

Ministry of International Cooperation

**Development Cooperation Report
2005**

**“Recent Trends in Egypt’s ODA,
with special reference to
International Trade”**

July, 2007

Preface

It is with great pleasure that I am presenting the Fifth Development Cooperation Report (DCR) covering the financial year 2005. This Report comes amidst the increasing number of publications issued to highlight the efforts, progress and the impact of international cooperation with regards to the developmental process in Egypt.

It is not only among our main objectives, as the Ministry of International Cooperation (MIC), to present the current status of the contributions of development partners in this Report, but also to invite and attract stakeholders to cooperate in the newly required development fields in Egypt. This includes, as shown in the Report, Aid for Trade (AfT), being a vital form of cooperation. This relatively novel development field has been given growing attention with the ever-increasing call for fair and equitable opportunities to developing countries in the multilateral trading system amongst the domineering developed countries. The importance of AfT lies in its great impact on international trade positioning, and, in turn, the diversification and increase in expected potential sources of income and anticipated rewards for Egypt.

This vision is in line with the National Agenda of Egypt for the coming few years, which lays great emphasizes on enhancing the capabilities and potentialities of the Egyptian economy; with a view to realizing more development and prosperity on all economic and social levels.

The MIC prioritizes the dissemination of data and information on development assistance in Egypt in a more reliable manner and on timely basis. It further gives great attention to improving the quality and categorization of these datasets.

In this regard, I wish to express my gratitude to the concerned stakeholders for their great efforts, which made the production of this report possible. I wish to particularly acknowledge the consultancy contributions of Dr. Kamal Selim Professor at the Faculty of Economics and Political Science, Cairo University in producing this report. I would also like to thank the DECODE staff members for their continuous and professional contributions in producing the annual report.

Finally, we look forward to receiving comments and recommendations that would help us, in the future, to further improve and enrich this important publication.

Fayza Abounaga

Minister of International Cooperation

Acronyms

| | |
|----------------|---|
| ADB | African Development Bank |
| AfT | Aid for Trade |
| BOP | Balance of Payments |
| CAPMAS | Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics |
| CIDA | Canadian International Development Agency |
| DANIDA | Danish International Development Agency |
| DCR | Development Co-operation Report |
| DECODE | Development Co-operation Database of Egypt |
| EC | European Commission |
| EHDR | Egypt Human Development Report |
| EIB | European Investment Bank |
| ERF | Economic Research Forum |
| FC | Financial Cooperation |
| FDI | Foreign Direct Investment |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| GoE | Government of Egypt |
| GTZ | German Agency for Technical Cooperation |
| i2i | Innovation 2010 Initiative |
| IDB | Islamic Development Bank |
| ILO | International Labour Organization |
| IMF | International Monetary Fund |
| IPA | Investment Project Assistance |
| ITC | International Trade Center |
| JASPERS | Joint Assistance to Support Projects in European Regions |
| JICA | Japanese International Co-operation Agency |
| KFW | Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (German government-owned development bank) |
| MDGs | Millennium Development Goals |
| MoIC | Ministry of International Co-operation |
| M/SMEs | Micro, small and medium sized enterprises |
| NGOs | Non-governmental Organizations |
| ODA | Official Development Assistance |
| OPEC | Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries |
| SFD | Social Fund for Development |
| SMEs | Small and Medium-Size Enterprises |
| TDI | Trade and Development Index |
| TENs | Trans-European Networks |
| TRTA/CB | Trade Related Technical Assistance and Capacity Building |
| UNCTAD | United Nations Conference on Trade and Development |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| WTO | World Trade Organization |

Table of Contents

| | |
|--|------------|
| Preface | i |
| Acronyms | iii |
| Introduction | 1 |
| Chapter 1: Development Cooperation activities and Successes (2001-2005) | 3 |
| 1.1 Introduction | 3 |
| 1.2 Annual disbursements and commitments | 4 |
| 1.3 ODA by Sectoral Allocation | 6 |
| 1.3.1 European Investment Bank | 9 |
| 1.3.2 USAID in Egypt | 11 |
| 1.3.3 European Commission | 12 |
| 1.3.4 German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ) and KFW Policies | 13 |
| 1.4 Geographical allocation of ODA | 15 |
| 1.5 ODA by type and terms of assistance | 17 |
| 1.6 ODA and meeting MDGs | 20 |
| 1.6.1 Top development partners contributing to MDGs | 21 |
| | |
| Chapter 2: ODA Alignment to National Priorities | 23 |
| 2.1 Introduction | 23 |
| 2.2 Egyptian economy at a nutshell | 23 |
| 2.3 Unemployment program | 25 |
| 2.3.1 The direct intervention | 26 |
| 2.3.1.1 Employment sector and top geographical locations | 27 |
| 2.3.2 Indirect intervention | 28 |
| 2.3.2.1 Development partners supporting indirectly the employment program | 30 |
| 2.4 Investment program | 32 |
| 2.4.1 Egypt's efforts in attracting more FDI | 33 |
| 2.4.2 The participation of development partners in the business sector | 35 |
| 2.4.3 Key development partners supporting this sector | 36 |
| 2.4.4 Geographical locations of business projects | 36 |
| | |
| Chapter 3: Aid for Trade | 38 |
| 3.1 Introduction | 38 |
| 3.2 Aid for Trade initiations | 39 |
| 3.3 Export competitiveness | 40 |
| 3.4 Role and commitments of the World Bank and IMF | 41 |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| 3.5 Trade liberalization and poverty reduction | 42 |
| 3.6 Trade enhancement and meeting MDGs | 43 |
| 3.7 The scope and coverage of Aid for Trade | 44 |
| 3.8 Egypt and Aid for Trade | 45 |
| 3.9 ODA contributions to enhance export competitiveness | 46 |
| 3.10 ODA directly supporting the trade sector | 47 |
| Chapter 4: Summary of Findings and Recommendations | 50 |
| 4.1 Main findings | 50 |
| 4.2 Recommendations | 53 |
| Definition of Terms | 55 |
| References | 59 |
| Annex A: DECODE Database tables | 61 |
| Annex B: Questionnaire on External Assistance-2005 | 97 |

List of Tables

| | |
|--|----|
| Table 1.1: Annual Disbursements of the Top Sectors, (US\$ thousand) | 7 |
| Table 1.2: Annual Disbursements by Geographical Location, (US\$ thousands) | 15 |
| Table 1.3: Regional Human Development Indicators and ODA Allocations in Egypt | 17 |
| Table 1.4: Egypt's Debt Performance Indicators, 2001-2005 | 18 |
| Table 1.5: MDG Monitoring Indicators | 22 |
| Table 2.1: Main Egyptian Macro Economic Indicators | 24 |
| Table 2.2: Total Unemployment in Egypt by Region, 2004 | 28 |
| Table A.1: Annual Disbursements vs. Commitments | 62 |
| Table A.2: Annual Disbursements by Development Partners | 63 |
| Table A.3: Annual Disbursements by Sector | 65 |
| Table A.4: Annual Disbursements by Geographical Location | 66 |
| Table A.5: Annual Disbursements by MDGs | 67 |
| Table A.6: Annual Disbursements by Terms of Assistance | 68 |
| Table A.7: Annual Disbursements by Type of Assistance | 69 |
| Table A.8: Annual Disbursements by Development Partners and Governorates | 70 |
| Table A.9: Annual Disbursements by Development Partners and Terms of Assistance | 79 |
| Table A.10: Annual Disbursements by Development Partners and MDGs | 81 |
| Table A.11: Annual Disbursements by Governorate and Terms of Assistance | 83 |
| Table A.12: Annual Disbursements by Governorate and Type of Assistance | 84 |
| Table A.13: Annual Disbursements by Governorates and Economic Sector | 86 |
| Table A.14: Annual Disbursements by Governorates and MDGs | 91 |
| Table A.15: Annual Disbursements by Economic Sectors and Type of Assistance | 93 |
| Table A.16: Annual Disbursements by Economic Sectors and Terms of Assistance | 94 |
| Table A.17: Annual Disbursements Channeled to Governmental Bodies | 95 |

List of Figures:

| | |
|---|----|
| Figure (1.1) Annual Disbursements and Commitments, 2001-2005 | 4 |
| Figure (1.2) Contributions of Key Development Partners | 5 |
| Figure (1.3) Contributions to Net Increase in Total Disbursements | 5 |
| Figure (1.4) Total ODA by Economic Sector | 7 |
| Figure (1.5) Progress of Energy Generation Disbursements | 8 |
| Figure (1.6) Progress of Transport and Storage Disbursements | 8 |
| Figure (1.7) Progress of Industry Disbursements | 9 |
| Figure (1.8) EIB Disbursements Progress and its Main Sectors, 2001-2005 | 10 |
| Figure (1.9) USAID Disbursements Progress and its Main Sectors, 2001-2005 | 11 |
| Figure (1.10) EC Disbursements Progress and its Main Sectors, 2001-2005 | 13 |
| Figure (1.11) KFW and GTZ Disbursements Progress and its Main Sectors, 2001-2005 | 14 |
| Figure (1.12) Total ODA by Geographical Location | 16 |
| Figure (1.13) Total ODA by Type of Assistance | 17 |
| Figure (1.14) Total ODA by Terms of Assistance | 19 |
| Figure (1.15) Total ODA by MDGs | 20 |
| Figure (1.16) Contributions to Net Increase in MDGs | 21 |
| Figure (2.1) Employment Sector Disbursements by Type of Assistance | 27 |
| Figure (2.2) Employment Sector Disbursements by Geographical Location | 27 |
| Figure (2.3) Employment Sector Disbursements by Development Partners | 28 |
| Figure (2.4) Indirect Employment Sector Intervention by Economic Sector | 29 |
| Figure (2.5) Indirect Employment Sector Intervention by Development Partners | 30 |
| Figure (2.6) Indirect Employment Sector Intervention by Geographical Location | 31 |
| Figure (2.7) Indirect Employment Sector Intervention by Type of Assistance | 32 |
| Figure (2.8) Progress of FDI inflows to Egypt | 34 |
| Figure (2.9) Business Sector Disbursements | 35 |
| Figure (2.10) Business Sector Disbursements by Development Partners | 36 |
| Figure (2.11) Business Sector by Geographical Location | 37 |
| Figure (3.1) Trade Sector Disbursements by Sub-sectors | 47 |
| Figure (3.2) Trade Sector Disbursements by Development Partners | 48 |
| Figure (3.3) Trade Sector Disbursements by Type of Assistance | 49 |

Introduction

The Ministry of International Cooperation (MIC) has been assigned the responsibility of mobilizing and coordinating necessary resources from different development partners, including regional and international financial organizations. This includes a sustained conduction of negotiations for acquiring new resources of safe finance, channeling them to developmental fields and importing the required know-how technology for enhancing skills and building capacities that would lead to realizing further development in Egypt. The Ministry's efforts have succeeded in increasing the volume of Official Development Assistance (ODA) and the number of development programs throughout the past few years.

Tracking and monitoring development programs is fundamental to achieving set development goals efficiently. The DECODE plays an important role in this regards by gathering necessary data, presenting it in a meaningful way and disseminating it with an analytical framework ensuring the efficiency and effectiveness of assistance flow to Egypt.

The Development Cooperation Report (DCR) is one of the products issued by the Ministry enabling policy makers to realize optimum benefit from assistance. The Report presents- within an analytical framework- the results of the survey conducted by the Ministry of International Cooperation-DECODE Unit covering the financial year 2005. This report; being the fifth in a series, is a periodical product accessible to all development partners, researchers and parties keen on acquiring in-depth knowledge with regard to international cooperation progress. The survey conducted is designed to gather as much data and information as possible. Furthermore, the questionnaire used for this purpose is subject to regular updating and modification to effectively enrich the survey and the analytical process.

The number of development partners surveyed in 2005 reached 42, while the frame comprised of only 38 in the starting year (2001). Total disbursements reported in 2005 exceeded 2.2 billion USD, representing an increase of 37.5% as compared to 2001. The frame of the surveyed partners has been expanding reflecting an incline in efforts of the Ministry in drawing more development assistance.

Development assistance, aid effectiveness and complying with national priorities are all goals which countries aspire to realize. This report is an attempt to tackle these targets as well as existing and aspired future relationships, which may allow for the introduction of new grounds that can enable development partners to operate aid while enhancing the economic infrastructure. Egypt, in this field, has realized tangible progress on macro economic levels and has expanded its relationship with various international organizations, agencies and countries.

The topic discussed in this report is Aid for Trade (AfT), which is an issue of great importance due to the increasing attention given to boosting Egyptian exports, attracting export-oriented foreign direct investment (FDI) and enhancing Egypt's international and competitive position. International trade is, in fact, a main source of contributing to the

generation of resources and development gains, which, in turn, assists developing countries in achieving Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and leads to the improvement of the standards of living. Among several other factors, gains from trade can increase net export revenues and added value retained in producer countries. This venture is also driven by recent international attention given to AfT, as a means of enabling developing countries to compete internationally in an unbiased global environment.

The Report comprises of four chapters, Chapter One displays the main results and outcomes of the 2005 DECODE survey, with the main objective of reporting the activities of ODA disbursements and its desegregations over the past five years and assessing their impact on development.

Chapter Two examines the role and extent of ODA compliance with national goals and priorities, a matter which necessitates the reference to current presidential national policies and goals as benchmarks, against which the overall performance of executive authorities is evaluated. The Chapter also reveals development partners' vital roles to this end through financial facilities and highlights the assistance they provide. Employment and investment national programs are thus discussed in relevance to the current and expected role of ODA in these areas.

Chapter Three introduces the basic concepts and definitions of AfT, as well as the scope, coverage and the different means by which development assistance could stimulate boosting exports. In this regard, Egypt's current international trade performance and the relevant desegregations of AfT programs were detailed.

Chapter four summarizes the findings, conclusions deduced and accordingly the basic recommendations. The MIC, guided by such recommendations, is anticipated to formulate its future policies in cooperation with its development partners and coordinate with Egyptian governmental bodies for the better allocation of received resources.

The DECODE database, comprising a five year data set, has been tabulated and summarized in annex one. The comprehensive DECODE database, together with this report, are provided in an attached CD.

Chapter 1

Recent Development Cooperation Activities

1.1 Introduction:

The MIC is responsible for attracting and utilizing the necessary resources from different development partners such as regional and international financial organizations aiming at supporting development in Egypt. The Ministry's sustained efforts have led to an increase in the number of development programs during the past few years. This requires the close monitoring of development programs and paying attention to existing data, upgrading such data and conducting appropriate analysis, which are all useful to the monitoring process and hence to overall development.

The MIC initiated the DECODE survey and database in cooperation with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in 2000. So far, the Ministry has issued four reports covering the surveys conducted annually during the period 2001-2004. The current report is the fifth in this series covering the activities of the year 2005. The development partners are surveyed by a structured questionnaire¹ designed for covering the annual values of financial and non-financial parameters of the activities of such partners. Such data and its trend directions are extremely beneficial to governmental decision makers as well as development agencies in increasing the efficiency of assistance by reallocating these resources and directing it to appropriate destinations (i.e. in terms of location, sector, type of assistance...).

The number of development partners surveyed in 2005 reached 42, while were only 38 in the first year (2001). Total disbursements reported in 2005 exceeded 2.2 billion USD representing an increase of 37.5% in comparison to total disbursements in 2001. The frame of surveyed development partners is subject to constant updating and expansion in light of the Ministry's keenness on and efforts for expanding the scope of international cooperation with more countries and agencies.

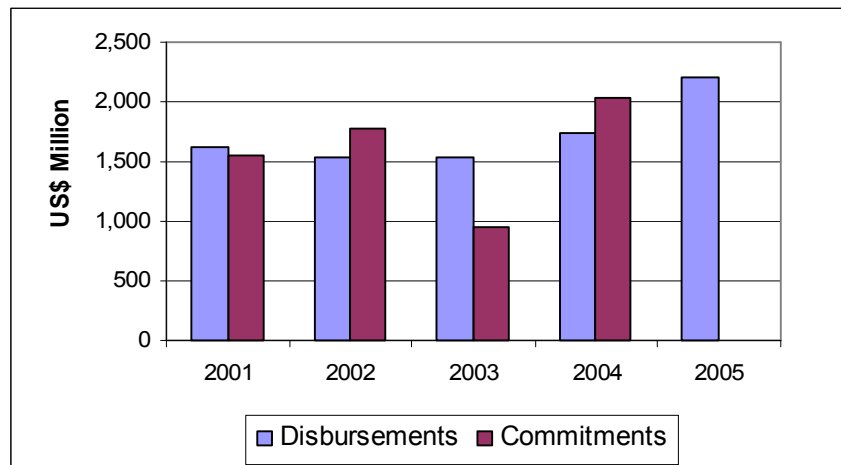
This Chapter presents the main results and outcomes of the 2005 DECODE survey, reporting the activities of ODA over the past five years, assessing its adherence to development priorities and shedding light on the annual disbursements targeting different aspects in the Egyptian economy. The Chapter also underlines the main changes and trends occurring in total disbursements and depicts the allocations of disbursements to the main economy sectors, allocations in terms of geographical distribution, their contribution to meeting Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015, the type and terms of delivering assistance and the change in development partners' stances with regard to financing development as opposed to current development stances in Egypt.

¹ See Annex B

1.2 Annual Disbursements and Commitments

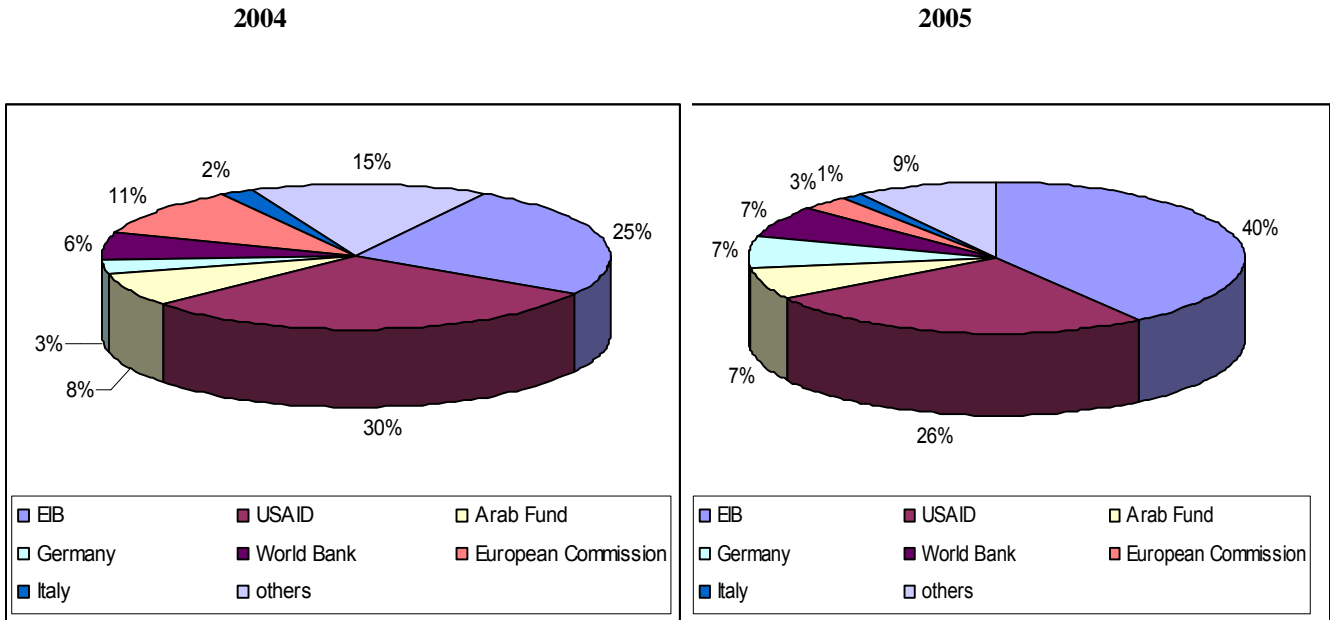
Figure (1.1) illustrates the total disbursements and commitments throughout the period 2001-2005. Total disbursements in 2005 reached 2.2 billion USD, which is the highest level over the past five years, representing a 30% increase in comparison to 2004. Injecting this significant financial resource to target certain critical activities in the Egyptian economy has tangible multiple effects on developmental progress. It should be noted that not all partners report their commitments, which explains why the 2005 commitments are not included in the figure. The ratio of annual disbursements to commitments, which reflects the delivery rate, fluctuates rather than follow a unified pattern. This is mainly attributed to the variance in financial systems applied by each development partner.

Figure (1.1) Annual Disbursements and Commitments, 2001-2005



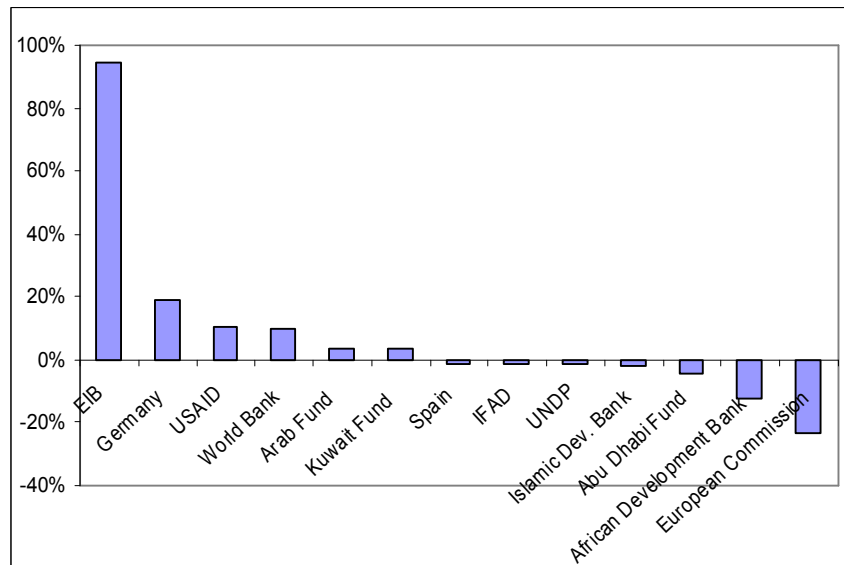
It was also essential to highlight the contributions of the main development partners operating in the field of development in cooperation with the MIC through tracking the changes in their rankings between the years 2004 and 2005, as this has its extended impact on the features and characteristics of development assistance operating in Egypt. Figure (1.2) illustrates the change in annual contributions of key development partners in terms of disbursements in both 2004 and 2005. The EIB was ranked first in 2005, having a share of 40% in the total disbursements of 2005. The USAID came second in 2005 contributing to 26% of total ODA in comparison to 30% in 2004. The Arab Fund came third contributing to 8% in 2005, and 7% in 2004, followed by the WB contributing to 7% in 2005 and to 6% in 2004, while Germany's share was 7% in 2005 and 3% in 2004.

Figure (1.2) Contributions of Key Development Partners



The EIB was the most significant partner in 2005 replacing the position of the USAID, which had been a dominant partner for a long time among other heavy weighted contributors. The EIB and European Commission (EC) together form the highest contributions in 2005, representing 43% of the total disbursements in 2005. Although USAID witnessed an increase of 10% in disbursements from 2004 to 2005, this percentage is expected to gradually decrease to reach a fixed low level of 407.5 million USD in the financial year 2009 as per the Camp David Agreement. This 10% increase could be mainly contributed to the transfer of un-disbursed commitments from one year to the other.

Figure (1.3) Contributions to Net Increase in Total Disbursements



The huge leap in total disbursements from 2004 to 2005 requires more investigation on the positions of each development partner; by measuring its contribution to the net increase in total disbursements being positive or negative (as illustrated in figure (1.3)). The recognizable growth in 2005 is mainly attributed to the EIB's activities, which is responsible for 94% of the total net increase, followed by Germany, showing a positive contribution of 19%, then the USAID and the WB, each having a share of 10% in the total increase. The high percentage of contribution made by the EIB to the overall increase is congruent to the presence of a higher share of loans. On the other hand, the main development partners negatively contributing to the net change in ODA disbursements are the EC with a share of -23%, the African Development Bank (ADB) with a share of -12% and Abu Dhabi Fund (ADF) with a share -4%.

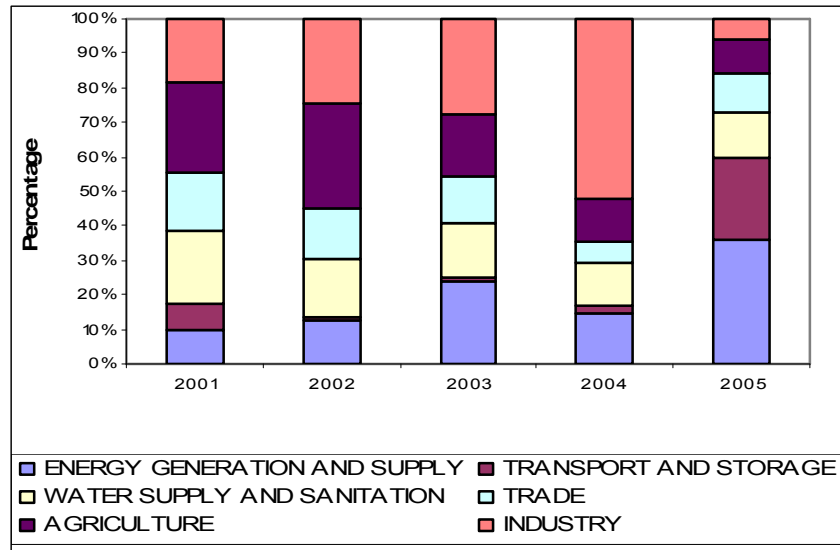
The changes in the rankings of development partners within the development process has its impacts on several important factors, such as the agendas applied, the terms according to which assistance is to be delivered (loans or grants), the managerial systems and know-how transferred during the implementation of development projects and the targeted fields and economic sectors chosen based on the relative expertise of development partners.

A detailed profile of the development and cooperation policies of the main development partners are presented as well as their contributions allocated to the different sectors of the Egyptian economy. It is worth noting that the consistency of policies and practices to governmental priorities is a silent criterion that should be considered when judging the efficiency of cooperation activities in meeting their set objectives.

1.3 ODA in terms of Sectoral Allocation

Economic sectors in which investments are directed vary in terms of their expected returns on the economy with regard to output, associated employment rates, the degree of integration, relationships and links to other economic sectors as well as other extended effects and spillovers on the economy. This variance is based on the characteristics and features of each economic sector and its relative importance according to the country's economy. Accordingly, it is vital to monitor the role of development partners in contributing to the current and expected structure of targeted economic sectors to indirectly assess the possible impacts on Egypt. The structure of ODA, with regard to economic sectors, has changed since 2001. It was dominated by the industrial sector, as it remained a top priority sector for development partners' annual disbursements. This structure changed as shown in figure (1.4) towards channeling more disbursements to energy generation and the supply sectors, followed by transport and storage sectors. Disbursements directed to the energy sector have nearly doubled from 2004 to 2005, while on the other hand, the industry sector which came first in 2001, witnessed a severe decline in disbursements estimated by -86%. The transport and storage sector, which was ranked as the second most important sector in 2005, witnessed a great increase in terms of disbursements estimated by 15 folds in only one year's time (from 2004).

Figure (1.4) Total ODA in terms of Economic Sector



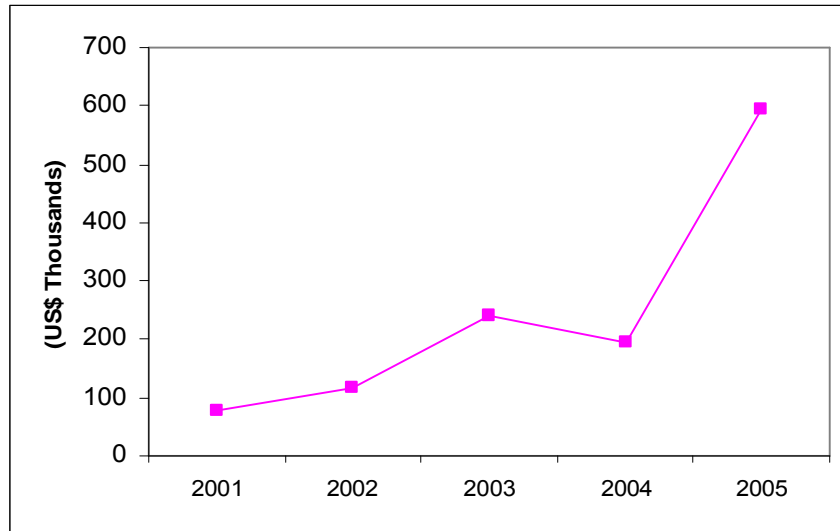
The current sectoral structure imposes an expected parallel increase in the share of investment-based assistance, where energy generation and transport and storage sectors, which contributed to the largest shares in the 2005 disbursements, are classified as intensive capital sectors. This aligns with the governmental priority and need to increase the investment share to the total ODA, especially for improving infrastructural sectors. Accordingly, the sectors that are expected to be ranked as top recipient sectors in the upcoming years will be most probably capital intensive based. Technological and information technology-based assistance is also more attractive to more capital allocations and investments so as to harmonize with the policies adopted by the MIC in this regard.

