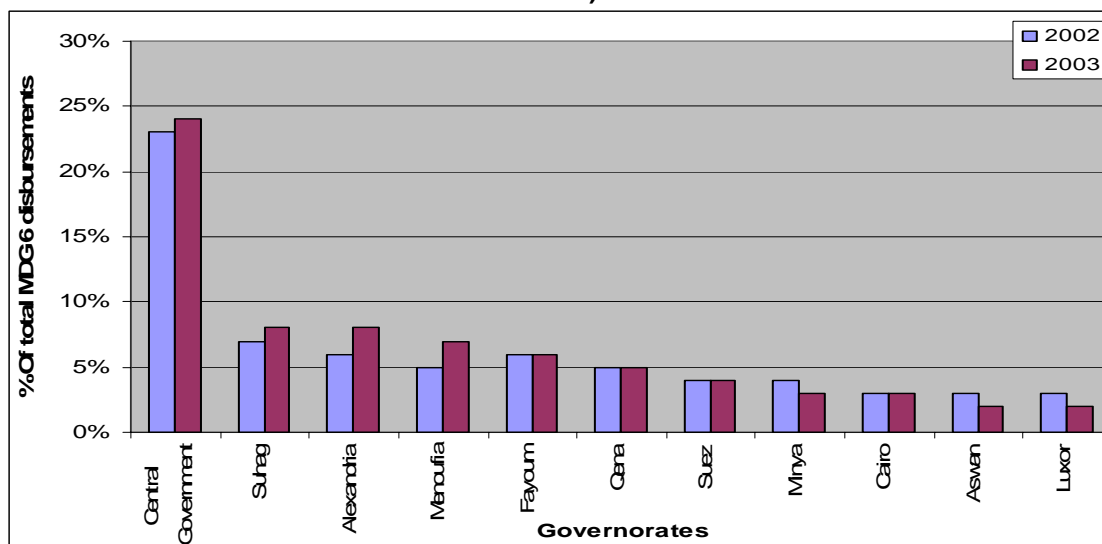
Goal 6 was allocated US\$41.7 million in 2003, exhibiting an increase of 21.9 percent from 2002. There was also an increase in the number of projects. The USAID contributed to around 40 percent of total disbursements, followed by the EC (24.3 percent) and Italy (16.3 percent). The total net budget committed by donors until the year 2008 amounts to US\$832 million.

The prevalence of HIV as a percentage of the total population followed a stable pattern from 2000 to 2002, accounting for only 0.1 percent of the population.³⁴ Figure 25 shows the geographic allocation of Goal 6 disbursements by governorates. Where Central Government received 24 percent of disbursements, followed by Suhag and Alexandria with 8 percent each.

³³ UNDP. (2004). *Egypt Human Development Report 2004*. Kalyoub: Al Ahram.

³⁴ www.worldbank.org

Figure 25
Total MDG 6 disbursement shares among governorates (2002-2003)

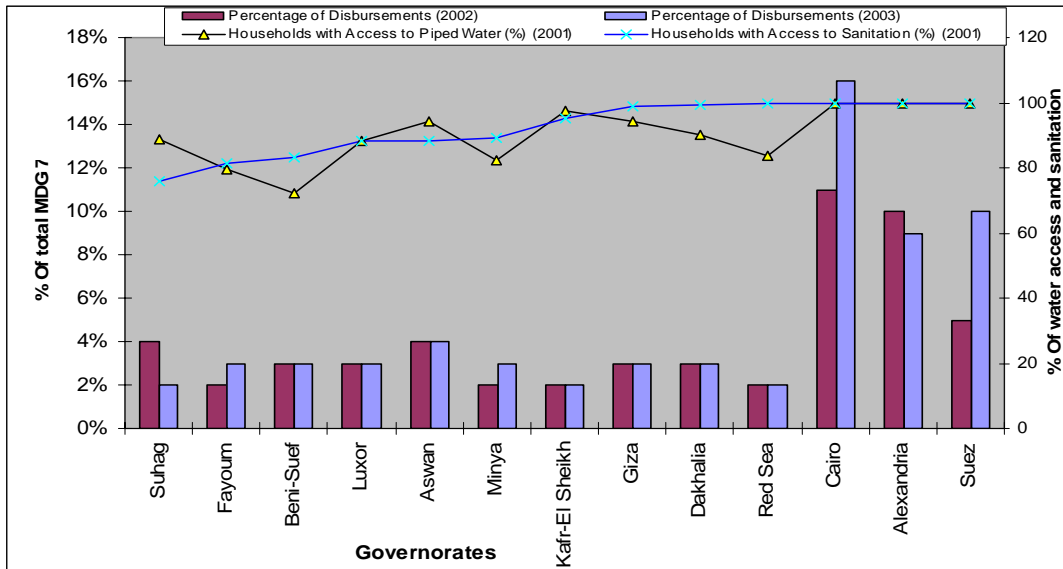


Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Total disbursements targeting Goal 7 amounted to US\$383 million in 2003, representing a 7percent increase from 2002. On the other hand, there was a decline in the number of development projects operating from 233 to 209, during the same period. The main donors contributing to Goal 7 were the AfDB (24percent), followed by the USAID (20percent) and the EIB (15.7percent). With regard to this goal, donors have committed a net budget of US\$8.98 billion until the year 2009.

The percentage of households with access to piped water and sanitation could be used as a proxy to reflect on the status of the environment by governorate (although it is acknowledged that this is not the only factor of environmental conditions). Most of the medium- and low-ranking governorates were targeted by ODA. However, the governorates of Menoufia, Assyout, Matrouh, and South Sinai had the lowest access to piped water and sanitation and yet received the lowest percentages of ODA disbursements, this could be used for future re-allocations of ODA to increase efficiency of resources.

Figure 26
Goal 7 Disbursements by Geographical Allocation (2002-2003)
vs. Households with Access to Piped Water and Sanitation (2001)³⁵



Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

Goal 8 represents the commitment of developed countries towards the developing world, addressing such critical aspects such as aid, trade and finance, and debt.

World Bank statistics were used to illustrate the debt situation in Egypt. Total debt/GDP had increased from 28.6percent in 2001 to 37percent in 2003. Interest payments represented 0.2percent of GDP in 2003, having declined from 0.79percent in 2001.³⁶ Donors' efforts to expand debt-to-aid swap programmes in Egypt can be seen as attempts to address and improve the levels of these issues.

³⁵ UNDP. (2004). *Egypt Human Development Report 2004*. Kalyoub: Al Ahram.

³⁶ <http://www.worldbank.org/data/countrydata/countrydata.html>

IV. Summary of Findings

Based on the foregoing analysis, the following are the main findings pertaining to the distribution of ODA in 2003 compared to the two previous years.

Total disbursements dropped by 2percent in 2003 as compared to 2002, to reach US\$1,514.2 million. Meanwhile, donors' commitments dropped by 46percent in the same year, to reach US\$974 million. Thus, disbursements exceeded commitments by US\$540.2 million in 2003. In that year, ODA per capita witnessed a reduction, to reach US\$22.4. ODA disbursements represented 1percent of Egypt's GNI in 2003, compared to 2percent in 2002.

Distribution of ODA by Donor

In 2003, the top eight donors were the USAID, the AfDB, the EIB, the Abu Dhabi Fund, Germany, the European Commission, the World Bank, and the Arab Fund. This represents a slight difference from the previous year, where the Arab Monetary Fund was amongst the top eight donors. The most significant observation was the withdrawal of the USAID and shrinking its role as a dominant partner in Egypt's development. On the other, the EC and EIB evolved as a growing partner in development with increasing ODA shares.

During the years 2001 to 2003, bilateral donors were responsible for a larger portion of ODA disbursements than multilateral donors. Bilateral disbursements witnessed a gradual decrease throughout the three years under study. Moreover, despite significant increases in disbursements during the three years, non-UN and UN-system multilateral donors (including the World Bank) maintained their respective ranks as the second and third largest donor groups, respectively ,in terms of ODA.

In 2003, the USAID and the EC's disbursements were entirely in the form of grants, and those of the Abu Dhabi Fund and Germany were largely in that form. On the other hand, the AfDB, the EIB, and the Arab Fund's disbursements were entirely in the form of loans, with the bulk of World Bank disbursements also in that form.

Distribution of ODA by Sector

Most of ODA disbursements in 2003 were allocated to sectors that are significant to the Egyptian economy, in the sense they account for the highest contributions to Egyptian GDP and have also received huge local investments flows from both the private and the public sectors.

Though total ODA levels were stable from 2002 to 2003, some sectors – such as Industry, Energy, and Education – received increased ODA disbursements. Over the same period, however, declines in USAID disbursements resulted in decreases in the disbursements received by most sectors. In most cases, such decreases were compensated by the increases contributed by EC disbursements.

The Industry sector disbursements shifted, with greater weight accorded to the Industrial Development sub-sector in 2003; most of the assistance to this sector took the form of IPA. The Energy sector also received increased ODA disbursements, mostly IPA directed to Cairo and North and South Sinai.

In contrast, disbursements to the Agriculture sector decreased from 2002 to 2003 - a decline caused mostly by a reduction in USAID allocations. This sector received assistance mainly in the form of IPA. The geographic allocation of ODA disbursements for this sector reveals that the

governorates of Dakahlia, Alexandria, Suhag, and Fayoum received the lowest shares of sector disbursements, despite their limited crop-to-cultivated land ratios.

Disbursements to the Education sector increased from 2002 to 2003, predominantly taking the form of IPA (volumes of ODA disbursements were disbursed mainly in the form of IPA (mainly construction of schools buildings). The geographic allocation of ODA to this sector shows that the governorates of Matrouh, Aswan, and Luxor received the smallest shares of ODA, even though they exhibited the highest percentages of unfit school buildings (indicating indirectly on the education environment of these governorates).

For most of the sectors it was observed clearly, the budgets committed by donors to finance on-going development projects seem to exhibit relatively low rates of disbursements when compared to commitments.

Distribution of ODA by Geographic Location

Although central government allocations continued to represent the highest shares of assistance in 2003, the shares of the majority of governorates have increased, implying significant progress in diffusion through Egypt. However, bias towards main cities such as Cairo and Alexandria remained evident. It is worth noting that while the abovementioned cities received 17percent of ODA, they rank among the highest developed governorates. This is in contrast to other governorates – such as Fayoum and Dakahlia – which are situated at the other end of the development spectrum, and yet receive the lowest percentages of ODA. Contrary to the previous years, in 2003, Egypt's principal donors shifted their focus towards the support of specific governorates rather than central government disbursements.

Distribution of ODA by Type of Assistance

In 2003, disbursements for IPA not including TC increased by 83percent, whereas disbursements for IPA including TC, Technical Co-operation, and Programme/Budgetary Aid or BOP Support dropped by 22percent, 25percent, and 45percent, respectively.

In the same year, approximately 77percent of ODA disbursements were in the form of IPA not including TC and Investment Project Assistance including TC. Technical Co-operation, Programme/Budgetary Aid or BOP Support, Emergency and Relief Assistance, and Food-Aid followed, accounting for 10.7percent, 12.3percent, 0.128 percent, and 0.129percent of ODA, respectively.

The USAID was the main donor for three types of assistance – Investment Project Assistance including TC, Technical Co-operation, and Programme/Budgetary Aid or BOP Support. Meanwhile, for IPA not including TC, the AfDB was the largest donor. Finally, the WFP was the sole donor for Food Aid, whereas the UNHCR was the only donor for Emergency and Relief Assistance.

Distribution of ODA by Terms of Assistance

In 2003, grants represented the bulk of disbursements at US\$863 million, followed by loans at US\$597 million. Debt swap disbursements, which continued to increase, came third with US\$43 million. The overall development of ODA by terms of assistance from 2001 to 2003 has also showed that though grants are the dominant form of ODA but loans on the other hand are increasing at higher rates. On the other hand, total annual budgets on the contrary anticipated more of loans rather than grants and debt swaps.

Regarding grant assistance, the top contributors in 2003 were the USAID, the EC, the Abu Dhabi Fund, Germany, and DANIDA. The largest sector receiving grants was that of Trade, followed by the Water Supply and Sanitation sector, the Education sector, the Agriculture sector, the Industry sector, and the Banking and Financial Services sector. The bulk of grant disbursements were allocated to the central government in 2003, while only 1percent was allocated nationwide. Cairo and Alexandria were the two governorates receiving the largest percentages of grant disbursement.

The top donors disbursing loans in 2003 were the AfDB, the EIB, the World Bank, the Arab Fund, Germany, and the Kuwait Fund. Meanwhile, the Arab Monetary Fund, which had been the largest loan donor in 2001, represented only 1percent of loan disbursements in 2003. The top sectors receiving loan disbursements were the Industry sector, the Energy Generation and Supply sector, the Agriculture sector, and the Education sector. Central government represented 24percent of total loan disbursements in 2003, while nationwide disbursement accounted for only 4percent. North and South Sinai and Alexandria were the top governorates in terms of loans received.

Only three donors, namely Italy, Switzerland, and the IFAD, were involved in the relatively new phenomenon of debt swap disbursements. In the 2003, the Action Relating to Debt sector received the bulk of debt swap disbursements. It was followed by the Water Supply and Sanitation sector, the Education sector and the Other Social Infrastructure and Services sector. In terms of geographical allocation, the central government was the largest recipient of debt swap disbursements. The governorates receiving the largest share of ODA debt swaps were Beni-Suef, Cairo, Minya, and Alexandria.

Distribution of ODA by MDGs

Despite total ODA disbursements having exhibited a declining pattern, ODA disbursements targeting MDGs increased substantially from 2001 to 2003. In 2003, the goals targeted by more than three-quarters of MDG disbursements were Goal 1 and Goal 7.

The USAID's contribution to all seven MDGs witnessed decreases from 2002 to 2003, but this decline was compensated for by increases by other donors, especially the EC, African Development Fund, and the Saudi Fund.

There was a clear discrepancy in allocating MDG disbursements among governorates (matching the findings by geographical location), where most of the governorates with the lowest levels of human development indicators (health, education,), received the least shares of disbursements under each goal.

IV. Policy Recommendations

This section summarizes and presents policy recommendations based on findings extrapolated from analysing the DECODE's ODA data and information presented throughout the report. Implementing these recommendations mainly aim to maximise the benefits from development assistance through recommending filling up serious financial gaps (in different sectors, or geographical locations), or through complementing with other local entities' efforts in development. These recommendations mainly address the policymakers in the GoE, partners in development, and implementing agencies. This would definitely add to the efforts exerted by the GoE and partners in development to improve ODA coordination and harmonisation which definitely requires optimizing resource utilization.

The importance of tracking and checking on the grant –loan structure is high to keep the loan levels to the safe ceiling and to make more use of grants in development. The GoE should not only not exceed the ceiling of 1.2 US\$ billion annually but should also monitor regularly the loan-grant ratio and maintaining a larger contribution of grants to loans.

Harmonisation and alignment efforts, such as the recent examination of donors' interventions in light of the GoE's December 2004 Policy Statement, are promising and need to be maintained and bolstered. The Matrix on Donors' Interventions requires refinement and in-depth analysis in order to delineate areas of duplication or deficiency, and subsequently serve as a guide towards modifications in donor allocations. For its part, the GoE should continue to explore methods whereby it can provide clear-cut strategies and development targets to guide donor actions and assistance.

Such strategies could appear clearly when partners in development assisting the Industry sector as an example, prioritize on their agenda the sectors of Industrial Map of Egypt (which specifies potential industrial development areas), with special focus on the SME-potential governorates (such as Damietta, for its furniture sector). The central coordinating role of the MoIC should continue evolving in order to meet the challenges of ODA optimisation through efficient sectoral/geographical allocation.

More attention is recommended to be directed towards financing more information & communication projects to align with the GoE's priorities in developing the ICT sector with attention of attracting the global community to participate in this sector. This need rose urgently as the findings show a decline in the ICT sector disbursements during the years understudy presented in the report.

The USAID has long been a principal donor for Egypt, participating in developing a wide range of recipient sectors and geographical locations and other economic aspects in the Egyptian economy (e.g. international trade liberalization, balance of payments support...). The USAID's phasing-out noted from the dramatic decline in disbursements, needs to be dealt with by preparing an appropriate strategy to compensate for this phase-out and also improve the effectiveness of available funds. This would mainly rely on approaching different partners in development and international organizations to actively contribute to the development process in Egypt and fill up gaps that would occur from this withdrawal, putting into consideration the withdrawal time-schedule of the USAID. The evolving role of the European Commission has compensated largely to the declines and this role should be supported and strengthened more with the implementation of the Egyptian-European partnership.

The relatively slow pace of disbursing committed budgets needs to be examined, to identify the reasons behind it and decide what actions are necessary to improve the disbursement rate, in consultation with various donors. Further decentralisation of decision-making, facilitation of government procedures, and the removal of bottlenecks are all steps that are supposed to be

implemented and explored. This also would be an invitation for all parties to coordinate for more efficient and timely implementation of projects.

The MDGs represent a global consensus on development priorities and can serve as a baseline for both governments and donors alike when measuring and tracking progress. As such, the efficiency and effectiveness of MDG-targeted disbursements should be an overriding concern for development partners in Egypt. Egypt's reports on the MDGs have revealed different paces of progress for each goal. For instance, whereas the goals relating to education and poverty are witnessing tangible progress, other goals (such as those of women empowerment and environmental sustainability) remain slower in pace.

It is, thus recommended that GoE-partners in development coordination efforts attempt to direct increased assistance to the achievement of those goals that are witnessing, slow progress. For example, Goals 3, 4 and 5 (dealing with women empowerment, child mortality, and maternal health, respectively) have received declining disbursements since 2001, thus they require more attention through designing more development projects and funding more assistance.

To maintain an efficient allocation of ODA, it would be of great importance to assess the reality of the development standards in Egypt and this could be undergone through making use of different developmental indicators and indices (such as HDI, MDG report indicators) at the governorates level. Assessing these development standards periodically would help in identifying new development gaps and thus acting as a mechanism to guide future ODA allocations. This would ensure narrowing the development gap between governorates, and increasing the effectiveness of ODA in general as it is allocated to the areas most in need of it. It is worth noting that the central government, as well as evenly nationwide-implemented projects, have received the highest portion of assistance for three consecutive years. In that respect, more decentralisation of assistance may be necessary to ensure that the performance of less-developed governorates is improved.