For a closer look at ODA directions and trends, table (1.1) provides additional detailed figures on the distribution of disbursements in terms of economic sectors over the last five years. The contributions of development partners directed to these top economic sectors are ranked according to 2005.

Table (1.1)
Annual Disbursements of the Top Sectors, (thousand USD)

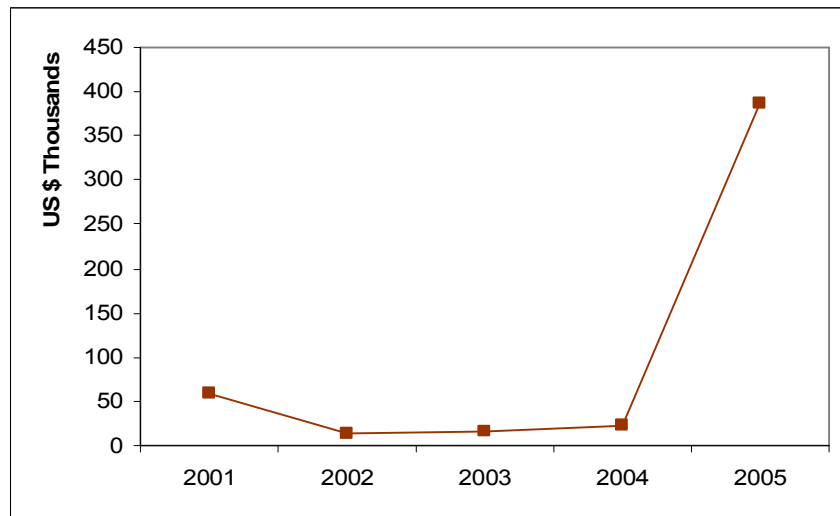
| Sector | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Energy generation and supply | 78,172 | 115,352 | 241,783 | 196,023 | 595,654 |
| Transport and storage | 59,469 | 14,404 | 14,942 | 23,102 | 386,804 |
| Water supply and sanitation | 170,929 | 155,606 | 157,569 | 164,962 | 217,238 |
| Trade | 137,400 | 138,144 | 139,489 | 82,008 | 189,190 |
| Agriculture | 208,014 | 286,404 | 185,495 | 165,556 | 163,667 |
| Industry | 149,229 | 232,455 | 281,707 | 684,261 | 97,966 |

Figure (1.5) Progress of Energy Generation Disbursements



Figures (1.5) and (1.6) show the main recipient sectors in 2005 and illustrate the five-year trends of the top two growing sectors acquiring the largest shares of 2005 total ODA disbursements, both the energy generation & supply and transport & storage. On the other hand, the industrial sector has severely dropped in 2005. Developments in energy generation and transport activities have great indirect impacts on the development and nourishment of nearly almost all other economic sectors. This, in turn, has a positive significant effect on the growth of the Egyptian economy as a whole.

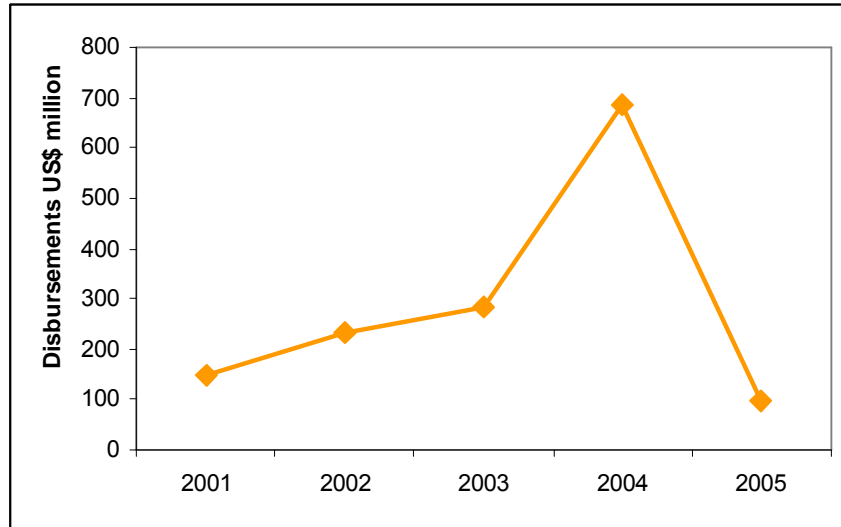
Figure (1.6) Progress of Transport and Storage Disbursements



The enhancement of these sectors improves the Country's position, as it raises the economy's capacity, which in turn, increases production, exports and trade transactions. This adds to the economy's attractiveness to foreign investment, particularly towards export-oriented FDI, and enables more internal trade between different parts and governorates of the Country.

Finally, the incline that took place in the two aforementioned sectors is again contributed to by the EIB, which considers investing in infrastructural projects as one of its main priorities of development in developing countries. Further details on the EIB policies are illustrated in the following sections.

Figure (1.7) Progress of Industry Disbursements



The sector ranked third, the industrial sector, followed an upward trend reaching its highest peak in 2004, followed by a significant drop in 2005 disbursements. This sector remains to be one of the crucial sectors for both the Egyptian Government and development partners. Thus, attention given by them both to this important sector has not declined as the Egyptian Program for Industrial Renovation is currently underway with great momentum.

The following subsections provide some insights on the objectives, activity trends, and actual contributions of the most important ODA development partners during the last five years.

1.3.1 European Investment Bank²

The task of the EIB, the financing institution of the European Union (EU), is to contribute towards the integration, balanced development and economic and social cohesion of the Member States.

It provides the market with substantial volumes of funds with most favorable terms, directed towards financing capital projects according to the objectives of the EU. The EIB offers various financing facilities to support projects, depending on eligibility and project category. More specifically, the EIB gives special attention to financing the following areas:

² Home page of the EIB website at <http://www.eib.org>

- Support for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)
- Innovation 2010 Initiative (i2i)
- Environment
- Trans-European Networks (TENs)
- Human Capital
- Joint Assistance to Support Projects in European Regions (JASPERS)
- Risk Sharing Finance Facility

The EIB supports Egypt and other Mediterranean countries by giving priority to financing private sector ventures, whether via local initiatives or as FDI.

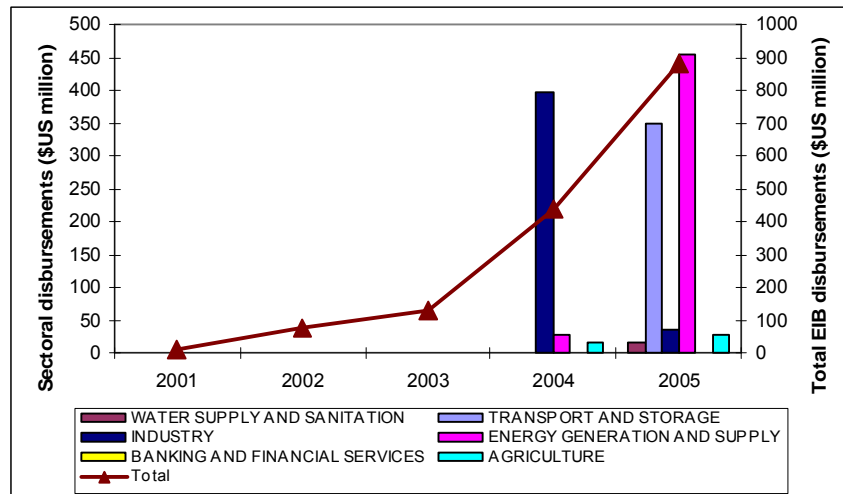
In order to create an enabling environment for the development of private enterprises in Egypt, the EIB also supports the following:

- infrastructure projects;
- investment in human capital; and
- schemes specifically targeting environmental protection.

The operations of the Bank primarily involve three types of products:

- loans;
- investment capital (equity and quasi-equity); and
- grant aids for technical assistance.

Figure (1.8) EIB Disbursements Progress and its Main Sectors, 2001-2005



Note: the sectoral allocations for the years 2001-2003 were neglected in the figure

According to figure (1.8), the contribution of the EIB disbursements has been increasing continuously since 2001, with a high peak of almost 1 billion USD witnessed in 2005. As for its sectoral allocations, the EIB's patterns have completely changed during the period from 2001 to 2005. However, only 2004 and 2005 sectoral allocations are depicted in the figure, showing that most of the 2004 disbursements were mainly allocated to the

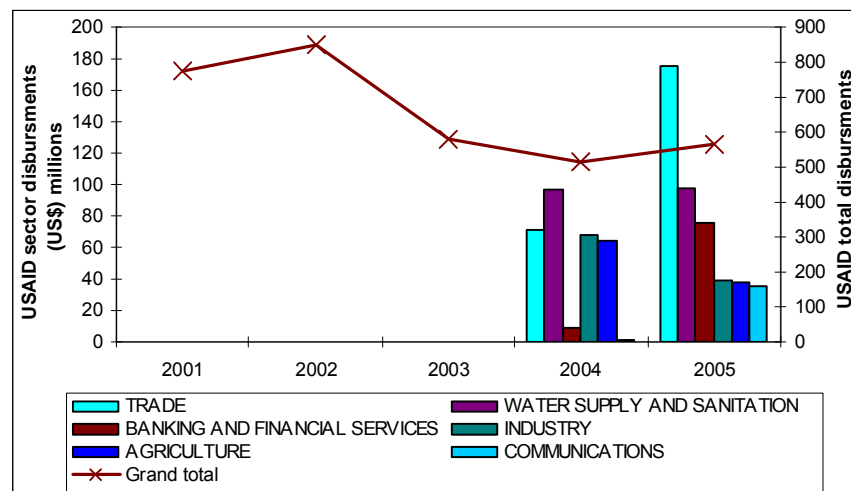
industrial sector. This has changed to provide more support to the sectors of energy generation and transport in 2005 with almost equal shares.

1.3.2 USAID in Egypt

According to the USAID/Egypt 2000-2009 Strategy, the overall goal stated for cooperation is “Globally Competitive Economy Benefiting Egyptians Equitably.” The GOE and US Government agree that growth and job opportunities can not be pursued in Egypt without attention to social development, environmental sustainability, and poverty alleviation. Equitable job creation requires a literate and healthy workforce, and private sector led investment requires high quality services. These are best achieved by participatory and transparent governance. Therefore, helping Egypt to implement sustainable development programs for its human and natural resource bases, remains one of the USAID agenda's main objectives.

USAID remained to be one of Egypt's most important partners for assistance over the last three decades. Starting from the year 2002, USAID followed a phasing-out agreement with the Egyptian Government. The overall USAID program funding level is projected to decline by 40 million USD annually over the period of time stated in the Strategy until it reaches a fixed level of 407.5 million USD in FY 2009³.

Figure (1.9) USAID Disbursements Progress and its Main Sectors, 2001-2005



Note: the sectoral allocations for the years 2001-2003 were neglected in the figure

According to figure (1.9), the overall trend of USAID contributions shows a negative slope in terms of disbursements since 2002. A slight rise took place in 2004 and remained stable in 2005. The pattern of sectoral allocation distribution has been driven by more focus to the sectors of trade, water supply & sanitation, and banking & financial services in 2005 in comparison to the sectoral allocation pattern of 2004. This shift is in compliance with the USAID’s newly adopted directions for Egypt’s development, especially socio-economic aspects such as employment, trade and economic growth.

³ USAID website <http://www.usaid-egypt.org>

1.3.3 The European Commission⁴

The EC Delegation to Egypt has officially opened in 1978. The Delegation deals with the broad political and economic agenda between the EU and Egypt, and will in particular, play a role in the implementation and monitoring of the Association Agreement (AA) signed between both parties. The EC Delegation not only interacts with governmental ministries but also cooperates with civil society and non-governmental organizations (NGO's) and reports to Head Quarters on developments in Egypt. It also gives special focus to the management of the projects under the different development cooperation programs concerning Egypt, in particular MEDA I and II⁵. The new EU Member States have agreed to raise their ODA annually by 0.17% until the year 2010, then by 0.33% until the year 2015.

The EC new policy states the following future guidelines to effectively manage the utilization of resources:

- 1) Poverty should remain one of the criteria for the allocation of EU aid.
- 2) Trade is an important tool to fight poverty.
- 3) ODA should not be used to resolve migration issues.
- 4) The Commission should move beyond harmonization and coordination, and it should be equipped to do so.
- 5) Synergies with EIB should be increased.
- 6) There is a need to make aid flows more predictable.

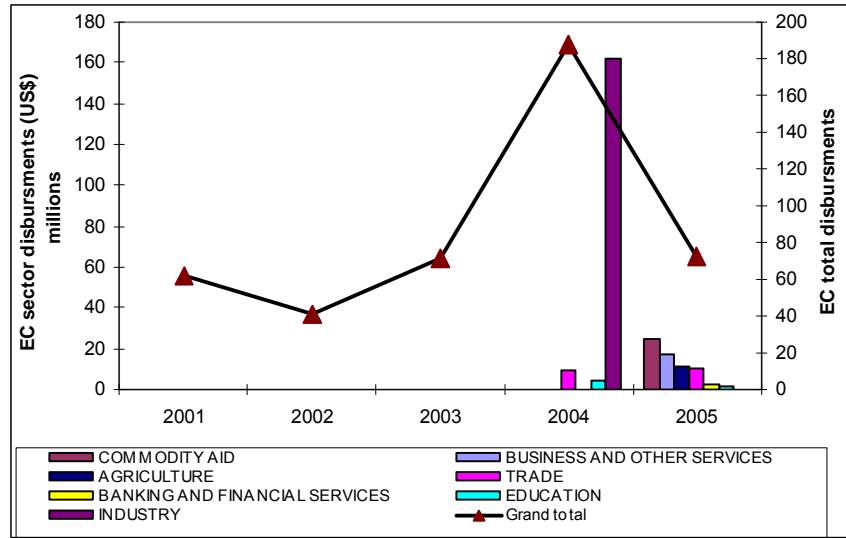
The trend followed by the EC in contributing to the cooperation programs in Egypt has sharply inclined to reach an unexpected peak in the year 2004. This momentum retreated in 2005 to the average pattern followed during 2001 to 2005. The structure of sectoral allocations has changed dramatically in 2005 in comparison to 2004, as the EC assistance had been entirely targeting supporting the industry sector in 2004. This pattern was retained to a more diversified structure in 2005, investing in other sectors such as business services, trade and agriculture sectors, as illustrated in figure (1.10) below. The previously mentioned policy priorities of the EC have been clearly reflected in terms of the 2005 disbursements.

⁴ Proposal for a joint declaration by the Council, the European Parliament and the Commission on the European Union Development Policy, 2005.

http://ec.europa.eu/development/body/development_policy_statement/index_en.htm

⁵ <http://www.eu-delegation.org.eg/>

Figure (1.10) EC Disbursement Progress and its Main Sectors, 2001-2005



Note: the sectoral allocations for the years 2001-2003 were neglected in the figure

1.3.4 German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ) and KFW Policies

The Egyptian-German cooperation, through GTZ and KFW, regard economic reform, development of the market economy, and the improvement of employment and income opportunities for Egypt's poor population as major challenges for the Country's development.

At the same time, environmental and resource conservation in Egypt must be given special priority due to geographical climatic conditions and the high population growth rate. The effective and environmentally sound use of natural resources and the reduction of pollution in air, water and soil are all prerequisites for the socio-economic development of the Country. Therefore, there is a need for advisory services on regional and local levels for improving conditions for private investors.

Egypt's entire requirement of water is almost fully satisfied by water from the Nile. However, the realization that the fields of agriculture and industry as well as the population are increasingly competing for scarce water resources, has driven the Egyptian-German cooperation to support reforms in the Egyptian water sector. It was concluded that greater efficiency can be achieved through decentralization, the establishment of regional integrated water basin management, the delegation of functions and authority to water users' organizations, and the application of cost recovery mechanisms from water users. At the same time, ministerial regulatory and monitoring functions should be enhanced and advisory services should be upgraded. To avoid water use conflicts, the objective is to optimize management, distribution and the use of water resources.

KfW Policies in Egypt⁶

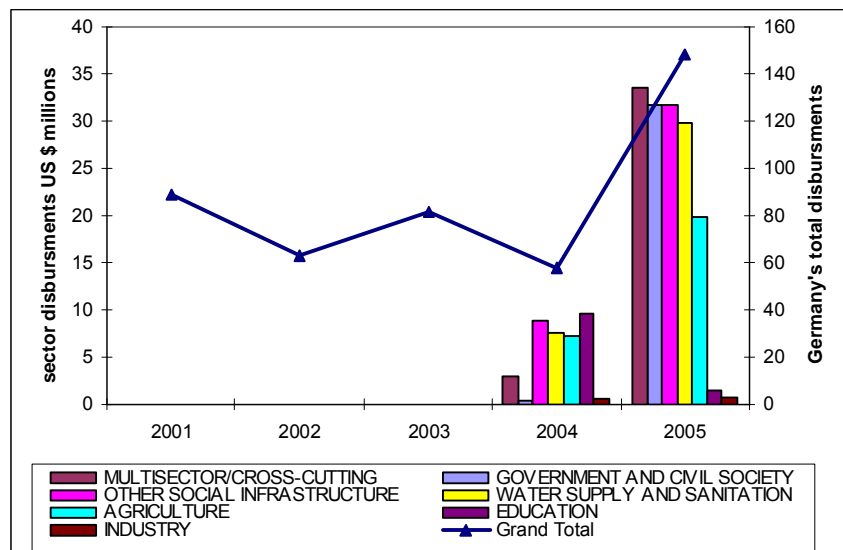
Financial Cooperation (FC) between Egypt and KfW Entwicklungsbank (KfW Development Bank) has a long standing tradition. Being one of the most important partner countries of KfW, Egypt has been granted approximately 3.58 billion EUR since the early 1960s. The first projects were financed in Egypt in 1962 and one of its first overseas offices was opened in Egypt in 1998. Project funds are provided by KfW in the form of preferential loans or grants and most of the FC projects are carried out in close cooperation with German Technical Cooperation, implemented by the GTZ, as well as with other donors.

The Current Priorities of German FC with Egypt are

- Use and management of water resources
- Environmental protection
- Development of the social market economy and economic reforms

Since the mid-1990s, primary education has been a priority of the Egyptian Government. Hence, it receives aid from international donors in its endeavors to build substance and expand of the capacities of primary schools.

Figure (1.11) KfW and GTZ Disbursement Progress and its Main Sectors, 2001-2005



Note: the sectoral allocations for the years 2001-2003 were neglected in the figure

⁶ www.kfw-entwicklungsbank.de

The GTZ and KFW disbursements, combined together, have contributed to the development process in Egypt with a fluctuating rate during the period between 2001 and 2004 within the range of 60 to 90 million USD, followed by a huge leap in 2005, reaching more than 140 million USD.

Figure (1.11) shows that Germany’s involvement continues to follow a stable trend throughout the years understudy, regardless of the slight annual fluctuations. The pattern of sectoral allocation disbursements is evenly distributed over multisectors in 2005, such as government and civil society, social infrastructure and water & sanitation sectors, with relatively negligible attention to the sectors of industry and education. The overall contributions of Germany are highly in conformity with the relevant agenda, especially when it comes to supporting investment-based sectors and considering the needs and priorities of the GoE.

1.4 Geographical Allocation of ODA

Part of the development acceleration mechanism adopted by the GoE's current agenda, is the geographical balance of investment allocations according to geographical requirements. Developing frontier and Upper Egypt governorates has been considered as a top priority on this agenda. The MIC and development partners have jointly adopted a clear policy that is in line with this strategy. Table (1.2) illustrates the pattern of disbursement allocations to main geographical areas. The figures illustrated in the table reveal the absence of favoritism to any particular region, whereas the only exception is that of allocations channeled to the central government⁷. The contributions allocated to geographical locations have declined to the favor of more centralization. This structure is expected to be altered, as the pledged commitments are expected to locate more resources to most of the Egyptian regions.

Table (1.2)
Annual Disbursements in terms of Geographical Location, (thousand USD)

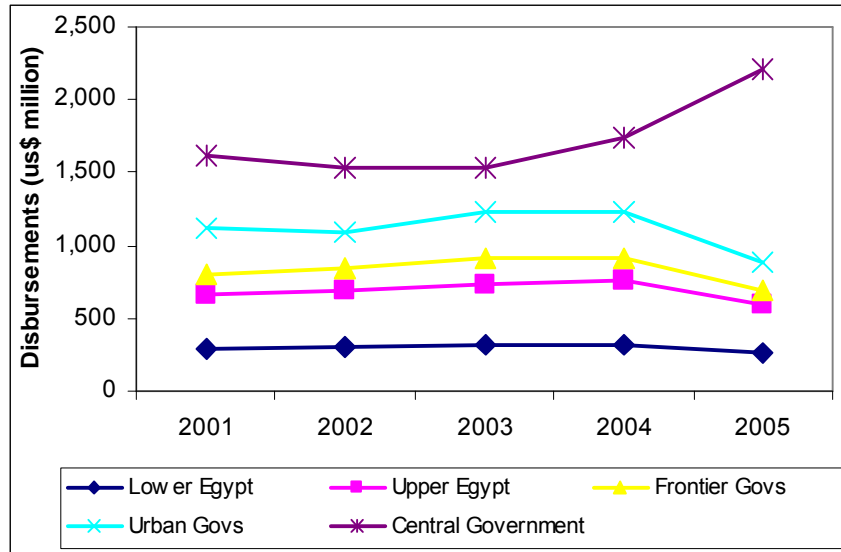
| Geographical Location | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| Lower Egypt | 289,260 | 299,337 | 320,526 | 313,258 | 260,168 |
| Upper Egypt | 374,722 | 384,921 | 406,066 | 449,289 | 328,932 |
| Frontier Govs | 130,892 | 157,969 | 188,468 | 147,426 | 102,591 |
| Urban Govs | 320,343 | 254,737 | 307,448 | 319,512 | 192,509 |
| Central Government | 503,934 | 436,353 | 312,671 | 504,429 | 1,330,998 |

Regardless of the intention to accelerate development all over Egypt, specifically Upper Egypt and frontier governorates; centralization is still persisting as illustrated in figure (1.12). The disbursements in absolute figures are mainly allocated and directed to the central government, which received approximately 60% of the 2005 disbursements, after

⁷ See “definition of terms”

the continuous rising trend since 2003. Although central government agencies redistribute such resources indirectly to other governorates in the form of impact waves⁸; the current pattern reflects more centralization and an inflated role of governmental agencies in the development process. This role does not comply with the government's policy in giving the lead to the private sector in development and growth processes, improving the development standards in Egypt and minimizing the government's interference.

Figure (1.12) Total ODA in terms of Geographical Location



As previously described, the disbursements directed to Egyptian regions have collectively declined in relatively similar rates between 2004 and 2005, as shown in figure (1.12). Most importantly, this decline includes both Upper Egypt and frontier governorates, which are among the Government's national priorities and which are in need of increased development emphasis by both the Government and development partners.

Table (1.3) emphasizes that Upper Egypt and frontier governorates, as compared to other regions, remain to suffer from developmental gaps, as they have the lowest levels of the different development indicators as displayed in the table. The Government and development agencies are thus aspired to implement more developmental projects in these specific regions so as to contribute to their development.

⁸ See definition of terms, page 51.

Table (1.3) Regional Human Development Indicators and ODA Allocations in Egypt⁹

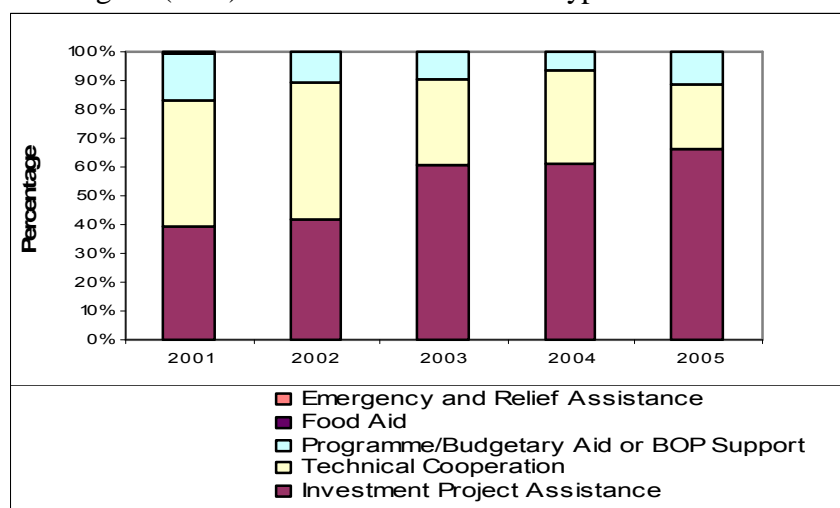
| Indicator | Urban Govs | Lower Egypt | Upper Egypt | Frontier Govs |
|------------------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| Education index (2004) | 0.801 | 0.680 | 0.620 | 0.665 |
| GDP index (2004) | 0.722 | 0.607 | 0.605 | ..* |
| Human development index (2004) | 0.766 | 0.685 | 0.657 | 0.689 |
| Life expectancy index | 0.777 | 0.768 | 0.747 | 0.761 |
| ODA disbursements % weight in 2004 | 29% | 18% | 26% | 9% |
| ODA disbursements % weight in 2005 | 9% | 12% | 15% | 5% |

Source: Egypt Human Development Report, UNDP, 2005

1.5 ODA in terms of Type and Terms of Assistance

One of the Government's current top priorities is attracting more investments based funds to the Egyptian economy. This is of vital importance since the gap between planned investments and actual national and domestic savings is widening. Total Egyptian investments in 2005 reached 116 billion USD, while available national savings only reached 100 billion USD¹⁰. Accordingly, investment-based projects are of relatively greater importance than other types of assistance. This section sheds light on the contributions of development partners in terms of type, as well as in terms of assistance and progress, in addition to the extent to which these participations meet national priorities and requirements.

Figure (1.13) Total ODA in terms of Type of Assistance



⁹ Egypt Human Development Report, UNDP, 2005

* unavailable

¹⁰ Monthly Statistical Bulletin, Ministry of Industry and Foreign Trade, 2005

Figure (1.13) illustrates the change in structure in the type of assistance from 2001 to 2005. Two thirds of assistance is delivered in the form of investment-based projects in 2005. The investment component has increased, starting from 36% of total assistance in 2001 to reach 65% in 2005. On the other hand, total ODA disbursements directed to the technical cooperation assistance component has decreased from 43% in 2001 to 22% in 2005.

This change in composition is in conformity with the national policy, which aspires to consider the role of investment-based assistance as a priority, especially with the scarcity of investment resources.

All other types of assistance in 2005 remain marginal in comparison to investment and technical cooperation, as only 11% is directed to program/budgetary aid or balance of payments support and 0.2% is directed to food aid.

When assessing the terms of which development assistance is delivered, it is also important on the other hand to display the current status of Egypt's external debt. Table (1.4) illustrates the progress of Egypt's external debt from 2001 to 2005. The debt macro-indicators used for this purpose reveal that the status of the Egyptian debt burden has been generally stable with only slight improvements. The total external debt and debt service ratio have both witnessed stable and improved trends since 2001. The average paid interest has inclined since 2001 but has declined in ratio to total exports, which reflects an improvement in international trade balance. On the other hand, the percentage of external debt to total GDP, has decreased reaching 27.6% in 2005 as compared to 34% in 2001, indicating an increase in GDP while the debt level remained stable. Parallel to this, the ratio of debt to exports of goods and services has also declined throughout the years understudy, again emphasizing on the improved performance of Egyptian exports. Despite this slight improvement, the share of total concessional debt to total debt has declined, reaching its lowest levels in 2005 (59% since 2001), reflecting a change in the structure of loans to the favor of more high-interest loans.

Table (1.4)
Egypt's Debt Performance Indicators, 2001-2005

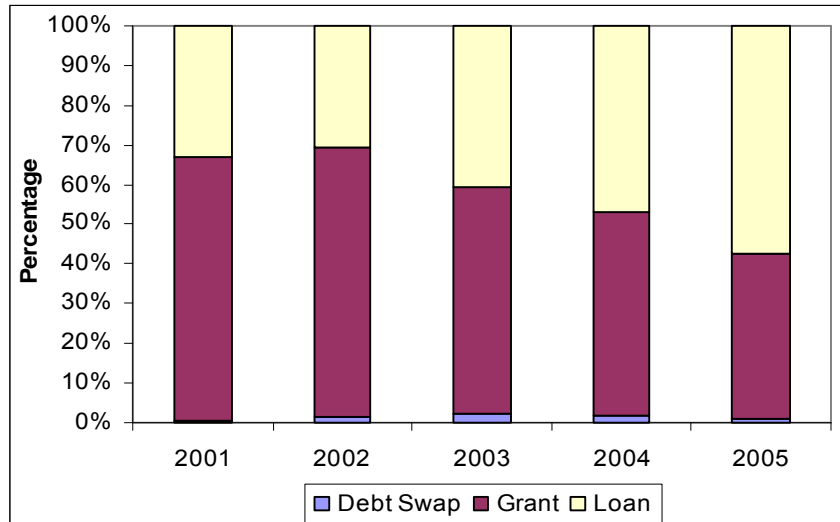
| Indicator | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| Average interest, official (%) | 0.75 | 2.2 | 2.65 | 1.73 | 2.79 |
| Concessional debt/Total debt (%) | 68.5 | 70.58 | 71.85 | 74.64 | 59.14 |
| Interest /Exports of goods and services (%) | 4.1 | 4.12 | 3.32 | 2.48 | 2.31 |
| Multilateral debt/Total debt (%) | 12.6 | 12.92 | 13.11 | 13.21 | 11.3 |
| Total debt/Exports of goods and services (%) | 143.46 | 149.79 | 132.98 | 99.55 | 91.81 |
| External debt (bn USD)* | 28.7 | 29.4 | 29.9 | 28.9 | 28.9 |
| External debt (% of GDP) * | 34 | 42.5 | 38.1 | 31.3 | 27.6 |
| Debt service ratio * | 9.7 | 10.1 | 9.2 | 7.9 | 7.3 |

Source: Global Development Finance, WB. (www.worldbank.org)

* Ministry of Trade and Industry, Egypt, Monthly Economic Digest and Central Bank of Egypt, Monthly Statistical Bulletin, November 2006

Therefore, terms of assistance delivered to Egypt are vital in terms of their relative contribution to increasing external debt burden. In this regard, figure (1.14) illustrates the change in the grant to loan ratio during the years under study. This ratio has followed gradual change in terms of disbursements since 2001 to the favor of more loans. This increase was not a result of new openings of loan-based projects. On the contrary, the number of projects dropped from 114 projects in 2004 to 68 projects in 2005. Loan-based project disbursements increased by 59% from 2004 to 2005, accompanied by an inadequate increase in grant-based projects of only 2.9% from 2004 to 2005. The notable rise in the loans component in 2005 is mainly attributed to the increased disbursements of the EIB during the same year. On the other hand, main development partners providing grant based assistance have reduced their shares. The net result of these changes, was a greater share of loans in comparison to grants.