It is recommended, that more MDG targeted projects and disbursements target those governorates with the lowest levels of human development indicators and least attention from ODA. For example, child mortality is highest in *Suez, Dakahlia, Ismailia, Qena, Assyout, and Cairo*; maternal mortality is highest in *Ismailia, Dakahlia, Kalyoubia, Matrouh, and Qena*; and malaria (targeted under Goal 6) is relatively high in the governorate of *Fayoum*.

Finally, sector-specific disbursements should also target most-needy governorates. Agriculture sector disbursements can be redirected towards governorates, which have low crop-to-cultivated land ratios or are suffering from low agricultural conditions, such as *Dakahlia, Alexandria, Suhag, and Fayoum*. IPA to the Education sector can consider those governorates that have relatively high percentages of unfit school buildings, such as *Luxor, Matrouh, and Aswan*.

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Summary Tables

**Table (1) External Assistance Disbursements by GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION
(In Thousands US\$)**

Governorate	2001	2002	2003
Central Government	512,636.04	467,435.72	352,110.41
Cairo	156,711.48	97,849.62	110,069.63
Alexandria	111,647.30	89,614.07	92,183.85
Port-Said	21,116.01	23,983.67	24,099.48
Suez	29,043.00	40,002.87	62,135.84
Urban Governorates	318,517.79	251,450.23	288,488.80
Damietta	22,788.03	24,257.96	29,177.36
Dakhalia	50,996.17	48,653.64	44,919.63
Sharkia	25,139.97	26,199.23	26,951.61
Kalyoubia	26,766.52	31,583.56	28,163.47
Kafr-El Sheikh	33,481.59	40,352.87	42,394.89
Gharbia	24,551.12	25,118.60	24,549.73
Menoufia	27,268.22	31,099.65	35,575.09
Behera	44,981.19	40,264.80	43,506.10
Ismailia	30,311.14	28,128.49	28,846.72
Lower Egypt Governorates	286,283.95	295,658.80	304,084.60
Giza	28,735.12	34,920.31	33,403.18
Beni-Suef	51,041.36	39,391.82	44,414.16
Fayoum	39,249.17	41,658.82	46,464.30
Minya	38,223.11	40,562.03	47,666.87
Assyout	34,898.50	33,685.99	42,154.07
Suhag	45,368.69	55,376.24	47,142.35
Qena	34,967.35	41,934.66	41,924.73
Luxor	44,910.21	43,923.38	42,178.26
Aswan	54,527.81	48,472.54	47,581.96
Upper Egypt Governorates	371,921.32	379,925.79	392,929.88
Red Sea	37,535.74	29,683.21	26,091.36
New Valley	20,113.21	51,209.86	34,568.63
Matrouh	20,837.67	23,663.20	22,533.23
North Sinai	25,574.63	24,474.97	45,900.19
South Sinai	25,270.20	27,983.75	46,967.45
Frontier Governorates	129,331.45	157,014.99	176,060.86
Grand Total	1,618,690.55	1,551,485.53	1,513,674.55

Table (2)
External Assistance Disbursements by TYPE OF ASSISTANCE (In Thousands US\$)

Assistance	2001	2002	2003
Investment Project Assistance not incl. TC component	316,097.90	354,977.80	651,692.43
Technical Cooperation	709,387.48	734,310.30	455,769.18
Investment Project Assistance incl. TC component	318,045.24	281,340.23	250,099.72
Programme/Budgetary Aid or BOP Support	262,678.23	179,606.50	152,679.29
Food Aid	11,623.90	0.00	2,068.87
Emergency and Relief Assistance	1,293.14	1,850.57	1,933.00
Grand Total	1,619,125.89	1,552,085.40	1,514,242.49

Table (3)
External Assistance Disbursements by MDG (Thousands US\$)

MDG	2001	2002	2003
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	307,276.51	361,069.00	341,144.16
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	63,199.49	39,481.88	93,344.17
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	58,492.81	44,236.19	52,908.13
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality	62,881.56	60,220.46	52,530.65
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	59,691.25	60,635.07	50,704.45
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other major diseases	28,137.97	34,249.64	41,760.13
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	283,239.68	356,610.10	383,790.58
Grand Total	862,919.27	956,502.34	1,016,182.27

**Table (4) Annual Disbursements by Sector
(\$US)**

Sector	2001	2002	2003
industry	149,229,333.35	231,489,367.15	274,639,048.43
energy generation	78,171,746.89	115,352,249.37	241,783,414.50
agriculture	208,014,401.12	284,979,715.07	184,960,210.19
education	118,777,256.03	73,747,478.60	158,207,622.43
water supply & sanitation	170,929,015.17	155,343,899.80	154,413,821.75
trade	137,400,021.07	138,143,710.50	139,433,285.59
banking & finance	388,663,140.55	244,427,843.91	76,419,095.97
health	55,253,618.48	58,555,327.74	74,047,963.86
multisector	64,442,754.03	65,203,700.73	53,636,041.05
other social services	55,740,213.09	9,596,018.24	37,759,191.84
action to debt	46,686.00	31,037,802.66	30,893,926.72
business services	28,419,998.92	34,941,127.75	25,888,625.32
government & civil society	14,041,992.37	12,030,108.49	21,126,312.04
transport	59,469,174.59	14,403,946.16	14,942,104.06
communication	24,811,523.56	50,704,232.69	11,476,967.43
population policies	26,424,692.16	25,194,113.92	4,486,127.37
unspecified	1,342,835.56	1,787,759.89	2,675,889.25
administrative cost	234,359.25	1,792,271.91	2,086,301.19
emergency assistance	1,293,140.00	1,850,571.90	1,932,997.75
commodity aid	11,222,043.29	79,443.91	1,428,141.97
construction	1,309,594.19	765,486.56	1,186,714.66
fishing		67,819.99	403,956.60
tourism	22,585,382.39	303,140.02	162,423.60
forestry	486,967.50	64,732.50	137,886.70
support to NGOs	821,813.65	96,455.99	44,607.32
Mineral resources	29,923.60	100,925.60	39,581.20
Total	1,619,161,626.81	1,552,059,251.06	1,514,212,258.79

Table (5)
Total Disbursements by terms of Assistance (Mill. \$US)

	2001	2002	2003
Grant	1,073.45	1,040.96	862.64
Loan	538.14	471.82	596.54
Debt Swap	7.60	39.30	43.16

**Table (6) External Assistance Disbursements by DONOR and SECTOR
(Thousands US\$)**

	Donor Name	MidSector Name	SubSector Name	2001	2002	2003
ACTION RELATING TO DEBT						
	Italy		Debt for development swap	0.00	31,037.80	30,661.28
	UNDP			46.68	0.00	232.64
ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS						
	UNICEF		Administrative costs		1,060.20	1,459.00
	CIDA			234.36	411.77	627.30
	Japan		Administrative costs		29.60	0.00
	Netherlands		Administrative costs		45.60	0.00
	USAID		Administrative costs		192.90	0.00
	US Fund		Administrative costs		52.20	0.00
AGRICULTURE						
	USAID			117,173.10	153,011.09	59,130.71
	World Bank			9,700.00	37,400.00	37,400.00
	Abu Dhabi Fund		Agricultural water resources	2,301.00	30,839.00	31,591.03
	Germany			33,964.82	22,685.96	23,090.94
	EIB			0.00	23,402.75	11,455.56
	African Development Bank			2,902.12	0.00	7,380.53
	European Commission			5,445.90	4,015.47	3,150.46
	WFP		Agricultural development		0.00	2,511.44
	Netherlands			2,028.55	1,802.69	2,082.94
	Switzerland			1,281.87	1,578.83	1,676.56
	Islamic Dev. Bank			7,598.62	5,781.92	1,369.86
	JICA				1,196.49	1,186.44
	IFAD				0.00	1,014.00
	Kuwait Fund		Agricultural development	2,074.03	414.11	900.00
	FAO			338.42	558.57	628.49
	Finland			447.80	285.19	309.82
	Spain			254.33	820.70	66.78
	Italy			207.78	187.78	10.33
	Montreal Protocol		Agricultural services	1.22	15.76	4.26
	UNDP			29.21	0.00	0.04
	Japan		Agricultural water resources	15,550.60	983.39	0.00
	France			6,715.00	0.00	0.00
BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES						
	USAID			125,375.90	112,018.79	66,535.19
	Arab Monetary Fund			248,252.26	117,396.14	7,534.99
	Germany		Formal sector financial intermediaries	11,555.51	11,104.40	831.58
	Switzerland		Formal sector financial intermediaries		881.46	562.96
	Netherlands		Informal/semi-formal financial intermediaries	254.35	203.44	477.97
	Spain		Informal/semi-formal financial intermediaries		0.00	333.90
	Italy		Informal/semi-formal financial intermediaries	699.16	982.94	76.07
	Switzerland		Informal/semi-formal financial intermediaries	61.99	108.63	51.16
	Germany		Informal/semi-formal financial intermediaries	608.00	558.62	15.28
	UK		Informal/semi-formal financial intermediaries	15.46	0.00	0.00
	European Commission			1,825.45	1,173.42	0.00
	UNICEF		Informal/semi-formal financial intermediaries	15.08	0.00	0.00
BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES						
	USAID			21,680.85	17,520.02	20,837.34
	African Development Bank		Business services	1,290.00	0.00	4,499.39
	UNDP			40.54	7.28	513.43
	UNIDO		Business services	38.78	12.63	23.41
	CIDA		Business services		0.00	11.36
	Italy		Business services		0.00	3.68
	European Commission			3,578.61	15,528.98	0.00
	Netherlands		Business services	1,791.22	1,872.22	0.00
COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE						

	Donor Name	MidSector Name	SubSector Name	2001	2002	2003
	WFP	DEVELOPMENT FOOD AID/FOOD SECURITY ASSISTANCE	Food aid/Food security programmes	6,213.15	0.00	1,155.86
	Italy			4,925.85	79.44	272.28
	European Commission	OTHER GENERAL PROGRAMME AND COMMODITY ASSISTANCE	Budget support		0.00	0.00
	CIDA	STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE WITH WORLD BANK/IMF	Structural adjustment	83.05	0.00	0.00
COMMUNICATIONS						
	USAID			23,852.00	50,471.10	10,148.10
	UNDP		Communications policy and administrative management	440.60	31.49	675.62
	Italy			156.75	0.00	251.47
	JICA		Communications policy and administrative management	113.88	102.69	159.19
	UNDP		Radio/television/print media	1.04	1.81	100.41
	UNICEF		Communications policy and administrative management	31.16	75.28	82.80
	Netherlands		Radio/television/print media	20.06	0.00	27.78
	DANIDA		Radio/television/print media	20.00	6.27	18.99
	CIDA		Radio/television/print media		0.00	7.05
	Finland		Radio/television/print media		0.00	5.56
	UPU		Communications policy and administrative management	25.67	0.00	0.00
	UNICEF		Radio/television/print media	50.78	0.00	0.00
	Switzerland		Radio/television/print media		0.00	0.00
	Greece		Radio/television/print media		3.74	0.00
	Germany			99.59	0.00	0.00
	Ford Foundation		Radio/television/print media		4.67	0.00
	Dutch Trust Fund		Radio/television/print media		7.18	0.00
CONSTRUCTION						
	JICA		Construction policy and administrative management	1,309.59	765.49	1,186.71
EDUCATION						
	USAID			51,025.00	43,599.71	42,712.33
	European Commission			29,215.29	646.77	27,705.92
	Saudi Fund	EDUCATION, LEVEL UNSPECIFIED	Education facilities and training		0.00	26,666.67
	World Bank			11,260.08	16,343.82	18,343.82
	Germany			13,076.46	3,854.51	11,228.48
	Kuwait Fund	EDUCATION, LEVEL UNSPECIFIED	Education facilities and training		0.00	11,050.00
	Abu Dhabi Fund	BASIC EDUCATION	Primary education	7,160.00	2,392.00	10,065.61
	Switzerland			2,221.39	2,210.09	2,987.39
	Japan			284.65	157.04	1,674.13
	UNICEF			959.28	442.34	1,624.94
	African Development Bank	BASIC EDUCATION	Basic life skills for youth and adults	420.00	0.00	1,464.92
	Italy			104.55	244.58	1,169.04
	UK			283.18	842.68	684.56
	CIDA			446.07	2,153.09	459.03
	Spain	POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION	Higher education	598.29	321.82	324.36
	Greece	POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION	Higher education		46.81	33.33
	DANIDA	POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION	Advanced technical and managerial training		0.00	13.05
	UNODC	BASIC EDUCATION	Basic life skills for youth and adults		0.00	0.00
	UNESCO			85.79	0.00	0.00
	Netherlands			416.46	492.23	0.00
	France			1,216.73	0.00	0.00
	Australia	BASIC EDUCATION	Basic life skills for youth and adults	4.05	0.00	0.00
EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE						
	EIB		Gas-fired power plants		36,583.18	107,233.34

	Donor Name	MidSector Name	SubSector Name	2001	2002	2003
	Arab Fund			1,383.34	11,474.12	52,196.67
	USAID			40,119.00	36,640.00	35,751.00
	Germany			17,983.65	15,165.88	20,264.68
	DANIDA			6,042.54	3,572.82	15,874.01
	Kuwait Fund			9,145.35	8,025.87	7,823.33
	UNHCR	OTHER EMERGENCY AND DISTRESS RELIEF		1,293.14	1,766.32	1,933.00
	Islamic Dev. Bank		Gas-fired power plants		2,932.05	1,300.00
	African Development Bank		Energy policy and administrative management	380.00	79.98	791.24
	UNDP			1,104.63	690.40	447.82
	JICA		Energy education/training		65.35	101.30
	SIDA			255.00	122.60	0.00
	Saudi Fund		Power generation/non-renewable sources	1,400.00	0.00	0.00
	Greece	OTHER EMERGENCY AND DISTRESS RELIEF	Emergency/distress relief		84.25	0.00
	France			358.24	0.00	0.00
FISHING						
	JICA		Fishery education/training		67.82	403.96
FORESTRY						
	FAO				64.73	137.88
	France		Forestry development	486.97	0.00	0.00
GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY						
	USAID			7,057.46	6,730.78	10,851.59
	European Commission		Strengthening civil society	2,515.54	173.55	3,975.03
	UNDP			421.44	366.53	1,995.59
	JICA		Economic and development policy/Planning	1,242.06	2,031.04	1,088.24
	CIDA			741.83	329.73	1,024.45
	DANIDA			651.22	1,030.73	923.82
	Switzerland			53.79	443.11	350.36
	Finland				212.04	330.58
	Netherlands			131.74	93.22	202.84
	Italy			183.69	151.79	137.39
	Germany		Strengthening civil society		0.05	111.99
	UNICEF				78.94	74.72
	UNFPA				0.00	59.70
	World Bank		Economic and development policy/Planning		114.28	0.00
	UNIFEM			61.39	95.64	0.00
	UK		Public sector financial management	199.31	120.06	0.00
	SIDA		Public sector financial management	18.00	0.00	0.00
	Japan		Strengthening civil society	94.53	0.00	0.00
	Greece		Strengthening civil society		11.23	0.00
	Ford Foundation				18.68	0.00
	Dutch Trust Fund				28.72	0.00
	African Development Bank		Government administration	670.00	0.00	0.00
HEALTH						
	European Commission			5,218.66	13,049.50	25,416.40
	USAID			39,002.62	36,209.71	14,774.69
	UNICEF			1,128.55	530.16	8,234.14
	African Development Bank	BASIC HEALTH	Basic health infrastructure	1,290.00	494.66	4,499.39
	Japan			22.57	0.00	3,280.28
	World Bank			1,399.98	1,643.74	1,643.74
	Switzerland			2,214.91	1,121.50	1,356.79
	UNFPA				0.00	1,260.33
	WHO			1,108.00	1,160.70	1,201.00
	Netherlands			1,312.07	1,843.24	1,186.89
	Finland				595.09	755.34
	AGFUND	HEALTH, GENERAL	Medical services	242.45	1.88	379.35
	Italy			394.06	649.94	373.33
	UNDP	BASIC HEALTH	Health education		0.00	264.64
	DANIDA			144.16	173.08	249.40
	CIDA				42.29	49.35

	Donor Name	MidSector Name	SubSector Name	2001	2002	2003
	Norway	HEALTH, GENERAL	Health policy and administrative management		80.00	9.91
	US Fund				276.00	0.00
	UNODC			21.67	22.52	0.00
	SIDA	BASIC HEALTH		271.00	0.00	0.00
	JICA	HEALTH, GENERAL	Medical services	1,473.13	0.00	0.00
	Islamic Dev. Bank	HEALTH, GENERAL	Medical education/training		0.00	0.00
	Germany	BASIC HEALTH		9.79	0.00	0.00
	Arab Fund	HEALTH, GENERAL	Medical services		0.00	0.00
INDUSTRY						
	African Development Bank		Industrial development		0.00	176,000.00
	USAID			74,392.64	85,970.30	61,235.40
	JBIC		SME development	0.00	0.00	9,838.15
	European Commission			8,429.56	1,862.21	9,648.86
	EIB				12,637.49	8,366.67
	Arab Fund			55,661.06	2,703.77	2,973.33
	CIDA			2,755.28	2,010.82	2,012.07
	Switzerland			426.08	1,338.71	1,042.92
	JICA		Technological research and development	3,823.51	0.00	1,040.56
	Spain				313.60	978.94
	KOICA		Industrial development	135.00	1,596.40	530.00
	Germany		SME development		0.00	346.15
	Italy			1,324.73	219.62	219.62
	Norway		Industrial policy and administrative management		256.00	179.74
	UNIDO			217.80	0.00	176.19
	UNDP		SME development		1.52	49.39
	Montreal Protocol			241.44	4.36	1.05
	African Development Bank		SME development	0.00	120,000.00	0.00
	DANIDA		Forest industries		571.12	0.00
	Netherlands		SME development	1,791.22	1,872.22	0.00
	SIDA		Basic metal industries	31.00	131.23	0.00
MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINING						
	USAID			25,656.00	34,828.00	18,449.00
	DANIDA			4,997.52	4,246.63	7,154.81
	World Bank			11,500.00	4,700.00	4,700.00
	Germany			2,351.98	2,990.83	3,863.70
	Japan				0.00	3,806.45
	JICA			2,681.42	3,563.72	3,804.02
	CIDA			3,600.46	2,753.39	2,959.53
	IFAD				0.00	2,346.00
	European Commission			3,575.04	4,414.33	1,337.23
	UNDP			1,367.05	888.74	1,229.52
	Switzerland			707.74	782.29	1,025.50
	Netherlands			4,364.58	1,142.67	841.84
	Finland			1,209.07	1,558.81	574.23
	African Development Bank	WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT	Women in development	563.00	563.00	447.76
	UK	GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	Environmental policy and administrative management	244.73	636.26	284.71
	Montreal Protocol			340.43	141.30	240.13
	Italy			847.76	1,868.84	213.58
	GEF	GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	Environmental policy and administrative management		0.00	194.02
	Greece	OTHER MULTISECTOR	Multisector education/training		56.17	100.00
	Spain			106.39	59.65	52.93
	UNIDO	GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION			0.00	50.66
	UNICEF	WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT	Women in development	178.99	0.00	0.00
	UNESCO		Mineral/mining policy and administrative management		0.00	0.00
	SIDA			180.50	22.05	0.00
	FAO	OTHER MULTISECTOR	Rural development		88.00	0.00
	EIB	GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION		0.00	0.00	0.00
OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES						
	Abu Dhabi Fund			15,260.00	2,392.00	10,065.61

	Donor Name	MidSector Name	SubSector Name	2001	2002	2003
	Kuwait Fund	EMPLOYMENT	Employment policy and administrative management	19,597.17	0.00	10,000.00
	Germany			4,707.78	0.00	7,786.34
	World Bank			0.00	3,650.42	3,479.00
	Switzerland			2,217.10	1,433.62	2,188.26
	Italy				124.78	1,080.80
	Greece	OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES	Culture and recreation		0.00	814.95
	CIDA	EMPLOYMENT	Employment policy and administrative management		530.62	650.34
	UNICEF			223.10	257.45	478.55
	Netherlands			245.00	284.12	351.71
	Finland			223.90	337.88	319.47
	UNDP			232.57	418.49	166.41
	Arab Fund	OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES	Social/ welfare services	12,427.59	0.00	156.67
	WFP	OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES	Settlement		0.00	118.21
	Spain			288.25	56.26	111.11
	IBRD	EMPLOYMENT	Employment policy and administrative management		0.00	68.20
	IDRC/ Canada	EMPLOYMENT	Employment policy and administrative management		0.00	41.80
	UNESCO			11.20	0.00	0.00
	UK	EMPLOYMENT	Employment policy and administrative management	139.12	0.00	0.00
	SIDA	OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES	Culture and recreation	29.15	0.00	0.00
	Islamic Dev. Bank				0.00	0.00
	ILO	OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES	Social/ welfare services	129.50	110.38	0.00
	DANIDA	OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES	Social/ welfare services		0.00	0.00
	Australia			8.74	0.00	0.00
POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH						
	USAID			20,900.00	22,342.00	1,867.00
	World Bank			399.96	1,733.16	1,733.16
	UNFPA			2,339.26	44.52	384.80
	European Commission			2,620.34	845.18	229.24
	CIDA			70.15	68.61	89.56
	UNICEF		Personnel development for population and reproductive health		27.36	70.08
	WHO			65.00	60.00	60.00
	Switzerland		Reproductive health care		52.99	52.28
	UNODC		STD control including HIV/AIDS	2.41	2.50	0.00
	Netherlands			0.00	0.00	0.00
	Japan			17.78	17.82	0.00
	Germany			9.79	0.00	0.00
SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS						
	UNICEF		Support to national NGO's		33.46	36.80
	Switzerland		Support to local and regional NGO's	1.18	2.05	0.23
	Netherlands		Support to local and regional NGO's	24.18	11.94	0.00
	Italy		Support to national NGO's		0.00	1.05
	Ireland		Support to local and regional NGO's	67.17	49.01	0.00
	DANIDA			81.69	0.00	6.53
	CIDA		Support to local and regional NGO's	647.60	0.00	0.00
TOURISM						
	JICA		Tourism policy and administrative management	185.38	303.14	162.42
	Italy				0.00	0.00
	African Development Bank		Tourism policy and administrative management	14,000.00	0.00	0.00
	UNDP		Tourism policy and administrative management	0.00	0.00	0.00
	World Bank			8,400.00	0.00	0.00

	Donor Name	MidSector Name	SubSector Name	2001	2002	2003
TRADE						
	USAID			136,919.90	137,446.49	138,970.87
	JICA		Trade policy and administrative management	426.38	697.22	373.57
	European Commission		Trade policy and administrative management		0.00	88.84
	Italy		Export promotion	53.74	0.00	0.00
TRANSPORT AND STORAGE						
	Germany		Rail transport	1,731.50	3,070.55	8,658.48
	Spain			44,781.69	5,391.99	4,308.08
	JICA		Transport policy and administrative management	4,113.17	5,904.97	1,901.78
	Japan		Road transport	4,601.46	31.75	73.76
	SIDA		Water transport	32.00	0.00	0.00
	Islamic Dev. Bank		Water transport		0.00	0.00
	Greece		Education and training in transport and storage		4.68	0.00
	France			4,209.36	0.00	0.00
	EIB		Rail transport		0.00	0.00
	Arab Fund		Rail transport		0.00	0.00
UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED						
	DANIDA			1,194.21	1,650.40	2,525.71
	UNICEF		Promotion of development awareness	106.76	58.56	64.40
	CIDA				63.41	52.41
	Italy		Promotion of development awareness		0.00	33.38
	European Commission		Promotion of development awareness		0.00	0.00
	UNDP		Sectors not specified	41.86	15.40	0.00
WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION						
	Abu Dhabi Fund		Water supply and sanitation - large systems	21,480.00	7,176.00	30,196.83
	CIDA			1,716.99	1,629.96	1,133.27
	DANIDA			1,505.71	1,557.72	1,751.94
	Finland			1,343.41	1,792.86	913.90
	France			14,777.55	0.00	0.00
	Germany			2,736.33	3,804.10	5,513.33
	Italy			88.67	43.45	0.00
	Japan			46.17	45.40	3,639.48
	JICA			1,473.13	0.00	0.00
	Kuwait Fund		Waste management/disposal	6,205.77	5,424.15	1,130.00
	Netherlands			7,231.15	7,087.69	6,140.16
	SIDA			294.50	6.30	0.00
	Switzerland			1,524.54	2,706.30	3,802.01
	UK			835.74	1,393.94	427.06
	USAID			94,122.00	111,158.33	89,506.00
	Arab Fund			4,474.69	3,308.26	883.33
	EIB		Water supply and sanitation - large systems	9,672.58	7,769.71	8,333.33
	UNDP			757.74	349.97	596.45
	UNICEF			642.35	89.75	446.72

Table (7)
External Assistance Disbursements by DONOR (In Thousands US\$)

Donor	Type	sub-type	2001	2002	2003
USAID	Bilateral		777,299.52	848,164.90	579,899.00
African Development Bank	Multilateral	Non-UN System	21,515.12	121,137.64	195,083.25
EIB	Multilateral	Non-UN System	9,672.58	80,393.13	135,388.90
Abu Dhabi Fund	Bilateral		46,201.00	42,799.00	81,919.08
Germany	Bilateral		88,835.20	63,234.88	81,710.96
European Commission	Multilateral	Non-UN System	62,424.37	41,709.40	71,551.98
World Bank	Multilateral	UN System	42,660.08	65,585.70	67,300.00
Arab Fund	Multilateral	Non-UN System	73,946.68	17,486.15	56,210.00
Italy	Bilateral		8,986.74	35,590.97	34,503.29
Kuwait Fund	Bilateral		37,022.32	13,864.12	30,903.33
DANIDA	Bilateral		14,637.06	12,808.77	28,518.28
Saudi Fund	Bilateral		1,400.00	0.00	26,666.67
Switzerland	Bilateral		10,710.61	12,659.59	15,096.45
Japan	Bilateral		20,617.76	1,265.00	12,474.11
UNICEF	Multilateral	UN System	3,336.24	2,653.50	12,467.00
JICA	Bilateral		16,841.66	14,697.92	11,408.21
Netherlands	Bilateral		19,610.59	16,751.27	11,312.14
JBIC	Bilateral		0.00	0.00	9,838.15
CIDA	Bilateral		10,295.79	9,993.87	9,075.80
Arab Monetary Fund	Multilateral	Non-UN System	248,252.26	117,396.14	7,534.99
UNDP	Multilateral	UN System	4,483.36	2,771.61	6,271.97
Spain	Bilateral		46,028.95	6,964.02	6,176.11
WFP	Multilateral	UN System	6,213.15	0.00	3,785.51
IFAD	Multilateral	UN System		0.00	3,360.00
Finland	Bilateral		3,224.19	4,781.87	3,208.89
Islamic Dev. Bank	Multilateral	Non-UN System	7,598.62	8,713.97	2,669.86
UNHCR	Multilateral	UN System	1,293.14	1,766.32	1,933.00
UNFPA	Multilateral	UN System	2,339.49	44.51	1,704.84
UK	Bilateral		1,717.54	2,992.94	1,396.33
WHO	Multilateral	UN System	1,173.00	1,220.70	1,261.00
Greece	Bilateral			206.88	948.28
FAO	Multilateral	UN System	338.43	711.31	766.39
KOICA	Bilateral		135.00	1,596.40	530.00
AGFUND	Multilateral	UN System	242.45	1.88	379.35
UNIDO	Multilateral	UN System	256.58	12.63	250.26
Montreal Protocol	Multilateral	Non-UN System	583.09	161.42	245.44
GEF	Multilateral	UN System		0.00	194.02
Norway	Bilateral			336.00	189.65
IDRC/ Canada	Bilateral			0.00	41.80
Australia	Bilateral		12.80	0.00	0.00
Dutch Trust Fund	Bilateral			35.91	0.00
France	Bilateral		27,763.85	0.00	0.00
Ireland	Bilateral		67.17	49.01	0.00
SIDA	Bilateral		1,111.15	282.19	0.00
CDC	Multilateral	Non-UN System		661.30	0.00
ILO	Multilateral	UN System	129.50	110.38	0.00
UNESCO	Multilateral	UN System	96.99	0.00	0.00
UNIFEM	Multilateral	UN System	61.39	95.64	0.00
UNODC	Multilateral	UN System	24.08	25.02	0.00
UPU	Multilateral	UN System	25.67	0.00	0.00
Ford Foundation	NGO			23.34	0.00
US Fund	Other			328.20	0.00

Table (8)
External Assistance Disbursements by DONOR and MDG (Thousands US\$)

Goals	Donor	2001	2002	2003
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger				
	USAID	2,222,025.58	2,132,787.06	1,485,312.35
	African Development Bank	95,336.60	602,252.00	958,911.56
	Germany	292,053.94	166,987.70	243,965.84
	Abu Dhabi Fund	31,760.00	292,740.00	218,630.40
	JBIC		0.00	98,381.54
	World Bank	8,999.80	71,665.80	71,665.80
	Italy	3,808.46	73,206.02	69,165.97
	European Commission	71,670.98	38,082.96	59,841.14
	JICA	22,510.32	57,373.07	55,482.82
	WFP	44,518.80	0.00	27,928.72
	Switzerland	26,699.99	26,096.02	26,878.31
	Netherlands	57,069.30	44,611.65	26,525.63
	CIDA	15,889.40	15,937.35	19,772.94
	IFAD		0.00	18,965.80
	UNHCR	6,465.70	8,831.61	9,664.99
	Islamic Dev. Bank	65,928.32	47,819.24	7,313.99
	DANIDA	7,028.47	14,173.12	5,190.27
	UNDP	1,766.31	3,754.48	1,726.64
	Arab Fund	41,421.17	0.00	1,566.67
	FAO	1,468.69	3,542.04	1,301.40
	UNICEF	1,370.03	593.70	862.20
	Spain	2,543.31	8,207.06	667.79
	UNFPA	695.22	222.55	468.79
	IDRC/ Canada		0.00	418.00
	WHO	200.00	150.00	150.00
	Australia	46.25	0.00	0.00
	France	36,068.06	0.00	0.00
	Greece		889.30	0.00
	Saudi Fund	14,000.00	0.00	0.00
	UK	772.90	215.40	0.00
	ILO	647.50	551.88	0.00
		3,072,765.10	3,610,690.01	3,410,759.56
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education				
	Saudi Fund		0.00	266,666.68
	Abu Dhabi Fund	139,571.41	39,862.68	167,743.39
	European Commission	154,073.71	5,446.55	110,832.81
	Kuwait Fund		0.00	110,500.00
	USAID	181,765.88	231,301.18	68,894.48
	Italy		35,339.45	52,139.63
	World Bank	53,800.38	44,502.10	44,502.10
	Germany	51,837.19	6,978.38	39,969.35
	African Development Bank	11,542.30	0.00	17,928.97
	Japan	1,785.53	708.06	16,599.41
	Switzerland	14,553.33	10,072.22	16,494.80
	UNICEF	3,548.15	2,020.60	8,523.90
	CIDA	7,400.76	11,026.85	7,141.03
	UNHCR	3,232.85	4,415.80	4,832.49
	WFP	2,045.64	0.00	385.36
	Netherlands	4,567.61	820.21	222.17
	UNDP	492.53	1,557.41	65.12
	Spain	370.75	0.00	0.00
	UK	386.45	215.40	0.00
	ILO	647.50	551.88	0.00
	UNESCO	372.96	0.00	0.00
		631,994.93	394,818.77	933,441.69
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women				
	European Commission	165,404.54	31,545.55	161,665.59
	World Bank	58,800.38	126,502.10	126,502.10

Goals	Donor	2001	2002	2003
	USAID	157,443.44	147,906.94	89,909.47
	Germany	92,569.55	34,095.75	40,711.21
	Italy	2,912.86	38,811.28	34,399.12
	Switzerland	9,759.64	13,619.01	16,425.43
	African Development Bank	5,413.00	1,126.00	15,848.16
	UNICEF	3,661.45	3,604.40	11,693.20
	CIDA	9,833.65	16,745.96	10,447.35
	Netherlands	11,007.88	12,442.79	10,118.58
	WFP	3,284.40	0.00	5,933.62
	UNDP	547.53	1,557.41	2,055.38
	DANIDA	2,784.01	4,954.47	1,779.48
	UNFPA	2,501.20	0.00	681.93
	JICA		56.52	336.63
	Japan	1,060.94	283.91	296.27
	Finland		0.00	277.78
	France	10,747.31	0.00	0.00
	SIDA	1,570.00	157.49	0.00
	UK	3,218.25	7,996.00	0.00
	Arab Fund	41,421.17	0.00	0.00
	UNESCO	372.96	0.00	0.00
	UNIFEM	613.94	956.37	0.00
		584,928.10	442,361.95	529,081.30
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality				
	USAID	506,143.40	518,631.17	343,941.32
	European Commission	26,969.49	28,900.58	67,178.26
	UNICEF	5,770.12	2,744.22	33,503.96
	African Development Bank	5,413.00	1,126.00	15,848.16
	World Bank	1,999.80	15,667.90	15,667.90
	Japan		0.00	15,536.48
	Netherlands	16,622.85	17,490.48	9,473.66
	Switzerland	6,032.62	4,580.13	6,167.11
	UNFPA		0.00	5,681.70
	AGFUND	2,424.50	18.83	3,793.49
	DANIDA	4,244.46	3,461.61	3,579.56
	Italy	1,970.34	2,497.35	1,821.97
	Germany	177.88	1,471.47	1,746.56
	WHO	300.00	617.00	670.00
	CIDA	350.85	1,904.75	407.36
	WFP	1,238.76	0.00	288.96
	JICA	7,365.64	0.00	0.00
	Spain	370.75	0.00	0.00
	Arab Fund	41,421.17	0.00	0.00
	CDC		2,182.29	0.00
	US Fund		910.80	0.00
		628,815.63	602,204.58	525,306.45
Goal 5: Improve maternal health				
	USAID	527,713.40	537,867.57	358,156.32
	European Commission	26,969.49	28,900.58	67,178.26
	UNICEF	494.15	1,897.63	26,326.91
	African Development Bank	5,413.00	2,774.70	15,848.16
	World Bank	1,999.80	15,667.90	15,667.90
	UNFPA	10,002.01	0.00	6,141.93
	Switzerland	8,009.05	3,600.88	5,337.74
	Netherlands	4,659.52	8,058.29	4,961.62
	UNDP		0.00	1,890.28
	Italy	1,970.34	2,497.35	1,821.97
	Germany	177.88	1,471.47	1,746.56
	CIDA	350.85	343.14	1,062.57
	DANIDA		0.00	337.54
	WFP	1,238.76	0.00	288.96
	Finland		0.00	277.78