Figure (1.14) Total ODA in terms of Assistance

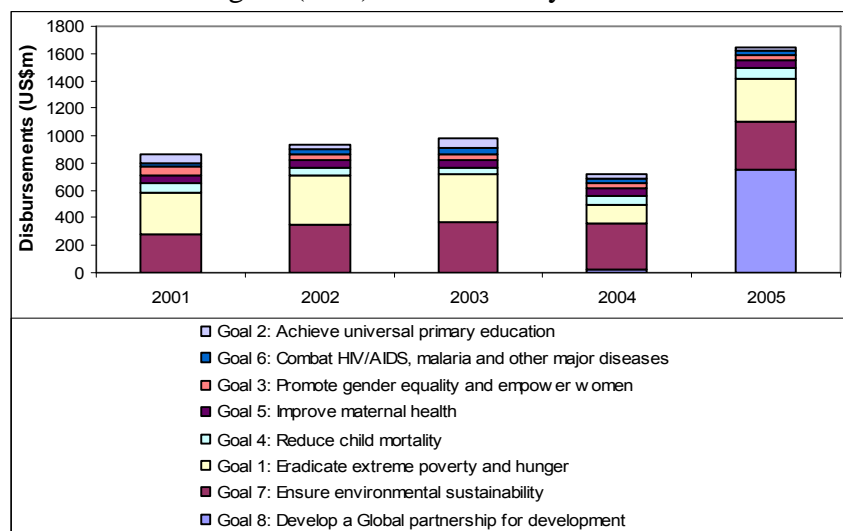


The debt swap program is a relatively new policy instrument initiated by the MIC in 2001. This program is responsible for reducing the external debt burden by exchanging it with development projects. This form of assistance has been growing steadily throughout the period under study. Most of the debt swap agreements were initiated and accelerated by the Italian Government, constituting for approximately 95 % of total debt swap disbursements in 2005, but representing only less than 1% of total 2005 ODA disbursements.

1.6 ODA and Meeting MDGs

The MDG's represent the world's most supported development framework with quantified and time-bound targets. The principal route to accelerate Egypt's progress and to improve its ranking on the human development scale, is to observe and exceed the targets of the MDGs for 2015¹¹. In this regard, the participation of development partners in achieving the MDGs - since they claim intense involvement in this field of development- should be tracked, monitored and assessed. This section focuses on this attempt, shedding light on the development partners' contributions and disbursements directed to finance the achievement of the eight goals extrapolated from the database.

Figure (1.15) Total ODA by MDGs



Total disbursements targeting MDGs have more than doubled in one year from 2004 to 2005, reaching 1.6 Billion USD. This increased support- if continues- could jointly, with the GoE, accelerate meeting the set goals by 2015. This will eventually reflect the growing solid partnership between the GoE and development agencies in achieving the MDG's. Figure (1.15) demonstrates the structure and evolution of ODA disbursements in terms of the eight goals over the last five years.

Most of the MDGs targeted disbursements in 2005 were directed to goal 8, i.e. global partnership, which received 46% of total 2005 MDG disbursements, followed by goal 7, i.e. environmental sustainability, receiving 21%, then goal 1, i.e. eradicating extreme poverty, receiving 19%. It was not expected that the percentage of disbursements allocated to the goal of global partnership would be that high, noting that the sectors targeted in achieving this goal were mainly SME development, supporting international trade, export promotion and energy generation.

¹¹ Egypt Human Development Report, UNDP, 2005

1.6.1 Top Development Partners Contributing to MDGs

Both significant and insignificant development partners contributing to the increase in MDG disbursements from 2004 to 2005 are illustrated in figure (1.16). The EIB has, again, been the main contributor to this increase, contributing to 84% of net increase in MDGs disbursements, specifically global partnership. The development partners that witnessed a withdrawal from financing MDGs were mainly the African Development Bank (ADB) by -6% and Abu Dhabi Fund by -4%.

Figure (1.16) Contributions to Net Increase in MDGs

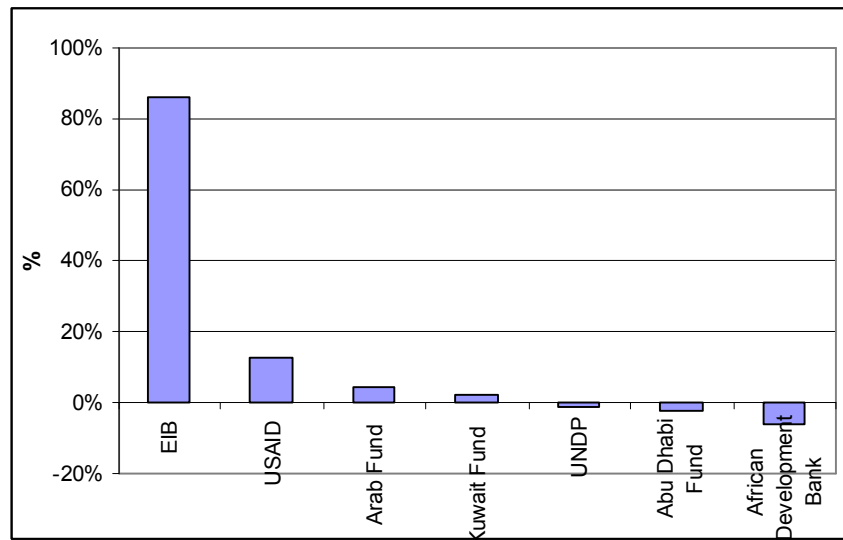


Table (1.5) presents the current status of meeting MDG indicators (set by the UN), the relative weight of disbursements directed to each of these goals in 2004 and 2005 and the growth rate of disbursements throughout the period under study. Meeting goal 1, as measured by the UN indicators, show relative progress with pending indicators still to be met, opposed to the stable pace of disbursements directed to goal 1 since 2001. As for goals 2, 4 and 5, according to the UN's monitoring indicators, they are anticipated to be met while total disbursements targeting these goals have been steadily inclining since 2001. Goal 7 has been one of the main recipient goal by development partners, receiving a share of approximately 50% with stable assistance throughout 2001-2004.

An overall significant change in the structure of MDG targeted disbursements has taken place in 2005, with more resources allocated to meeting goal 8 which received in turn around 47% of the MDG disbursements in 2005, while the other goals have either remained unchanged or decreased.

Table (1.5)
MDG Monitoring Indicators

| MDGs/ Indicators set for Monitoring | MDG Indicators Status (2004) | Growth Rate (2001 to 2005) |
|---|--|----------------------------|
| Goal 1 5 indicators are set for MDG tracking | 3 indicators are on the right track | 3% |
| Goal 2 3 indicators are set for MDG tracking | All indicators are on the right track | 91% |
| Goal 3 8 indicators are set for MDG tracking | 4 of the set indicators are far behind track 2 are close to meeting pre-set targets | -46% |
| Goal 4 3 indicators are set for MDG tracking | All indicators are on the right track | 23% |
| Goal 5 2 indicators are set for MDG tracking | All indicators are on the right track | -2% |
| Goal 6 7 indicators are set for MDG tracking | Only 1 indicator is met, while the rest are unavailable data | 12% |
| Goal 7 11 indicators are set for MDG tracking | 1 indicator met 8 indicators are unavailable | 23% |
| Goal 8** 3 indicators are set for MDG tracking | Most of the indicators set by the WB have improved | 187,697%* |

Source: Egypt Human Development Report, UNDP, 2005

* growth rate calculated from 2003 to 2005.

**Source: MDG, WB, 2004¹².

¹²http://ddpext.worldbank.org/ext/ddpreports/ViewSharedReport?REPORT_ID=1336&REQUEST_TYPE=VIEWADVANCED

Chapter 2

ODA Adherence to National Priorities

2.1 Introduction

This Chapter comes as an extension to chapter one, investigating the extent and contribution of ODA in aligning to the national goals and priorities. The current presidential national program policies and goals are set as benchmarks for current and future assessments and evaluations of development partners' involvement. Against these benchmarks the overall performance of the execution authorities has to be evaluated. Development partners, through financial facilities and assistance they provide, are playing an important role in this context that should be appraised.

The current Egyptian Government headed by the Prime Minister H.E. Dr. Ahmed Nazif and led by experts and technocrats, are in continuous process of recommending and implementing structural political and economic reforms in light of this program with a view to realizing its objectives. This has its positive impact on the Egyptian economy on both the short and medium terms. One standard approach to measure the significance of this impact on overall economy is to track the changes in certain selected major macro economic indicators over a period of time. This will be briefly illustrated in the following section.

The National Presidential Program¹³ comprises the implementation of seven major sub-programs which are believed to boost the economy, improve the standards of living, enhance capabilities and build capacities in the Egyptian economy. The top two priorities among the seven programs, are employment and investment due to their strong relevance to development and social security. This report focuses on these two sub-programs as a start and the remaining sub-programs will be tackled in following reports. Sections 2.3 and 2.4 will depict these two sub-programs with respect to the relevant participation of development partners.

2.2 Egyptian Economy in a Nutshell

This section of the report gives an insight into the Egyptian economy in terms of macro economic progress with reference to the two selected macro economic topics, namely employment and investment. Table (2.1) provides a profile of the Egyptian economy over the last 6 years presenting the trends of selected macro economic indicators. In general, the economy's development has witnessed significant improvement over this period, realizing the highest rates starting FY 2003/04. Total GDP in market prices has inclined by a growth rate of 14% from 2004 to 2005. However, inflation has nearly doubled resulting in a lower level of growth in real GDP at the rate of 6%. The deflating impact of inflation has also its extended effects on other monetary flows such as FDI, which has increased in absolute terms by 56% from 2005/06 to 2004/05. On the other hand, the

¹³ As stated and adopted by the National Democratic Party before the presidential election in 2004

unemployment rate- in spite of the remarkable increase of the GDP and FDI- only showed a slight improvement of 0.4% throughout the past two years.

It is not sufficient to give a brief on the macroeconomic progress level, but it is also essential to display the impact of this improvement that took place on other socio-economic and living standard indicators. GDP per capita has been continuously inclining since 2000, realizing its greatest rise in 2004, showing a growth rate of 28% since the former date. On the other hand, the percentage of poor clusters (under poverty line) has remained stable, representing around one fifth of the entire population¹⁴ since 2000¹⁵. This clearly shows that the improvement of the macro-economic indicators has not yet been reflected on human development indicators, particularly with regard to the percentages of the poor and the unemployed. Much space is thus left for the GoE and development partners for more developmental efforts and programs to be implemented.

Table (2.1)
Main Egyptian Macro Economic Indicators

| Economy | 2000/2001 | 2001/2002 | 2002/2003 | 2003/2004 | 2004/2005 | 2005/2006 |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Population (mill.)* | 64.7 | 66.0 | 67.3 | 68.6 | 70.0 | 71.3 |
| GDP at market price (LE billion) ** | 358.7 | 378.5 | 417.5 | 485.3 | 538.5 | 617.7 |
| Real GDP at market price (LE billion) | 320.2 | 378.9 | 391.0 | 407.0 | 425.2 | 454.3 |
| Average annual inflation | 2.4 | 2.4 | 7.1 | 9.5 | 11.7 | 4.18 |
| Direct investment in Egypt (net) | 509 | 428 | 701 | 407 | 3,902 | 6,111 |
| GDP per capita | 4,946 | 5,727 | 5,810 | 5,933 | 6,071 | 6,367 |
| Unemployment rate (%) | 9.2 | 9.0 | 9.9 | 10.0 | 10 | 9.6 |
| Share of private sector in GDP (%) | 70.7 | 65.4 | 64.9 | 62.2 | 62.3 | 62.9 |

Source: Monthly Bulletin, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Industry, 2006.

* Monthly Statistics Bulletin, Central Bank of Egypt.

**Starting 2001/02 GDP series uses 2001/02 as base period. Previous years are based on 1996/97 as the base period.

¹⁴ Egypt Human Development Report, 2005.

<http://www.undp.org.eg/publications/NHDR2005/EHDR%202005%20THE%20FINAL%20%20.pdf>

¹⁵ Egypt Human Development Report, 2003.

Upon reviewing the current national agenda, it becomes apparent that current developmental programs mainly focus on the implementation of certain pivotal issues. As previously discussed, they are anticipated to have short to medium term positive impacts on the Egyptian economy. The overall strategy which governs the efforts of the executive authorities includes the following broad programs¹⁶:

1. Employment program
2. Investment program
3. Improving incomes, living standards and accessible services
4. Initiating the huge boom of the Egyptian economy
5. Improving the legislative and political environment
6. Enhancing international relations closely related to the mandates of the MIC (elaborately analyzed in Chapter 1).

The following sections give special focus on employment and investment programs, the current interactions of development partners in assisting the GoE in implementing them, as well as an assessment of their participation levels, their compliance with the national agendas and their commitment to the economic development.

2.3 Unemployment Program

As previously illustrated in table (2.1), unemployment still persists in the Egyptian society. Since the launch of the national program in 2004; the government, in cooperation with the private sector, has committed itself to create 750,000 new job opportunities annually. Despite such ongoing efforts, the unemployment rate has only slightly decreased as previously mentioned. Unemployment has serious negative impacts since it can threaten the economic and social stability, wastes human capital and increases poverty. The GoE has thus adopted a special program for reducing the prevailing high unemployment rate. Strategies for fighting unemployment are articulated on many directions; one of them is encouraging the increased involvement of the private sector which has unfortunately declined from a 70% share in the GDP in 2000 to 62% in 2005 (see table 2.1). Increasing investments in high labor-intensive and employment generating sectors and enabling more potential for growth of the SME sector, are fields that would help in achieving the previously mentioned aim.

The national unemployment program- in cooperation with development partners- can be envisaged as a multi- facet program responsible for financing SMEs as well as large enterprises, with the expectancy to provide 750,000 job opportunities on an annual basis. The program gives more emphasis on the following cross-cutting themes:

- providing and channeling more finance to governorates of Upper Egypt,
- increasing women's access to finance,
- employment of youth and increasing rural employment.

¹⁶ www.ndp.org.eg

The program has prioritized the private sector development to be the engine accelerating the decline of unemployment rates; with special attention given to investing more in the human intense sectors of agriculture, construction and petroleum, known for generating higher employment opportunities. These programs were jointly financed by the GoE and development partners, therefore utilizing efficiently the development assistance in implementing high priority national programs.

The role played by development partners is diverse and could be classified into two forms of interventions; direct and indirect. Direct intervention is by means of directly channeling resources and financing the establishment of employment targeted projects (directly supporting the employment sector¹⁷). As for their indirect interventions, this comprises all activities supporting the sectors previously mentioned; namely agriculture, construction, SME's and energy supply. Detailed below is a detailed description of these two forms of intervention.

2.3.1 Direct Intervention

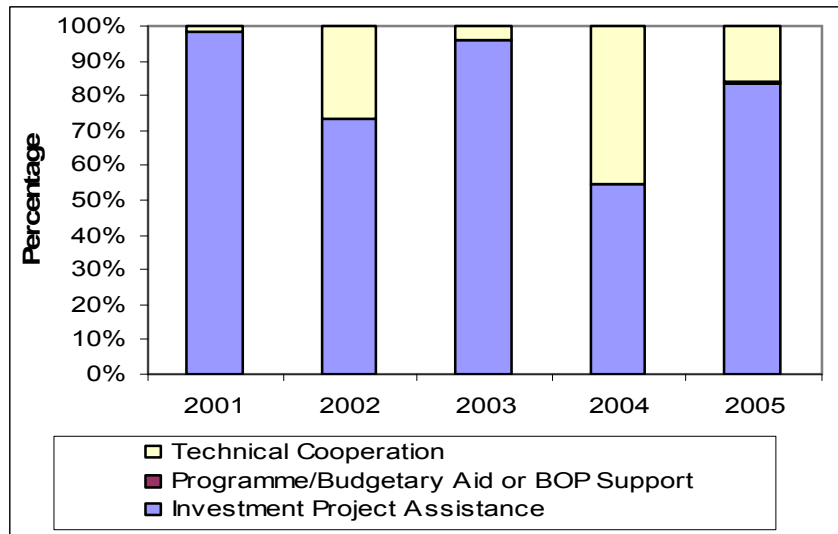
The contribution of development partners directly enhancing employment sector activities constitutes for only 1% of total disbursements in 2005¹⁸. Besides being a minor recipient sector of ODA, the rates of disbursed assistance have also declined throughout 2001 to 2005 by a rate of -52%. On the other hand, despite this continuous drop in disbursements, the total number of projects has nearly doubled from 22 projects in 2001 to 37 projects in 2005, emphasizing on the existence of a relatively low delivery rate of disbursements as compared to other economic sectors.

Most of the projects directly supporting the employment sector have delivered assistance in the form of investment-based assistance. Figure (2.1) shows that such type of projects represents approximately 85% of total disbursements of the employment sector in 2005. Technical assistance-based projects are the second priority type of assistance in the employment sector. Their contribution has made up around 25% of the total disbursements allocated in 2004 and has declined to reach a 15% in 2005. This definitely emphasizes the inclination to investment-based assistance in assisting the employment sector. Most investment-based projects were designed to support SMEs by providing micro-credit and finance mainly allocated through the Social Fund for Development (SFD).

¹⁷ OECD/DAC list of economic sector classification. See attached CD for more info on coverage of sectors.

¹⁸ Total disbursements amount to 2.2 billion USD. DECODE, MIC, 2005.

Figure (2.1) Employment Sector Disbursements in terms of Type of Assistance



2.3.1.1 Employment Sector and Top Geographical Locations

The impact of development assistance could be increased when highly diversified among governorates, and especially when directed to the least developed governorates. Figure (2.2) illustrates the regional distribution of the employment sector based disbursements. Upper Egypt appears to be the dominant recipient region over the years 2001-2005. On the other hand, Lower Egypt was reported to host the highest density of unemployment rates in 2004 (EHDR, 2005) in comparison to the other regions, which was provided with relatively lower volumes of assistance, illustrated in table (2.2). This calls for drawing more domestic and international attention to the latter region to accelerate the reduction of unemployment rates especially in the high density regions.

Figure (2.2) Disbursements on the Employment Sector in terms of Geographical Location

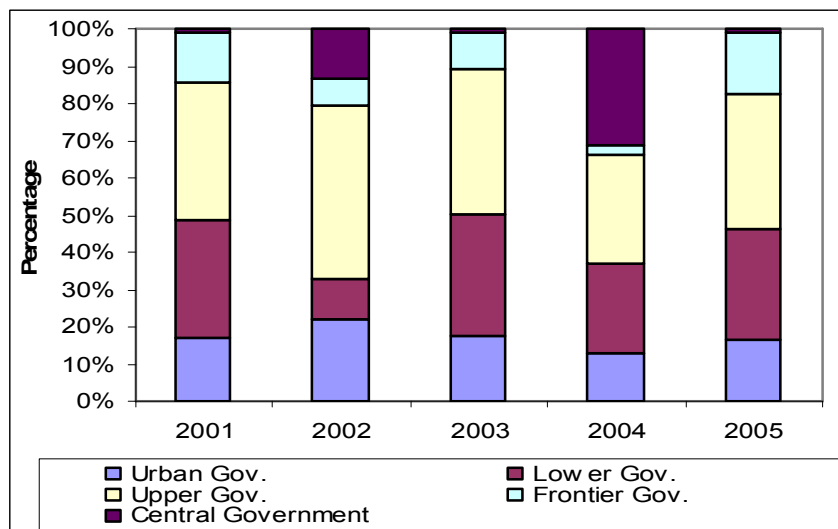


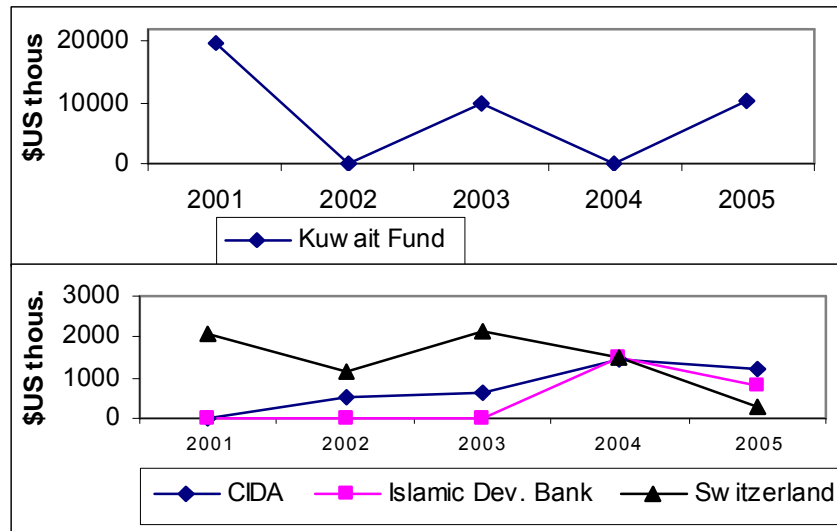
Table (2.2)
Total Unemployment in Egypt in terms of Region, 2004 (thousand)

| | Upper Egypt | Lower Egypt | Frontier Governorates | Urban Governorates |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Total unemployed | 697.2 | 1060.9 | 30.1 | 365.6 |

Source: Human Development Report, UNDP, 2005.

The key development partners supporting the employment sector are presented in Figure (2.3); the Kuwait Fund has been ranked as the top development partner delivering approximately 80% of total disbursements in the employment sector in 2005. The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) is considered a potential future development partner supporting the employment sector for following an inclining trend witnessed in a growth rate in disbursements of 125% since 2001, which is expected to increase. The emergence of the Kuwait Fund as a major contributor to this sector reflects that most of assistance delivered in financing employment projects takes the form of loans.

Figure (2.3) Disbursements to the Employment Sector by Development Partners



2.3.2 Indirect Intervention

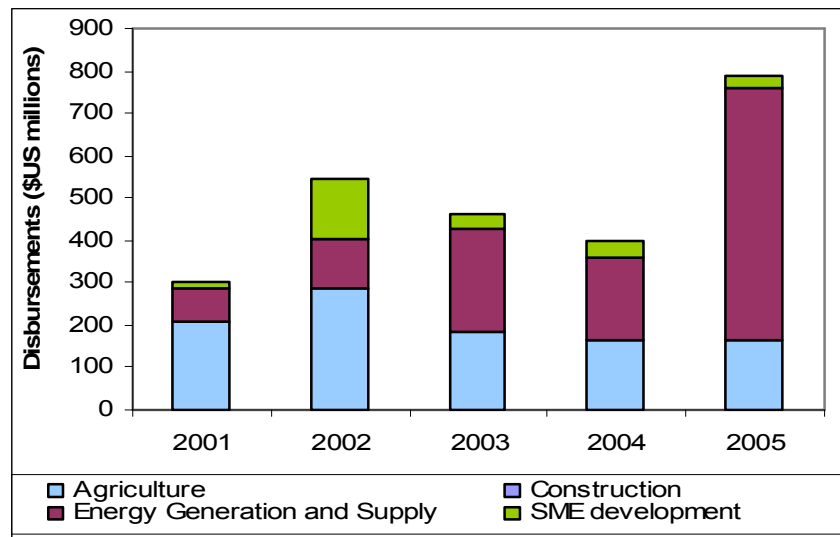
This sub-section discusses the indirect interventions of development partners in assisting the GoE in implementing its employment program and in alleviating unemployment rates. An illustration will be made on the development partners' collective investments in SME development, construction, agriculture and energy generation sectors, which stimulate the generation of employment opportunities as proposed by the GoE.

According to the Ministry of Economic Development (MED) statistics, the economic sectors that generated the highest employment rates were the agriculture, representing

28% of total official employment, the public government representing 25%, manufacturing industries representing 13% and wholesale and retail representing 9%¹⁹. Consequently, ODA targeting these sectors - by assisting in reforms and structural adjustments as well as upgrading capacities- provides additional indirect positive effects on relieving high employment rates, as well as yielding high positive returns on unemployment rates when investing and expanding the capabilities of these sectors.

These sectors have collectively received 789 million USD making around 35% of total disbursements in 2005. Annual disbursements and the structure by these sectors over the past five years are presented in figure (2.4). The year 2005 witnessed a rise in annual disbursements in comparison to 2001 (the base year), whereas the structures remained nearly unchanged in terms of sectoral proportions. Energy generation was given top priority in terms of received disbursements followed by the field of agriculture and SME development sectors.

Figure (2.4) Indirect Intervention in the Employment Sector by the Economic Sector



The SME development sector is described by several literature backgrounds and international practices as one of the engines that could enhance the standards of living of a large section of the Egyptian population (especially low income clusters), as well as reduce unemployment rates, generate income and act as a means for increasing participation in international trade (further details are given in Chapter 3). That is besides the fact that this sector is one of the main strategic sectors targeted by the GoE in the coming years and given national priority with a view to alleviating unemployment rates, generating income and hindering poverty.

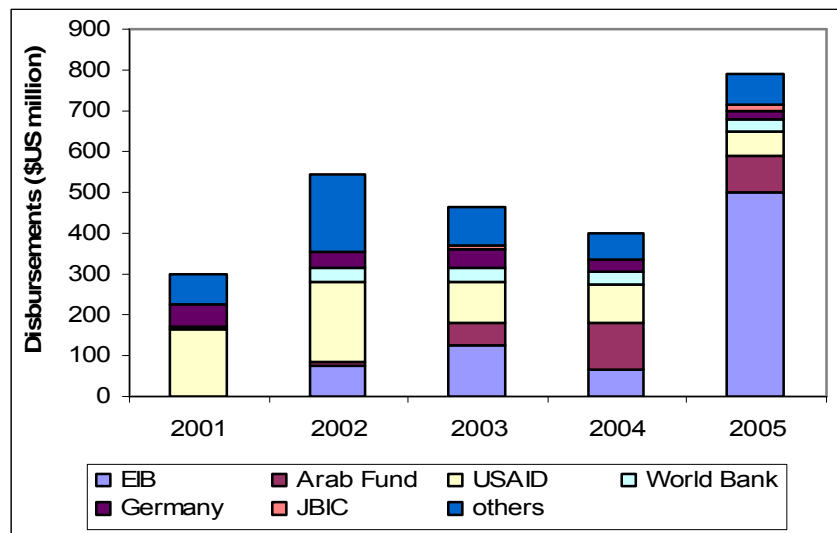
¹⁹ Ministry of Economic Development, <http://www.mop.gov.eg/english/slase1%20%202.htm>

According to the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) Establishment Census of 1996, the percentage of M/SMEs operating in the sectors of trade, services, manufacturing and construction constitute for 99.7% of the total establishments in Egypt. Whereas, the Economic Research Forum's (ERF) profile of SME's in Egypt has indicated that Lower Egypt is the center hub of the majority of SMEs in Egypt²⁰, therefore supporting this important sector is vital since it touches the lives of a large section of the Egyptian population and mostly all of the enterprises operating in Egypt.

2.3.2.1 Development Partners Indirectly Supporting the Employment Program

Figure (2.5) illustrates the key development partners indirectly supporting the employment generating sectors in Egypt. The EIB has been the leading partner providing almost 60% of employment assistance during 2005, specifically developing the energy generation sector. It has also been behind the huge ascent in disbursements assisting the sectors under consideration. The USAID has been continuously fading out its contributions since 2001 reaching 75 thousand USD, which only represents 7% of total disbursements.

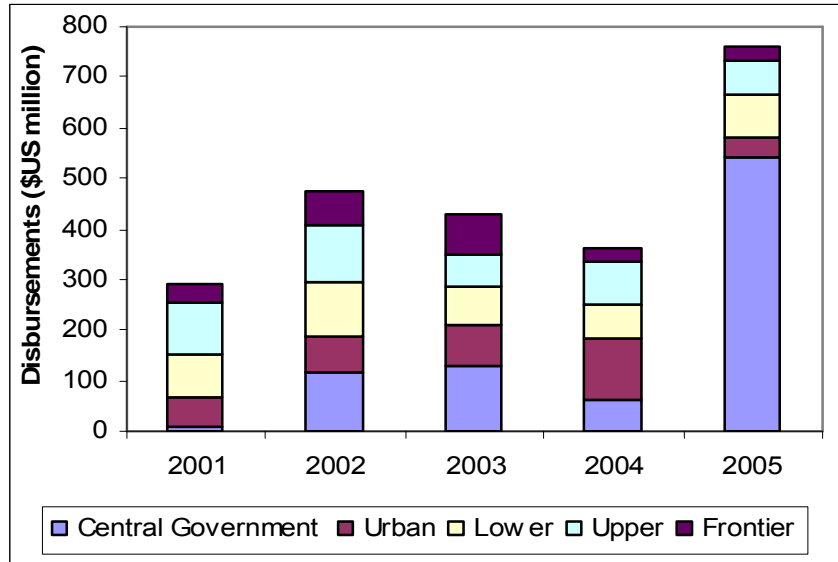
Figure (2.5) Indirect Employment Sector Intervention by Development Partners



20 "Profile of M/SMEs in Egypt" updated report, Ministry of Finance, 2005

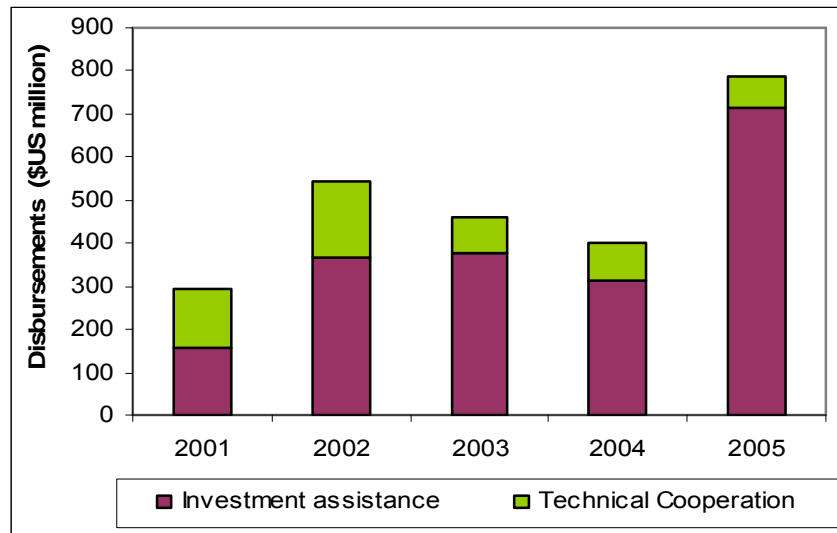
In terms of geographical distribution, assistance is mainly delivered via central government, which received 71% of total indirect employment disbursements in 2005 as shown in figure (2.6). Lower and Urban governorates received equal amounts of assistance and maintained a steady growth rate. Frontier governorates are still marginalized and maintain the least attention in this regard from development partners, i.e. only 3% in 2005.

Figure (2.6) Indirect Employment Sector Intervention in terms of Geographical Location



These sectors have collectively received the majority of assistance in the form of investment-based projects, i.e. 90% of total indirect employment assistance in 2005 as shown in figure (2.7). The focus on investment assistance is in line with the priorities of the Egyptian Government to attract more investment-based assistance for its extensive spillovers in the Economy.

Figure (2.7) Indirect Employment Sector Intervention in terms of Type of Assistance



2.4 Investment Program

Investment is essential to developing countries such as Egypt, where the existence of a permanent gap between actual domestic savings and those needed to finance essential development projects is considered a big dilemma. Attracting more FDI, in such case of continuous financial shortages, is considered one of the best ways to finance development in comparison to other financial tools such as loans, which is known for adding more financial and political burdens to the economy. The inflow of FDI imposes the transfer of other crucial elements for the development of any economy, such as the transfer of know-how, advanced technology and sophisticated management systems; all of which are priorities set by the MIC. The expansion of the investment base in any country helps increasing local productive capacities and enhancing local competitiveness, while exports oriented investment increases the trade balance surplus, enhances the skills of local employment and contributes to a higher GDP.

Boosting FDI inflows is highly correlated with the prevailing business climate, political stability and attractiveness of any economy. This section sheds light on the development of Egypt's business climate and FDI inflows, as well as the current and potential role played by development partners in improving this climate in close cooperation with the GoE.

2.4.1 Egypt's Efforts in Attracting more FDI

This part of the report provides further details on the current progress of FDI inflows to Egypt, the current investment climate status and the relevant efforts exerted by the GoE for improving it. To this end, Egypt is currently developing a bilateral and regional investment 'Model' to be adopted *vis a' vis* counterpart countries to ensure compliance with international investment laws and regulations on one hand, and to realize investment promotion and facilitation for investors on the other hand²¹. This is thought to have its positive influence and impacts on facilitating the inflow of more FDI to Egypt.

In assessing the current climate of investment in the Egyptian economy and its attractiveness, as reported in the Global Competitiveness Report (GCR) 2006, Egypt was ranked as the 63rd country. Egypt has marked remarkable progress according to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) index of FDI inward performance as it moved from the 104th to the 66th position out of 140 economies during the period 2003-2005²². However, although Egypt realized significant progress in terms of absolute inward FDI flows, the Country is still categorized by the UNCTAD as one of the countries realizing low FDI performance and low FDI potential. This indicates the presence of unutilized potential in attracting additional investment inflows, a matter which requires more efforts to be exerted by both the GoE and the international development community.

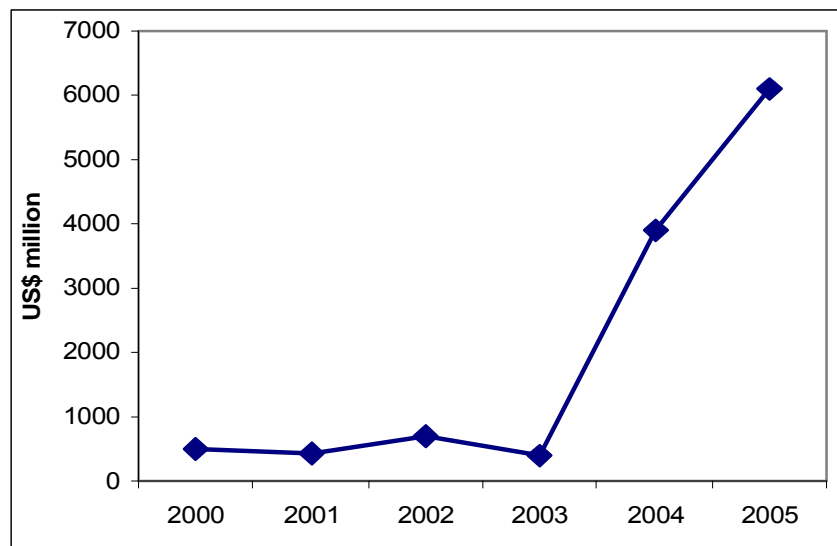
The inflow of FDI has shown a steady growth rate since the late 90's till 2003/2004 when it started to sharply increase to almost double in one year's time, recording a peak of 6.1 billion USD in 2005/2006. As shown in figure (2.8), this upward trend is expected to continue and FDI is expected to ascend in the coming few years according to the speculations of the Ministry of Investment when the government's agenda comes into effective action.

²¹ "Policy Framework for Investment", Ministry of Investment, OECD Global Forum on Investment II, 2006.

²² "FDI Inward Performance Index", UNCTAD, 2005.

It is a measure of the extent to which a host country receives inward FDI relative to its economic size. It is calculated as a ratio of the country's share in global FDI inflows to its share in global GDP.

Figure (2.8) Progress of FDI Inflows to Egypt



Source: Monthly Statistical Bulletin, Ministry of Industry and Foreign Trade, 2006.

It is also important to assess the progress of the Egyptian business climate which has its direct impacts as previously mentioned on the Egyptian economy's performance and attractiveness towards FDI and other forms of domestic investment. The International Financial Corporation (IFC) ranks world economies according to their attraction to FDI and their openness to doing and hosting businesses. Egypt's ranking has been stable, yet at a relatively low level in the years 2005 and 2006, occupying the 165th position out of 175 economies. This index is a composite of several indicators measuring the performance of countries in terms of starting a business, dealing with licenses, employing workers, registering property, obtaining credit, protecting investors, paying taxes, trading across borders, concluding contracts and closing businesses, which represents all types of obstacles that could be faced by local and international investors.

This stable and relatively low rank calls for more efforts to be exerted by the GoE to improve the business climate in Egypt, based on which the GoE proposed implementing an ambitious program for enhancing the investment climate as well as promoting and restructuring the current channels of investment flows. This program is summarized below²³, where the cooperation between the Government and development partners is again realized by implementing the following joint investment programs:

1. Establishing an enhanced government assets management program.
2. Restructuring the implementation of infrastructure and services projects approach by conducting 2 – 6 years phased projects that target increasing the contribution of the private sector and thus decreasing the state budget deficit. The source of financing this goal is a combination of private sector participation and ODA.

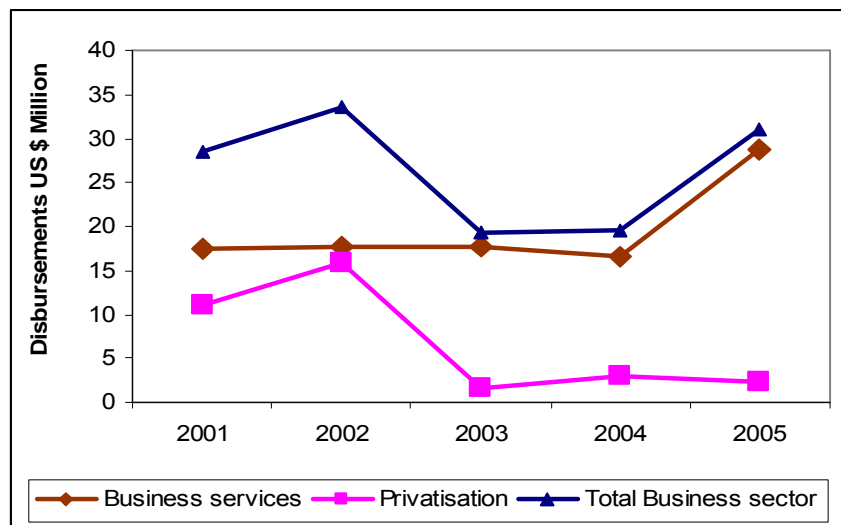
²³ www.ndp.org.eg

3. Development of exports projects and activities; 662 million EGP and 6,078 million USD were allocated to finance this goal; part of this program is financed by inflows of FDI.
4. Enhancing the mortgage sector; ODA has again contributed to financing the enhancement of this sector.
5. Preparing complementary investment legislations.
6. Promoting investors' incentives: 6.5 billion EGP was allocated to finance this goal.

2.4.2 The Participation of Development Partners in the Business Sector

The investment program, like the employment program, has taken into account development assistance contributions in implementing its projects. This maximizes ODA efficiency and effectiveness, while complying with the Government's priority agenda. Nevertheless, development partners made solo contributions to business services and the privatization sector apart from participating in the current national investment program. The disbursements targeting the business services sector counts for approximately 2% of 2005 disbursements following an ascending trend, as illustrated in figure (2.9). Future annual disbursements and commitments are expected to increase as the implementation of the investment program becomes more effective.

Figure (2.9) Business Sector Disbursements



Supporting the business sector²⁴ can take place by enhancing the business climate and supporting privatization procedures; where both are considered priorities to the GoE. Enhancing the business climate constitutes for approximately 90% of total 2005 disbursements, while privatization-targeted projects declined since 2001, occupying the remaining percentage of assistance, as shown in figure (2.9).

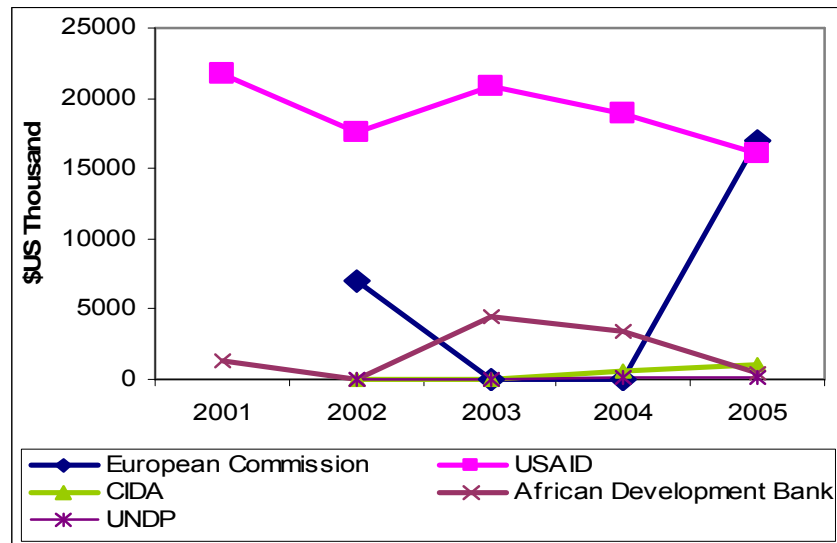
²⁴ OECD/DAC sector classification list, used by DECODE Unit in its annual survey. Attached in the DECODE CD.

This structure is expected to change towards channeling more funds to business services and improving the business climate, with a relatively lower attention drawn to privatization support.

2.4.3 Key Development Partners Supporting this Sector

This section sheds light on the key development partners providing assistance to the business sector, as illustrated in figure (2.10). The figure emphasizes on the escalating role of the EC which almost doubled in terms of disbursements from 2001-2005. The EC is also expected to maintain an inclining trend in the coming few years, especially with its involvement in implementing more business projects according to its commitments to the national investment program²⁵. On the other hand, the USAID is still ranked as one of the top development partners; although witnessed a declined rate of -26% with regard to supporting the business services sector since 2001. Future potential contribution is expected from CIDA as deduced from the realized increase in growth rates (average growth rate of 87% during 2001-2005).

Figure (2.10) Business Sector Disbursements by Development Partners



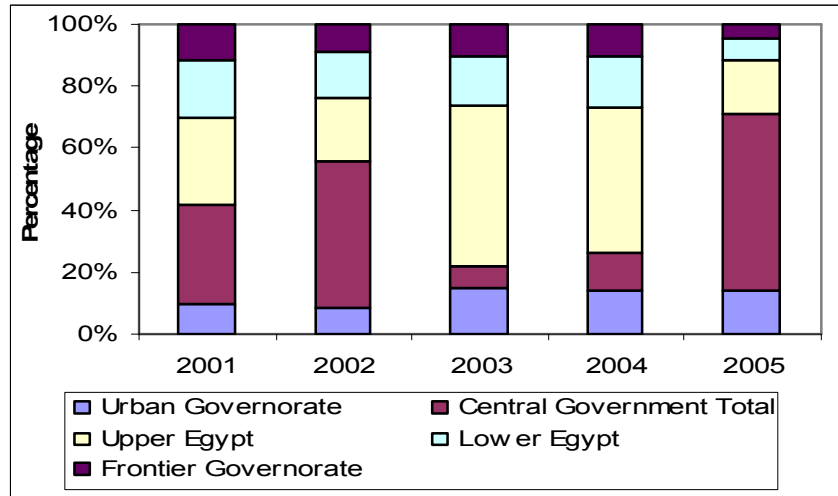
2.4.4 Geographical Distribution of Business Projects:

According to the geographical allocation of the business services sector, the central government and Upper Egypt have alternatively occupied the top ranks of business sector disbursements during the period from 2001 to 2005, as illustrated in figure (2.11). The central government received more than 50% of the business sector disbursements in 2005, while the rest of the regions (Urban, Lower and Frontier) followed a steady pace with

²⁵ www.ndp.org.eg, National Democratic Party.

more attention given to both Upper Egypt and urban governorates (20% and 17% respectively). This current diversification of funds and the high concentration in central government is justified by the nature of the business assistance projects which are mainly operating within governmental bodies.

Figure (2.11) Business Sector in terms of Geographical Location



Chapter 3

Aid for Trade

3.1 Introduction

AfT, being a concept with increasing international popularity, requires that the MIC give more attention to and invite development partners involved in the development process to participate in supporting it. This topic has been specifically selected, not only due to its increasing importance on the international level, but due to the critical role of international trade in developing countries in general, and Egypt in particular. Boosting international trade, expanding its scope and diversifying the export basket of products, have always been an important goal to Egypt, requiring the mobilization of all forms of support and finance. Accordingly, this Chapter is dedicated to highlighting ways of enhancing exports and export competitiveness by incorporating development assistance with GoE efforts and the possible related fields of operation for development partners.

The importance of international trade arises from its vital role in contributing to the generation of more resources, income and development gains, assisting developing countries in realizing the MDGs, alleviating poverty, financing development and improving the standards of living. These non-debt-creating gains, could significantly ameliorate the financing of public goods and could also bridge foreign exchange gaps. Associated to improving international trade position is liberalizing trade in front of exporting developing countries, and in this regard some estimates suggest that- under the right conditions- the liberalization of trade specifically in agriculture and non-agricultural products, the temporary movement of natural persons supplying services and the cross-border supply of services, could all generate welfare gains of up to 300 billion USD annually²⁶. Assuming that the right policy conditions prevail, these gains could be achieved by developing countries. It is essential that such potential gains are realized by a greater number of countries specifically developing ones besides the few developing countries already enjoying an advantageous competitive position.

Though trade liberalization creates opportunities for development and international trade, it must be noted that there are certain factors that determine the extent to which such opportunities can be realized. The liberalization process acquires adjustment costs as resources are moved from one sector to another in the process of reform. Furthermore, it may take decades for multilateral trade reform to deliver gains to developing countries, therefore adjustment costs are both automatic and huge.

Within this context, to realize effective participation in international trade, multiple structural changes need to be implemented by Egypt. Such changes not only require political determination but also necessary economic reforms. These structural reforms and improvements necessitate the provision of supplementary funds to finance these procedures and reforms as previously mentioned. Due to the relative limitation of funds, ODA is proposed to play a vital role in helping Egypt and other developing countries in structuring their international trading systems. The awareness of developed countries has

²⁶ Towards an MDG Friendly Trading System, UNCTAD, 2005.

grown with regard to pouring more assistance into this field and filling up the financial gap, based on which the urgency for initiating AfT has stemmed up.

Factors leading to the introduction of AfT to the World Trade Organization (WTO) Agenda, include the prevalent view of an unfair trading system and previous unbalanced agreements which has resulted in the marginalization of developing countries in the world trading system. AfT is viewed to be an exchange, payment, compensation or gift, being a means of alleviating complicity in the multilateral trade liberalization agenda.

This Chapter introduces the basic concept and definitions of AfT, the scope and coverage thereof and the different means by which development assistance could assist in boosting exports. Within this context, it is vital to demonstrate the current Egyptian international trade performance and the current desegregations of AfT contributions provided by development partners to supporting the Egyptian international trade system.

3.2 AfT Initiation

The AfT concept was first initiated by Mr. Kofi Annan, former UN Secretary-General, in a message to the 5th World Trade Organization (WTO) Ministerial Conference (Cancún, Mexico) in September 2003. He stated that if market access was to be meaningful, AfT must complement aid for development and not substitute it.

AfT aims to help developing countries, particularly least developing countries, to build the supply-side capacity and trade-related infrastructure required to implement and benefit from WTO agreements, and more broadly, to expand their trade. AfT, on the other hand, cannot be a substitute for development but rather complement the development processes undertaken.

The goal of expanded trade-related development assistance is to enhance the export capacity and competitiveness of developing countries. Programs must be linked to overarching development strategies and complement rather than replace other development priorities. Resources should also be channeled to increase the volume and added value of exports, diversify export products and markets, as well as attract foreign investment to generate jobs and exports.

Trade Related Technical Assistance and Capacity Building (TRTA/CB), one form of AfT, has been defined as an activity aiming at enhancing the ability of recipient countries to: i) formulate and implement a trade development strategy and create an enabling environment for increasing the volume and added value of exports, diversifying export products and markets and increasing foreign investment to generate jobs and trade; ii) stimulate trade by domestic firms and encourage investment in trade-oriented industries; or *iii*) participate in and benefit from the institutions, negotiations (OECD/WTO, 2005)²⁷.

²⁷ WTO/OECD (2005), "Joint report on trade-related technical assistance and Capacity building".

Furthermore, developing countries will have to incur additional costs if they are to realize the full benefits of new market opportunities. In many cases, such countries lack the necessary exporting infrastructure (e.g. efficient ports, adequate roads, reliable electricity and communication facilities) or lack the necessary technology and knowledge to meet product standards prevailing in high value markets (sanitary measures, technical barriers, certifications... etc.). To benefit from liberalization, developing countries will need to channel more public investments in infrastructure and institutions as well as allocate private investments to productive capacity.

The main concern of AfT is the insufficiency of the internal market to absorb the gains of the trade liberalization. The assistance to build supply and internal absorption capacities could take three forms:

1. **Trade policy and regulations:** help countries participate in the multilateral trading system and reform their own trade policies.
2. **Enterprise development:** helps private sector enterprises to trade and create a favorable business climate.
3. **Infrastructure:** assists in the identification of infrastructure bottlenecks and finance infrastructure projects.

3.3 Export Competitiveness

Another cornerstone affecting international trade performance is the level and extent of export competitiveness. The determinants of export competitiveness should be defined to underline the possible fields of cooperation with development partners, which can be summed up in the following three main factors: *i*) domestic productivity, which determines the production costs; *ii*) trade costs, which determines the cost of moving and/or exporting the goods and/or services and, *iii*) the effective level of market access which is determined by the extent of unilateral, regional or multilateral trade reforms and the capacity to meet standards and overcome information gaps in export markets.

Domestic productivity, on the other hand, is crucial in determining developing countries' capacity to benefit from further trade liberalization and utilizing further international trade opportunities. Building supply-side capacity and, therefore, domestic productivity, could extend to as far as expenditures on education, health and environment that could be crucial to competitiveness. Some countries have also built their export capacity around educated labor force and/or environmentally-sound tourism. Infrastructure is, as well, clearly essential to building export capacity, while in theory, it would be useful to distinguish trade-related infrastructure as a category in itself. Not only is investing in infrastructure crucial to enhance exports but also to increase the country's attractiveness to FDI inflows (including export oriented FDI) and domestic investments.

Poor transport infrastructure has its negative impact on preventing producers, especially local farmers, from accessing large domestic markets and international ports. Poor storage facilities can increase inventory costs; and bad energy and water supplies can disrupt production or increase costs, a matter which eventually has a negative impact on export competitiveness.

More details on development assistance directed to enhancing export competitiveness in Egypt are demonstrated in the following sections.

3.4 Role and Commitments of the WB and IMF

The WB and the IMF, in response to requests from the G7 and G8 Finance Ministers, jointly proposed an AfT package. The package is a proposal for the provision of financial and technical assistance to developing countries for two related objectives; the first is to address supply-side constraints in developing countries (“maximization of benefit”) and the second is to assist them in coping with the adjustment cost of trade liberalization, which is assumed to be transitional.

Against this background, to strengthen their activities in support of trade, the IMF and the WB are engaged across the following five fronts of AfT:

- (i) Technical assistance;
- (ii) Capacity building;
- (iii) Institutional reform;
- (iv) Investments in trade-related infrastructure; and
- (v) Assistance to offset adjustment costs, such as fiscal support to help countries make the transition from tariffs to other sources of revenue.

The formed taskforce of the IMF and WB recommend that AfT should cover six broad categories:

- (a) **Trade Policy and Regulations:** which includes training trade officials, helping governments implement trade agreements, and complying with rules and standards.
- (b) **Trade Development:** which includes providing support services for business, promoting finance and investment, and conducting market analysis and e-commerce.
- (c) **Trade-Related Infrastructure:** which includes building roads and ports.
- (d) **Building Productive Capacity:** which improves the capacity of a country to produce goods and services.
- (e) **Trade-Related Adjustment:** which includes financial assistance to meet adjustment costs from trade policy reform, including balance of payment problems resulting from lost tariff revenues or from the erosion of preferential market access.
- (f) **Other Categories of Trade-Related Needs** (a) and (b) cover the traditional forms of aid, namely, trade-related technical assistance and capacity building. Categories (c) – (f) expand the AfT agenda.

The taskforce has also identified challenges/gaps for integrating trade into development strategies, some of which are as follows:

- Low attention to trade as a tool of development in recipient countries and in donor agencies.
- Limited absorptive capacity in recipient countries.
- Lack of coordination and coherence in donors’ trade-related response.
- Lack of data on, and analysis of, trade policies and their impact on development; lack of easily accessible information on existing AfT instruments.
- Inadequate support to address the adjustment costs of trade liberalization.

The above mentioned outlines guide and invite the development partners' community to introduce vigorously Aft component to its agenda, thus highlighting the favorable areas of cooperation so as to successfully influence and enhance export competitiveness and ability to increase global export shares. Not only by highlighting the areas of development but also working together on eliminating the possible obstacles that could hinder the expansion in international trade as previously mentioned.

3.5 Trade Liberalization and Poverty Reduction

Theoretically, trade liberalization may raise private incomes and expenditures of poor groups, but in some circumstances, these gains are offset by declines in the level or effectiveness of state spending or by increased insecurity of employment or income. Trade liberalization may contribute to meeting some MDGs, while having a negligible or even potentially negative impact on others. The poor may be affected by liberalization policies pursued either by their own government or by the governments of countries that are or might become trading partners or competitors. Some argue that the barriers against pro-poor growth in developing countries are overwhelmingly due to trade distortions created by the protection of developed countries. Given this past record of trade rules weighed against developing countries, it is reasonable to demand that developed countries liberalize earlier and faster, while allowing developing countries to retain protectionist measures for an extended period so as to safeguard the incomes and secure food for the poor against the shocks of rapid market openings.

One of the studies conducted to examine and estimate the spillovers of trade liberalization showed that potential gains from further multilateral trade liberalization could vary according to the assumptions used, (*Copenhagen Consensus Report, 2004*). This research indicated the comparative static estimates of economic welfare gains from a full and a 50% multilateral liberalization of goods and services trade. The WB (2003) estimated gains from liberalization of goods trade (services are not included) to be 355 billion USD for the world as a whole and 184 billion USD for low and middle-income countries in 2015 (in 1997 USD rate). After full adjustment to a 50% reform, the un-weighted average of the highest and lowest estimates provides a comparative static gain of 1.8% of GDP for the world as whole (1.6% and 2.5% for developed and developing countries respectively (*Anderson, 2004*)²⁸.

These gains are affected and highly correlated with the distributional pattern of income and the responsiveness level of households to trade liberalization procedures under taken in each country. In order to estimate the expected gains of openness and liberalization, especially those reaching the poor, this requires the availability of reliable and accurate datasets of household expenditure, trade liberalization and trade openness data. Nevertheless, trade liberalization could generate more income reaching the poor if distributed evenly through implementing sound and efficient anti-poverty programs.

²⁸ Prowse, Susan "Increasing Support for Trade Adjustment and Integration – a Proposal", 2005.

Thereby and in reference to Egypt's case, the "Poverty Reduction in Egypt- Diagnosis and Strategy" prepared by the Ministry of Planning and the WB, has considered relying on and expanding the openness (one way of measuring trade liberalization) to more productive international investments and exports, as an effective way to achieve the largest productivity gains²⁹ in alleviating employment rates and one of the elements of sustainable growth in jobs. An increasing reliance on the exports of manufactured goods and high-end services (and thus a lowering of domestic protection policies) would both impel productivity (and thus wages) gains, while expanding employment to meet the needs of the larger international market. This further supports the feasibility of implementing and supporting a cautious trade liberalization strategy, specifically in crucial sectors such as agriculture.

3.6 Trade Enhancement and Meeting MDG's

It is widely held among developed countries that the ultimate objective of the Aft initiative should be to ensure that trade promotes development and reduces poverty in developing countries, in accordance with the development agenda of the Doha Round and the wider MDG's.

Global trade reforms have significant potential to generate additional trade opportunities that could lift a large number of people out of poverty within the process of achieving the MDG's. It must be noted that agricultural trade liberalization is fundamental for poverty reduction in developing countries since it constitutes for 28% of GDP in low-income countries and 2% in industrialized countries.

Trade affects poverty directly through its impact on the cost of living, jobs and wages, as well as expected increase in government revenues, whereas it affects the poor indirectly through its enhancement effects on development and the utilization of productive capacities. While the direct links contribute to short-term poverty alleviation, indirect links are crucial for sustained poverty reduction in most developing countries.

The role of trade integration in economic growth is particularly strong in the context of realizing the export revenues required to finance imports, which, in turn, are required for the industrial take-off, as implemented by the GoE during the 60's. On the other hand, gains related to improved efficiency, economies of scale from enlarged market size, or productivity-enhancing spillovers, may represent additional gains. Trade can lead to more efficiency in using a country's resources by enabling imports of goods and services, which, if produced domestically, would be more costly, specifically industrial imports necessary for industrial production.