Goals	Donor	2001	2002	2003
	Japan	177.83	178.14	0.00
	JICA	7,365.64	0.00	0.00
	Spain	370.75	0.00	0.00
	CDC		2,182.29	0.00
	US Fund		910.80	0.00
		596,912.47	606,350.74	507,044.50
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other major diseases				
	USAID	214,522.80	183,987.25	172,548.69
	European Commission	20,874.64	52,198.00	101,665.56
	Italy		71,297.48	68,278.12
	UNICEF	384.07	1,897.63	26,326.91
	Japan		0.00	15,536.48
	Netherlands	11,510.06	5,248.79	11,522.54
	Finland		5,950.92	7,164.56
	UNHCR	3,232.85	4,415.80	4,832.49
	UNFPA	7,656.26	0.00	3,798.38
	Arab Fund	14,914.13	11,026.43	2,944.15
	WHO	2,000.00	1,150.00	1,500.00
	DANIDA		79.51	521.12
	Switzerland	6,044.09	128.82	504.19
	CIDA		123.75	393.02
	UNDP		0.00	65.12
	African Development Bank		1,648.70	0.00
	CDC		2,182.29	0.00
	UNODC	240.78	250.21	0.00
	US Fund		910.80	0.00
		281,379.68	342,496.38	417,601.33
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability				
	African Development Bank	85,342.30	600,799.81	926,472.70
	USAID	985,351.73	1,221,507.24	778,497.47
	EIB	96,725.78	677,548.67	603,547.26
	Abu Dhabi Fund	290,642.81	95,375.36	432,766.72
	Germany	270,896.59	334,332.82	347,224.91
	DANIDA	91,020.36	72,369.39	239,338.23
	Italy	8,555.19	117,767.19	102,510.94
	Japan	461.66	454.05	74,163.09
	European Commission	67,550.24	49,657.14	63,896.60
	Switzerland	31,541.59	46,160.70	56,404.27
	CIDA	65,958.79	47,220.76	46,380.88
	JICA	78,703.96	83,100.74	34,124.30
	Finland	32,241.92	41,776.11	21,174.11
	Arab Fund	148,385.27	33,264.09	20,288.30
	UNDP	30,524.22	15,256.14	19,720.58
	Islamic Dev. Bank	10,057.92	39,320.47	19,384.65
	World Bank	197,000.00	19,000.00	19,000.00
	Netherlands	75,484.46	44,407.35	17,574.54
	FAO	1,915.47	2,237.46	6,362.46
	WFP	9,807.56	0.00	3,029.89
	Montreal Protocol	5,830.87	1,614.24	2,454.43
	GEF		0.00	1,940.23
	Spain	5,742.70	596.45	529.30
	UNIDO		0.00	506.61
	WHO	625.00	500.00	500.00
	UNFPA	695.22	222.55	113.34
	France	227,606.54	0.00	0.00
	SIDA	921.55	1,312.34	0.00
	UK	10,803.57	20,299.94	0.00
	UNESCO	224.00	0.00	0.00
	UNICEF	1,779.50	0.00	0.00
		2,832,396.77	3,566,101.01	3,837,905.81

Table (9)
External Assistance Disbursements by SECTOR and TYPE OF ASSISTANCE (Thousands US\$)

Assistance	Sector Name	2001	2002	2003
Emergency and Relief Assistance				
	EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE	1,293.14	1,766.32	1,933.00
	EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE		84.25	0.00
Food Aid				
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	6,213.15	0.00	1,155.86
	EDUCATION		0.00	794.80
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES		0.00	118.21
	AGRICULTURE	4,923.78	0.00	0.00
	FORESTRY	486.97	0.00	0.00
Investment Project Assistance incl. TC component				
	INDUSTRY	58,540.53	137,992.87	197,442.86
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	21,146.99	60,047.12	195,559.33
	AGRICULTURE	37,285.15	98,199.78	82,052.36
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	92,564.59	92,510.83	79,647.26
	EDUCATION	20,400.01	6,534.31	60,268.64
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	44,235.65	26,615.26	44,115.12
	EDUCATION	41,677.79	20,790.86	40,633.93
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	49,251.49	47,681.36	39,527.31
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	54,195.80	7,476.69	33,914.05
	AGRICULTURE	40,275.43	26,097.13	33,482.17
	HEALTH	9,749.07	15,048.20	23,098.09
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	45,314.16	8,363.23	12,484.08
	HEALTH	3,751.48	2,584.51	10,318.91
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	16,379.77	11,379.40	8,952.33
	INDUSTRY	4,666.33	541.46	8,058.20
	COMMUNICATIONS	16,206.96	39,946.60	6,363.96
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	4,742.60	1,221.10	5,723.93
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	6,341.43	3,211.53	5,555.89
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	3,081.22	1,872.22	4,499.39
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED	1,194.21	1,687.53	2,533.32
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	11,225.74	11,958.34	1,949.72
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	479.90	1,854.76	1,875.00
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	12,284.24	11,762.63	1,093.98
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	0.80	287.20	699.60
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	8,902.24	124.51	520.26
	TRADE		0.00	517.00
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	234.36	346.07	515.32
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	681.72	68.61	338.40
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	1,257.31	111.43	51.16
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	648.77	2.05	0.23
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	58.13	0.00	0.00
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	61.27	0.00	0.00
	TOURISM	8,400.00	0.00	0.00
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	4,907.94	0.00	0.00
	TOURISM	14,000.00	0.00	0.00
Programme/Budgetary Aid or BOP Support				
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT		30,958.36	30,661.28
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	246,345.23	117,396.14	40,874.99
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	16,333.00	31,252.00	14,483.02
	TRADE		0.00	66,660.00

Assistance	Sector Name	2001	2002	2003
Technical Cooperation				
	TRADE	137,400.02	138,143.71	72,256.28
	AGRICULTURE	125,530.04	160,682.81	69,425.70
	INDUSTRY	86,022.46	92,955.05	69,137.99
	EDUCATION	56,699.49	46,422.33	56,510.25
	HEALTH	41,693.78	40,922.63	40,630.94
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	129,834.86	114,961.92	33,543.23
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	34,128.78	36,217.78	30,651.44
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	26,987.39	21,351.20	24,476.76
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	25,337.98	32,781.70	20,689.63
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	7,018.84	8,749.97	15,232.02
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	7,773.28	7,623.78	6,696.76
	COMMUNICATIONS	8,604.57	10,757.63	5,113.02
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	1,544.39	2,119.34	3,726.93
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	5,252.78	5,916.20	1,937.77
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS		1,446.20	1,570.98
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	13,660.56	11,576.73	1,517.15
	CONSTRUCTION	1,309.59	765.49	1,186.71
	FISHING		67.82	403.96
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	17.91	79.44	272.28
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT	46.68	79.44	232.64
	TOURISM	185.38	303.14	162.42
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED	148.62	100.24	142.57
	FORESTRY		64.73	137.88
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	111.77	94.41	44.38
	MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINING	29.92	100.93	39.58
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	24.91	0.00	0.00

Table (10)
External Assistance Disbursements by SECTOR and SUBSECTOR (Thousands US\$)

Sector	MidSector	SubSector	2001	2002	2003
ACTION RELATING TO DEBT					
		Debt for development swap		31037.8	30661.28
		Administrative costs	234.36	1726.57	1974.32
		Action relating to debt	23.34	0	116.32
		Rescheduling and refinancing	23.34	0	116.32
				65.7	111.98
AGRICULTURE					
		Agricultural water resources	65402.1	96933.85	70967.89
		Agricultural inputs	70726.45	80400.3	62873.1
		Agricultural land resources	5783.72	25875.37	34090.26
		Agricultural development	5562.63	947.77	5156.98
		Agricultural policy and administrative management	43074.24	69060.99	3957.19
		Agricultural financial services	4368.05	3365.48	2291.28
		Plant and post-harvest protection and pest control	1493.08	1437.54	1879.83
		Agricultural research	2834.09	2526.78	837.19
		Agricultural co-operatives	327.9	310.35	728.33
		Agricultural extension	65.21	268.61	693.23
		Food crop production	518.3	688.91	642.08
		Agricultural education/training	242.43	237.29	362.25
		Agricultural services	2230.33	2278.54	135.25
		Livestock/veterinary services	343.89	590.02	129.26
			5042	57.93	107.33
		Livestock		0	78.56
		Livestock research		0	30.2
BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES					
		Financial policy and administrative management	66213.09	58787.68	52039.55
		Monetary institutions	60988.26	54404.53	14495.64
			248252.26	117396.14	7534.99
		Formal sector financial intermediaries	11555.51	11985.86	1394.55
		Informal/semi-formal financial intermediaries	1654.03	1853.63	954.37
BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES					
		Business services	17456.85	17763.87	17737.04
			2	1323	6553
		Privatisation	10961.15	15854.25	1598.58
COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE					
	DEVELOPMENT FOOD AID/FOOD SECURITY ASSISTANCE	Food aid/Food security programmes	6213.15	0	1155.86
	OTHER GENERAL PROGRAMME AND COMMODITY ASSISTANCE		17.91	79.44	272.28
	OTHER GENERAL PROGRAMME AND COMMODITY ASSISTANCE	Import support (capital goods)	4907.94	0	0
	STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE WITH WORLD BANK/IMF	Structural adjustment	83.05	0	0
COMMUNICATIONS					
		Telecommunications	21945.3	45771.5	9399.4
		Communications policy and administrative management	2542.9	4909.06	1666.32
			156.75	0	251.47
		Radio/television/print media	166.57	23.67	159.79
CONSTRUCTION					
		Construction policy and administrative management	1309.59	765.49	1186.71
EDUCATION					
	EDUCATION, LEVEL UNSPECIFIED	Education facilities and training	57756.04	30727.82	74180.12
	BASIC EDUCATION	Primary education	25684.19	13179.88	29341.6
	BASIC EDUCATION		8519.82	5291.05	11399.37
	EDUCATION, LEVEL UNSPECIFIED	Teacher training	12284.24	5668.55	10514.84

Sector	MidSector	SubSector	2001	2002	2003
	POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION	Higher education	3036.41	2106.18	8599.36
	SECONDARY EDUCATION		450	7380	7380
	EDUCATION, LEVEL UNSPECIFIED	Education policy and administrative management	4441.31	1521.42	4326.12
	BASIC EDUCATION	Basic life skills for youth and adults	1750.26	2194.2	3860.15
	SECONDARY EDUCATION	Vocational training	2597.27	2992.08	3630.84
	EDUCATION, LEVEL UNSPECIFIED		1075.73	661.5	3276.5
			623.53	768.62	1499.34
	EDUCATION, LEVEL UNSPECIFIED	Educational research		80.91	86.22
	BASIC EDUCATION	Early childhood education		629.12	72.89
	POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION	Advanced technical and managerial training	558.45	546.15	40.27
EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE					
	OTHER EMERGENCY AND DISTRESS RELIEF		1293.14	1766.32	1933
	OTHER EMERGENCY AND DISTRESS RELIEF	Emergency/distress relief		84.25	0
ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY					
		Gas-fired power plants		39515.23	119383.34
		Gas distribution		0	41283.33
		Wind power	7456.01	14518.77	35098.76
		Power generation/renewable sources	28553.42	29672.4	25904.7
		Power generation/non-renewable sources	11928.69	17500.14	7886.67
		Electrical transmission/ distribution	24482.1	9473.51	7249.42
		Energy policy and administrative management	5429.43	4278.21	4591.27
			194.6	217.47	222.9
		Energy education/training	127.5	176.52	163.03
FISHING					
		Fishery education/training		67.82	403.96
FORESTRY					
		Forestry policy and administrative management		36.99	78.79
		Forestry research		27.74	59.09
		Forestry development	486.97	0	0
GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY					
		Strengthening civil society	5871.64	3243.27	12742.78
		Economic and development policy/Planning	2313.06	3213.17	3035.25
		Legal and judicial development	3460.66	3293.64	2237.17
		Government administration	1348.04	948.81	1950.27
		Human rights	153.01	385.38	592.62
			669.29	784.97	523.88
		Land mine clearance	8.99	10.8	38.47
		Free flow of information		0	5.86
		Public sector financial management	217.31	150.06	0
HEALTH					
	BASIC HEALTH	Basic health infrastructure	7925.02	10642.97	18887.43
	BASIC HEALTH	Infectious disease control	7999.51	7920.22	12299.95
	HEALTH, GENERAL	Health policy and administrative management	9070.37	11113.42	11380.44
			564.82	710.5	9950.88
	HEALTH, GENERAL	Medical education/training	1811.1	3914.85	7640.37
	BASIC HEALTH	Health education	6491.45	7038.86	6126.95
	BASIC HEALTH	Basic nutrition	48.23	467.16	2131.12
	HEALTH, GENERAL	Medical services	9945.7	5827.7	1529.39
	HEALTH, GENERAL	Medical research	1795.6	1893.47	1360.03
	BASIC HEALTH	Health personnel development	6742.86	6629	1178.23
	BASIC HEALTH	Basic health care	1759.36	1995.47	902.39
	BASIC HEALTH		554.86	401.71	368.49
	HEALTH, GENERAL		544.74	0	292.29
INDUSTRY					
		Industrial development	74081.64	83530.4	232584.4
		SME development	13341.5	143430.02	34147.25
		Industrial policy and administrative management	374.64	440.39	2698.27

Sector	MidSector	SubSector	2001	2002	2003
		Basic metal industries	52036.94	380.02	1534.38
			4197.3	1121.12	1440
		Technological research and development	3895.75	0	1335.14
		Agro-industries	61.78	313.6	684.36
		Textiles, leather and substitutes	351.96	47.4	128.67
		Chemicals	213.22	972.52	86.58
		Fertilizer plants	674.6	682.78	0
		Forest industries		571.12	0
MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINING					
		Mineral/mining policy and administrative management	29.92	100.93	39.58
MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING					
	GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	Environmental policy and administrative management	25817.73	38203.75	23992.08
	GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	Biosphere protection	19358.5	7885.67	6310.61
	OTHER MULTISECTOR	Urban development and management	2516.77	3225.31	4513.65
	GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	Environmental research		0	3776.82
	OTHER MULTISECTOR	Multisector aid for basic social services	1377.64	2513.06	3441.32
	OTHER MULTISECTOR	Rural development	221.62	1510.72	2722.88
	OTHER MULTISECTOR	Non-agricultural alternative development	526.75	1400	2430
	GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	Bio-diversity	3719.23	3275.26	2145.05
	WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT	Women in development	3017.83	2338.54	1852.38
	GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION		1487.05	713.34	1147.02
			312.46	1238.94	466.7
	GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	Environmental education/ training	1991.22	2035.96	458.94
	WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT		70.15	81.07	278.61
	OTHER MULTISECTOR	Multisector education/training		56.17	100
	GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	Site preservation	371.71	725.92	0
	OTHER MULTISECTOR	Multisector aid	3654.08	0	0
OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES					
	EMPLOYMENT	Employment policy and administrative management	26321.05	1630.38	19963.07
	OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES	General government services	7189.92	2492.93	10105.19
				3510.17	3984.47
	OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES	Culture and recreation	548.45	600.63	2044.78
	EMPLOYMENT		534.17	394.28	1048.7
	OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES	Statistical capacity building	123.1	281.75	210.09
	OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES	Social/ welfare services	12874.87	257.75	204.21
	OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES	Settlement		0	118.21
	OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES	Research/scientific institutions	48.64	309.85	69.17
	HOUSING	Low-cost housing	8100	0	8.56
	OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES			2.79	2.75
	HOUSING			115.5	0
POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH					
		Family planning	16483.34	16808.63	2292.77
		Population policy and administrative management	3482.82	4262.72	1284.32
		Personnel development for population and reproductive health	4805.67	3680.86	471.71
		STD control including HIV/AIDS	2.41	32.5	202.34
		Reproductive health care	1570.52	340.8	158.61
			79.94	68.61	76.37
SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS					
		Support to national NGO's	81.69	33.46	37.85
		Support to local and regional NGO's	740.13	63	6.76
TOURISM					
		Tourism policy and administrative management	14185.38	303.14	162.42
			8400	0	0
TRADE					

Sector	MidSector	SubSector	2001	2002	2003
		Export promotion	81245.88	86005.3	94824.9
		Trade policy and administrative management	56154.14	52138.41	44608.39
TRANSPORT AND STORAGE					
		Rail transport	48303	8462.55	12802.92
		Transport policy and administrative management	4301.57	5904.97	1901.78
		Water transport	280.09	0	163.64
		Road transport	6392.67	31.75	73.76
		Air transport	179.12	0	0
		Education and training in transport and storage	12.73	4.68	0
UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED					
			1194.21	1713.8	2578.11
		Promotion of development awareness	106.76	58.56	97.78
		Sectors not specified	41.86	15.4	0
WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION					
		Water supply and sanitation - large systems	140802.57	124605.51	131093.15
		Water resources policy and administrative management	17703.36	17427.43	13660.47
		Water supply and sanitation - small systems	2457	3353.58	3946.16
		Waste management/disposal	7653.75	7768.58	2719.03
		Water resources protection	439.97	640.5	1624.14
			1369.92	984.63	1054.63
		Education and training in water supply and sanitation	502.44	563.67	316.24

Table (11)
External Assistance Disbursements by SECTOR and GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION (In Thousands US\$)

location name	SectorName	2001	2002	2003
Central Government				
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	1350.1	39496.63	122927.57
	TRADE	56154.14	52138.41	77332.55
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	361677.13	222451.96	62277.96
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT		30998.08	30661.28
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	18256.23	7063.98	11597.57
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	567.42	1476.61	11167.22
	HEALTH	1100.59	2132.65	8722.41
	EDUCATION	3277.97	3538.44	4490.57
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	43795.28	5396.67	4144.44
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	3375.7	3455.94	4000.91
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	5224.54	4945.29	3929.94
	INDUSTRY	2065.03	73568.97	2657.53
	AGRICULTURE	2185.68	1627.35	1948.21
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	7382.54	16319.46	1598.58
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS		1414.66	1517.23
	CONSTRUCTION	1047.68	765.49	1186.71
	COMMUNICATIONS	461.98	142.83	1127.5
	FISHING		67.82	403.96
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	636.87	68.61	191.51
	TOURISM	185.38	303.14	162.42
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED	1300.97	50.8	64.29
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS		11.94	0
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	2590.76	0	0
Alexandria				
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	19711.97	42114.43	29019.88
	AGRICULTURE	7625.02	10650.62	24402.35
	INDUSTRY	55122.96	5909	11179.35
	HEALTH	6800.48	7746.37	7286.7
	EDUCATION	3484.58	2412.48	4857.2
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	3923.31	7328.35	4030.78
	TRADE	3004.11	3182.2	2364.78
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	768.43	982.89	2153.28
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	1830.81	571.57	1988.21
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	2645.41	3061.25	1448.87
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	3355.28	1761.95	1429.81
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	420.1	373.4	811.5
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	761.35	568.34	491.82
	COMMUNICATIONS	922.62	1882.49	392.04
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	754.98	847.48	170.17
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED		72.77	106.33
	EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE	28.35	109.91	23.71
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	8.67	12.8	19.07
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	50.26	23.02	7.36
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT		1.47	0
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	88.81	0	0
	CONSTRUCTION	9.69	0	0
	FORESTRY	18.02	0	0
	TOURISM	310.8	0	0
Assyout				
	EDUCATION	2615.47	2922.1	10569.11
	INDUSTRY	3259.08	5645.11	10333.3
	AGRICULTURE	16291.88	14154.7	7640.24
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	944.69	970.26	2874.23
	TRADE	3012.17	3182.2	2278.6
	HEALTH	779.98	705.04	2165.11
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	504.97	281.04	1477.7
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	1501.04	1380.2	1335.85
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	2014.79	397.24	920.53
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	270.15	203.67	675.02
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	746.08	568.34	533.56

location name	SectorName	2001	2002	2003
	COMMUNICATIONS	918.46	1885.22	413.89
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	56.2	108.76	305.84
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1232.32	984.83	304.51
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	286.5	191.54	171.85
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED		75.93	111.71
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	8.67	20.68	32.51
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	27.88	6.69	7.36
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT		1.47	0
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	88.81	0	0
	CONSTRUCTION	9.69	0	0
	FORESTRY	18.02	0	0
	TOURISM	310.8	0	0
Aswan				
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	24025.19	19558.42	14684.5
	INDUSTRY	3259.08	5645.11	10333.3
	AGRICULTURE	7227.95	7377.55	4539.45
	EDUCATION	4222.92	2102.39	3644.21
	HEALTH	2423.63	3292.46	3591.51
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	1115.96	1046.47	2285.1
	TRADE	3012.17	3182.2	2278.6
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	1501.04	1380.2	1335.85
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	944.19	639.51	1235.98
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	509.87	344.55	869.45
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	1496	298	665.75
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	746.08	568.34	533.56
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	1935.95	0	462.34
	COMMUNICATIONS	883.58	1870.17	397.33
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	56.2	108.76	305.84
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	792.12	971.15	287.2
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED		64.22	98.83
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	8.67	20.68	32.51
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT		1.47	0
	CONSTRUCTION	9.69	0	0
	FORESTRY	18.02	0	0
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	27.88	0	0
	TOURISM	310.8	0	0
Behera				
	AGRICULTURE	19815.7	22098.81	18579.1
	INDUSTRY	3259.08	5645.11	9513.78
	EDUCATION	7918.72	2276.48	7009.55
	TRADE	3004.11	3182.2	2278.6
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	1501.04	1380.2	1335.85
	HEALTH	641.07	679.21	972.89
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	252.59	397.13	805.32
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	1415.12	145.01	545.41
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	746.08	568.34	491.82
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	729.15	639.51	485.93
	COMMUNICATIONS	883.37	1867.44	375.48
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	56.2	108.76	305.84
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	3063.81	0	231.17
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	388.09	286.83	202.86
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	190.54	134.99	189.94
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED		61.06	93.45
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	740.68	778.6	68.12
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	8.67	12.8	19.07
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT		1.47	0
	CONSTRUCTION	9.69	0	0
	FORESTRY	18.02	0	0
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	27.88	0	0
	TOURISM	310.8	0	0
Beni-Suef				
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	7668.8	9153.07	10654.28
	INDUSTRY	3490.93	5847.41	10460.41

location name	SectorName	2001	2002	2003
	EDUCATION	7139.97	5267.12	8451.71
	AGRICULTURE	21068.56	8482.33	4381.73
	TRADE	3004.11	3182.2	2278.6
	HEALTH	813.58	647.29	1962.45
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	1501.04	1380.2	1335.85
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	944.19	639.51	1235.98
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	699.03	783.77	930.1
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	1484.8	147.47	586.71
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	784.43	652.8	562.67
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	252.59	185.09	504.52
	COMMUNICATIONS	883.37	1867.44	384.81
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	56.2	108.76	305.84
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	785.11	971.15	263.52
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED		61.06	93.45
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	8.67	12.8	19.07
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT		1.47	0
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	88.81	0	0
	CONSTRUCTION	9.69	0	0
	FORESTRY	18.02	0	0
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	27.88	0	0
	TOURISM	310.8	0	0
Cairo				
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	51043.04	21300.33	40049.79
	EDUCATION	9758.69	5176.15	15900.48
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	17371.81	2743.75	11210.75
	INDUSTRY	8715.15	8555.55	11160.36
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	16997.24	13677.78	10179.07
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	22527.27	20922.37	4837.84
	AGRICULTURE	4949.9	6838.49	4024.62
	TRADE	3014.86	3182.2	2364.78
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	729.65	970.94	2146.13
	EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE	1264.79	1740.66	1909.29
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	7020.56	3192.32	1694.59
	HEALTH	7406.58	4480.36	1568.99
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	2145.4	1614.5	1361.36
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	761.35	568.34	491.82
	COMMUNICATIONS	1201.93	1886.57	404.56
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	106.72	79.44	272.28
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT	46.68	1.47	232.64
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1209.22	793.12	120.34
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED	41.86	88.17	106.33
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	8.67	12.8	19.07
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	50.26	23.02	13.89
	CONSTRUCTION	9.69	0	0
	FORESTRY	18.02	0	0
	TOURISM	310.8	0	0
Dakhalia				
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	20511.96	17725.18	12239.01
	EDUCATION	4425.72	2207.06	10156.64
	INDUSTRY	4129.38	6290.23	10063.94
	AGRICULTURE	4829.89	6822.04	4254.29
	TRADE	3004.11	3182.2	2364.78
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	1501.04	1380.2	1335.85
	HEALTH	404.62	387.55	799.55
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	993	850.56	710.44
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	6648.99	5991.82	640.19
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	1434.73	165.65	522.85
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	729.15	639.51	485.93
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	252.59	185.09	485.86
	COMMUNICATIONS	883.37	1867.44	375.48
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	56.2	108.76	305.84
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED		61.06	93.45
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	726.77	774.13	65.85
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	8.67	12.8	19.07

location name	SectorName	2001	2002	2003
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT		1.47	0
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	88.81	0	0
	CONSTRUCTION	9.69	0	0
	FORESTRY	18.02	0	0
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	27.88	0	0
	TOURISM	310.8	0	0
Damietta				
	INDUSTRY	3259.08	5645.11	9535.23
	EDUCATION	3966.12	1847.06	7785.72
	AGRICULTURE	4627.79	6620.05	3929.74
	TRADE	3004.11	3182.2	2364.78
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	1501.04	1380.2	1335.85
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	413.09	366.84	799.36
	HEALTH	404.62	376.15	742.49
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	1415.12	139.11	522.55
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	746.08	568.34	491.82
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	596.74	326.19	485.93
	COMMUNICATIONS	883.37	1867.44	375.48
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	56.2	108.76	305.84
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	308.52	305.14	162.1
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	282.31	361.71	161.51
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED		61.06	93.45
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	726.77	774.13	65.85
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	8.67	12.8	19.07
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT		1.47	0
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	132.41	313.32	0
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	88.81	0	0
	CONSTRUCTION	9.69	0	0
	FORESTRY	18.02	0	0
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	27.88	0	0
	TOURISM	310.8	0	0
Fayoum				
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	8611.59	9647.48	11603.44
	INDUSTRY	3259.08	5735.59	9638.9
	EDUCATION	7439.64	4963.4	8425.75
	AGRICULTURE	5777.68	7845.25	4792.22
	HEALTH	3245.23	3015.62	3697.43
	TRADE	3004.11	3182.2	2278.6
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	1680.16	1380.2	1335.85
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	944.19	639.51	1235.98
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	873.26	668.66	772.54
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	1484.8	145.7	600.53
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	487.52	1226.54	525.62
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	252.59	185.09	498
	COMMUNICATIONS	883.37	1867.44	375.48
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	56.2	108.76	305.84
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	785.11	971.15	263.52
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED		61.06	93.45
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	8.67	12.8	19.07
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT		1.47	0
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	88.81	0	0
	CONSTRUCTION	9.69	0	0
	FORESTRY	18.02	0	0
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	27.88	0	0
	TOURISM	310.8	0	0
Gharbia				
	INDUSTRY	3259.08	5645.11	9650.6
	AGRICULTURE	6542.7	7937.18	4140.5
	EDUCATION	3998.33	1847.06	3252.38
	TRADE	3004.11	3182.2	2278.6
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	1501.04	1380.2	1335.85
	HEALTH	404.62	387.55	742.49
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	1415.12	139.11	522.55

location name	SectorName	2001	2002	2003
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	746.08	568.34	491.82
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	253.72	185.72	487.42
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	729.15	639.51	485.93
	COMMUNICATIONS	883.37	1867.44	375.48
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	56.2	108.76	305.84
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	361.72	252.5	244.28
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED		61.06	93.45
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	740.68	778.6	68.12
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	190.54	123.11	54.74
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	8.67	12.8	19.07
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT		1.47	0
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	88.81	0	0
	CONSTRUCTION	9.69	0	0
	FORESTRY	18.02	0	0
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	27.88	0	0
	TOURISM	310.8	0	0
Giza				
	INDUSTRY	3272.61	5797.58	9663.12
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	4802.85	8395.08	4780.99
	AGRICULTURE	4821.27	6580.81	3836.59
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	1217.32	177.22	3727.31
	TRADE	3004.11	3182.2	2278.6
	EDUCATION	2215.35	1942.32	2236.13
	HEALTH	2023.24	2252.01	2224.22
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	1501.04	1380.2	1335.85
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	1440.2	192	717.64
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	1130.62	1108.96	533.66
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	301.79	253.3	493.18
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	729.15	639.51	489.62
	COMMUNICATIONS	883.37	1867.44	375.48
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	56.2	108.76	305.84
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	871.36	966.69	288.14
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED		61.06	93.45
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	8.67	12.8	19.07
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	27.88	0	1.05
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT		1.47	0
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	88.81	0	0
	CONSTRUCTION	9.69	0	0
	FORESTRY	18.02	0	0
	TOURISM	310.8	0	0
Ismailia				
	INDUSTRY	3259.08	5699.25	10414.47
	EDUCATION	4268.39	2289.14	4539.57
	AGRICULTURE	5858.29	7540.04	4442.84
	TRADE	3004.11	3182.2	2278.6
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	4566.71	3259.11	2089.56
	HEALTH	404.62	396.6	916.1
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	991.72	775.52	791.62
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	1415.12	207.88	652.63
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	347.15	497.03	607.64
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	746.08	568.34	491.82
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	729.15	639.51	485.93
	COMMUNICATIONS	883.37	1867.44	375.48
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	2356.93	108.76	305.84
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	280.1	238.4	272.81
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED		61.06	93.45
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	735.66	783.04	68.7
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	8.67	12.8	19.07
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT		1.47	0
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	88.81	0	0
	CONSTRUCTION	9.69	0	0
	FORESTRY	18.02	0	0
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	27.88	0	0
	TOURISM	310.8	0	0

location name	SectorName	2001	2002	2003
Kafr-El Sheikh				
	AGRICULTURE	12466.91	19707.43	16464.39
	INDUSTRY	3259.08	5645.11	9513.78
	EDUCATION	4732.13	2447.06	4652.28
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	2106.91	2888.4	4244.24
	TRADE	3004.11	3182.2	2278.6
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	1501.04	1380.2	1335.85
	HEALTH	634.18	376.15	742.49
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	1415.12	139.11	522.55
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	252.59	185.09	498
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	746.08	568.34	491.82
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	729.15	639.51	485.93
	COMMUNICATIONS	883.37	1867.44	375.48
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	56.2	108.76	305.84
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	489.39	363.28	302.41
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED		61.06	93.45
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	740.68	778.6	68.12
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	8.67	12.8	19.07
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT		1.47	0
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	88.81	0	0
	CONSTRUCTION	9.69	0	0
	FORESTRY	18.02	0	0
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	27.88	0	0
	TOURISM	310.8	0	0
Kalyoubia				
	INDUSTRY	3300.27	6216.23	9535.23
	AGRICULTURE	5449.29	7540.52	4199.17
	EDUCATION	3966.12	1869.28	4074.5
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	3513.94	6396.48	2991.59
	TRADE	3004.11	3182.2	2278.6
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	1501.04	1380.2	1335.85
	HEALTH	404.62	398.66	753.6
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	1440.2	180.2	567.57
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	252.59	185.09	498
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	746.08	568.34	491.82
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	729.15	639.51	485.93
	COMMUNICATIONS	883.37	1867.44	375.48
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	56.2	140.51	305.84
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	840.83	778.6	97.85
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED		61.06	93.45
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	212.87	162.04	59.09
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	8.67	12.8	19.07
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	29.05	2.05	0.23
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT		1.47	0
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	88.81	0	0
	CONSTRUCTION	9.69	0	0
	FORESTRY	18.02	0	0
	TOURISM	310.8	0	0
Luxor				
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	20539.65	17443.72	12154.51
	INDUSTRY	3259.08	5645.62	10349.76
	EDUCATION	4081.69	2246.94	4948.12
	AGRICULTURE	4656.83	6642.19	3946.52
	TRADE	3004.11	3182.2	2278.6
	HEALTH	2077.66	2278.07	2177
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	729.65	970.94	2146.13
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	1501.04	1380.2	1335.85
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	1484.8	139.71	571.16
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	376.03	249.39	551.92
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	746.08	568.34	533.56
	COMMUNICATIONS	890.7	1870.17	388
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	56.2	108.76	305.84
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	771.21	966.69	284.94

location name	SectorName	2001	2002	2003
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED		61.06	93.45
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	270.84	154.19	93.2
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	8.67	12.8	19.07
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT		1.47	0
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	88.81	0	0
	CONSTRUCTION	9.69	0	0
	FORESTRY	18.02	0	0
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	27.88	0	0
	TOURISM	310.8	0	0
Matrouh				
	INDUSTRY	3259.08	5645.11	9513.78
	AGRICULTURE	4488.8	6417.27	3643.64
	TRADE	3009.48	3182.2	2278.6
	EDUCATION	2131.31	1811.77	2002.84
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	1501.04	1380.2	1335.85
	HEALTH	404.62	376.15	742.49
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	746.08	568.34	491.82
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	729.15	639.51	485.93
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	254.39	185.09	485.86
	COMMUNICATIONS	883.37	1867.44	375.48
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	56.2	108.76	305.84
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	390.13	368.8	237.55
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	488.81	0	231.17
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	1202.05	139.11	168.66
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED		61.06	93.45
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	726.77	774.13	65.85
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	190.54	123.11	54.74
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	8.67	12.8	19.07
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT		1.47	0
	CONSTRUCTION	9.69	0	0
	FORESTRY	18.02	0	0
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	27.88	0	0
	TOURISM	310.8	0	0
Menoufia				
	INDUSTRY	3259.08	5645.11	9629.15
	EDUCATION	2127.18	1797.49	7849.49
	HEALTH	6735.62	7574.28	7317.24
	AGRICULTURE	4928.89	6763.46	4017.01
	TRADE	3004.11	3182.2	2278.6
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	1501.04	1380.2	1335.85
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	1415.12	139.11	522.55
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	746.08	568.34	491.82
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	729.15	639.51	485.93
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	252.59	185.09	485.86
	COMMUNICATIONS	883.37	1867.44	375.48
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	56.2	108.76	305.84
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	247.34	274.8	243.7
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED		61.06	93.45
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	726.77	774.13	68.7
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	190.54	123.11	54.74
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	8.67	12.8	19.07
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT		1.47	0
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	88.81	0	0
	CONSTRUCTION	9.69	0	0
	FORESTRY	18.02	0	0
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	27.88	0	0
	TOURISM	310.8	0	0
Minya				
	EDUCATION	6591.24	5317.04	12590.81
	INDUSTRY	3259.08	5699.76	10436.61
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	5571.82	6478.07	8671.88
	AGRICULTURE	7233.73	8738.43	4146.53
	HEALTH	2523.61	2457.46	3278.28

location name	SectorName	2001	2002	2003
	TRADE	3004.11	3182.2	2278.6
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	1501.04	1380.2	1335.85
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	944.19	640.19	1263.61
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	1613.33	262	717.16
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	1084.34	1034.84	589.84
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	516.53	615.38	584.81
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	354.06	251.3	558.88
	COMMUNICATIONS	883.58	1870.17	397.33
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	2599.18	2433.68	395.08
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	56.2	108.76	305.84
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED		61.06	93.45
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	8.67	12.8	19.07
	TOURISM	310.8	0	0
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	50.26	16.33	0
	FORESTRY	18.02	0	0
	CONSTRUCTION	9.69	0	0
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	88.81	0	0
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT		1.47	0
New Valley				
	AGRICULTURE	4562.72	34015.33	15793.95
	INDUSTRY	3259.08	5645.11	9513.78
	TRADE	3004.11	3182.2	2278.6
	EDUCATION	1824.91	1571.77	1751.92
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	1501.04	1380.2	1335.85
	HEALTH	404.62	376.15	742.49
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	252.59	185.98	501.47
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	746.08	568.34	491.82
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	729.15	639.51	485.93
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	203.63	381.24	477.95
	COMMUNICATIONS	883.37	1867.44	375.48
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	56.2	108.76	305.84
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	1228.98	229.95	204.28
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	247.34	146.97	106.54
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED		61.06	93.45
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	726.77	774.13	65.85
	MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINING	17.95	60.56	23.75
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	8.67	12.8	19.07
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT		1.47	0
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	88.81	0	0
	CONSTRUCTION	9.69	0	0
	FORESTRY	18.02	0	0
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	27.88	0	0
	TOURISM	310.8	0	0
North Sinai				
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	2431.64	1892.85	22419.27
	INDUSTRY	3259.08	5645.11	10333.3
	AGRICULTURE	5458.09	6511.39	4097.88
	EDUCATION	2153.26	1846.65	2826.53
	TRADE	3014.86	3182.2	2278.6
	HEALTH	430.56	417.37	783.52
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	746.08	568.34	491.82
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	729.15	639.51	485.93
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	256.18	185.09	485.86
	COMMUNICATIONS	883.37	1867.44	375.48
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	510.88	364.77	310.68
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	2356.93	108.76	305.84
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	1262.89	251.84	302.01
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	782.52	0	161.82
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED		61.06	93.45
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	726.77	774.13	65.85
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	190.54	123.11	54.74
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	8.67	12.8	19.07
	MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINING	5.98	20.19	7.92
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT		1.47	0