There is great diversity among developing countries in the inter-relations between international trade, productive capacities and poverty. Three dimensions of this variation are as follows: the composition of the trade; the level of development and production

²⁹WB, Ministry of Planning (2002), "Poverty Reduction in Egypt-Diagnosis and Strategy", WB, 2002.

structure; and the interdependence between trade and other international economic relations.

The composition of trade is as important for the nature of the trade–poverty relationship as it is for the level of trade. This applies to both exports and imports. Shifting economic activity away from dependence on the export of primary commodities towards manufactures has often been recommended to avoid the unfavorable movement in terms of trade that has frustrated the long-term growth performance of many developing countries. Regarding imports, ensuring sustained economic growth will imply increasing dependence on imports of capital and intermediate goods. This, in turn, will require a rapid growth of export earnings and a steady expansion of export capacities.

In summary, the previous sections present and emphasize on the theoretical existence of linkages between aid, trade, liberalization, meeting MDGs and poverty reduction. This places the MIC in an initiating and coordinating position, with respect to its role in directing more future assistance to support international trade competitiveness and trade liberalization in line with the Ministry's mandate to reduce poverty and meet MDGs.

3.7 The Scope and Coverage of AfT

Both developed and developing countries have differing views on what the package and coverage of AfT should encompass. Many developing countries argue that building supply-capacity and trade-related infrastructure includes activities such as improving the productive capacity of agriculture and manufacturing sectors, building roads to link local, regional and international markets, and supporting the development of SMEs.

Since development partners widely agree that the ultimate goal of AfT is development promotion and poverty control in developing countries according to the development agenda, as has been previously mentioned. AfT should address gaps in trade-related supply capacity and infrastructure in developing countries, as well as help them cushion and meet implementation and adjustment costs from trade reform.

AfT participants stated that the private sector, especially the SMEs sector, is the hub of economic activities in developing countries and the engine boosting both production and trade. Developing the SME sector is important in countries like Egypt to alleviate poverty, increase employment rates among the low income clusters and probably increase its participation in international trade especially that this sector comprises for 99.8% of the total number of enterprises.

AfT usually takes many forms including interventions to build capacity in each of the following areas:

- **Capacity to supply:** Assistance to help producers overcome supply-side barriers and benefit from trade opportunities by improving physical infrastructure (roads, harbors, airports...etc.); providing reliable inputs (water, electricity, seeds, fertilizers); and improving agricultural productivity and access to credit.
- **Capacity to trade:** Assistance to reduce non-tariff barriers to trade by modernizing customs and tax systems and improving standards and certifying bodies.

- **Capacity to formulate trade policy:** Support for developing country governments to determine appropriate trade policies.
- **Capacity to participate in trade negotiations:** Supporting trade negotiators to actively participate in international negotiations.
- **Capacity to implement trade agreements:** Helping countries to translate international rules into national laws and institutions.
- **Adjustment costs:** Assistance to implement new trade rules and compensation for the negative impacts of trade liberalization.

3.8 Egypt and AfT

This section focuses further on the current progress of Egypt's openness to international trade, the current contributions of development partners to trade-based projects and to the sectors previously specified to have impact on export competitiveness and, therefore, Egypt's international trade position.

In terms of the progress of Egyptian exports, it has more than doubled throughout the period from 2000 to 2005, reaching approximately 18.5 billion USD in 2004/2005. On the other hand, total imports have also increased, leaving the trade balance with a greater value of trade deficit³⁰. The Egyptian trade balance has been structured for a long time, in a form that two-thirds of exports comprised of fuels, minerals and oil, while 28% comprised of finished commodities³¹. This structure emphasizes the non-negligible share of exporting raw material and primary goods in Egypt's total trade system. Recently, the global trade structure shifted towards exporting more volumes of hi-tech and highly processed commodities. In order to harmonize with the global trends of the highest internationally traded commodities, a similar shift is required in the Egyptian trade balance in terms of commodities, which would give more stability on the long run to the Egyptian trade balance accompanied by higher export proceeds and future gains.

Egyptian trade partners are equally highly diversified. Major trade partners include the EU and the USA with shares exceeding 30% and 10% respectively of total Egyptian exports. Other trade partners include South East Asia and Arab Countries. Trade with other developing countries, such as those belonging to the African Continent, has vastly increased during the last period. The GoE's clear vision is focused on the future of its exports and on its comparative and competitive advantages³².

Regarding measuring and monitor the link between trade and development, the UNCTAD has developed the index "Trade and Development Index (TDI)" issued in 2005. The TDI estimates the contribution of international trade of a specific country to enhance development. The usefulness of the TDI lies in its integration of three key functions: monitoring trade and development performances of countries; diagnosing and identifying factors affecting their performance; and providing a policy tool for national and international action to keep trade focused on development and poverty reduction.

³⁰ Monthly Economic Digest, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Industry, Sept. 2006.

³¹ Central Bank of Egypt, www.cbe.org.eg, 2005

³² Ministry of Foreign Trade and Industry, sited at www.mfti.gov.eg

Egypt has been ranked among the 20 middle countries, occupying the 79th position with an index value of (409, 2005)³³. This index value reflects a moderate interaction between trade and development in Egypt and encourages the founding of more channels of interaction between trade and development.

3.9 ODA Contributions to Enhance Export Competitiveness

In assessing the current status of export competitiveness and the performance of Egyptian products in international markets, the change in Egypt's exports share to world exports was computed and was used as a proxy to indicate change and progress in export competitiveness. Its possession of a larger share in global trade indicates an increase in export competitiveness. The Egyptian share of trade to total world exports has slightly increased from 0.09% in 2000 to 0.108% in 2004, (Trade Competitiveness Map³⁴). The 20% increase in acquiring a higher international trade share reflects a very modest improvement in Egyptian industrial performance and trade openness. Egypt is still recommencing and deploying extensive efforts to enhance its export competitiveness by providing the sustainable support to private sector enterprises engaged in exporting. These efforts focus on the provision of training (particularly vocational training), making access to finance feasible, engaging and encouraging more SMEs involvement in international trade and negotiating new international destination markets. Parallel to such efforts, is the importance of assessing development partners' current responsibility in enhancing export competitiveness, which is to be detailed in this section.

As previously mentioned, the sectors that indirectly stimulate productivity in general and in export competitiveness of commodities in particular were the sectors of health, education, environment and transport facilities. ODA directed to these sectors, comprises approximately 27% of total 2005 disbursements³⁵. Investing in sectors such as the transport sector would improve the infrastructure necessary for facilitating the exportation procedure and enhancing its competitiveness by reducing trade costs.

Agriculture is again an important sector for its critical impact on a large cluster of households. This sector contributes positively to employment rates in Egypt since it counts for 28% of total employment (Ministry of Economic Development statistics)³⁶. That is besides the fact that it is one of the major economic sectors constituting for around 14% of total GDP in 2005³⁷. This sector has received approximately 7.5% of total ODA disbursements during 2005. More than half of the assistance directed to the agriculture sector in 2005 focused on developing water resources, land resources and agriculture inputs. Supporting this sector, by channeling more investment-based assistance, has its positive impact on agricultural productivity, increasing the income of households and enhancing the export competitiveness of agricultural products.

³³ Trade and Development Index , Developing Countries in International Trade, UNCTAD, 2005.

³⁴ Trade Competitiveness Map, International Trade Center, UNCTAD/WTO.

Sited at: http://www.intracen.org/appli1/TradeCom/TP_TP_CI.aspx?RP=818&YR=2000

³⁵ DECODE, MIC, 2005.

Total disbursements in 2005: 2.2 billion USD

³⁶ Ministry of Economic Development statistics, www.mop.gov.eg

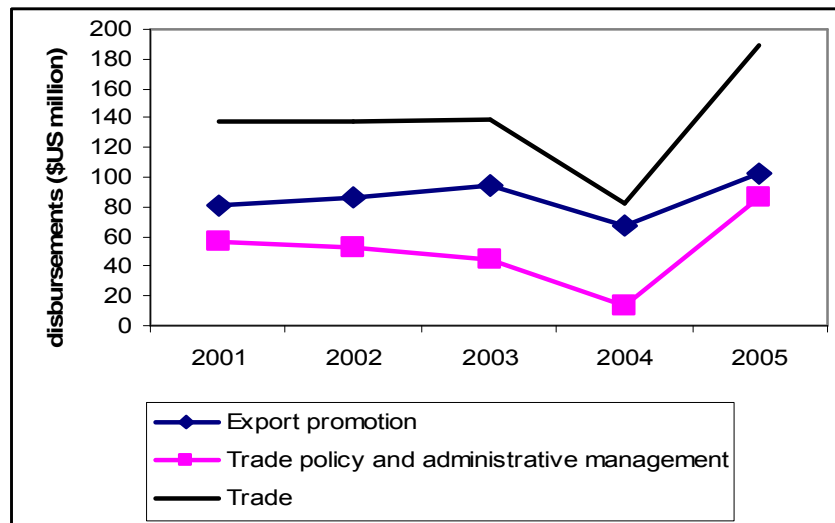
³⁷ Ministry of Planning, www.mop.gov.eg, total GDP= 581 million EGP in 2005 (preliminary figure)

With regard to SMEs, access to finance is one of the main obstacles faced by enterprises in expanding their production lines, developing products and increasing readiness to export. The SFD³⁸ in this regard plays a vital role in both supporting and providing finance to SMEs and the private sector, thereby increasing the engagement of these sectors in a wider scope of production and possibly increasing their readiness to international trade. The SFD's contribution to SMEs is not only by providing finance but also by providing required technical and managerial assistance. According to the GoE and as stated in the “Poverty Reduction Strategy, 2002”, the SFD has been considered the official gateway for providing finance to the SME sector, one of the vehicles of increasing employment rates, as well as a key partner supporting the SME sector extensively. On the other hand, the SFD has received approximately 38 million USD of total 2005 disbursements³⁹ provided by development partners to assist the development and expansion of SMEs.

3.10 ODA Directly Supporting the Trade Sector

This section is engaged in shedding light on direct assistance addressed to developing the trade sector. Figure (3.1) tracks assistance channeled to trade-related activities over the past five years. Consecutive to three years of stagnation (2001 to 2003), 2004 and 2005 witnessed significant growth rates resulting in an increase of 38% in comparison to 2001.

Figure (3.1) Trade Sector Disbursements by Sub-Sectors



The trade sector received around 8.3% of total 2005 disbursements following a positive growth rate trend, a matter which reflects the increased interest of development partners and the GoE in reforming the trade sector. The trade sector based assistance is mainly delivered via implementing export promotion projects; which comprises of approximately more than 50% of the total trade sector disbursements in 2005.

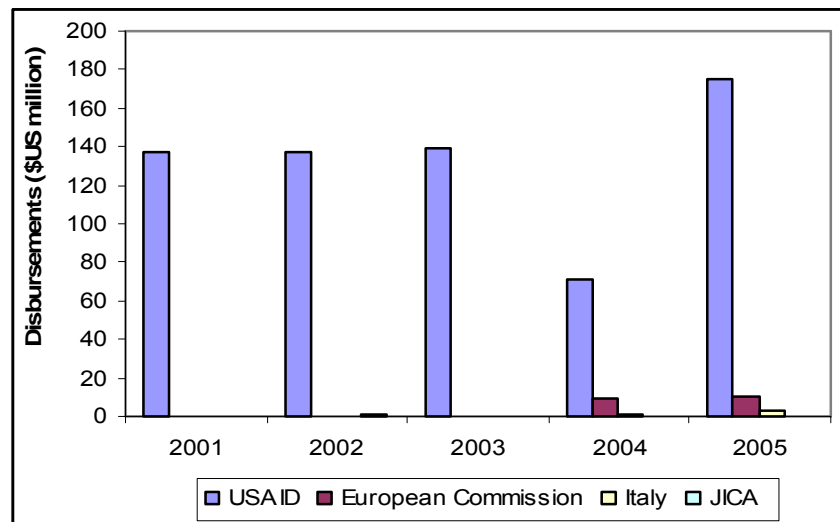
³⁸ www.sfdegypt.gov

³⁹ DECODE, MIC, 2005

Nonetheless, both export promotion and trade policy based programs are essential to the enhancement and re-structuring of the international trade system in Egypt.

Development partners assisting in reforming the trade sector are relatively few in number. The USAID has been the dominant contributor in terms of disbursements since 2001, providing around 90% of total trade sector disbursements in 2005 as illustrated in figure (3.2). Most of the trade sector disbursements can be seen allocated to only two major programs financed by the USAID, assisting in the reform of the Egyptian trade system through. The “Development Support Program II” supports the GoE in the areas of trade, WTO negotiations, custom system reforms, competition and the private sector by means of direct cash transfers. The second major program is the “Import-Export Commodity Program” designed to support and strengthen the private sector in Egypt and help boost its exports and imports.

Figure (3.2) Trade Sector Disbursements by Development Partners

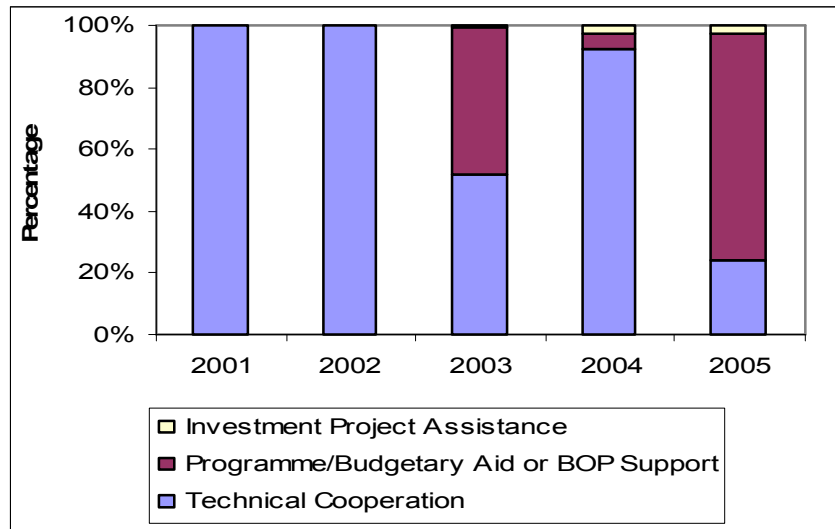


The second important development partner, which is expected to embrace future potential, is the EU, which realized substantial growth rates since 2001 by 10 folds. Yet, it remains an insignificant contributor.

As shown in figure (3.3), the main type of assistance during 2005 was budgetary aid delivering direct relieving actions to the balance of payments, which represents 73% of total trade sector disbursements. Investment-based projects in this sector are relatively minimal comprising of only 2% during the years under study. Investment-based assistance projects mainly operated to reform agricultural exports as well as customs and trade facilities, which are all of importance to the GoE.

On the other hand, technical assistance based projects represent one quarter of total 2005 disbursements, whereas they received entirely all the disbursements in 2001 and 2002. This indicates a shift in the composition of the trade sector in terms of type of assistance to the favor of more budgetary aid support.

Figure (3.3) Trade Sector Disbursements in terms of Type of Assistance



As for trade-based assistance in terms of geographical allocation, it is highly influenced by the features and objectives of the projects operating in this sector. This is reflected in the large allocations made to the central government, which acquired 75% of 2005 total trade disbursements. The remainder of these disbursements 25% was evenly distributed among the governorates.

The entire trade sector disbursements are delivered under grants terms, thus satisfying the condition of non-debt financing of the trading system reform. Providing non-debt AfT is a vital requirement for developing countries, especially those carrying a relatively large debt burden such as Egypt, as previously mentioned regarding Egypt's external debt status in Chapter 1.

Chapter 4

Summary of Findings and Recommendations

4.1 Main Findings

The report presents, through an analytical framework, the outcomes of the survey conducted by the MIC - DECODE Unit of FY 2005.

The report is the fifth in a series of publications that document the efforts and achievements of international cooperation with Egypt. Its main findings are as follows.

- The 42 surveyed development partners covered in 2005 have disbursed a total of 2.2 billion USD, 58% of which took the form of concessional loans, 41% in the form of grants and 1% as debt swap arrangements.
- The significant increase in 2005 disbursements in comparison to 2004 is mainly attributed to the EIB, which is ranked as a top development partner in 2005. The USAID occupied second rank in spite of its steady annual decline according to its agreement with GoE.
- The structure of ODA, in terms of economic sector distribution, has changed to focus more on the sectors of energy generation & supply and transport & storage, giving less attention to the two sectors of industry and agriculture in terms of disbursements.
- Geographically, the allocation of disbursements is mainly directed to the central government at the expense of the other decentralized regions. Though both Upper Egypt and frontier governorates are of major concern of the Government, they have witnessed declining disbursement shares.
- Total ODA disbursements supporting investment project assistance have increased while technical cooperation assistance decreased during 2005. This structure is in line with the Ministry's policy that prioritizes the increasing role of investment project assistance.
- Concerning the terms of assistance, loans have exceeded grants in 2005, resulting in a higher loan to grant ratio. This is a net result of an increase in the disbursements of loan-based projects and not due to the opening of new ones, while the grant component stayed stagnant. While on the other hand, the number of loan-based projects has actually fallen from 87 in 2004 to 63 in 2005.
- The direct intervention of development partners in supporting the *employment sector* is currently insignificant. Moreover, total disbursements directed to this sector are also continuously declining since 2001.
 - Most of the employment projects took the form of investment assistance-based projects and were mainly located in Upper Egypt.
 - The majority of finance (80%) is provided by the Kuwait Fund, implying a larger component of loans in funding this sector.
- According to GoE Employment Program, indirect intervention is identified to support the sectors of energy generation, agriculture, SME development and construction.

- These sectors collectively followed an upward trend reaching 35% of total 2005 disbursements.
- The EIB was the main contributor in this intervention, implying again a larger loan component.
- Most of the projects were mainly concentrated in central government and took the form of investment-based assistance.
- Improving the *business climate* is of high concern to the GoE and is set as a national priority. In achieving this goal, development partners supported the business services sector. However, disbursements targeting this sector in 2005 represent an insignificant share of total disbursements. However, this share is expected to increase in the future. The share of assistance supporting business services is 90% of total business sector disbursements, leaving *privatization* as a second priority with an allocation of only 10%. The EC and USAID were the main partners supporting this sector and the central government has been the main recipient.
- Total disbursements targeting MDGs increased to reach more than twice the level in 2004 and this is expected to accelerate to meet the goals by 2015. The goals that received most of the assistance from development partners were global partnership (goal 8) which received 47% of 2005 disbursements, environmental sustainability (goal 7), receiving 21% and eradicating extreme poverty (goal 1), receiving 19%.
- Recent literature indicates the presence of a strong linkage between trade, poverty and development. Trade liberalization and reforming its systems in specific areas of the Egyptian economy, are essential means to increasing Egypt's share in global trade. These reforms incur increased cost burden on the GoE; and AfT emerged to play a complementary role in this regards.
- ODA in this context is proposed to play a complementary role through channeling development assistance to reforming international systems and taking part of the financial burden accompanied with these reforms and restructuring.
- In reforming and restructuring, ODA could assist in enhancing exports competitiveness and reforming the international trade through:
 - investing more in infrastructure,
 - supporting the private sector,
 - reducing non-tariff barriers to trade by modernizing customs and tax systems,
 - Supporting trade negotiators to actively participate in international negotiations,
 - Helping countries to translate international rules into national laws and institutions by providing technical assistance.
- Trade based assistance in Egypt has been continuously gaining importance throughout the years (2001-2005) acquiring 8.6% of total 2005 disbursements. Most of the trade based assistance projects have been mainly targeting the promotion of exports. ODA has also contributed to enhancing factors influencing export competitiveness, i.e. supporting the SFD's financing of physical infrastructure, SME sector, and other sectors possessing future export potential.
- Almost the entire trade sector has been mainly supported by the USAID in 2005, while the remaining sectors were supported by the EC and Italy. The majority of

the projects operating were provided in technical assistance terms and were funded under non-debt terms.

4.2 Recommendations

The following recommendations are articulated based on the current GoE Developmental Program, to assist in improving the business climate, generate more job opportunities and enhance Egyptian exports.

- The activities of the MIC should aim at attracting of more forms of effective ODA from current development partners that has more positive spillovers on the development process. As well as resuming continuous negotiations required for involving new partners in the development process with agendas in line with the GoE priorities.
- The MIC should continue to coordinate the distribution of ODA according to the national program priorities to the favor of the marginalized regions and less centralization; Upper Egypt and Frontier governorates and encourage development partners to take GoE priority areas into their agendas.
- The emergence of the EIB adds more restrictions to future negotiated loan-based protocols to the favor of increased debt swap and grant-based protocols, therefore maintaining an appropriate level of leverage ratios of loans to grants.
- With regard to the importance of relatively decreasing the technical assistance component in comparison to an increased component of investment-based assistance and transferring know-how technology, this current trend is in line with the MIC's strategy. It is expected from both the Ministry and development partners to maintain and nourish such trend.
- More efforts should be deployed to the implementation of tangible projects, particularly in frontier governorates and Upper Egypt that acquire relatively the least share of infrastructure, to help in improving the development infrastructure and develop the potentialities of these regions.
- **Employment targeted** projects should be increasingly negotiated and encouraged to be implemented, particularly in Lower Egypt which hosts the highest unemployment density rates. More protocols are encouraged to target this sector in support of the national agenda of the GoE.
- Focusing on labor-intensive sectors guarantees a sustained reduction of unemployment rates. This invites for the keen allocation of more ODA to the sectors of agriculture, manufacturing and industry but not at the expense of more volumes of assistance drawn to the ICT and information sectors the top preferences of the GoE.
- Maintaining increased support to the current top sectors of energy generation, transport and storage as well as other infrastructural sectors, all indirectly affect the competitiveness position of the Egyptian economy and its attractiveness to more international and domestic investments. This further also increases its readiness to exports. These infrastructural sectors should be further implemented in regions that relatively lack infrastructural services such as Upper Egypt and frontier governorates, which enjoy the least share of these services.
- In enhancing and improving the business climate in Egypt, the GoE is expected to mark more progress and improvements, especially after the effective

implementation of the Investment Program, which includes a clear participation of development partners. The MIC is recommended to address this issue with more development projects operating in this area and with development partners excelling in providing such type of assistance.

- Encouraging more partnership with the private sector to improve the competitiveness of establishments in Egypt is highly recommended. This can effectively take place via the establishment of more “Business Development Services Centers” in Upper and Lower Egypt to be responsible for providing all forms of services to SMEs, including access to finance, vocational training, technical manufacturing assistance and exportation.
- Allocating more diversified resources to the agencies and institutions supporting and strengthening SMEs, especially the SFD, is vital for their role in generating employment and possibility of enhancing exports.
- The MIC should negotiate additional debt-to- swap agreements with development partners for its double impact of decreasing debt burden and increasing development resources after realizing a stabilized trend.
- More coordination concerning existing and new trade-based projects is required between the MIC and the Ministry of Industry and Foreign Trade. For this purpose, a “*joint committee*” is recommended to be established to underline jointly the required areas of development. These efforts would be on the road of enhancing the competitiveness of Egyptian exports and restructuring the international trade system in cooperation with development partners.
 - This committee is expected to nominate and propose issues witnessing draw backs and in need of more support to enhance more engagement in the international trade. These issues would be highlight by the MIC in its negotiations with development partners involved in these areas, ending up with the implementation of coordinated development projects.
- Current AfT projects available within the DECODE database should be given more attention by issuing special reports on their development and progress and sharing them with development partners and the to-be implemented “committee” on regular basis.
- The DECODE database is a valuable tool for guiding decision making. Thus, enhancing and improving this database by providing it with factual data of protocols and agreements, besides diversified data and information collected by the surveys, will certainly strengthen the DECODE's role in supporting the MIC's future decisions as well as development partners. In this regards, development partners are appreciated for their continuous and fruitful cooperation with the DECODE Unit and to reach a comprehensive and accurate database more efforts are expected to be exerted by both the MIC – DECODE Unit along with the development partners.

Definition of Terms⁴⁰

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Donor – The origin of funds for development assistance (multilateral, bilateral and NGO's).

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

⁴⁰ These definitions are derived from DECODE, *Methodology Documentation of DECODE Survey 2002/2003*. Unpublished.

executing institution. The executing institution can be the donor itself, the recipient government, or an intermediary institution executing the project on behalf of the donor.

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

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

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

Nationwide – projects operating physically in ALL 26 governorates.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Responsible Ministry – The responsible Ministry is the entity in the recipient country's government, which has the overall recipient government responsibility for the

implementation of the project. It can consequently be said to be the recipient government counterpart of the executing institution.

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

Types of Assistance:

- § **Emergency and Relief Assistance (ERA)** – The provision of resources aimed at immediately relieving distress and improving the well being of populations affected by natural or man-made disasters. Food aid for humanitarian and emergency purposes is included in this category. Emergency and relief assistance is usually not related either to national development efforts, or to enhancing national capacity. Although it is recorded as ODA, its focus is on humanitarian assistance and not on development co-operation as such.
- § **Food Aid (FOA)** – The provision of food for human consumption, for developmental purposes including grants and loans for the purchase of food. Associated costs such as transport, storage, distribution, etc., are also included in this category, as well as donor-supplied, food-related items such as animal food and agricultural inputs related to food growing when these are part of a food aid programme.
- § **Free standing Technical Co-operation (FTC)** – The provision of resources aimed at the transfer of technical and managerial skills and know-how or of technology for the purpose of building up national capacity to undertake development activities, without reference to the implementation of any specific investment project(s). Free standing technical co-operation includes pre-investment activities, such as feasibility studies, when the investment itself has not yet been approved or funding not yet secured.
- § **Investment Project Assistance (IPA)** – The provision of financing, in cash or in kind, for specific capital investment projects, i.e., projects that create productive capital which can generate new goods or services. Also known as capital assistance. Investment project assistance may have a technical co-operation component (in which case the code is IPT).
- § **Investment-related Technical Co-operation (ITC)** – The provision of resources, as a separately identifiable activity, directly aimed at strengthening the capacity to execute specific investment projects. Included under investment-related technical co-operation would be pre-investment type activities directly related to the implementation of an approved investment project.
- § **Programme/budgetary Aid or Balance-of-payments Support (PBB)** – The provision of assistance which is not cast in terms of specific investment or technical co-operation projects but which is instead provided in the context of broader development programme and macro-economic objectives and/or which is provided for the specific purpose of supporting the recipient's balance-of-payments position and making available foreign exchange. This category includes non-food commodity input assistance in kind and financial grants and loans to pay for commodity inputs. It also includes resources ascribed to public debt forgiveness.

Terms of Assistance:

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

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Annex A

Table (A.1)
Annual Disbursements vs. Commitments

(US\$ Million)

| Year | Commitments | Disbursements |
|-------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 2001 | 1,550 | 1,619 |
| 2002 | 1,770 | 1,533 |
| 2003 | 951 | 1,535 |
| 2004 | 2,041 | 1,734 |
| 2005 | 582 | 2,215 |

Table (A.2)
Annual Disbursements by Development Partners, cont'd
(US\$ Million)

| Development Partner | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| EIB | 9.67 | 80.39 | 135.39 | 440.54 | 895.01 |
| USAID | 777.30 | 848.16 | 579.90 | 515.93 | 565.56 |
| Arab Fund | 73.95 | 17.49 | 56.21 | 133.98 | 152.19 |
| Germany | 88.84 | 63.23 | 81.71 | 57.90 | 148.64 |
| World Bank | 42.66 | 65.30 | 67.30 | 101.20 | 148.41 |
| European Commission | 62.42 | 41.71 | 71.55 | 187.38 | 74.40 |
| Italy | 8.99 | 17.17 | 77.24 | 34.92 | 29.66 |
| Japan | 20.62 | 1.22 | 10.81 | 26.60 | 21.91 |
| Kuwait Fund | 37.02 | 13.86 | 30.90 | 0.00 | 18.16 |
| DANIDA | 14.64 | 12.81 | 28.52 | 17.09 | 16.98 |
| UNICEF | 3.34 | 2.65 | 12.47 | 2.76 | 14.25 |
| JBIC | 0.00 | 0.00 | 9.84 | 0.09 | 14.09 |
| Spain | 46.03 | 6.96 | 6.18 | 19.57 | 13.94 |
| CIDA | 10.30 | 9.99 | 9.08 | 10.71 | 13.84 |
| African Development Bank | 21.52 | 121.14 | 195.08 | 72.65 | 12.70 |
| Islamic Dev. Bank | 7.60 | 8.71 | 2.67 | 22.00 | 11.39 |
| KOICA | 0.14 | 1.60 | 0.53 | 0.74 | 9.16 |
| UNDP | 4.48 | 2.77 | 6.27 | 16.63 | 9.00 |
| JICA | 16.84 | 14.70 | 12.24 | 0.00 | 7.77 |
| Arab Monetary Fund | 248.25 | 117.40 | 7.53 | 0.00 | 5.60 |
| Saudi Fund | 1.40 | 0.00 | 5.33 | 5.33 | 5.33 |
| Netherlands | 19.61 | 16.75 | 11.31 | 9.83 | 4.96 |
| Abu Dhabi Fund | 46.20 | 42.80 | 81.92 | 25.40 | 4.74 |
| OPEC Fund | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4.08 |
| Switzerland | 10.71 | 12.66 | 15.10 | 8.51 | 3.83 |
| SIDA | 1.11 | 0.28 | 0.00 | 3.82 | 3.16 |
| WFP | 6.21 | 0.00 | 3.79 | 2.61 | 3.13 |
| WHO | 1.17 | 1.22 | 1.26 | 1.07 | 1.10 |
| Finland | 3.22 | 4.78 | 3.21 | 2.60 | 0.68 |
| GEF | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.19 | 0.35 | 0.57 |
| Norway | 0.00 | 0.34 | 0.19 | 0.05 | 0.56 |

Table (A.2)
Annual Disbursements by Development Partners, cont'd
(US\$ Million)

| Development Partner | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|---------------------|-------|------|------|------|------|
| FAO | 0.34 | 0.71 | 0.77 | 0.31 | 0.27 |
| UNIFEM | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.17 |
| Australia | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Dutch Trust Fund | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| France | 27.76 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Greece | 0.00 | 0.21 | 1.33 | 0.72 | 0.00 |
| IDRC/ Canada | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.01 | 0.00 |
| Ireland | 0.07 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| UK | 1.72 | 2.99 | 1.40 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| IBRD | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.07 | 0.35 | 0.00 |
| CDC | 0.00 | 0.66 | 0.00 | 0.73 | 0.00 |
| Montreal Protocol | 0.58 | 0.16 | 0.25 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| AGFUND | 0.24 | 0.00 | 0.38 | 0.11 | 0.00 |
| IFAD | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.36 | 7.05 | 0.00 |
| ILO | 0.13 | 0.11 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| UNESCO | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| UNFPA | 2.34 | 0.04 | 1.70 | 2.30 | 0.00 |
| UNHCR | 1.29 | 1.77 | 1.93 | 1.98 | 0.00 |
| UNIDO | 0.26 | 0.01 | 0.25 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| UNODC | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| UPU | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Ford Foundation | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| US Fund | 0.00 | 0.33 | 0.00 | 0.08 | 0.00 |

Table (A.3)
Annual Disbursements by Economic Sector

(US\$ Million)

| Sector | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|
| ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY | 78 | 115 | 242 | 196 | 596 |
| TRANSPORT AND STORAGE | 59 | 14 | 15 | 23 | 387 |
| WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION | 171 | 156 | 158 | 165 | 217 |
| TRADE | 137 | 138 | 139 | 82 | 189 |
| AGRICULTURE | 208 | 286 | 185 | 166 | 164 |
| INDUSTRY | 149 | 232 | 282 | 684 | 98 |
| MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING | 64 | 68 | 55 | 122 | 87 |
| BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES | 389 | 245 | 77 | 12 | 84 |
| HEALTH | 55 | 59 | 78 | 76 | 77 |
| OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES | 56 | 11 | 40 | 71 | 75 |
| EDUCATION | 119 | 74 | 138 | 76 | 75 |
| GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY | 14 | 12 | 21 | 19 | 53 |
| COMMUNICATIONS | 25 | 56 | 13 | 5 | 38 |
| BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES | 28 | 35 | 26 | 24 | 35 |
| COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE | 11 | 0 | 51 | 0 | 25 |
| UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 |
| POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEA | 26 | 25 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| ACTION RELATING TO DEBT | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| FISHING | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOURISM | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| FORESTRY | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINING | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table (A.4)
Annual Disbursements by Geographical Location

(US\$ Million)

| Location | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Central Government | 504 | 436 | 313 | 504 | 1,331 |
| Alexandria | 112 | 90 | 95 | 83 | 65 |
| Cairo | 158 | 101 | 122 | 170 | 90 |
| Suez | 29 | 40 | 64 | 39 | 17 |
| Port-Said | 21 | 24 | 26 | 27 | 20 |
| Urban Egypt | 320 | 255 | 307 | 320 | 193 |
| Assyout | 35 | 34 | 40 | 32 | 24 |
| Aswan | 55 | 48 | 50 | 58 | 29 |
| Beni-Suef | 51 | 40 | 47 | 51 | 47 |
| Fayoum | 40 | 43 | 49 | 53 | 39 |
| Giza | 29 | 37 | 36 | 73 | 30 |
| Luxor | 45 | 44 | 44 | 36 | 24 |
| Minya | 39 | 41 | 47 | 53 | 49 |
| Qena | 35 | 42 | 44 | 47 | 36 |
| Suhag | 46 | 56 | 50 | 47 | 51 |
| Upper Egypt | 375 | 385 | 406 | 449 | 329 |
| Behera | 45 | 40 | 50 | 41 | 56 |
| Dakhalia | 52 | 49 | 42 | 37 | 31 |
| Damietta | 23 | 24 | 28 | 29 | 17 |
| Gharbia | 25 | 25 | 28 | 29 | 17 |
| Ismailia | 31 | 28 | 31 | 30 | 22 |
| Kafr-El Sheikh | 34 | 41 | 45 | 37 | 36 |
| Kalyoubia | 27 | 32 | 33 | 45 | 17 |
| Menoufia | 28 | 33 | 34 | 33 | 28 |
| Sharkia | 25 | 26 | 29 | 32 | 37 |
| Lower Egypt | 289 | 299 | 321 | 313 | 260 |
| New Valley | 20 | 51 | 37 | 25 | 14 |
| North Sinai | 26 | 25 | 48 | 27 | 23 |
| Red Sea | 38 | 30 | 29 | 43 | 32 |
| South Sinai | 26 | 28 | 50 | 27 | 18 |
| Matrouh | 21 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 16 |
| Frontier Governorates | 131 | 158 | 188 | 147 | 103 |

Table (A.5)
Annual Disbursements by MDGs

(US\$ Million)

| MDG | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger | 307 | 359 | 340 | 133 | 316 |
| Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education | 63 | 36 | 69 | 38 | 28 |
| Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women | 58 | 41 | 50 | 40 | 32 |
| Goal 4: Reduce child mortality | 63 | 60 | 54 | 63 | 78 |
| Goal 5: Improve maternal health | 60 | 61 | 53 | 59 | 58 |
| Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other major diseases | 28 | 28 | 36 | 30 | 31 |
| Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability | 283 | 347 | 375 | 339 | 350 |
| Goal 8: Develop a Global partnership for development | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 751 |
| Total MDG disbursements | 863 | 932 | 976 | 724 | 1,644 |

Table (A.6)
Annual Disbursements by Terms of Assistance

(US\$ Million)

| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|------------------|-------|-------|------|------|-------|
| Debt Swap | 8 | 21 | 36 | 31 | 25 |
| Loan | 538 | 472 | 625 | 812 | 1,275 |
| Grant | 1,073 | 1,041 | 874 | 890 | 916 |

Table (A.7)
Annual Disbursements by Type of Assistance

(US\$ Million)

| Assistance | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|--|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| Investment Project Assistance | 634 | 637 | 931 | 1,066 | 1,462 |
| Technical Cooperation | 709 | 735 | 460 | 560 | 501 |
| Programme/Budgetary Aid or BOP Support | 263 | 160 | 141 | 105 | 248 |
| Food Aid | 12 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| Emergency and Relief Assistance | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 |

Table (A.8)

(US\$ Thousands)

Annual Disbursements by Development Partners and Governorates, cont'd

| Development Partner Governorate | EIB | | | European Commission | | | Germany | | | USAID | | | World Bank | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|-----------|------------|----------------------|------------|------------|----------------------|------------|-------------|----------------------|-----------|------------|
| | average of 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average of 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average of 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average of 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average of 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 |
| Central Government | 137,004,935 | 404,203,223 | 834,865,961 | 2,514,964 | 0 | 44,533,906 | 1,259,432 | 1,887,651 | 96,628,404 | 121,741,288 | 11,101,500 | 220,213,877 | 25,000 | 100,000 | 730,000 |
| Alexandria | 472,966 | 735,975 | 618,263 | 5,291,743 | 7,936,853 | 783,988 | 2,024,685 | 1,673,976 | 857,944 | 54,183,448 | 55,170,283 | 42,085,059 | 2,195,335 | 5,289,200 | 9,502,500 |
| Assyout | 472,966 | 735,975 | 618,263 | 2,247,952 | 6,673,488 | 707,563 | 6,239,708 | 752,469 | 682,889 | 15,686,814 | 13,450,696 | 10,307,623 | 1,802,498 | 3,006,790 | 3,210,513 |
| Aswan | 472,966 | 735,975 | 618,263 | 2,968,239 | 6,716,598 | 669,350 | 3,015,065 | 8,268,650 | 682,889 | 29,886,364 | 18,980,795 | 13,506,039 | 1,997,581 | 3,067,400 | 3,153,763 |
| Behera | 472,966 | 735,975 | 618,263 | 4,295,994 | 7,652,874 | 8,487,573 | 5,564,450 | 3,896,343 | 16,400,698 | 14,554,696 | 11,383,446 | 8,473,123 | 8,593,436 | 6,745,200 | 5,825,500 |
| Beni-Suef | 472,966 | 735,975 | 3,748,480 | 3,042,890 | 6,733,155 | 745,775 | 1,402,800 | 1,397,333 | 682,889 | 25,724,866 | 29,571,946 | 28,310,623 | 1,997,581 | 3,067,400 | 3,153,763 |
| Cairo | 6,929,655 | 755,866 | 16,912,101 | 2,247,599 | 6,844,888 | 685,375 | 6,856,169 | 4,085,811 | 802,983 | 31,544,946 | 33,665,283 | 10,816,652 | 1,626,277 | 2,852,190 | 30,563,750 |
| Dakhalia | 472,966 | 735,975 | 618,263 | 3,149,231 | 6,782,825 | 975,053 | 3,761,948 | 1,055,315 | 816,982 | 28,752,229 | 19,048,013 | 13,638,993 | 2,442,337 | 3,961,200 | 3,490,500 |
| Damietta | 472,966 | 735,975 | 618,263 | 3,073,892 | 6,766,268 | 898,627 | 699,650 | 724,727 | 682,889 | 14,400,925 | 11,567,383 | 8,736,509 | 2,018,436 | 3,445,200 | 2,950,500 |
| Fayoum | 472,966 | 735,975 | 618,263 | 2,978,949 | 6,716,598 | 669,350 | 1,548,946 | 1,552,490 | 682,889 | 26,947,713 | 29,826,795 | 28,584,939 | 2,054,971 | 3,067,400 | 3,153,763 |
| Gharbia | 472,966 | 735,975 | 618,263 | 3,055,541 | 6,749,712 | 822,201 | 905,272 | 1,005,349 | 906,573 | 14,169,457 | 11,383,446 | 8,473,123 | 1,780,936 | 2,845,200 | 2,450,500 |
| Giza | 472,966 | 735,975 | 618,263 | 2,396,692 | 6,756,270 | 1,089,691 | 1,499,390 | 937,666 | 801,025 | 22,397,804 | 27,247,695 | 8,752,239 | 1,802,693 | 3,006,990 | 3,211,146 |
| Ismailia | 472,966 | 735,975 | 618,263 | 3,047,335 | 6,810,111 | 1,245,310 | 1,435,927 | 1,515,453 | 935,118 | 14,962,696 | 11,383,446 | 8,473,123 | 1,780,936 | 2,845,200 | 2,450,500 |
| Kafr-El Sheikh | 472,966 | 735,975 | 618,263 | 2,967,551 | 6,716,598 | 669,350 | 6,709,405 | 7,159,737 | 16,818,703 | 14,169,457 | 11,383,446 | 8,473,123 | 9,357,328 | 7,605,200 | 6,725,500 |
| Kalyoubia | 472,966 | 735,975 | 618,263 | 2,996,672 | 6,724,877 | 707,563 | 950,213 | 989,040 | 739,809 | 21,560,196 | 26,992,846 | 8,477,923 | 2,105,953 | 3,728,590 | 3,367,250 |
| Luxor | 472,966 | 735,975 | 618,263 | 2,926,405 | 6,700,042 | 592,924 | 697,011 | 720,400 | 682,889 | 31,002,687 | 21,048,045 | 15,340,539 | 1,997,581 | 3,067,400 | 3,153,763 |
| Matrouh | 472,966 | 735,975 | 618,263 | 2,144,731 | 6,656,784 | 643,008 | 459,474 | 330,982 | 682,889 | 14,169,457 | 11,383,446 | 8,473,123 | 1,780,936 | 2,845,200 | 2,450,500 |
| Menoufia | 472,966 | 735,975 | 618,263 | 5,379,804 | 7,978,222 | 975,053 | 1,290,612 | 1,267,350 | 1,024,708 | 16,532,519 | 11,906,696 | 8,485,373 | 2,174,835 | 5,207,200 | 9,284,500 |
| Minya | 472,966 | 735,975 | 3,748,480 | 3,031,492 | 6,733,155 | 745,775 | 915,513 | 947,037 | 682,889 | 27,721,003 | 29,969,825 | 28,586,116 | 1,997,581 | 3,067,400 | 3,153,763 |
| New Valley | 472,966 | 735,975 | 618,263 | 2,162,454 | 6,665,063 | 681,220 | 459,474 | 330,982 | 682,889 | 14,169,457 | 11,383,446 | 8,473,123 | 1,498,305 | 2,501,200 | 2,090,500 |
| North Sinai | 472,966 | 735,975 | 618,263 | 2,155,516 | 6,656,931 | 631,137 | 462,776 | 344,188 | 682,889 | 14,169,457 | 11,383,446 | 8,473,123 | 1,780,936 | 2,845,200 | 8,750,500 |
| Port-Said | 472,966 | 735,975 | 618,263 | 2,137,793 | 6,648,653 | 592,924 | 699,650 | 724,727 | 682,889 | 14,215,925 | 11,483,133 | 8,736,509 | 1,498,335 | 2,501,200 | 2,090,500 |
| Qena | 5,606,001 | 8,957,015 | 11,065,927 | 4,957,174 | 7,340,406 | 631,137 | 3,443,353 | 3,522,647 | 682,889 | 15,593,080 | 11,722,545 | 8,747,439 | 2,142,383 | 3,350,450 | 3,570,013 |
| Red Sea | 472,966 | 735,975 | 618,263 | 2,132,094 | 6,648,653 | 592,924 | 459,474 | 330,982 | 682,889 | 21,164,655 | 26,990,699 | 8,475,612 | 1,780,936 | 2,845,200 | 2,450,500 |
| Sharkia | 472,966 | 735,975 | 618,263 | 3,199,266 | 6,859,780 | 1,474,587 | 1,189,895 | 1,188,774 | 857,944 | 14,739,696 | 11,467,696 | 8,473,123 | 2,583,637 | 4,133,200 | 3,670,500 |
| South Sinai | 472,966 | 735,975 | 618,263 | 4,088,247 | 6,670,661 | 1,883,224 | 459,474 | 330,982 | 682,889 | 14,169,457 | 11,383,446 | 8,473,123 | 1,780,936 | 2,845,200 | 2,450,500 |
| Suez | 472,966 | 735,975 | 618,263 | 3,658,783 | 7,272,046 | 592,924 | 12,266,269 | 10,188,409 | 801,025 | 14,215,925 | 11,483,133 | 8,736,509 | 1,555,725 | 2,501,200 | 2,090,500 |
| Suhag | 5,606,001 | 8,957,015 | 11,065,927 | 6,507,286 | 7,972,077 | 669,350 | 6,243,009 | 765,674 | 682,889 | 17,771,162 | 12,161,545 | 8,759,689 | 4,961,598 | 8,856,790 | 19,264,513 |

Table (A.8)

(US\$ Thousands)

Annual Disbursements by Development Partners and Governorates, cont'd

| Development Partner Governorate | CIDA | | | DANIDA | | | African Development Bank | | | Islamic Dev. Bank | | | Italy | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------|-----------|------------|----------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|------------|-----------|
| | average of 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average of 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average of 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average of 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average of 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 |
| Central Government | 3,809,283 | 3,800,975 | 3,288,148 | 4,375,391 | 5,817,468 | 6,007,319 | 17,980,307 | 0 | 83,397 | | | | 6,179,311 | 18,157,134 | 9,931,156 |
| Alexandria | 261,962 | 747,629 | 1,296,565 | 140,216 | 239,813 | 171,382 | 2,667,616 | 2,079,433 | 0 | 46,250 | 185,000 | 98,292 | 898,566 | 228,288 | 3,360,157 |
| Assyout | 391,882 | 236,017 | 1,345,669 | 138,140 | 231,507 | 171,382 | 3,561,381 | 3,410,094 | 175,520 | 46,250 | 185,000 | 98,292 | 688,912 | 354,375 | 1,290,830 |
| Aswan | 247,393 | 408,249 | 444,013 | 2,661,917 | 2,565,686 | 2,054,820 | 3,726,156 | 3,678,445 | 201,390 | 421,250 | 1,685,000 | 98,292 | 589,448 | 89,015 | 130,033 |
| Behera | 56,676 | 58,451 | 42,708 | 126,522 | 197,171 | 171,382 | 4,456,063 | 4,747,126 | 11,483,094 | 1,352,044 | 1,985,000 | 414,198 | 2,527,951 | 3,053,853 | 2,799,371 |
| Beni-Suef | 229,953 | 108,047 | 145,354 | 906,496 | 1,718,028 | 1,970,810 | 3,561,381 | 3,410,094 | 175,520 | 46,250 | 185,000 | 98,292 | 677,911 | 337,241 | 750,710 |
| Cairo | 380,455 | 324,907 | 222,247 | 296,291 | 451,793 | 339,856 | 2,739,714 | 2,135,634 | 0 | 3,444,937 | 8,490,000 | 7,570,686 | 6,288,854 | 10,220,834 | 5,547,686 |
| Dakhalia | 970,468 | 306,738 | 42,708 | 126,522 | 197,171 | 171,382 | 2,667,616 | 2,079,433 | 0 | 46,250 | 185,000 | 98,292 | 602,808 | 88,495 | 147,417 |
| Damietta | 52,075 | 50,977 | 42,708 | 126,522 | 197,171 | 171,382 | 2,667,616 | 2,079,433 | 0 | 46,250 | 185,000 | 98,292 | 593,372 | 108,674 | 139,910 |
| Fayoum | 74,301 | 58,451 | 75,555 | 131,906 | 206,570 | 171,382 | 3,561,381 | 3,410,094 | 175,520 | 46,250 | 185,000 | 98,292 | 1,579,563 | 2,089,963 | 1,243,431 |
| Gharbia | 52,075 | 50,977 | 42,708 | 126,522 | 197,171 | 171,382 | 2,667,616 | 2,079,433 | 0 | 1,352,044 | 1,985,000 | 414,198 | 1,063,167 | 988,810 | 1,852,473 |
| Giza | 1,047,670 | 2,011,418 | 1,269,286 | 134,832 | 230,413 | 171,382 | 2,667,616 | 2,079,433 | 0 | 46,250 | 185,000 | 98,292 | 2,373,165 | 2,469,119 | 910,581 |
| Ismailia | 285,409 | 307,812 | 439,000 | 1,249,741 | 230,413 | 890,676 | 2,667,616 | 2,079,433 | 0 | 46,250 | 185,000 | 98,292 | 583,246 | 88,495 | 128,146 |
| Kafr-El Sheikh | 56,676 | 58,451 | 42,708 | 131,906 | 206,570 | 171,382 | 2,833,463 | 2,349,382 | 26,081 | 46,250 | 185,000 | 98,292 | 582,601 | 88,495 | 128,146 |
| Kalyoubia | 56,676 | 58,451 | 42,708 | 287,151 | 256,434 | 171,382 | 2,667,616 | 2,079,433 | 0 | 46,250 | 185,000 | 98,292 | 1,360,334 | 257,547 | 1,609,670 |
| Luxor | 56,643 | 58,397 | 75,555 | 126,522 | 197,171 | 171,382 | 2,667,616 | 2,079,433 | 0 | 46,250 | 185,000 | 98,292 | 582,601 | 88,495 | 128,146 |
| Matrouh | 56,676 | 58,451 | 75,555 | 126,522 | 197,171 | 171,382 | 2,667,616 | 2,079,433 | 0 | 46,250 | 185,000 | 98,292 | 846,700 | 907,567 | 1,228,752 |
| Menoufia | 56,676 | 58,451 | 42,708 | 126,522 | 197,171 | 171,382 | 2,667,616 | 2,079,433 | 0 | 46,250 | 185,000 | 98,292 | 1,195,649 | 570,057 | 133,767 |
| Minya | 502,002 | 1,024,705 | 1,725,704 | 132,756 | 222,108 | 171,382 | 3,561,381 | 3,410,094 | 175,520 | 1,352,044 | 1,985,000 | 414,198 | 1,464,768 | 1,387,985 | 1,208,176 |
| New Valley | 52,075 | 50,977 | 42,708 | 126,397 | 197,171 | 171,382 | 2,667,616 | 2,079,433 | 0 | 46,250 | 185,000 | 98,292 | 586,885 | 105,629 | 146,564 |
| North Sinai | 56,676 | 58,451 | 75,555 | 126,522 | 197,171 | 171,382 | 2,833,463 | 2,349,382 | 26,081 | 46,250 | 185,000 | 98,292 | 591,688 | 89,015 | 130,036 |
| Port-Said | 52,075 | 50,977 | 42,708 | 126,522 | 197,171 | 171,382 | 2,667,616 | 2,079,433 | 0 | 46,250 | 185,000 | 98,292 | 593,372 | 108,674 | 139,910 |
| Qena | 483,017 | 271,411 | 1,386,717 | 231,977 | 222,108 | 171,382 | 4,247,233 | 5,906,173 | 175,520 | 1,352,044 | 1,985,000 | 414,198 | 864,462 | 580,414 | 1,339,341 |
| Red Sea | 56,643 | 58,397 | 75,555 | 126,397 | 197,171 | 171,382 | 6,167,616 | 2,079,433 | 0 | 46,250 | 185,000 | 98,292 | 825,102 | 588,571 | 495,675 |
| Sharkia | 56,676 | 58,451 | 42,708 | 131,906 | 206,570 | 171,382 | 2,667,616 | 2,079,433 | 0 | 46,250 | 185,000 | 98,292 | 583,246 | 88,495 | 128,146 |
| South Sinai | 52,075 | 50,977 | 42,708 | 126,522 | 197,171 | 171,382 | 2,667,616 | 2,079,433 | 0 | 46,250 | 185,000 | 98,292 | 834,332 | 560,099 | 558,447 |
| Suez | 52,075 | 50,977 | 42,708 | 5,613,149 | 1,693,091 | 1,950,043 | 3,353,468 | 4,575,513 | 0 | 46,250 | 185,000 | 98,292 | 593,372 | 108,674 | 139,910 |
| Suhag | 512,033 | 271,411 | 1,386,717 | 180,921 | 222,108 | 171,382 | 2,667,616 | 2,079,433 | 0 | 46,250 | 185,000 | 98,292 | 750,295 | 413,456 | 1,339,849 |

Table (A.8)
Annual Disbursements by Development Partners and Governorates, cont'd

(US\$ Thousands)

| Development Partner Governorate | Arab Fund | | | FAO | | | Finland | | | Japan | | | JBIC | | | JICA | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|------------|------|----------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|-----------|---------|----------------------|------------|------------|----------------------|-------|-----------|----------------------|------|-----------|
| | average of 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average of 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average of 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average of 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average of 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average of 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 |
| Central Government | 10,305,284 | 30,607,204 | 0 | 34,815 | 113,651 | 106,323 | 847,652 | 1,197,819 | 0 | 7,400 | 0 | 0 | | | | 4,390,859 | 0 | 5,132,744 |
| Alexandria | 14,338,434 | 2,691,273 | 0 | 140,033 | 2,310 | 875 | 475,542 | 435,608 | 159,505 | 79,669 | 7,496 | 0 | 849 | 3,394 | 75,173 | 1,566,896 | 0 | 514,592 |
| Assyout | 265,930 | 42,902 | 0 | 5,582 | 2,310 | 875 | 2,315 | 0 | 0 | 334,348 | 89,376 | 0 | 205,728 | 3,394 | 1,097,432 | 52,148 | 0 | 0 |
| Aswan | 265,930 | 42,902 | 0 | 5,582 | 2,310 | 875 | 2,313 | 0 | 0 | 320,976 | 7,496 | 0 | 205,728 | 3,394 | 1,097,432 | 52,148 | 0 | 0 |
| Behera | 265,930 | 42,902 | 0 | 22,214 | 67,965 | 69,680 | 250,243 | 469,461 | 36,243 | 30,617 | 7,496 | 0 | 849 | 3,394 | 75,173 | 2,633 | 0 | 0 |
| Beni-Suef | 674,078 | 1,675,492 | 0 | 5,582 | 2,310 | 875 | 1,030,371 | 62,055 | 0 | 4,185,384 | 7,496 | 0 | 205,728 | 3,394 | 1,097,432 | 2,633 | 0 | 0 |
| Cairo | 22,357,995 | 80,887,973 | 0 | 68,449 | 2,372 | 899 | 468,889 | 0 | 3,623 | 226,152 | 304,696 | 0 | 871 | 3,486 | 75,282 | 3,880,716 | 0 | 1,531,139 |
| Dakhalia | 265,930 | 42,902 | 0 | 5,582 | 2,310 | 875 | | | | 68,385 | 7,496 | 0 | 849 | 3,394 | 75,173 | 60,401 | 0 | 0 |
| Damietta | 265,930 | 42,902 | 0 | 5,582 | 2,310 | 875 | 63,038 | 252,151 | 462,287 | 30,617 | 7,496 | 0 | 849 | 3,394 | 75,173 | 2,633 | 0 | 0 |
| Fayoum | 265,930 | 42,902 | 0 | 22,214 | 67,965 | 69,680 | | | | 38,023 | 7,496 | 0 | 849 | 3,394 | 4,052 | 2,633 | 0 | 0 |
| Gharbia | 265,930 | 42,902 | 0 | 5,582 | 2,310 | 875 | | | | 66,997 | 7,496 | 0 | 849 | 3,394 | 75,173 | 60,401 | 0 | 0 |
| Giza | 674,078 | 1,675,492 | 0 | 5,582 | 2,310 | 875 | | | | 6,980,298 | 24,127,682 | 6,768,292 | 849 | 3,394 | 75,173 | 186,774 | 0 | 0 |
| Ismailia | 1,013,670 | 1,850,274 | 0 | 5,582 | 2,310 | 875 | 306,745 | 184,174 | 0 | 610,248 | 7,496 | 0 | 205,728 | 3,394 | 1,168,553 | 2,633 | 0 | 0 |
| Kafr-El Sheikh | 265,930 | 42,902 | 0 | 14,473 | 2,310 | 875 | | | | 30,617 | 7,496 | 0 | 849 | 3,394 | 75,173 | 519,739 | 0 | 429,219 |
| Kalyoubia | 265,930 | 42,902 | 0 | 5,582 | 2,310 | 875 | | | | 42,496 | 23,266 | 0 | 849 | 3,394 | 75,173 | 2,633 | 0 | 47,174 |
| Luxor | 265,930 | 42,902 | 0 | 5,582 | 2,310 | 875 | | | | 30,617 | 7,496 | 0 | 205,728 | 3,394 | 1,097,432 | 2,633 | 0 | 0 |
| Matrouh | 265,930 | 42,902 | 0 | 5,582 | 2,310 | 875 | | | | 30,617 | 7,496 | 0 | 849 | 3,394 | 4,052 | 2,633 | 0 | 0 |
| Menoufia | 674,078 | 1,675,492 | 0 | 5,582 | 2,310 | 875 | 0 | 0 | 3,623 | 56,751 | 7,496 | 0 | 849 | 3,394 | 75,173 | 2,633 | 0 | 0 |
| Minya | 674,078 | 1,675,492 | 0 | 5,582 | 2,310 | 875 | 2,315 | 0 | 0 | 53,974 | 7,496 | 0 | 205,728 | 3,394 | 1,097,432 | 2,633 | 0 | 0 |
| New Valley | 265,930 | 42,902 | 0 | 39,094 | 2,310 | 875 | | | | 30,617 | 7,496 | 0 | 849 | 3,394 | 4,052 | 2,633 | 0 | 0 |
| North Sinai | 5,923,193 | 890,279 | 0 | 5,582 | 2,310 | 875 | | | | 605,799 | 7,496 | 0 | 206,712 | 3,394 | 1,102,683 | 2,633 | 0 | 0 |
| Port-Said | 1,014,078 | 1,850,484 | 0 | 5,582 | 2,310 | 875 | | | | 38,554 | 7,496 | 0 | 205,728 | 3,394 | 1,097,432 | 2,633 | 0 | 0 |
| Qena | 674,078 | 1,675,492 | 0 | 5,582 | 2,310 | 875 | 2,315 | 0 | 3,618 | 30,617 | 7,496 | 0 | 205,728 | 3,394 | 1,097,432 | 2,633 | 0 | 0 |
| Red Sea | 674,078 | 1,675,492 | 0 | 41,764 | 2,310 | 875 | | | | 238,342 | 7,496 | 0 | 849 | 3,394 | 4,052 | 52,148 | 0 | 0 |
| Sharkia | 1,014,078 | 1,850,484 | 0 | 5,582 | 2,310 | 875 | | | | 506,561 | 1,893,475 | 15,146,341 | 849 | 3,394 | 75,173 | 2,633 | 0 | 111,298 |
| South Sinai | 5,923,193 | 890,279 | 0 | 41,764 | 2,310 | 875 | | | | 30,617 | 7,496 | 0 | 205,728 | 3,394 | 1,097,432 | 2,633 | 0 | 0 |
| Suez | 605,931 | 217,894 | 0 | 5,582 | 2,310 | 875 | 0 | 0 | 3,623 | 77,827 | 7,496 | 0 | 205,728 | 3,394 | 1,097,432 | 76,906 | 0 | 0 |
| Suhag | 674,078 | 1,675,492 | 0 | 5,582 | 2,310 | 875 | 2,315 | 0 | 3,623 | 30,617 | 7,496 | 0 | 205,728 | 3,394 | 1,097,432 | 2,633 | 0 | 0 |