location name	SectorName	2001	2002	2003
	CONSTRUCTION	9.69	0	0
	FORESTRY	18.02	0	0
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	27.88	0	0
	TOURISM	310.8	0	0
Port-Said				
	INDUSTRY	3259.08	5645.11	10333.3
	AGRICULTURE	4392.64	6285.43	3632.61
	TRADE	3004.11	3182.2	2364.78
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	1731.64	1892.85	1777.6
	EDUCATION	1824.91	1603.52	1751.92
	HEALTH	404.62	376.15	742.49
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	1440.2	180.2	567.57
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	948.29	452.65	514.38
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	746.08	568.34	491.82
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	729.15	639.51	485.93
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	252.59	185.09	485.86
	COMMUNICATIONS	887.73	1867.44	375.48
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	56.2	108.76	305.84
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED		61.06	93.45
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	247.34	146.08	90.92
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	726.77	774.13	65.85
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	8.67	12.8	19.07
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT		1.47	0
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	88.81	0	0
	CONSTRUCTION	9.69	0	0
	FORESTRY	18.02	0	0
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	27.88	0	0
	TOURISM	310.8	0	0
Qena				
	INDUSTRY	3490.93	5847.41	10460.41
	EDUCATION	8822.86	3361.96	8095.67
	AGRICULTURE	6496.13	17377.58	7610.16
	HEALTH	3415.9	4457.05	6367.97
	TRADE	3004.11	3182.2	2278.6
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	1680.17	1380.2	1335.85
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	944.19	639.51	1235.98
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	413.09	466.32	1010.65
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	378.27	552.06	866.19
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	1578.83	260.16	675.57
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	746.08	568.34	533.56
	COMMUNICATIONS	918.25	1882.49	401.37
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	2081.37	1392.01	380.04
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	56.2	108.76	305.84
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	476.29	352.87	214.66
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED		75.93	111.71
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	8.67	20.68	32.51
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	27.88	6.69	7.36
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT		1.47	0
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	88.81	0	0
	CONSTRUCTION	9.69	0	0
	FORESTRY	18.02	0	0
	TOURISM	310.8	0	0
Red Sea				
	INDUSTRY	3259.08	5645.11	9513.78
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	3603.32	6484.31	3848.02
	AGRICULTURE	4380.85	6289.4	3661.06
	TRADE	3004.11	3182.2	2278.6
	EDUCATION	2131.31	1811.77	2002.84
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	1501.04	1380.2	1335.85
	HEALTH	404.62	376.15	769.02
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	746.08	568.34	491.82
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	729.15	639.51	485.93
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	252.59	185.09	485.86

location name	SectorName	2001	2002	2003
	COMMUNICATIONS	883.37	1867.44	375.48
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	56.2	108.76	305.84
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	1202.05	139.11	208.06
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED		61.06	93.45
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	726.77	774.13	92.38
	FORESTRY	18.02	32.37	68.95
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	190.54	123.11	54.74
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	8.67	12.8	19.07
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT		1.47	0
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	88.81	0	0
	CONSTRUCTION	9.69	0	0
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	27.88	0	0
	TOURISM	14310.8	0	0
Sharkia				
	INDUSTRY	3399.66	5645.11	9513.78
	EDUCATION	4881.2	2552.78	4763.29
	AGRICULTURE	5738.15	7717.4	4411.49
	TRADE	3004.11	3182.2	2278.6
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	1731.64	1892.85	1777.6
	HEALTH	404.62	376.15	881.18
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	413.09	366.84	811.5
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	1415.12	139.11	522.55
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	746.08	568.34	491.82
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	729.15	639.51	485.93
	COMMUNICATIONS	883.37	1867.44	375.48
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	56.2	108.76	305.84
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	346.73	146.08	95.99
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED		61.06	93.45
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	735.66	783.04	68.7
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	190.54	137.41	54.74
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	8.67	12.8	19.07
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT		1.47	0
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	88.81	0	0
	CONSTRUCTION	9.69	0	0
	FORESTRY	18.02	0	0
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	27.88	0	0
	TOURISM	310.8	0	0
South Sinai				
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	2431.64	1892.85	22419.27
	INDUSTRY	3259.08	5645.11	10333.3
	AGRICULTURE	5458.09	6525.26	4127.43
	EDUCATION	2131.31	1823.32	2790.43
	TRADE	3004.11	3182.2	2278.6
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	3017.67	3928.13	1439.94
	HEALTH	404.62	390	780.46
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	746.08	568.34	491.82
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	729.15	639.51	485.93
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	252.59	185.09	485.86
	COMMUNICATIONS	883.37	1867.44	375.48
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	56.2	108.76	305.84
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	1211.02	201.73	246.65
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED		61.06	93.45
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	726.77	774.13	92.38
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	386.11	0	69.35
	FORESTRY	18.02	32.37	68.95
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	190.54	123.11	54.74
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	8.67	12.8	19.07
	MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINING	5.98	20.19	7.92
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT		1.47	0
	CONSTRUCTION	9.69	0	0
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	27.88	0	0
	TOURISM	310.8	0	0
Suez				

location name	SectorName	2001	2002	2003
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	9127.58	16080.67	36688.22
	INDUSTRY	3259.08	5645.11	10333.3
	HEALTH	1286.51	2254.68	3919.53
	AGRICULTURE	4392.64	6285.43	3632.61
	TRADE	3004.11	3182.2	2364.78
	EDUCATION	2127.18	1797.49	1982.93
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	1415.12	139.11	522.55
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	746.08	568.34	491.82
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	729.15	639.51	485.93
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	252.59	185.09	485.86
	COMMUNICATIONS	883.37	1867.44	375.48
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	381.41	275.6	313.26
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	56.2	108.76	305.84
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED		61.06	93.45
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	726.77	774.13	65.85
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	190.54	123.11	54.74
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	8.67	12.8	19.07
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT		1.47	0
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	88.81	0	0
	CONSTRUCTION	9.69	0	0
	FORESTRY	18.02	0	0
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	27.88	0	0
	TOURISM	310.8	0	0
Suhag				
	AGRICULTURE	16169.11	23417.69	10566.14
	INDUSTRY	3490.93	5847.41	10460.41
	HEALTH	8469.76	9578.9	8651.91
	MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	991.5	3186.61	5026.23
	EDUCATION	4485.27	3055.38	4763.54
	TRADE	3014.86	3182.2	2278.6
	ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY	1501.04	1380.2	1335.85
	OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	1601.66	282.5	820.33
	GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY	256.18	313.49	698.73
	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	746.08	568.34	533.56
	BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES	729.15	639.51	485.93
	COMMUNICATIONS	918.25	1882.49	401.37
	POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	2095.28	1396.47	382.29
	TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	56.2	108.76	305.84
	WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION	378.27	430.13	278.61
	UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED		75.93	111.71
	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS	8.67	20.68	32.51
	SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS	27.88	6.69	7.36
	ACTION RELATING TO DEBT		1.47	0
	COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	88.81	0	0
	CONSTRUCTION	9.69	0	0
	FORESTRY	18.02	0	0
	TOURISM	310.8	0	0

Table (12)
External Assistance Disbursements by DONOR and GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION
(In Thousands US\$)

Donor		2001	2002	2003
Alexandria				
	USAID	43,810.13	71,155.01	46,596.98
	Abu Dhabi Fund	2,300.00	3,130.00	19,455.99
	European Commission	2,130.50	3,823.72	7,273.69
	African Development Bank	0.00	1,850.00	6,741.03
	Germany	3,268.94	1,490.42	1,688.66
	Arab Fund	52,604.81	432.56	1,625.09
	World Bank	477.86	1,258.00	1,332.00
	IFAD		0.00	1,300.00
	JICA	2,201.19	3,082.00	984.39
	Switzerland	505.58	471.40	799.00
	Kuwait Fund	725.10	0.00	788.97
	Greece		90.80	672.15
	Italy	167.23	345.88	588.14
	Finland	223.90	668.43	574.23
	EIB	0.00	640.77	515.12
	Japan	54.40	0.00	256.77
	Spain	552.70	38.23	228.76
	UNICEF	158.40	126.30	186.80
	DANIDA	39.17	142.55	124.85
	FAO	3.92	438.41	115.24
	CIDA	136.47	78.17	86.65
	UNIDO	38.78	12.63	72.31
	WHO	59.52	57.58	59.07
	UNFPA	2.71	0.00	53.20
	UNHCR	28.35	25.66	23.71
	UNDP	13.80	12.93	21.00
	Netherlands	688.59	165.55	13.01
	Norway		12.43	7.02
	France	1,295.22	0.00	0.00
	Ireland	22.39	16.33	0.00
Assyout				
	USAID	16,010.75	18,779.03	14,506.79
	African Development Bank	500.10	1,850.00	8,485.33
	Saudi Fund		0.00	6,080.00
	Germany	12,164.45	7,737.73	4,327.44
	World Bank	544.52	1,580.20	1,654.20
	Switzerland	1,376.91	922.63	1,507.82
	Japan		0.00	1,248.02
	European Commission	839.72	582.92	895.68
	JBIC	0.00	0.00	819.52
	UNICEF	267.82	195.85	601.08
	EIB	0.00	640.77	515.12
	WFP		0.00	418.66
	CIDA	359.02	726.08	232.73
	UNDP	14.84	18.34	180.14
	UNFPA	449.84	4.45	149.91
	Italy	115.68	1.47	132.49
	DANIDA	39.17	142.55	124.85
	Arab Fund	740.92	188.14	91.76
	Spain	55.08	76.72	59.65
	WHO	39.52	42.58	44.07
	JICA	99.91	86.35	22.33
	Netherlands	319.15	68.02	22.27
	FAO	3.92	3.64	12.45
	Finland		0.00	9.26
	Norway		12.43	7.02
	Greece		0.00	5.49
	Dutch Trust Fund		7.18	0.00
	Ford Foundation		4.67	0.00
Aswan				
	USAID	38,578.82	37,853.64	24,623.13
	African Development Bank	640.85	1,990.75	8,597.27
	DANIDA	2,397.05	2,517.25	2,948.98
	European Commission	2,528.17	500.29	2,129.84

Donor		2001	2002	2003
	Germany	954.20	980.11	1,886.79
	World Bank	850.92	1,786.86	1,860.86
	Japan		28.39	1,248.02
	WFP	1,847.14	0.00	881.00
	Switzerland	612.97	488.28	868.36
	JBIC	0.00	0.00	819.52
	EIB	0.00	640.77	515.12
	Netherlands	345.42	947.30	478.98
	CIDA	114.94	198.62	267.77
	UNDP	14.84	18.04	157.17
	Arab Fund	740.92	188.14	91.76
	UNFPA	16.61	4.45	55.47
	Spain	23.29	10.09	51.30
	WHO	39.52	42.58	44.07
	JICA	99.91	86.35	22.33
	FAO	3.92	3.64	12.45
	Finland		0.00	9.26
	Norway		12.43	7.02
	Greece		0.00	5.49
	Dutch Trust Fund		7.18	0.00
	France	3,782.63	0.00	0.00
	Italy	115.68	1.47	0.00
	Kuwait Fund	725.10	0.00	0.00
	SIDA	10.03	7.06	0.00
Behera				
	USAID	16,752.78	18,808.61	11,273.95
	World Bank	5,374.66	10,998.00	11,072.00
	African Development Bank	3,042.87	1,990.75	8,043.51
	Germany	8,172.74	3,549.16	6,662.82
	European Commission	4,166.99	1,864.60	3,504.20
	Kuwait Fund	725.10	0.00	788.97
	EIB	0.00	640.77	515.12
	Finland		212.04	319.46
	Islamic Dev. Bank	1,799.08	1,345.48	278.62
	WFP	2,975.00	0.00	231.17
	Italy	325.25	301.15	221.22
	Japan		0.00	114.97
	DANIDA	39.17	142.55	112.71
	Arab Fund	740.92	188.14	91.76
	UNICEF	60.91	6.54	65.33
	CIDA	93.89	24.07	50.30
	Switzerland	104.77	78.61	44.12
	WHO	39.52	42.58	44.07
	UNDP	13.80	12.93	21.00
	FAO	3.92	3.64	13.32
	Netherlands	287.59	21.14	13.01
	Spain	23.29	10.09	9.57
	Norway		12.43	7.02
	Greece		0.00	5.49
	UNFPA	16.61	4.45	2.41
	France	200.20	0.00	0.00
	JBIC		0.00	0.00
Beni-Suef				
	USAID	23,676.28	27,450.29	22,200.95
	African Development Bank	500.10	1,850.00	8,485.33
	European Commission	2,667.58	607.42	2,168.09
	Switzerland	963.92	1,901.29	2,144.29
	Germany	1,451.10	778.84	2,007.19
	World Bank	850.92	1,786.86	1,860.86
	Finland	1,343.41	1,792.86	923.16
	JBIC	0.00	0.00	819.52
	DANIDA	490.86	603.51	799.11
	Kuwait Fund	725.10	0.00	788.97
	EIB	0.00	640.77	515.12
	WFP		0.00	418.66
	UNICEF	90.09	64.57	367.27
	CIDA	325.74	296.86	189.17
	UNFPA	16.61	4.45	143.95

Donor		2001	2002	2003
	Italy	88.81	1.47	132.49
	Japan	15,635.68	983.39	114.97
	Arab Fund	740.92	188.14	91.76
	UNDP	13.80	12.93	84.02
	Spain	86.87	143.34	68.00
	WHO	39.52	42.58	44.07
	Netherlands	279.93	64.96	22.27
	FAO	3.92	3.64	12.45
	Norway		12.43	7.02
	Greece		0.00	5.49
	France	847.42	0.00	0.00
	JICA	10.53	0.00	0.00
Cairo				
	Abu Dhabi Fund	43,900.00	11,960.00	50,328.05
	USAID	35,326.60	33,843.20	22,169.37
	EIB	9,672.58	8,410.48	8,848.46
	African Development Bank	0.00	1,850.00	6,741.03
	Germany	14,108.30	4,821.40	4,391.59
	Kuwait Fund	16,076.21	13,450.01	2,730.00
	JICA	8,845.16	3,672.04	2,177.55
	Japan	160.21	57.85	2,038.69
	UNHCR	1,264.79	1,740.66	1,909.29
	Switzerland	1,611.98	871.06	1,677.55
	Islamic Dev. Bank	402.32	3,332.05	1,555.39
	World Bank	477.86	1,291.34	1,365.34
	European Commission	728.74	494.71	872.69
	UNDP	720.61	151.88	751.08
	Spain	825.23	441.98	573.30
	DANIDA	135.28	158.46	417.88
	AGFUND	242.45	1.88	379.35
	CIDA	431.46	439.26	321.55
	Italy	375.40	387.68	274.34
	UNICEF	158.40	121.74	175.12
	FAO	66.63	89.18	115.24
	Arab Fund	1,415.52	7,009.14	91.76
	UNFPA	435.94	0.00	59.16
	WHO	59.52	57.58	59.07
	UNIDO	135.42	0.00	19.19
	Netherlands	319.15	96.44	13.01
	Norway		12.43	7.02
	Greece		4.68	5.49
	Montreal Protocol	325.33	8.73	2.10
	Australia	9.47	0.00	0.00
	Dutch Trust Fund		7.18	0.00
	Finland	985.17	890.39	0.00
	France	16,431.01	0.00	0.00
	Ireland	22.39	16.33	0.00
	JBIC		0.00	0.00
Central Government				
	USAID	176,531.50	164,547.40	134,784.75
	EIB		36,583.18	107,233.34
	Italy	4,389.24	31,424.87	32,365.63
	Kuwait Fund		0.00	16,133.33
	UNICEF	836.91	1,751.00	9,406.30
	Arab Fund		2,260.60	8,353.33
	Arab Monetary Fund	248,252.26	117,396.14	7,534.99
	JICA	4,184.35	6,202.57	7,176.52
	DANIDA	4,691.50	2,105.99	5,686.42
	Netherlands	6,312.70	10,048.66	5,440.65
	Spain	43,795.28	5,391.99	4,717.10
	CIDA	4,322.95	3,529.25	3,583.96
	UNDP	1,981.68	1,322.22	3,027.00
	Switzerland	408.31	2,961.69	1,683.84
	Finland	223.90	932.97	1,035.92
	African Development Bank	1,050.00	70,079.98	791.24
	Germany	1,065.91	674.56	780.90
	UK	482.49	120.06	684.56
	KOICA		0.00	530.00

Donor		2001	2002	2003
	UNFPA	627.14	0.00	285.94
	Montreal Protocol	58.98	152.70	243.35
	GEF		0.00	194.02
	Greece		111.40	133.33
	UNIDO		0.00	128.36
	IDRC/ Canada		0.00	41.80
	WHO	65.00	40.00	40.00
	FAO		0.00	25.61
	Japan		75.00	0.00
	SIDA	78.50	7.87	0.00
	CDC		661.30	0.00
	European Commission	1,825.45	8,234.40	0.00
Dakhalia				
	USAID	36,239.39	35,351.29	23,373.60
	African Development Bank	0.00	1,850.00	6,741.03
	Saudi Fund		0.00	6,533.33
	European Commission	2,838.20	720.90	2,259.69
	World Bank	1,243.87	2,033.00	2,107.00
	Germany	6,561.56	5,909.20	1,544.98
	CIDA	1,544.39	1,099.26	931.49
	EIB	0.00	640.77	515.12
	Japan		0.00	266.04
	UK	152.95	397.66	177.94
	Switzerland	63.48	119.10	126.14
	DANIDA	39.17	142.55	112.71
	Arab Fund	740.92	188.14	91.76
	WHO	39.52	42.58	44.07
	JICA	114.81	100.74	26.05
	UNDP	13.80	12.93	21.00
	Netherlands	287.59	10.83	13.01
	FAO	3.92	3.64	12.45
	Spain	23.29	10.09	9.57
	Norway		12.43	7.02
	Greece		0.00	5.49
	UNFPA	2.71	0.00	0.14
	France	200.20	0.00	0.00
	Italy	88.81	1.47	0.00
	JBIC		0.00	0.00
	Kuwait Fund	725.10	0.00	0.00
Damietta				
	USAID	16,170.25	18,236.10	11,629.97
	African Development Bank	0.00	1,850.00	6,741.03
	Saudi Fund		0.00	4,533.33
	European Commission	2,698.78	613.78	2,221.43
	World Bank	784.26	1,673.00	1,747.00
	Germany	595.96	390.86	1,110.32
	EIB	0.00	640.77	515.12
	UK	152.95	397.66	177.94
	Japan		0.00	114.97
	DANIDA	39.17	142.55	112.71
	Arab Fund	740.92	188.14	91.76
	WHO	39.52	42.58	44.07
	CIDA	93.89	24.07	39.36
	Switzerland	43.87	0.00	29.67
	UNDP	13.80	12.93	21.00
	Netherlands	287.59	10.83	13.01
	FAO	3.92	3.64	12.45
	Spain	23.29	10.09	9.57
	Norway		12.43	7.02
	Greece		0.00	5.49
	UNFPA	2.71	0.00	0.14
	France	200.20	0.00	0.00
	Italy	88.81	1.47	0.00
	JBIC		0.00	0.00
	JICA	10.53	0.00	0.00
	Kuwait Fund	725.10	0.00	0.00
Fayoum				

Donor		2001	2002	2003
USAID		25,272.68	29,198.38	23,493.00
African Development Bank		500.10	1,850.00	8,485.33
Netherlands		5,272.95	5,037.29	5,020.53
Germany		1,834.37	651.74	2,180.44
European Commission		2,551.75	520.09	2,132.05
World Bank		1,080.48	1,786.86	1,860.86
Kuwait Fund		725.10	0.00	788.97
EIB		0.00	640.77	515.12
WFP			0.00	418.66
Switzerland		368.78	170.12	384.01
UNICEF		90.09	62.61	347.67
Japan			0.00	144.60
UNFPA		16.61	4.45	143.95
Italy		178.37	775.57	135.07
DANIDA		39.17	142.55	124.85
Arab Fund		740.92	188.14	91.76
Spain		23.29	297.82	51.30
CIDA		93.89	94.56	50.30
WHO		39.52	42.58	44.07
UNDP		15.75	17.99	25.95
FAO		3.92	3.64	13.32
Norway			12.43	7.02
Greece			0.00	5.49
France		379.32	0.00	0.00
JBIC			0.00	0.00
Gharbia				
USAID		16,009.75	18,054.35	11,230.29
African Development Bank		0.00	1,850.00	6,741.03
European Commission		2,677.29	605.65	2,194.21
World Bank		784.26	1,498.00	1,572.00
Germany		733.30	545.65	1,360.05
EIB		0.00	640.77	515.12
Islamic Dev. Bank		1,799.08	1,345.48	278.62
Japan		32.22	0.00	228.27
DANIDA		39.17	142.55	112.71
Arab Fund		740.92	188.14	91.76
WHO		39.52	42.58	44.07
CIDA		93.89	24.07	39.36
UNDP		25.03	19.25	36.57
Switzerland		43.87	11.41	29.67
JICA		114.81	100.74	26.05
Netherlands		287.59	10.83	13.01
FAO		3.92	3.64	12.45
Spain		23.29	10.09	9.57
Norway			12.43	7.02
Greece			0.00	5.49
UNFPA		16.61	4.45	2.41
France		200.20	0.00	0.00
Italy		88.81	1.47	0.00
Giza				
USAID		20,872.74	26,052.84	15,417.94
African Development Bank		0.00	1,850.00	6,741.03
Japan			39.06	3,754.45
Germany		1,549.00	1,353.77	2,180.38
World Bank		544.52	1,580.20	1,654.20
CIDA		451.63	653.22	1,075.49
European Commission		1,065.12	722.56	1,042.82
EIB		0.00	640.77	515.12
Switzerland		150.35	218.66	443.07
UNICEF		60.91	15.88	131.27
DANIDA		39.17	142.55	112.71
Arab Fund		740.92	188.14	91.76
Italy		811.29	1,344.48	57.57
WHO		39.52	42.58	44.07
UNDP		26.97	19.25	41.52
UNFPA		102.87	0.00	31.98
UNIDO			0.00	20.26
Netherlands		279.93	23.13	13.01

Donor		2001	2002	2003
	FAO	3.92	3.64	12.45
	Spain	23.29	10.09	9.57
	Norway		12.43	7.02
	Greece		0.00	5.49
	France	489.17	0.00	0.00
	JBIC		0.00	0.00
	JICA	747.10	0.00	0.00
	Kuwait Fund	725.10	0.00	0.00
Ismailia				
	USAID	17,490.78	19,398.41	11,578.15
	African Development Bank	0.00	1,850.00	6,741.03
	European Commission	2,604.09	523.20	2,256.63
	Germany	1,032.59	1,131.21	2,087.72
	World Bank	784.26	1,498.00	1,572.00
	JBIC	0.00	0.00	819.52
	Kuwait Fund	725.10	0.00	788.97
	Arab Fund	971.52	700.79	533.51
	EIB	0.00	640.77	515.12
	CIDA	93.89	294.76	445.17
	DANIDA	2,874.24	1,484.84	394.99
	Switzerland	43.87	202.27	390.81
	Finland	447.80	285.19	309.82
	UNFPA	2.71	0.00	141.68
	Japan	2,309.62	8.91	114.97
	UNDP	114.73	19.25	61.84
	WHO	39.52	42.58	44.07
	Netherlands	287.59	10.83	13.01
	FAO	3.92	3.64	12.45
	Spain	23.29	10.09	9.57
	Norway		12.43	7.02
	Greece		0.00	5.49
	Italy	88.81	1.47	2.58
	UNICEF	60.91	2.80	0.61
	France	289.76	0.00	0.00
	JICA	10.53	0.00	0.00
	SIDA	10.03	7.06	0.00
	Islamic Dev. Bank		0.00	0.00
	UNESCO	1.55	0.00	0.00
	UNODC		0.00	0.00
Kafr-El Sheikh				
	World Bank	6,129.83	11,598.00	11,672.00
	USAID	16,009.75	18,054.35	11,230.29
	Germany	6,136.50	5,880.74	7,683.90
	African Development Bank	140.75	1,990.75	6,852.97
	European Commission	2,528.17	500.29	2,129.84
	JICA	10.53	1,151.28	917.14
	Kuwait Fund	725.10	0.00	788.97
	EIB	0.00	640.77	515.12
	DANIDA	39.17	142.55	124.85
	UNDP	115.11	89.38	120.55
	Japan		0.00	114.97
	Arab Fund	740.92	188.14	91.76
	CIDA	93.89	24.07	50.30
	WHO	39.52	42.58	44.07
	Netherlands	287.59	10.83	13.01
	FAO	39.49	3.64	12.45
	Spain	23.29	10.09	9.57
	Switzerland	43.87	0.00	8.22
	Norway		12.43	7.02
	Greece		0.00	5.49
	UNFPA	16.61	4.45	2.41
	France	200.20	0.00	0.00
	Italy	88.81	1.47	0.00
	JBIC		0.00	0.00
	SIDA	10.03	7.06	0.00
	Islamic Dev. Bank		0.00	0.00
	UNESCO	1.55	0.00	0.00
	UNICEF	60.91	0.00	0.00

Donor		2001	2002	2003
	WFP		0.00	0.00
Kalyoubia				
	USAID	20,019.38	25,059.01	14,169.55
	African Development Bank	0.00	1,850.00	6,741.03
	European Commission	2,580.19	539.01	2,147.31
	World Bank	784.26	1,706.34	1,780.34
	Germany	793.02	631.85	1,410.20
	Kuwait Fund	725.10	0.00	788.97
	EIB	0.00	640.77	515.12
	DANIDA	39.17	713.67	124.85
	Japan		31.75	114.97
	Arab Fund	740.92	188.14	91.76
	Switzerland	92.45	93.48	79.27
	CIDA	93.89	24.07	50.30
	WHO	39.52	42.58	44.07
	UNFPA	116.78	4.45	32.14
	UNDP	13.80	12.93	21.00
	Netherlands	287.59	10.83	13.01
	FAO	3.92	3.64	12.45
	Spain	23.29	10.09	9.57
	Norway		12.43	7.02
	Greece		0.00	5.49
	UNIDO	41.19	0.00	5.07
	France	200.20	0.00	0.00
	Italy	88.81	1.47	0.00
	JBIC		0.00	0.00
	JICA	10.53	0.00	0.00
Luxor				
	USAID	37,836.79	37,760.88	27,855.97
	African Development Bank	0.00	1,850.00	6,741.03
	European Commission	2,459.50	452.57	2,098.20
	World Bank	850.92	1,786.86	1,860.86
	Germany	595.96	390.86	1,110.32
	JBIC	0.00	0.00	819.52
	EIB	0.00	640.77	515.12
	Switzerland	623.20	444.20	455.90
	UNDP	137.44	71.61	156.73
	Japan		0.00	114.97
	DANIDA	39.17	142.55	112.71
	Arab Fund	740.92	188.14	91.76
	Spain	55.08	76.72	59.65
	UNFPA	2.71	0.00	53.20
	CIDA	93.89	24.07	50.30
	WHO	39.52	42.58	44.07
	Netherlands	279.93	2.51	13.01
	FAO	3.92	3.64	12.45
	Norway		12.43	7.02
	Greece		0.00	5.49
	Dutch Trust Fund		7.18	0.00
	France	200.20	0.00	0.00
	Italy	88.81	1.47	0.00
Matrouh				
	USAID	16,009.75	18,054.35	11,230.29
	African Development Bank	0.00	1,850.00	6,741.03
	World Bank	784.26	1,498.00	1,572.00
	European Commission	643.09	429.17	849.87
	Germany	382.89	390.86	756.43
	EIB	0.00	640.77	515.12
	WFP	400.00	0.00	231.17
	UNDP	115.11	92.63	128.82
	Japan		0.00	114.97
	DANIDA	39.17	142.55	112.71
	Arab Fund	740.92	188.14	91.76
	CIDA	93.89	24.07	50.30
	Switzerland	74.61	143.03	47.03
	WHO	39.52	42.58	44.07
	Netherlands	279.93	2.51	13.01

Donor		2001	2002	2003
	FAO	3.92	3.64	12.45
	Spain	23.29	10.09	9.57
	Norway		12.43	7.02
	Greece		0.00	5.49
	UNFPA	2.71	0.00	0.14
	France	200.20	0.00	0.00
	Italy	196.28	131.32	0.00
	JBIC		0.00	0.00
Menoufia				
	USAID	21,014.00	21,979.10	11,230.29
	European Commission	2,272.68	3,918.29	7,350.02
	African Development Bank	0.00	1,850.00	6,741.03
	Saudi Fund		0.00	5,066.67
	Germany	1,095.29	986.29	1,836.79
	World Bank	477.86	1,258.00	1,332.00
	Kuwait Fund	725.10	0.00	788.97
	EIB	0.00	640.77	515.12
	Japan	22.57	0.00	196.94
	UNFPA	2.71	0.00	141.68
	DANIDA	39.17	142.55	112.71
	Arab Fund	740.92	188.14	91.76
	CIDA	93.89	24.07	50.30
	WHO	39.52	42.58	44.07
	UNDP	13.80	12.93	21.00
	Netherlands	287.59	10.83	13.01
	FAO	3.92	3.64	12.45
	Spain	23.29	10.09	9.57
	Switzerland	43.87	11.41	8.22
	Norway		12.43	7.02
	Greece		0.00	5.49
	France	200.20	0.00	0.00
	Italy	88.81	1.47	0.00
	JBIC		0.00	0.00
Minya				
	USAID	26,639.54	30,659.55	23,615.10
	African Development Bank	500.10	1,850.00	8,485.33
	Saudi Fund		0.00	4,453.33
	European Commission	2,644.00	587.62	2,165.89
	World Bank	850.92	1,786.86	1,860.86
	Germany	752.36	614.44	1,371.47
	Switzerland	1,331.62	1,405.68	1,368.72
	JBIC	0.00	0.00	819.52
	Kuwait Fund	725.10	0.00	788.97
	EIB	0.00	640.77	515.12
	CIDA	135.99	365.25	482.06
	UNICEF	104.98	73.05	418.15
	Islamic Dev. Bank	1,799.08	1,345.48	278.62
	UNDP	18.73	19.06	213.67
	Italy	482.08	554.37	175.28
	UNFPA	449.84	4.45	149.91
	Japan	93.43	0.00	114.97
	DANIDA	39.17	142.55	112.71
	Arab Fund	740.92	188.14	91.76
	Spain	105.36	161.81	84.87
	WHO	39.52	42.58	44.07
	Netherlands	319.15	69.05	22.27
	FAO	3.92	3.64	12.45
	Finland		0.00	9.26
	Norway		12.43	7.02
	Greece		0.00	5.49
	Australia	1.67	0.00	0.00
	Dutch Trust Fund		7.18	0.00
New Valley				
	Abu Dhabi Fund	1.00	27,709.00	12,135.05
	USAID	16,009.75	18,054.35	11,230.29
	African Development Bank	0.00	1,850.00	6,741.03

Donor		2001	2002	2003
	World Bank	477.86	1,258.00	1,332.00
	European Commission	671.53	448.09	865.14
	Germany	382.89	390.86	756.43
	EIB	0.00	640.77	515.12
	Switzerland	56.96	258.14	428.90
	Japan		0.00	114.97
	UNDP	58.69	166.11	114.14
	DANIDA	39.17	142.55	112.71
	Arab Fund	740.92	188.14	91.76
	WHO	39.52	42.58	44.07
	CIDA	93.89	24.07	39.36
	Netherlands	279.93	2.51	13.01
	FAO	137.97	3.64	12.45
	Spain	23.29	10.09	9.57
	Norway		12.43	7.02
	Greece		0.00	5.49
	UNFPA	2.71	0.00	0.14
	France	200.20	0.00	0.00
	Italy	88.81	1.47	0.00
	JBIC		0.00	0.00
North Sinai				
	Arab Fund	971.52	700.79	21,130.18
	USAID	16,009.75	18,054.35	11,230.29
	African Development Bank	140.75	1,990.75	6,852.97
	World Bank	784.26	1,498.00	1,572.00
	Kuwait Fund	1,762.11	207.06	1,283.97
	European Commission	664.93	446.10	854.11
	JBIC	0.00	0.00	819.52
	Germany	382.89	390.86	756.43
	EIB	0.00	640.77	515.12
	WFP	693.71	0.00	201.22
	Switzerland	143.63	158.57	166.06
	UNDP	130.07	141.33	148.61
	Japan	2,300.73	0.00	114.97
	DANIDA	39.17	142.55	112.71
	CIDA	93.89	24.07	50.30
	WHO	39.52	42.58	44.07
	Netherlands	279.93	2.51	13.01
	FAO	3.92	3.64	12.45
	Spain	23.29	10.09	9.57
	Norway		12.43	7.02
	Greece		0.00	5.49
	UNFPA	2.71	0.00	0.14
	France	200.20	0.00	0.00
Port-Said				
	USAID	16,009.75	18,054.35	11,316.47
	African Development Bank	0.00	1,850.00	6,741.03
	World Bank	477.86	1,258.00	1,332.00
	Germany	595.96	390.86	1,110.32
	European Commission	636.49	427.18	838.85
	JBIC	0.00	0.00	819.52
	Arab Fund	971.52	700.79	533.51
	EIB	0.00	640.77	515.12
	UNDP	771.55	342.48	480.64
	Japan		31.75	114.97
	DANIDA	39.17	142.55	112.71
	Switzerland	68.95	41.09	53.24
	WHO	39.52	42.58	44.07
	CIDA	93.89	24.07	39.36
	Netherlands	279.93	2.51	13.01
	FAO	3.92	3.64	12.45
	Spain	23.29	10.09	9.57
	Norway		12.43	7.02
	Greece		0.00	5.49
	UNFPA	2.71	0.00	0.14
	France	200.20	0.00	0.00
	Italy	88.81	1.47	0.00

Donor		2001	2002	2003
Gena				
	USAID	17,766.64	20,047.37	12,835.84
	African Development Bank	500.10	2,097.33	8,485.33
	European Commission	4,551.59	2,535.16	5,406.24
	Germany	5,047.08	860.05	4,366.90
	EIB	0.00	10,001.87	3,465.12
	World Bank	1,080.48	1,820.20	1,894.20
	Switzerland	907.67	785.01	1,302.51
	JBIC	0.00	0.00	819.52
	Kuwait Fund	725.10	0.00	788.97
	WFP		0.00	418.66
	UNICEF	195.25	124.55	378.64
	CIDA	379.27	928.37	359.85
	Islamic Dev. Bank	1,799.08	1,345.48	278.62
	Italy	246.44	201.26	278.27
	DANIDA	39.17	235.27	212.66
	UK	152.95	559.02	177.94
	Japan		0.00	114.97
	Arab Fund	740.92	188.14	91.76
	UNDP	13.80	14.74	86.30
	Spain	55.08	76.72	59.65
	WHO	39.52	42.58	44.07
	Netherlands	319.15	48.43	22.27
	FAO	3.92	3.64	12.45
	Finland		0.00	9.26
	Norway		12.43	7.02
	Greece		0.00	5.49
	UNFPA	2.71	0.00	2.24
	France	379.32	0.00	0.00
Red Sea				
	USAID	19,276.35	24,304.75	14,125.89
	African Development Bank	14,000.00	1,850.00	6,741.03
	World Bank	784.26	1,498.00	1,572.00
	Japan		0.00	945.87
	European Commission	624.70	417.28	837.74
	Germany	382.89	390.86	756.43
	EIB	0.00	640.77	515.12
	DANIDA	39.17	142.55	112.71
	FAO	3.92	49.88	110.94
	Arab Fund	740.92	188.14	91.76
	UNFPA	2.71	0.00	53.20
	CIDA	93.89	24.07	50.30
	WHO	39.52	42.58	44.07
	WFP		0.00	39.40
	UNDP	13.80	14.42	29.27
	JICA	99.91	86.35	22.33
	Netherlands	279.93	2.51	13.01
	Spain	23.29	10.09	9.57
	Switzerland	43.87	0.00	8.22
	Norway		12.43	7.02
	Greece		0.00	5.49
	France	200.20	0.00	0.00
	Italy	88.81	1.47	0.00
	JBIC		0.00	0.00
Sharkia				
	USAID	16,913.28	18,990.36	11,587.45
	African Development Bank	0.00	1,850.00	6,741.03
	European Commission	2,869.04	715.89	2,357.05
	World Bank	1,397.07	2,153.00	2,227.00
	Germany	1,095.29	857.57	1,641.21
	Kuwait Fund	725.10	0.00	788.97
	Arab Fund	971.52	700.79	533.51
	EIB	0.00	640.77	515.12
	UNFPA	2.71	0.00	141.68
	DANIDA	39.17	142.55	124.85
	Japan	8.89	8.91	114.97
	CIDA	93.89	24.07	50.30
	WHO	39.52	42.58	44.07