Table (A.8)
Annual Disbursements by Development Partners and Governorates, cont'd

(US\$ Thousands)

| Development Partner Governorate | KOICA | | | Kuwait Fund | | | Netherlands | | | Norway | | | Spain | | | Switzerland | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|---------|-----------|----------------------|------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|-------|--------|----------------------|------------|------------|----------------------|-----------|
| | average of 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average of 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average of 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average of 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average of 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average of 2001-2004 | 2004 |
| Central Government | 135,825 | 13,300 | 7,800,000 | 1,533,333 | 0 | 0 | 7,748,546 | 5,703,073 | 2,989,669 | | | | 18,136,610 | 18,642,065 | 1,252,087 | 1,281,364 | 71,610 |
| Alexandria | 177,425 | 709,699 | 762,792 | 471,016 | 0 | 379,487 | 188,295 | 16,467 | 4,847 | 5,353 | 1,961 | 20,706 | 217,678 | 51,018 | 60,851 | 619,342 | 687,385 |
| Assyout | 175 | 699 | 22,792 | 273,774 | 0 | 379,487 | 75,722 | 23,886 | 21,169 | 5,353 | 1,961 | 20,706 | 56,684 | 35,283 | 13,898 | 1,103,667 | 608,731 |
| Aswan | 175 | 699 | 22,792 | 273,774 | 0 | 379,487 | 470,736 | 241,833 | 68,522 | 5,353 | 1,961 | 20,706 | 23,073 | 7,603 | 13,898 | 557,041 | 267,064 |
| Behera | 175 | 699 | 22,792 | 471,016 | 0 | 379,487 | 51,944 | 16,467 | 3,845 | 5,353 | 1,961 | 20,706 | 12,639 | 7,603 | 13,898 | 66,723 | 47,611 |
| Beni-Suef | 175 | 699 | 22,792 | 471,016 | 0 | 379,487 | 74,889 | 62,828 | 41,672 | 5,353 | 1,961 | 20,706 | 90,294 | 62,964 | 13,898 | 1,574,659 | 1,310,868 |
| Cairo | 433,025 | 699 | 22,792 | 8,163,956 | 0 | 379,487 | 101,235 | 66,195 | 25,454 | 5,497 | 2,014 | 21,265 | 570,898 | 441,919 | 154,030 | 1,227,279 | 705,916 |
| Dakhalia | 175 | 699 | 22,792 | 273,774 | 0 | 8,287,980 | 49,367 | 16,467 | 3,845 | 5,353 | 1,961 | 20,706 | 12,639 | 7,603 | 13,898 | 112,837 | 128,633 |
| Damietta | 175 | 699 | 22,792 | 273,774 | 0 | 379,487 | 49,371 | 16,467 | 3,845 | 5,353 | 1,961 | 20,706 | 12,639 | 7,603 | 13,898 | 24,249 | 31,673 |
| Fayoum | 175 | 699 | 22,792 | 471,016 | 0 | 379,487 | 4,637,434 | 3,349,403 | 1,672,053 | 5,353 | 1,961 | 20,706 | 95,004 | 7,603 | 13,898 | 336,416 | 408,752 |
| Gharbia | 175 | 699 | 22,792 | 273,774 | 0 | 379,487 | 49,367 | 16,467 | 3,845 | 5,353 | 1,961 | 20,706 | 12,639 | 7,603 | 13,898 | 294,664 | 1,079,703 |
| Giza | 175 | 699 | 22,792 | 273,774 | 0 | 379,487 | 50,528 | 16,467 | 3,845 | 5,353 | 1,961 | 20,706 | 12,639 | 7,603 | 13,898 | 322,858 | 466,482 |
| Ismailia | 175 | 699 | 22,792 | 471,016 | 0 | 379,487 | 49,367 | 16,467 | 3,845 | 5,353 | 1,961 | 20,706 | 12,639 | 7,603 | 13,898 | 395,136 | 951,814 |
| Kafr-El Sheikh | 175 | 699 | 22,792 | 471,016 | 0 | 379,487 | 49,367 | 16,467 | 3,845 | 5,353 | 1,961 | 20,706 | 12,639 | 7,603 | 13,898 | 17,486 | 26,070 |
| Kalyoubia | 175 | 699 | 22,792 | 471,016 | 0 | 379,487 | 49,367 | 16,467 | 3,845 | 5,353 | 1,961 | 20,706 | 12,639 | 7,603 | 13,898 | 125,976 | 225,805 |
| Luxor | 175 | 699 | 22,792 | 273,774 | 0 | 379,487 | 45,373 | 16,467 | 3,845 | 5,353 | 1,961 | 20,706 | 56,684 | 35,283 | 13,898 | 387,754 | 35,935 |
| Matrouh | 175 | 699 | 22,792 | 273,774 | 0 | 379,487 | 45,373 | 16,467 | 3,845 | 5,353 | 1,961 | 20,706 | 12,639 | 7,603 | 13,898 | 64,110 | 0 |
| Menoufia | 175 | 699 | 22,792 | 471,016 | 0 | 379,487 | 49,367 | 16,467 | 3,845 | 5,353 | 1,961 | 20,706 | 12,639 | 7,603 | 13,898 | 30,506 | 44,519 |
| Minya | 175 | 699 | 22,792 | 471,016 | 0 | 379,487 | 75,980 | 23,886 | 21,169 | 5,353 | 1,961 | 20,706 | 108,441 | 81,732 | 32,906 | 1,153,028 | 505,608 |
| New Valley | 175 | 699 | 22,792 | 273,774 | 0 | 379,487 | 45,373 | 16,467 | 3,845 | 5,353 | 1,961 | 20,706 | 12,639 | 7,603 | 13,898 | 204,238 | 81,174 |
| North Sinai | 175 | 699 | 22,792 | 906,889 | 0 | 379,487 | 45,373 | 16,467 | 3,845 | 5,353 | 1,961 | 20,706 | 12,639 | 7,603 | 13,898 | 135,445 | 81,751 |
| Port-Said | 175 | 699 | 22,792 | 273,774 | 0 | 379,487 | 45,373 | 16,467 | 3,845 | 5,353 | 1,961 | 20,706 | 12,639 | 7,603 | 13,898 | 50,074 | 43,001 |
| Qena | 175 | 699 | 22,792 | 471,016 | 0 | 379,487 | 70,834 | 23,886 | 21,169 | 5,353 | 1,961 | 20,706 | 56,684 | 35,283 | 13,898 | 803,075 | 228,685 |
| Red Sea | 175 | 699 | 22,792 | 273,774 | 0 | 379,487 | 45,373 | 16,467 | 3,845 | 5,353 | 1,961 | 20,706 | 12,639 | 7,603 | 12,121,577 | 10,968 | 0 |
| Sharkia | 175 | 699 | 22,792 | 471,016 | 0 | 379,487 | 49,367 | 16,467 | 3,845 | 5,353 | 1,961 | 20,706 | 12,639 | 7,603 | 13,898 | 17,486 | 26,070 |
| South Sinai | 175 | 699 | 22,792 | 905,784 | 0 | 379,487 | 45,373 | 16,467 | 3,845 | 5,353 | 1,961 | 20,706 | 12,639 | 7,603 | 13,898 | 47,137 | 39,241 |
| Suez | 175 | 699 | 22,792 | 273,774 | 0 | 379,487 | 45,373 | 16,467 | 3,845 | 5,353 | 1,961 | 20,706 | 12,639 | 7,603 | 13,898 | 10,968 | 0 |
| Suhag | 175 | 699 | 22,792 | 471,016 | 0 | 379,487 | 72,372 | 23,886 | 21,169 | 5,353 | 1,961 | 20,706 | 56,684 | 35,283 | 13,898 | 770,898 | 410,770 |

Table (A.8)
Annual Disbursements by Development Partners and Governorates, cont'd

(US\$ Thousands)

| Development Partner | Governorate | SIDA | | | UK | | | Dutch Trust Fund | | | Ford Foundation | | | France | | | GEF | | | Greece | | | average of 2001-2004 | |
|---------------------|-------------|---------|----------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|------|------------------|----------------------|------|-----------------|----------------------|------|---------|----------------------|--------|---------|----------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|---------|----------------------|---|
| | | 2005 | average of 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average of 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average of 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average of 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average of 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average of 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average of 2001-2004 | | | |
| Central Government | | 296,810 | 21,594 | 0 | 0 | 321,777 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | 82,906 | 137,599 | 568,372 | 328,977 | 593,398 | 0 | | | |
| Alexandria | | 283,432 | 802,393 | 3,160,000 | 2,830,000 | 26,503 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | 323,805 | 0 | 0 | | | 191,025 | 4,574 | 0 | | | |
| Assyout | | 186,599 | 4,272 | 0 | 0 | 1,795 | 0 | 0 | 1,795 | 0 | 0 | 1,167 | 0 | 0 | 55,122 | 0 | 0 | | 1,657 | 4,574 | 0 | 178,462 | | |
| Aswan | | 83,145 | 4,272 | 0 | 0 | 38,544 | 0 | 0 | 1,795 | 0 | 0 | 1,167 | 0 | 0 | 945,658 | 0 | 0 | | 1,657 | 4,574 | 0 | 755,618 | | |
| Behera | | 43,012 | 4,272 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | 50,049 | 0 | 0 | | | 1,657 | 4,574 | 0 | 801,543 | | |
| Beni-Suef | | 286,439 | 48,987 | 0 | 0 | 38,544 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | 211,854 | 0 | 0 | | | 1,657 | 4,574 | 0 | 178,462 | | |
| Cairo | | 243,109 | 103,230 | 0 | 0 | 253,553 | 0 | 0 | 1,795 | 0 | 0 | 1,167 | 0 | 0 | 4,109,106 | 0 | 0 | 52,675 | 210,699 | 0 | 2,867 | 4,698 | 0 | 0 |
| Dakhalia | | 190,126 | 4,272 | 0 | 0 | 182,139 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | 50,049 | 0 | 0 | | | 1,657 | 4,574 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Damietta | | 21,704 | 4,272 | 0 | 0 | 182,139 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | 50,049 | 0 | 0 | | | 1,657 | 4,574 | 0 | | | |
| Fayoum | | 221,251 | 4,272 | 0 | 0 | 38,544 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | 94,830 | 0 | 0 | | | 1,657 | 4,574 | 0 | 178,462 | | |
| Gharbia | | 379,244 | 4,272 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | 50,049 | 0 | 0 | | | 1,657 | 4,574 | 0 | | | |
| Giza | | 283,972 | 4,272 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | 122,293 | 0 | 0 | | | 1,657 | 4,574 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Ismailia | | 44,256 | 4,272 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | 72,440 | 0 | 0 | | | 1,657 | 4,574 | 0 | | | |
| Kafr-El Sheikh | | 41,574 | 4,272 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | 50,049 | 0 | 0 | | | 1,657 | 4,574 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Kalyoubia | | 153,056 | 4,272 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | 50,049 | 0 | 0 | | | 1,657 | 4,574 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Luxor | | 64,012 | 184,173 | 660,000 | 330,000 | | | | 1,795 | 0 | 0 | 1,167 | 0 | 0 | 50,049 | 0 | 0 | | | 1,657 | 4,574 | 0 | 0 | |
| Matrouh | | 0 | 4,272 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | 50,049 | 0 | 0 | | | 1,657 | 4,574 | 0 | 157,793 | | |
| Menoufia | | 165,743 | 4,272 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | 50,049 | 0 | 0 | | | 1,657 | 4,574 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Minya | | 361,120 | 48,987 | 0 | 0 | | | | 1,795 | 0 | 0 | 1,167 | 0 | 0 | 55,122 | 0 | 0 | | | 1,657 | 4,574 | 0 | 0 | |
| New Valley | | 10,143 | 4,272 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | 50,049 | 0 | 0 | | | 1,657 | 4,574 | 0 | | | |
| North Sinai | | 12,861 | 4,272 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | 50,049 | 0 | 0 | | | 1,657 | 4,574 | 0 | 295,322 | | |
| Port-Said | | 830 | 4,272 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | 50,049 | 0 | 0 | | | 1,657 | 4,574 | 0 | | | |
| Qena | | 147,704 | 4,272 | 0 | 0 | 222,478 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | 94,830 | 0 | 0 | | | 1,657 | 4,574 | 0 | 178,462 | | |
| Red Sea | | 0 | 4,272 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | 50,049 | 0 | 0 | | | 1,657 | 4,574 | 0 | 79,045 | | |
| Sharkia | | 41,574 | 4,272 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | 50,049 | 0 | 0 | | | 1,657 | 4,574 | 0 | 0 | | |
| South Sinai | | 6,359 | 4,272 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | 50,049 | 0 | 0 | | | 1,657 | 4,574 | 0 | 170,709 | | |
| Suez | | 0 | 4,272 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | 50,049 | 0 | 0 | | | 1,657 | 4,574 | 0 | | | |
| Suhag | | 264,503 | 4,272 | 0 | 0 | 220,683 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | 55,112 | 0 | 0 | | | 1,657 | 4,574 | 0 | 178,462 | | |

Table (A.8)

(US\$ Thousands)

Annual Disbursements by Development Partners and Governorates, cont'd

| Development Partner | WFP | | WHO | | | UNDP | | | UNESCO | | | UNFPA | | | UNHCR | | | UNICEF | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|---------|------|----------------------|--------|---------|----------------------|------------|-----------|----------------------|------|-------|----------------------|---------|-------|----------------------|-----------|--------|----------------------|-----------|
| | Governorate | 2004 | 2005 | average of 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average of 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average of 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average of 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average of 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average of 2001-2004 | 2004 |
| Central Government | | | | 73,750 | 70,000 | 100,000 | 5,019,311 | 13,668,220 | 4,361,591 | 8,143 | 0 | 0 | 408,272 | 720,009 | 0 | | | | 3,404,400 | 1,623,392 |
| Alexandria | | | | 54,842 | 46,168 | 46,168 | 16,727 | 22,061 | 32,350 | 389 | 0 | 0 | 48,399 | 137,692 | 0 | 34,260 | 59,318 | 0 | 170,553 | 210,720 |
| Assyout | 295,190 | 353,401 | | 39,842 | 36,168 | 36,168 | 62,463 | 39,422 | 151,738 | 389 | 0 | 0 | 175,740 | 103,390 | 0 | | | | 337,814 | 285,189 |
| Aswan | 294,836 | 352,977 | | 39,842 | 36,168 | 36,168 | 52,308 | 22,144 | 173,384 | 5,989 | 0 | 0 | 53,967 | 139,341 | 0 | | | | 15,228 | 0 |
| Behera | 0 | 0 | | 39,842 | 36,168 | 36,168 | 16,727 | 22,061 | 32,350 | 389 | 0 | 0 | 6,279 | 1,649 | 0 | | | | 39,213 | 24,070 |
| Beni-Suef | 295,190 | 353,401 | | 39,842 | 36,168 | 36,168 | 36,802 | 39,339 | 151,738 | 389 | 0 | 0 | 67,136 | 103,533 | 0 | | | | 139,513 | 36,133 |
| Cairo | 0 | 0 | | 55,915 | 47,130 | 47,130 | 518,532 | 451,263 | 884,729 | 399 | 0 | 0 | 160,413 | 137,692 | 0 | 1,431,353 | 810,675 | 0 | 164,002 | 199,119 |
| Dakhalia | 0 | 0 | | 39,842 | 36,168 | 36,168 | 16,727 | 22,061 | 32,350 | 389 | 0 | 0 | 711 | 0 | 0 | | | | 15,228 | 0 |
| Damietta | | | | 39,842 | 36,168 | 36,168 | 16,727 | 22,061 | 32,350 | 389 | 0 | 0 | 711 | 0 | 0 | | | | 15,228 | 0 |
| Fayoum | 295,190 | 353,401 | | 39,842 | 36,168 | 36,168 | 24,032 | 39,339 | 32,350 | 389 | 0 | 0 | 67,136 | 103,533 | 0 | | | | 132,318 | 28,912 |
| Gharbia | | | | 39,842 | 36,168 | 36,168 | 25,005 | 22,061 | 58,069 | 389 | 0 | 0 | 6,279 | 1,649 | 0 | | | | 15,228 | 0 |
| Giza | 0 | 0 | | 39,842 | 36,168 | 36,168 | 26,722 | 22,061 | 32,350 | 389 | 0 | 0 | 35,627 | 7,654 | 0 | 276,816 | 1,107,263 | 0 | 64,631 | 50,460 |
| Ismailia | | | | 39,842 | 36,168 | 36,168 | 70,467 | 88,929 | 32,350 | 389 | 0 | 0 | 61,568 | 101,884 | 0 | | | | 16,661 | 2,320 |
| Kafr-El Sheikh | 0 | 0 | | 39,842 | 36,168 | 36,168 | 155,588 | 302,957 | 352,153 | 389 | 0 | 0 | 6,279 | 1,649 | 0 | | | | 15,228 | 0 |
| Kalyoubia | 0 | 0 | | 39,842 | 36,168 | 36,168 | 16,727 | 22,061 | 32,350 | 389 | 0 | 0 | 38,755 | 1,649 | 0 | | | | 15,228 | 0 |
| Luxor | 0 | 0 | | 39,842 | 36,168 | 36,168 | 142,996 | 209,653 | 283,381 | 389 | 0 | 0 | 48,399 | 137,692 | 0 | | | | 17,006 | 0 |
| Matrouh | 0 | 0 | | 39,842 | 36,168 | 36,168 | 166,996 | 328,747 | 383,633 | 389 | 0 | 0 | 711 | 0 | 0 | | | | 15,228 | 0 |
| Menoufia | 0 | 0 | | 39,842 | 36,168 | 36,168 | 16,727 | 22,061 | 32,350 | 389 | 0 | 0 | 61,568 | 101,884 | 0 | | | | 15,228 | 0 |
| Minya | 0 | 0 | | 39,842 | 36,168 | 36,168 | 114,334 | 209,326 | 295,066 | 389 | 0 | 0 | 175,847 | 103,533 | 0 | | | | 164,587 | 62,176 |
| New Valley | | | | 39,842 | 36,168 | 36,168 | 121,825 | 151,254 | 32,350 | 389 | 0 | 0 | 711 | 0 | 0 | | | | 15,228 | 0 |
| North Sinai | 285,572 | 341,886 | | 39,842 | 36,168 | 36,168 | 192,739 | 356,587 | 373,942 | 389 | 0 | 0 | 711 | 0 | 0 | | | | 15,228 | 0 |
| Port-Said | | | | 39,842 | 36,168 | 36,168 | 478,048 | 320,419 | 285,471 | 389 | 0 | 0 | 711 | 0 | 0 | | | | 15,228 | 0 |
| Qena | 295,190 | 353,401 | | 39,842 | 36,168 | 36,168 | 37,844 | 39,422 | 151,738 | 389 | 0 | 0 | 3,151 | 7,654 | 0 | | | | 206,272 | 127,690 |
| Red Sea | 277,173 | 331,831 | | 39,842 | 36,168 | 36,168 | 23,486 | 39,339 | 54,139 | 389 | 0 | 0 | 48,342 | 137,527 | 0 | | | | 15,228 | 0 |
| Sharkia | 0 | 0 | | 39,842 | 36,168 | 36,168 | 20,301 | 22,061 | 32,350 | 389 | 0 | 0 | 61,568 | 101,884 | 0 | | | | 15,228 | 0 |
| South Sinai | 277,173 | 331,831 | | 39,842 | 36,168 | 36,168 | 93,167 | 58,413 | 502,211 | 389 | 0 | 0 | 48,399 | 137,692 | 0 | | | | 15,228 | 0 |
| Suez | | | | 39,842 | 36,168 | 36,168 | 16,727 | 22,061 | 32,350 | 389 | 0 | 0 | 711 | 0 | 0 | | | | 15,228 | 0 |
| Suhag | 295,190 | 353,401 | | 39,842 | 36,168 | 36,168 | 37,844 | 39,422 | 151,738 | 389 | 0 | 0 | 8,719 | 9,303 | 0 | | | | 219,610 | 113,125 |

Table (A.8)

(US\$ Thousands)

Annual Disbursements by Development Partners and Governorates, cont'd

| Development Partner | | UNIDO | | | UNIFEM | | | Abu Dhabi Fund | | | Arab Monetary Fund | | | Australia | | | CDC | | |
|---------------------|------------|----------------------|------|------|----------------------|--------|--------|----------------------|------------|-----------|----------------------|------|-----------|----------------------|------|------|----------------------|---------|------|
| Governorate | 2005 | average of 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average of 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average of 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average of 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average of 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average of 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 |
| Central Government | 10,453,955 | 32,091 | 0 | 0 | 46,758 | 30,000 | 45,141 | | | | 93,295,847 | 0 | 5,597,048 | | | | 348,102 | 731,110 | 0 |
| Alexandria | 416,469 | 30,931 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,803 | 6,319,228 | 390,924 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Assyout | 859,819 | | | | 0 | 0 | 4,803 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aswan | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 | 4,803 | 2,605,932 | 10,423,729 | 4,737,561 | | | | | | | | | |
| Behera | 26,510 | | | | 0 | 0 | 4,803 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beni-Suef | 331,743 | | | | 0 | 0 | 4,803 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cairo | 381,602 | 38,654 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,933 | 30,193,813 | 14,587,206 | 0 | | | | 2,375 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Dakhalia | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 | 4,803 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Damietta | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 | 4,803 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fayoum | 323,790 | | | | 0 | 0 | 4,803 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gharbia | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 | 4,803 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Giza | 53,020 | 5,066 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,803 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ismailia | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 | 4,803 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kafr-El Sheikh | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 | 4,803 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kalyoubia | 0 | 11,564 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,803 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Luxor | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 | 4,803 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Matrouh | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 | 4,803 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Menoufia | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 | 4,803 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minya | 382,516 | | | | 0 | 0 | 4,803 | | | | | | | 413 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| New Valley | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 | 4,803 | 9,961,262 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| North Sinai | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 | 4,803 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Port-Said | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 | 4,803 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Qena | 529,669 | | | | 0 | 0 | 4,803 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Red Sea | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 | 4,803 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sharkia | 0 | 11,564 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,803 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South Sinai | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 | 4,803 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Suez | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 | 4,803 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Suhag | 491,792 | | | | 0 | 0 | 4,803 | | | | | | | 413 | 0 | 0 | | | |

Table (A.8)

(US\$ Thousands)

Annual Disbursements by Development Partners and Governorates, cont'd

| Development Partner Governorate | IBRD | | | IDRC/ Canada | | | IFAD | | | ILO | | | Ireland | | | Montreal Protocol | | | OPEC Fu | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|---------|------|----------------------|-------|------|----------------------|-----------|------|----------------------|------|------|----------------------|------|------|----------------------|------|------|----------------------|------|
| | average of 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average of 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average of 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average of 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average of 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average of 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average of 2001-2004 | 2004 |
| Central Government | 103,660 | 346,440 | 0 | 11,923 | 5,890 | 0 | | | | 59,969 | 0 | 0 | | | | 113,756 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Alexandria | | | | | | | 325,000 | 0 | 0 | | | | 9,585 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| Assyout | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aswan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Behera | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beni-Suef | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cairo | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9,875 | 0 | 0 | 84,039 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dakhalia | | | | | | | 334,219 | 1,336,875 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Damietta | | | | | | | 334,219 | 1,336,875 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fayoum | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gharbia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Giza | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| Ismailia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kafr-El Sheikh | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kalyoubia | | | | | | | 334,219 | 1,336,875 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Luxor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Matrouh | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Menoufia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minya | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9,585 | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| New Valley | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Sinai | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Port-Said | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Qena | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Red Sea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sharkia | | | | | | | 334,219 | 1,336,875 | 0 | | | | | | | 49,695 | 0 | 0 | | |
| South Sinai | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Suez | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Suhag | | | | | | | 941,250 | 1,705,000 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table (A.8)

(US\$ Thousands)

Annual Disbursements by Development Partners and Governorates, cont'd

| Development Partner | nd | Saudi Fund | | | UNODC | | | UPU | | | AGFUND | | | |
|---------------------|-----------|-------------|---------|----------------------|-----------|------|----------------------|-------|------|----------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|------|
| | | Governorate | 2005 | average of 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average of 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average of 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average of 2001-2004 | 2004 |
| Central Government | | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Alexandria | | | | | 6,137 | 0 | 0 | 1,091 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Assyout | | | 608,000 | 1,216,000 | 1,216,000 | | | | | | | | | |
| Aswan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Behera | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beni-Suef | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cairo | 4,076,404 | | | | 6,137 | 0 | 0 | 4,236 | 0 | 0 | 184,307 | 113,545 | 0 | |
| Dakhalia | | | 653,333 | 1,306,667 | 1,306,667 | | | | | | | | | |
| Damietta | | | 453,333 | 906,667 | 906,667 | | | | | | | | | |
| Fayoum | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gharbia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Giza | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | |
| Ismailia | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | |
| Kafr-El Sheikh | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kalyoubia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Luxor | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Matrouh | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Menoufia | | | 506,667 | 1,013,333 | 1,013,333 | | | | | | | | | |
| Minya | | | 445,333 | 890,667 | 890,667 | | | | | | | | | |
| New Valley | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Sinai | | | 175,000 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Port-Said | | | | | | | | 1,091 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Qena | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Red Sea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sharkia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South Sinai | | | 175,000 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Suez | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Suhag | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table (A.9)
Annual Disbursements by Development Partners and Terms of Assistance, cont'd

(US\$ millions)

| Terms of Assistance Development Partners | Grants | | | Loans | | | Debt Swap | | |
|---|-------------------|---------|---------|-------------------|---------|---------|-------------------|--------|--------|
| | Average 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | Average 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | Average 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 |
| Abu Dhabi Fund | 42,761 | 25,011 | 4,738 | 6,319 | 391 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| African Development Bank | 2,579 | 5,504 | 1,003 | 100,018 | 67,149 | 11,695 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AGFUND | 184 | 114 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arab Fund | 0 | 0 | 0 | 70,406 | 133,979 | 152,188 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arab Monetary Fund | 1,064 | 0 | 0 | 92,232 | 0 | 5,597 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Australia | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CDC | 348 | 731 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CIDA | 10,019 | 10,710 | 13,840 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DANIDA | 18,263 | 17,087 | 16,984 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dutch Trust Fund | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| EIB | 0 | 0 | 842 | 166,498 | 440,537 | 894,167 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| European Commission | 90,768 | 187,384 | 74,397 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| FAO | 431 | 307 | 268 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 62 | 0 | 0 |
| Finland | 3,454 | 2,601 | 676 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ford Foundation | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| France | 3,860 | 0 | 0 | 3,081 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GEF | 136 | 348 | 568 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Germany | 31,155 | 33,224 | 148,635 | 41,765 | 24,671 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Greece | 564 | 717 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| IBRD | 104 | 346 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| IDRC/ Canada | 12 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| IFAD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,403 | 7,052 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| ILO | 60 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ireland | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Islamic Dev. Bank | 52 | 210 | 112 | 10,193 | 21,790 | 11,278 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Italy | 5,220 | 7,751 | 4,233 | 13,102 | 0 | 1,186 | 16,257 | 27,170 | 24,238 |
| Japan | 14,814 | 26,604 | 21,915 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| JBIC | 23 | 92 | 110 | 2,460 | 0 | 13,980 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table (A.9)
Annual Disbursements by Development Partners and Terms of Assistance, cont'd

(US\$ millions)

| Terms of Assistance Development Partners | Grants | | | Loans | | | Debt Swap | | |
|---|-------------------|---------|---------|-------------------|---------|---------|-------------------|-------|------|
| | Average 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | Average 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | Average 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 |
| JICA | 10,944 | 0 | 7,766 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| KOICA | 751 | 741 | 9,156 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kuwait Fund | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20,447 | 0 | 18,165 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Montreal Protocol | 247 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Netherlands | 14,376 | 9,832 | 4,956 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Norway | 145 | 53 | 560 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| OPEC Fund | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,076 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Saudi Fund | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,017 | 5,333 | 5,333 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SIDA | 1,303 | 3,820 | 3,160 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Spain | 8,982 | 9,092 | 5,925 | 10,702 | 10,473 | 8,016 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Switzerland | 3,596 | 4,277 | 2,383 | 797 | 301 | 982 | 7,352 | 3,937 | 467 |
| UK | 1,527 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UNDP | 7,538 | 16,625 | 9,003 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UNESCO | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UNFPA | 1,597 | 2,298 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UNHCR | 1,742 | 1,977 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UNICEF | 5,305 | 2,763 | 14,251 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UNIDO | 130 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UNIFEM | 47 | 30 | 175 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UNODC | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UPU | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| US Fund | 101 | 76 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| USAID | 680,322 | 515,925 | 565,556 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| WFP | 3,152 | 2,611 | 3,126 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| WHO | 1,181 | 1,068 | 1,098 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| World Bank | 681 | 390 | 338 | 68,434 | 100,810 | 148,073 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table (A.10)
Annual Disbursements by Development Partners and MDGs, cont'd