Donor		2001	2002	2003
	UNDP	13.80	27.23	21.00
	Netherlands	287.59	10.83	13.01
	FAO	3.92	3.64	12.45
	Spain	23.29	10.09	9.57
	Switzerland	43.87	0.00	8.22
	Norway		12.43	7.02
	Greece		0.00	5.49
	UNIDO	41.19	0.00	5.07
	Italy	88.81	1.47	2.58
	France	200.20	0.00	0.00
	JBIC		0.00	0.00
	JICA	10.53	0.00	0.00
	SIDA	10.03	7.06	0.00
South Sinai				
	Arab Fund	971.52	700.79	21,130.18
	USAID	16,009.75	18,054.35	11,230.29
	African Development Bank	0.00	1,850.00	6,741.03
	European Commission	3,407.82	4,203.72	2,070.80
	World Bank	784.26	1,498.00	1,572.00
	Kuwait Fund	1,762.11	207.06	1,283.97
	JBIC	0.00	0.00	819.52
	Germany	382.89	390.86	756.43
	EIB	0.00	640.77	515.12
	UNDP	56.20	87.81	173.13
	Japan		0.00	114.97
	DANIDA	39.17	142.55	112.71
	FAO	3.92	49.88	110.94
	WFP	297.30	0.00	108.75
	Switzerland	43.87	57.75	55.91
	UNFPA	2.71	0.00	53.20
	WHO	39.52	42.58	44.07
	CIDA	93.89	24.07	39.36
	Netherlands	279.93	2.51	13.01
	Spain	23.29	10.09	9.57
	Norway		12.43	7.02
	Greece		0.00	5.49
	France	200.20	0.00	0.00
	Italy	88.81	1.47	0.00
	JICA	10.53	0.00	0.00
Suez				
	Germany	5,146.76	12,904.81	20,848.35
	DANIDA	3,186.58	2,042.15	15,516.30
	USAID	16,009.75	18,054.35	11,316.47
	African Development Bank	0.00	2,097.33	6,741.03
	European Commission	1,288.82	2,058.37	4,015.89
	World Bank	707.42	1,258.00	1,332.00
	JBIC	0.00	0.00	819.52
	Arab Fund	971.52	700.79	533.51
	EIB	0.00	640.77	515.12
	Japan		0.00	303.81
	WHO	39.52	42.58	44.07
	CIDA	93.89	24.07	39.36
	JICA	144.60	129.52	33.50
	UNDP	13.80	12.93	21.00
	Netherlands	279.93	2.51	13.01
	FAO	3.92	3.64	12.45
	Spain	23.29	10.09	9.57
	Switzerland	43.87	0.00	8.22
	Norway		12.43	7.02
	Greece		0.00	5.49
	UNFPA	2.71	0.00	0.14
	France	200.20	0.00	0.00
	Italy	88.81	1.47	0.00
Suhag				
	USAID	22,610.39	23,790.37	12,522.34
	European Commission	5,255.94	4,205.06	8,600.77
	African Development Bank	0.00	1,850.00	6,741.03

Donor	2001	2002	2003
World Bank	1,250.92	4,620.20	4,694.20
Germany	12,164.45	7,737.73	4,327.44
EIB	0.00	10,001.87	3,465.12
IFAD		0.00	2,060.00
Switzerland	848.41	844.59	969.25
JBIC	0.00	0.00	819.52
Kuwait Fund	725.10	0.00	788.97
WFP		0.00	418.66
UNICEF	268.19	108.68	389.10
CIDA	495.24	928.37	359.85
DANIDA	39.17	235.27	212.66
UK	152.95	551.84	177.94
Italy	124.63	97.89	137.77
Japan		0.00	114.97
Arab Fund	740.92	188.14	91.76
UNDP	13.80	14.74	86.30
Spain	55.08	76.72	59.65
WHO	39.52	42.58	44.07
Netherlands	319.15	54.62	22.27
FAO	3.92	3.64	12.45
Finland		0.00	9.26
Norway		12.43	7.02
Greece		0.00	5.49
UNFPA	16.61	4.45	4.51
Australia	1.67	0.00	0.00
France	220.49	0.00	0.00

Table (13)
External Assistance Disbursements by DONOR and TYPE OF ASSISTANCE (In Thousands US\$)

Donor Name		2001	2002	2003
Emergency and Relief Assistance				
	UNHCR	1,293.14	1,766.32	1,933.00
	Greece		84.25	0.00
Food Aid				
	WFP	6,213.15	0.00	1,274.06
	Italy		0.00	794.80
	France	5,410.75	0.00	0.00
Investment Project Assistance incl. TC component				
	USAID	150,093.63	188,390.44	125,242.61
	European Commission	47,335.33	19,300.35	55,255.37
	Germany	41,164.09	32,904.58	23,470.55
	World Bank	25,430.04	12,622.00	14,322.00
	DANIDA	7,898.13	6,228.61	9,422.86
	African Development Bank	3,942.92	995.57	7,391.37
	Japan	4,509.43	0.00	3,575.79
	IFAD		0.00	2,780.00
	WFP		0.00	2,511.44
	Switzerland	2,227.12	1,525.60	1,857.91
	Kuwait Fund	9,145.35	8,025.87	1,600.00
	Spain	439.46	917.12	1,210.77
	CIDA	301.85	2,074.42	629.65
	Netherlands	350.18	793.90	406.63
	JICA	3,442.15	849.07	219.60
	WHO		194.50	194.50
	Italy		0.00	8.67
	France	21,765.58	0.00	0.00
	JBIC		0.00	0.00
	Arab Fund		6,138.22	0.00
	FAO		380.00	0.00
Investment Project Assistance not incl. TC component				
	African Development Bank	17,380.00	120,079.98	187,254.95
	EIB	9,672.58	80,393.13	135,388.90
	Abu Dhabi Fund	46,201.00	42,799.00	81,919.08
	Arab Fund	73,946.68	11,347.93	56,210.00
	Germany	36,716.41	20,411.85	45,182.71
	World Bank	11,500.00	44,200.00	44,200.00
	Kuwait Fund	27,876.97	5,838.26	29,213.33
	Saudi Fund	1,400.00	0.00	26,666.67
	DANIDA	1,194.21	2,237.42	10,402.15
	JBIC	0.00	0.00	9,838.15
	Switzerland	7,485.78	7,492.66	9,748.36
	Japan	15,998.52	1,172.18	7,174.69
	Spain	43,795.28	5,391.99	4,144.44
	Islamic Dev. Bank	7,598.62	8,713.97	2,669.86
	CIDA	1,609.47	967.76	1,321.35
	UNDP		0.00	235.66
	Netherlands	7,697.76	3,931.68	122.14
	Australia	12.80	0.00	0.00
	Italy	5,982.67	0.00	0.00
	SIDA	29.15	0.00	0.00
	USAID		0.00	0.00
Programme/Budgetary Aid or BOP Support				
	USAID	16,333.00	31,252.00	114,478.00
	Italy	0.00	30,958.36	30,661.28
	Arab Monetary Fund	246,345.23	117,396.14	7,534.99
	Finland		0.00	5.02
	European Commission		0.00	0.00

Donor Name		2001	2002	2003
Technical Cooperation				
	USAID	610,872.89	628,522.46	340,178.39
	European Commission	15,089.04	22,409.05	16,296.61
	Germany	10,954.70	9,918.45	13,057.71
	UNICEF	3,336.24	2,653.50	12,467.00
	JICA	13,399.51	13,848.85	11,188.61
	Netherlands	11,562.65	12,025.69	10,783.37
	World Bank	5,730.04	8,763.70	8,778.00
	DANIDA	5,544.72	4,342.75	8,693.26
	CIDA	8,384.48	6,951.70	7,124.80
	UNDP	4,483.36	2,771.61	6,036.32
	Switzerland	938.43	3,641.33	3,490.18
	Finland	3,224.19	4,781.87	3,203.87
	Italy	3,004.07	4,632.61	3,038.54
	Japan	109.81	92.82	1,723.63
	UNFPA	2,339.49	44.51	1,704.84
	UK	1,717.54	2,992.94	1,396.33
	WHO	1,173.00	1,026.20	1,066.50
	Greece		122.63	948.28
	Spain	1,794.21	654.91	820.90
	FAO	338.43	331.31	766.39
	IFAD		0.00	580.00
	KOICA	135.00	1,596.40	530.00
	African Development Bank	192.20	62.09	436.93
	AGFUND	242.45	1.88	379.35
	UNIDO	256.58	12.63	250.26
	Montreal Protocol	583.09	161.42	245.44
	GEF		0.00	194.02
	Norway		336.00	189.65
	Kuwait Fund		0.00	90.00
	IDRC/ Canada		0.00	41.80
	Dutch Trust Fund		35.91	0.00
	France	587.52	0.00	0.00
	Ireland	67.17	49.01	0.00
	JBIC		0.00	0.00
	SIDA	1,082.00	282.19	0.00

Annex A

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

Amortization period - Period from date of commitment to date of last payment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Food aid (FOA) - see Types of assistance.

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

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

Grant - A grant is the same as the provision of funds by a donor that do not require reimbursement from the recipient government. This includes "grant-like" flows, i.e. loans for which the original commitment stipulates that service payments (in local currency) are to be made into an account in the borrowing country to the benefit of that country (see Revolving funds).

Grant element - See ODA.

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

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

Loan - The provision of resources, excluding food or other bulk commodities, for relief or development purposes, including import procurement programmes, which must be repaid according to conditions established at the time of the loan agreement or as subsequently agreed.

Loan, concessional - The provision of funds by a donor as a loan which conveys a minimum 25 per cent grant element, thus qualifying it as an ODA transaction (see ODA).

Loan, non-concessional - Any other funds being provided by the donor that must be reimbursed over a period of time under terms which are not recorded as ODA. Data on these loans are not to be included in the DCR.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Types of assistance:

1. Free-standing technical co-operation (FTC) - The provision of resources aimed at the transfer of technical and managerial skills and know-how or of technology for the purpose of building up national capacity to undertake development activities, without reference to the implementation of any specific investment project(s). Free-standing technical co-operation includes pre-investment activities, such as feasibility studies, when the investment itself has not yet been approved or funding not yet secured.

2. Investment-related technical co-operation (ITC) - The provision of resources, as a separately identifiable activity, directly aimed at strengthening the capacity to execute specific investment projects. Included under investment-related technical co-operation would be pre-investment type activities directly related to the implementation of an approved investment project.

3. Investment project assistance (IPA) - The provision of financing, in cash or in kind, for specific capital investment projects, i.e., projects that create productive capital which can generate new goods or services. Also known as capital assistance. Investment project assistance may have a technical co-operation component (in which case the code is IPT).

4. Programme/budgetary aid or balance-of-payments support (PBB) - The provision of assistance which is not cast in terms of specific investment or technical co-operation projects but which is instead provided in the context of broader development programme and macro-economic objectives and/or which is provided for the specific purpose of supporting the recipient's balance-of-payments position and making available foreign exchange. This category includes non-food commodity input assistance in kind and financial grants and loans to pay for commodity inputs. It also includes resources ascribed to public debt forgiveness.

5. Food aid (FOA) - The provision of food for human consumption for developmental purposes, including grants and loans for the purchase of food. Associated costs such as transport, storage, distribution, etc., are also included in this category, as well as donor-supplied, food-related items such as animal food and agricultural inputs related to food growing when these are part of a food aid programme.

6. Emergency and relief assistance (ERA) - The provision of resources aimed at immediately relieving distress and improving the well-being of populations affected by natural or man-made disasters. Food aid for humanitarian and emergency purposes is included in this category. Emergency and relief assistance is usually not related to national development efforts nor to enhancing national capacity. Although it is recorded as ODA, its focus is on humanitarian assistance and not on development co-operation as such.

Annex B

MINISTRY OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION
QUESTIONNAIRE ON EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE 2003

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

For DECODE unit use only:
Project Code: _____

Country: EGYPT
Date questionnaire completed: _____ D / M / Y
Donor:¹ _____
Currency used in the questionnaire: _____
Manager Donor: _____
Other Donors (co-financing arrangements):² _____

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1. Donor project number: _____
2. Project title: _____
3. Responsible Ministry:³ _____
4. Executing institution:⁴
 Government specify: _____
 NGO specify: _____
 Private sector specify: _____
 Other specify: _____

6a. Beneficiary institution:⁵
 Government specify: _____
 NGO specify: _____
 Private sector specify: _____
 Others specify: _____

6b. Target beneficiaries:
 All Egyptians
 Government officials
 Entrepreneurs
 Unemployed
 Farmers
 Illiterates
 Disadvantaged rural communities
 Disadvantaged urban communities
 Women
 Children
 Youth
 Students
 Others specify: _____

7. Targeted geographical location:⁶

Central government⁷

Or

All governorates

Or

Specific governorate(s), pls. select governorate(s) targeted by the project

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

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

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

8. Targeted sector and sub-sector:⁸

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

*You can indicate up to maximum three CRS codes.

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

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

9. Targeted Millennium Development Goals:

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

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

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

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

1- INVESTMENT PROJECT ASSISTANCE⁹

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

If yes, specify: _____ %

2- TECHNICAL COOPERATION¹⁰

3- BUDGETARY AID OR BALANCE-OF-PAYMENTS SUPPORT¹¹

4- FOOD AID¹²

5- EMERGENCY AND RELIEF ASSISTANCE¹³

11. Project status:

	Planned (M / Y)	Actual (M / Y)	Progress Status of project activities
Approval date ¹⁴			<input type="checkbox"/> Ahead of schedule <input type="checkbox"/> On target <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed
Starting date ¹⁵			<input type="checkbox"/> Ahead of schedule <input type="checkbox"/> On target <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed
Completion date ¹⁶			<input type="checkbox"/> Ahead of schedule <input type="checkbox"/> On target <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

12. Total Contributions (for the entire life-time of the project):¹⁷

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

13. Commitments and disbursements (annual figures):

	Currency	Donor contribution	Currency	Government cost-sharing
Commitments for: ¹⁸				
Year 2004		_____		_____
Year 2005		—		_____
		_____		_____
		_____		_____
		—		
Disbursements for the Year 2003 ¹⁹				

14. Terms of Assistance:

Grants:²⁰ _____ %

Loan:²¹ _____ %

Debt Swap²²: _____ %

If loan, fixed interest rate: _____ %

or variable interest rate: _____ %

Grace period:²³ _____ years

Amortization period:²⁴ _____ years

OTHER INFORMATION

15. Project Objectives: _____

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

Name:

Title:

Address:

City:

Telephone:

Mobile:

E-mail Address:

Fax Number:

Endnotes

- ¹ The origin of funds for development assistance (multilateral, bilateral and non-governmental organizations).
- ² Co-financing arrangement is defined as the modality of co-operation by which financing of projects and programmes is provided from more than one source. The generic term 'co-financing' covers cost-sharing arrangements (or contributions), trust funds and parallel financing arrangements. If the project has other counterparts than the government (other donor, private sector, etc.) or parallel financing, indicate the name and type of the counterpart.
- ³ Pls. identify the responsible Ministry in the recipient country. 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. Include the full name of the institution and the acronym if known; do not use acronyms only.
- ⁴ Pls. indicate the name and type of the institution(s), either external or local, which executes the project on behalf of this donor. Include the full name of the institution and the acronym if known; do not use acronyms only. If more than one institution is involved, identify each.
- ⁵ Pls. give the name of the institution(s) benefiting from the project. Do not use acronym(s) only. The beneficiary institution is the institution receiving the assistance of the development activity. There may be several such beneficiary institutions for any project. A recipient government department or ministry may be a beneficiary institution. The beneficiary institution should not be confused with the responsible ministry.
- ⁶ Pls. indicate whether the project targets a specific geographical location or not. In the case of a targeting a specific governorate, pls. identify by checking box the targeted governorates.
- ⁷ 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
- ⁸ 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).
- ⁹ 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 service. Also known as capital assistance. Investment project assistance may have a technical co-operation component.
- ¹⁰ 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).
- ¹¹ 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.
- ¹² The provision of food for human consumption for developmental purposes, including grants and loans for the purchase of food. Associated costs such as transport, storage, distribution, etc., are also included in this category, as well as donor-supplied, food-related items such as animal food and agricultural inputs related to food growing when these are part of a food aid programme.

¹³ 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 neither 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.

¹⁴ The process of signing a project or programme support document, whereby the donor's funds (grants or loans) are committed.

¹⁵ Pls. indicate planned and actual starting and completion date. Starting date refers to the start of operation i.e. activities

¹⁶ Completion date refers to the completion of operation i.e. activities. However, if your project has been extended due to the addition of new objectives, pls. indicate the planned completion date of the extension and not the original completion date of the project. Pls. do not provide an actual completion date unless all project activities are completed.

¹⁷ 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.

¹⁸ 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.

¹⁹ 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.

²⁰ 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.

²¹ 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.

²² Debt swap: These operations may be debt for nature, debt for aid, debt for equity swaps or other local currency debt swaps. These swaps often involve the sale of the debt by the creditor government to an investor who in turn sells the debt to the debtor government in return for shares in a local company or for local currency to be used in projects in the country

²³ Interval from approval to first repayment of principal.

²⁴ Period from date of commitment to date of last payment