(US\$ Thousands)

| MDGs Development Partners | Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger | | | Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education | | | Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women | | | Goal 4: Reduce child mortality | | |
|------------------------------|--|-------|--------|---|-------|------|---|-------|------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|
| | average 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 |
| | Abu Dhabi Fund | 1,706 | 1,394 | 474 | 962 | 376 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| African Development Bank | 4,992 | 3,405 | 607 | 117 | 174 | 301 | 90 | 136 | 17 | 90 | 136 | 17 |
| AGFUND | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 11 | 0 |
| Arab Fund | 107 | 0 | 488 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 104 | 0 | 456 | 240 | 544 | 1,896 |
| Australia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CDC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 24 | 0 |
| CIDA | 200 | 283 | 320 | 85 | 84 | 234 | 126 | 135 | 397 | 10 | 15 | 2 |
| DANIDA | 80 | 57 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 33 | 36 | 7 | 32 | 17 | 2 |
| EIB | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| European Commission | 558 | 537 | 1,658 | 732 | 223 | 46 | 977 | 323 | 0 | 379 | 285 | 0 |
| FAO | 22 | 24 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Finland | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| France | 90 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GEF | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Germany | 2,095 | 1,349 | 0 | 329 | 328 | 0 | 501 | 328 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Greece | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| IBRD | 10 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| IDRC/ Canada | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| IFAD | 69 | 85 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ILO | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Islamic Dev. Bank | 453 | 600 | 105 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Italy | 450 | 722 | 738 | 108 | 151 | 657 | 67 | 117 | 38 | 92 | 121 | 113 |
| Japan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 13 | 0 | 7 | 13 | 0 | 39 | 0 | 0 |
| JBIC | 246 | 0 | 1,313 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| JICA | 338 | 0 | 382 | 21 | 0 | 80 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Kuwait Fund | 0 | 0 | 1,026 | 276 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Montreal Protocol | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Netherlands | 379 | 233 | 172 | 15 | 3 | 6 | 101 | 67 | 23 | 121 | 50 | 13 |
| OPEC Fund | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Saudi Fund | 35 | 0 | 0 | 267 | 533 | 533 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SIDA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Spain | 34 | 22 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Switzerland | 239 | 159 | 36 | 118 | 61 | 15 | 127 | 112 | 16 | 64 | 86 | 91 |
| UK | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UNDP | 166 | 591 | 55 | 72 | 268 | 19 | 77 | 268 | 55 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| UNESCO | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UNFPA | 9 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 24 | 0 | 26 | 46 | 0 |
| UNHCR | 92 | 119 | 0 | 44 | 49 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UNICEF | 9 | 9 | 16 | 40 | 18 | 83 | 61 | 53 | 173 | 112 | 26 | 362 |
| UNIDO | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UNIFEM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UNODC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| US Fund | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| USAID | 15,242 | 2,567 | 22,746 | 1,296 | 363 | 128 | 1,162 | 695 | 932 | 4,398 | 3,906 | 3,795 |
| WFP | 229 | 192 | 230 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 52 | 63 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| WHO | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| World Bank | 615 | 937 | 1,189 | 641 | 1,137 | 739 | 1,181 | 1,607 | 989 | 332 | 994 | 1,465 |

Table (A.10)
Annual Disbursements by Development Partners and MDGs, cont'd

(US\$ Thousands)

| MDGs Development Partners | Goal 5: Improve maternal health average 2001- | | | Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other major diseases average 2001- | | | Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability average 2001- | | | Goal 8: Develop a Global partnership for development average 2001- | | |
|------------------------------|--|-------|-------|---|-------|-------|---|--------|--------|--|-------|--------|
| | 2004 | 2004 | 2005 | 2004 | 2004 | 2005 | 2004 | 2004 | 2005 | 2004 | 2004 | 2005 |
| Abu Dhabi Fund | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,240 | 771 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| African Development Bank | 136 | 302 | 17 | 46 | 166 | 0 | 4,727 | 2,781 | 301 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AGFUND | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arab Fund | 0 | 0 | 0 | 211 | 554 | 1,440 | 646 | 564 | 1,440 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Australia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CDC | 11 | 24 | 0 | 11 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CIDA | 7 | 10 | 11 | 5 | 14 | 10 | 519 | 481 | 356 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DANIDA | 4 | 12 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 1,288 | 1,126 | 1,151 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| EIB | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,551 | 4,426 | 12,236 | 0 | 0 | 71,378 |
| European Commission | 379 | 285 | 0 | 487 | 199 | 0 | 658 | 819 | 337 | 542 | 2,170 | 2,627 |
| FAO | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Finland | 1 | 0 | 0 | 51 | 75 | 2 | 273 | 140 | 62 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| France | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 569 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GEF | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 35 | 57 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Germany | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,106 | 2,900 | 5,028 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Greece | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 54 | 0 |
| IBRD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| IDRC/ Canada | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| IFAD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ILO | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Islamic Dev. Bank | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 372 | 800 | 768 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Italy | 93 | 125 | 113 | 58 | 63 | 53 | 244 | 576 | 297 | 14 | 56 | 292 |
| Japan | 1 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 4 | 0 | 840 | 2,615 | 2,191 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| JBIC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| JICA | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 490 | 0 | 191 | 0 | 0 | 31 |
| Kuwait Fund | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 791 |
| Montreal Protocol | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Netherlands | 47 | 9 | 7 | 89 | 75 | 46 | 372 | 114 | 49 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| OPEC Fund | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 408 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Saudi Fund | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SIDA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 68 | 250 | 250 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Spain | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 5 | 1,211 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Switzerland | 61 | 74 | 87 | 27 | 40 | 38 | 390 | 217 | 62 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UK | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UNDP | 5 | 2 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 207 | 172 | 295 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UNESCO | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UNFPA | 52 | 46 | 0 | 51 | 90 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UNHCR | 7 | 30 | 0 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UNICEF | 79 | 28 | 310 | 78 | 28 | 310 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UNIDO | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UNIFEM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UNODC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| US Fund | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| USAID | 4,547 | 3,949 | 3,795 | 1,833 | 1,620 | 1,200 | 11,122 | 14,635 | 7,085 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| WFP | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 17 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| WHO | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 22 | 22 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| World Bank | 332 | 994 | 1,465 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 700 | 450 | 1,150 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table (A.11)

(US\$ Thousand)

Annual Disbursements of Development Partners and Terms of Assistance

| Terms of assistance Development Partners | Grants | | | | | Loans | | | | | Debt Swap | | | | |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
| Abu Dhabi Fund | 43,901 | 39,669 | 62,463 | 25,011 | 4,738 | 2,300 | 3,130 | 19,456 | 391 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| African Development Bank | 1,299 | 136 | 3,376 | 5,504 | 1,003 | 20,216 | 121,001 | 191,707 | 67,149 | 11,695 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AGFUND | 242 | 2 | 379 | 114 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arab Fund | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 73,947 | 17,486 | 56,210 | 133,979 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arab Monetary Fund | 1,907 | 2,348 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 246,345 | 115,048 | 7,535 | 0 | 5,597 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Australia | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CDC | 0 | 661 | 0 | 731 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CIDA | 10,296 | 9,994 | 9,076 | 10,710 | 13,840 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DANIDA | 14,637 | 12,809 | 28,518 | 17,087 | 16,984 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dutch Trust Fund | 0 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| EIB | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 842 | 9,673 | 80,393 | 135,389 | 440,537 | 894,167 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| European Commission | 62,424 | 41,709 | 71,552 | 187,384 | 74,397 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| FAO | 338 | 311 | 766 | 307 | 268 | 0 | 154 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 246 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Finland | 3,224 | 4,782 | 3,209 | 2,601 | 676 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ford Foundation | 0 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| France | 15,440 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12,324 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GEF | 0 | 0 | 194 | 348 | 568 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Germany | 33,627 | 19,599 | 38,168 | 33,224 | 148,635 | 55,208 | 43,636 | 43,543 | 24,671 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Greece | 0 | 207 | 1,333 | 717 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| IBRD | 0 | 0 | 68 | 346 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| IDRC/ Canada | 0 | 0 | 42 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| IFAD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,561 | 7,052 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 800 | 0 | 0 |
| ILO | 130 | 110 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ireland | 67 | 49 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Islamic Dev. Bank | 0 | 0 | 0 | 210 | 112 | 7,599 | 8,714 | 2,670 | 21,790 | 11,278 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Italy | 6,587 | 4,570 | 1,973 | 23,802 | 4,161 | 2,400 | 0 | 50,009 | 0 | 1,190 | 0 | 12,597 | 25,261 | 20,418 | 31,736 |
| Japan | 20,618 | 1,220 | 10,814 | 26,604 | 21,915 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| JBIC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 92 | 110 | 0 | 0 | 9,838 | 0 | 13,980 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| JICA | 16,842 | 14,698 | 12,236 | 0 | 7,766 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| KOICA | 135 | 1,596 | 530 | 741 | 9,156 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kuwait Fund | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 37,022 | 13,864 | 30,903 | 0 | 18,165 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Montreal Protoco | 583 | 161 | 245 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Netherlands | 19,611 | 16,751 | 11,312 | 9,832 | 4,956 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Norway | 0 | 336 | 190 | 53 | 560 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| OPEC Fund | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,076 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Saudi Fund | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,400 | 0 | 5,333 | 5,333 | 5,333 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SIDA | 1,111 | 282 | 0 | 3,820 | 3,160 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Spain | 19,752 | 3,729 | 3,356 | 9,092 | 5,925 | 26,277 | 3,235 | 2,821 | 10,473 | 8,016 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Switzerland | 1,910 | 3,816 | 4,381 | 4,277 | 2,383 | 1,203 | 807 | 878 | 301 | 982 | 7,597 | 8,036 | 9,837 | 3,937 | 467 |
| UK | 1,718 | 2,993 | 1,396 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UNDP | 4,483 | 2,772 | 6,272 | 16,625 | 9,003 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UNESCO | 97 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UNFPA | 2,339 | 45 | 1,705 | 2,298 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UNHCR | 1,293 | 1,766 | 1,933 | 1,977 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UNICEF | 3,336 | 2,654 | 12,467 | 2,763 | 14,251 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UNIDO | 257 | 13 | 250 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UNIFEM | 61 | 96 | 0 | 30 | 175 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UNODC | 24 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UPU | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| US Fund | 0 | 328 | 0 | 76 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| USAID | 777,300 | 848,165 | 579,899 | 515,925 | 565,556 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| WFP | 6,213 | 0 | 3,786 | 2,611 | 3,126 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| WHO | 1,173 | 1,221 | 1,261 | 1,068 | 1,098 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| World Bank | 435 | 950 | 950 | 390 | 338 | 42,225 | 64,350 | 66,350 | 100,810 | 148,073 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table (A.12)
Annual Disbursements by Governorate and Type of Assistance

(US\$ Thousand)

| Type of Assistance Development Partners | Investment Project Assistance average 2001-2004 | | | Technical Cooperation average 2001-2004 | | | Programme/Budgetary Aid or BOP Support average 2001-2004 | | | Emergency and Relief Assistance average 2001-2004 | | | Food Aid average 2001-2004 | | |
|--|--|---------|---------|--|---------|--------|--|--------|--------|---|------|------|-------------------------------|-------|-------|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2004 | 2004 | 2005 | 2004 | 2004 | 2005 | 2004 | 2004 | 2005 | 2004 | 2004 | 2005 | 2004 |
| Abu Dhabi Fund | 25,402 | 4,738 | 49,080 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| African Development Bank | 71,382 | 12,229 | 102,107 | 1,271 | 469 | 490 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| AGFUND | 0 | 0 | 0 | 114 | 0 | 184 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Arab Fund | 133,979 | 0 | 70,406 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Arab Monetary Fund | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,583 | 477 | 0 | 3,014 | 92,819 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Australia | 0 | 0 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| CDC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 731 | 0 | 348 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| CIDA | 3,178 | 5,354 | 2,521 | 7,532 | 8,486 | 7,498 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| DANIDA | 7,589 | 7,120 | 11,243 | 9,497 | 9,864 | 7,020 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Dutch Trust Fund | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| EIB | 440,537 | 894,167 | 166,498 | 0 | 842 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| European Commission | 45,775 | 15,168 | 41,916 | 141,609 | 34,437 | 48,851 | 0 | 24,791 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| FAO | 0 | 0 | 95 | 307 | 268 | 436 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Finland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,166 | 520 | 3,344 | 436 | 156 | 110 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ford Foundation | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| France | 0 | 0 | 5,441 | 0 | 0 | 147 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 1,353 |
| GEF | 0 | 0 | 0 | 348 | 568 | 136 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Germany | 46,072 | 0 | 61,480 | 11,823 | 148,635 | 11,439 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Greece | 0 | 0 | 0 | 717 | 0 | 543 | .. | .. | .. | 0 | 0 | 21 | .. | .. | .. |
| IBRD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 346 | 0 | 104 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| IDRC/ Canada | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| IFAD | 6,626 | 0 | 2,352 | 426 | 0 | 252 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| ILO | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 60 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ireland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 29 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Islamic Dev. Bank | 17,000 | 8,733 | 8,996 | 5,000 | 2,657 | 1,250 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Italy | 16,229 | 3,063 | 18,281 | 9,491 | 18,970 | 6,370 | 17,007 | 11,319 | 11,682 | .. | .. | .. | 1,492 | 3,735 | 572 |
| Japan | 25,584 | 21,796 | 14,504 | 422 | 118 | 161 | 597 | 0 | 149 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| JBIC | 90 | 14,087 | 2,482 | 1 | 2 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| JICA | 0 | 0 | 1,128 | 0 | 7,766 | 9,816 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| KOICA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 741 | 9,156 | 751 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

Table (A.12)
Annual Disbursements by Governorate and Type of Assistance

(US\$ Thousand)

| Type of Assistance Development Partners | Investment Project Assistance average 2001- | | | Technical Cooperation average 2001- | | | Programme/Budgetary Aid or BOP Support average 2001- | | | Emergency and Relief Assistance average 2001- | | | Food Aid average 2001- | | |
|--|--|---------|---------|--|---------|---------|--|---------|--------|---|------|-------|---------------------------|-------|-------|
| | 2004 | 2005 | 2004 | 2004 | 2005 | 2004 | 2004 | 2005 | 2004 | 2004 | 2005 | 2004 | 2004 | 2005 | 2004 |
| Kuwait Fund | 0 | 18,165 | 20,425 | 0 | 0 | 22 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Montreal Protocol | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 247 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Netherlands | 235 | 256 | 3,384 | 9,374 | 4,700 | 10,936 | 223 | 0 | 56 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Norway | 0 | 0 | 0 | 53 | 560 | 145 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| OPEC Fund | 0 | 4,076 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Saudi Fund | 5,333 | 5,333 | 3,017 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| SIDA | 2,500 | 2,500 | 632 | 1,320 | 660 | 671 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Spain | 18,531 | 13,707 | 18,607 | 1,035 | 234 | 1,076 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Switzerland | 6,162 | 2,680 | 9,125 | 2,353 | 1,153 | 2,606 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| UK | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,527 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| UNDP | 530 | 319 | 191 | 16,095 | 8,670 | 7,347 | 0 | 15 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| UNESCO | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| UNFPA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,298 | 0 | 1,597 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| UNHCR | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,977 | 0 | 1,742 | .. | .. | .. |
| UNICEF | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,763 | 14,251 | 5,305 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| UNIDO | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 130 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| UNIFEM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 175 | 47 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| UNODC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| UPU | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| US Fund | 0 | 0 | 0 | 76 | 0 | 101 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| USAID | 114,266 | 135,868 | 144,498 | 317,212 | 220,787 | 474,196 | 84,447 | 208,902 | 61,628 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| WFP | 1,771 | 2,120 | 1,071 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 840 | 1,006 | 2,082 |
| WHO | 113 | 113 | 125 | 955 | 985 | 1,055 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| World Bank | 92,532 | 137,835 | 61,202 | 8,668 | 10,575 | 7,914 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

Table (A.13)
Annual Disbursements by Governorates and Economic Sectors, cont'd

(US\$ Thousand)

| Sector Governorates | AGRICULTURE | | | BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES | | | BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES | | | EDUCATION | | | ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS | | | GENERAL A |
|------------------------|----------------------|--------|--------|--------------------------------|-------|--------|-----------------------------|-------|--------|--------------------------|-------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|--------------------------|
| | average 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average 2001- 2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average 2001- 2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average 2001- 2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average 2001- 2004 |
| Alexandria | 11,745 | 4,289 | 5,510 | 541 | 323 | 4,296 | 1,405 | 1,780 | 3,816 | 3,572 | 3,490 | 3,487 | 15 | 18 | 20 | 485 |
| Assyout | 10,555 | 4,122 | 3,339 | 618 | 522 | 601 | 1,698 | 2,071 | 1,289 | 3,980 | 4,388 | 5,571 | 35 | 57 | 60 | 485 |
| Aswan | 8,423 | 14,536 | 8,040 | 531 | 261 | 79 | 947 | 1,037 | 372 | 2,964 | 1,858 | 1,821 | 35 | 57 | 60 | 1,062 |
| Behera | 18,416 | 13,403 | 32,306 | 517 | 261 | 79 | 563 | 465 | 296 | 5,582 | 4,188 | 3,401 | 15 | 18 | 20 | 1,286 |
| Beni-Suef | 9,557 | 4,283 | 6,496 | 566 | 265 | 79 | 948 | 1,037 | 372 | 6,352 | 4,522 | 3,059 | 15 | 18 | 20 | 485 |
| Cairo | 5,219 | 4,664 | 3,147 | 565 | 325 | 133 | 1,353 | 1,581 | 1,270 | 8,503 | 3,752 | 3,985 | 15 | 19 | 20 | 633 |
| Central Government | 2,301 | 2,386 | 1,416 | 162,365 | 2,573 | 75,872 | 7,456 | 2,731 | 19,145 | 3,718 | 3,118 | 1,395 | 1,361 | 1,152 | 1,577 | 648 |
| Dakhalia | 5,713 | 6,096 | 3,876 | 3,385 | 261 | 79 | 563 | 465 | 296 | 3,763 | 3,436 | 3,619 | 15 | 18 | 20 | 485 |
| Damietta | 5,426 | 5,749 | 3,666 | 517 | 261 | 79 | 563 | 465 | 296 | 3,134 | 2,513 | 2,679 | 15 | 18 | 20 | 485 |
| Fayoum | 5,767 | 4,638 | 3,733 | 736 | 628 | 125 | 948 | 1,037 | 372 | 6,362 | 4,588 | 2,989 | 15 | 18 | 20 | 485 |
| Gharbia | 6,083 | 5,700 | 3,405 | 557 | 318 | 130 | 563 | 465 | 296 | 2,962 | 1,711 | 3,440 | 15 | 18 | 20 | 485 |
| Giza | 5,098 | 4,159 | 3,415 | 842 | 593 | 205 | 593 | 581 | 397 | 2,130 | 2,080 | 1,879 | 15 | 18 | 20 | 485 |
| Ismailia | 5,561 | 4,316 | 3,646 | 517 | 261 | 79 | 563 | 465 | 296 | 3,285 | 2,020 | 1,890 | 15 | 18 | 20 | 485 |
| Kafr-El Sheikh | 14,179 | 8,067 | 12,997 | 517 | 261 | 79 | 563 | 465 | 296 | 3,590 | 2,474 | 2,672 | 15 | 18 | 20 | 485 |
| Kalyoubia | 5,984 | 5,972 | 3,531 | 557 | 318 | 130 | 563 | 465 | 296 | 3,002 | 1,860 | 2,148 | 15 | 18 | 20 | 485 |
| Luxor | 4,758 | 3,774 | 2,871 | 531 | 261 | 79 | 1,337 | 1,567 | 1,261 | 3,489 | 2,650 | 2,694 | 15 | 18 | 20 | 485 |
| Matrouh | 4,722 | 4,325 | 3,172 | 517 | 261 | 79 | 563 | 465 | 296 | 1,894 | 1,562 | 1,772 | 15 | 18 | 20 | 642 |
| Menoufia | 5,248 | 4,287 | 3,242 | 517 | 261 | 79 | 563 | 465 | 296 | 2,548 | 2,431 | 2,543 | 15 | 18 | 20 | 485 |
| Minya | 6,467 | 5,739 | 6,459 | 969 | 655 | 220 | 1,041 | 1,384 | 920 | 6,435 | 4,776 | 3,942 | 15 | 18 | 20 | 485 |
| New Valley | 14,537 | 3,763 | 2,948 | 517 | 261 | 79 | 563 | 465 | 296 | 1,605 | 1,211 | 1,412 | 15 | 18 | 20 | 485 |
| North Sinai | 4,959 | 3,754 | 2,898 | 517 | 261 | 79 | 563 | 465 | 296 | 2,113 | 1,580 | 1,775 | 15 | 18 | 20 | 699 |
| Port-Said | 4,518 | 3,746 | 2,860 | 517 | 261 | 79 | 563 | 465 | 296 | 1,613 | 1,211 | 1,412 | 15 | 18 | 20 | 485 |
| Qena | 11,398 | 14,098 | 14,027 | 618 | 522 | 601 | 948 | 1,037 | 372 | 6,380 | 5,090 | 3,728 | 35 | 57 | 60 | 485 |
| Red Sea | 4,523 | 3,746 | 2,860 | 517 | 261 | 79 | 563 | 465 | 296 | 1,894 | 1,562 | 1,772 | 15 | 18 | 20 | 485 |
| Sharkia | 6,188 | 6,107 | 4,299 | 517 | 261 | 79 | 563 | 465 | 296 | 3,681 | 2,501 | 2,657 | 15 | 18 | 20 | 485 |
| South Sinai | 4,970 | 3,754 | 2,898 | 517 | 261 | 79 | 563 | 465 | 296 | 2,095 | 1,563 | 1,773 | 15 | 18 | 20 | 576 |
| Suez | 4,518 | 3,746 | 2,860 | 517 | 261 | 79 | 563 | 465 | 296 | 1,838 | 1,411 | 1,530 | 15 | 18 | 20 | 485 |
| Suhag | 15,625 | 12,334 | 13,749 | 618 | 522 | 601 | 563 | 465 | 296 | 3,720 | 2,310 | 3,723 | 35 | 57 | 60 | 485 |

Table (A.13)
Annual Disbursements by Governorates and Economic Sectors, cont'd

(US\$ Thousand)

| Sector | AL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE | | COMMUNICATIONS | | | CONSTRUCTION | | | EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE | | | ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY | | | FISHING | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|--------|----------------|-------------------|-------|--------------|-------------------|------|----------------------|-------------------|------|------------------------------|-------------------|---------|---------|-------------------|
| | Governorates | 2004 | 2005 | average 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average 2001-2004 |
| Alexandria | 0 | 0 | 904 | 150 | 1,368 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 59 | 36 | 0 | 1,948 | 1,260 | 589 | | |
| Assyout | 0 | 0 | 911 | 156 | 1,382 | 2 | 0 | 0 | | | | 1,307 | 1,026 | 518 | | |
| Aswan | 0 | 0 | 888 | 129 | 1,339 | 2 | 0 | 0 | | | | 3,797 | 8,496 | 518 | | |
| Behera | 0 | 0 | 880 | 123 | 1,325 | 2 | 0 | 0 | | | | 1,307 | 1,026 | 589 | | |
| Beni-Suef | 0 | 0 | 885 | 129 | 1,339 | 2 | 0 | 0 | | | | 1,307 | 1,026 | 518 | | |
| Cairo | 172 | 181 | 1,000 | 151 | 1,403 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1,391 | 486 | 0 | 35,298 | 89,394 | 19,705 | | |
| Central Government | 0 | 24,791 | 877 | 1,775 | 2,082 | 750 | 0 | 524 | | | | 74,064 | 59,037 | 538,057 | 157 | 0 |
| Dakhalia | 0 | 0 | 880 | 123 | 1,325 | 2 | 0 | 0 | | | | 1,307 | 1,026 | 8,497 | | |
| Damietta | 0 | 0 | 880 | 123 | 1,325 | 2 | 0 | 0 | | | | 1,307 | 1,026 | 589 | | |
| Fayoum | 0 | 0 | 880 | 123 | 1,325 | 2 | 0 | 0 | | | | 1,352 | 1,026 | 518 | | |
| Gharbia | 0 | 0 | 880 | 123 | 1,325 | 2 | 0 | 0 | | | | 1,307 | 1,026 | 614 | | |
| Giza | 0 | 0 | 880 | 123 | 1,325 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 221 | 664 | 0 | 1,307 | 1,026 | 589 | | |
| Ismailia | 0 | 0 | 880 | 123 | 1,325 | 2 | 0 | 0 | | | | 2,790 | 1,258 | 1,489 | | |
| Kafr-El Sheikh | 0 | 0 | 880 | 123 | 1,325 | 2 | 0 | 0 | | | | 1,307 | 1,026 | 589 | | |
| Kalyoubia | 0 | 0 | 880 | 123 | 1,325 | 2 | 0 | 0 | | | | 1,307 | 1,026 | 589 | | |
| Luxor | 0 | 0 | 885 | 123 | 1,325 | 2 | 0 | 0 | | | | 1,307 | 1,026 | 518 | | |
| Matrouh | 0 | 0 | 880 | 123 | 1,325 | 2 | 0 | 0 | | | | 1,307 | 1,026 | 518 | | |
| Menoufia | 0 | 0 | 880 | 123 | 1,325 | 2 | 0 | 0 | | | | 1,307 | 1,026 | 589 | | |
| Minya | 0 | 0 | 888 | 129 | 1,339 | 2 | 0 | 0 | | | | 1,307 | 1,026 | 543 | | |
| New Valley | 0 | 0 | 880 | 123 | 1,325 | 2 | 0 | 0 | | | | 1,307 | 1,026 | 518 | | |
| North Sinai | 0 | 0 | 880 | 123 | 1,325 | 2 | 0 | 0 | | | | 8,927 | 1,873 | 699 | | |
| Port-Said | 0 | 0 | 881 | 123 | 1,325 | 2 | 0 | 0 | | | | 1,647 | 1,201 | 699 | | |
| Qena | 0 | 0 | 907 | 156 | 1,382 | 2 | 0 | 0 | | | | 1,352 | 1,026 | 518 | | |
| Red Sea | 0 | 0 | 880 | 123 | 1,325 | 2 | 0 | 0 | | | | 1,307 | 1,026 | 12,625 | | |
| Sharkia | 0 | 0 | 880 | 123 | 1,325 | 2 | 0 | 0 | | | | 1,647 | 1,201 | 770 | | |
| South Sinai | 0 | 0 | 880 | 123 | 1,325 | 2 | 0 | 0 | | | | 8,927 | 1,873 | 699 | | |
| Suez | 0 | 0 | 880 | 123 | 1,325 | 2 | 0 | 0 | | | | 18,461 | 11,961 | 2,477 | | |
| Suhag | 0 | 0 | 907 | 156 | 1,382 | 2 | 0 | 0 | | | | 1,307 | 1,026 | 518 | | |

Table (A.13)
Annual Disbursements by Governorates and Economic Sectors, cont'd

(US\$ Thousand)

| Sector | FORESTRY | | | GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY | | | HEALTH | | | INDUSTRY | | | MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|------|-------------------|------------------------------|------|-------------------|--------|--------|-------------------|----------|-------|-------------------|---------------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|--------|
| | Governorates | 2005 | average 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 |
| Alexandria | | | 5 | 0 | 0 | 562 | 637 | 281 | 7,125 | 6,532 | 9,067 | 21,576 | 13,839 | 2,496 | 8,072 | 16,432 | 1,348 |
| Assyout | | | 5 | 0 | 0 | 449 | 625 | 553 | 1,579 | 2,617 | 2,179 | 7,589 | 10,861 | 2,817 | 855 | 366 | 518 |
| Aswan | | | 5 | 0 | 0 | 580 | 594 | 520 | 3,034 | 2,836 | 2,070 | 7,589 | 10,861 | 2,817 | 1,868 | 2,073 | 2,333 |
| Behera | | | 5 | 0 | 0 | 645 | 1,013 | 317 | 1,598 | 2,438 | 2,004 | 7,384 | 10,861 | 1,724 | 447 | 499 | 511 |
| Beni-Suef | | | 5 | 0 | 0 | 380 | 565 | 325 | 1,433 | 2,314 | 1,753 | 7,738 | 10,898 | 2,887 | 1,170 | 1,825 | 2,321 |
| Cairo | | | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1,460 | 685 | 1,153 | 4,165 | 2,877 | 2,099 | 14,136 | 19,273 | 5,275 | 15,935 | 22,354 | 570 |
| Central Government | 360 | | | | | 3,406 | 2,895 | 42,968 | 3,962 | 2,353 | 8,991 | 146,015 | 377,943 | 32,391 | 9,852 | 13,035 | 54,308 |
| Dakhalia | | | 5 | 0 | 0 | 370 | 544 | 281 | 830 | 1,605 | 1,481 | 7,950 | 11,042 | 1,745 | 838 | 338 | 485 |
| Damietta | | | 5 | 0 | 0 | 553 | 628 | 281 | 760 | 1,503 | 1,306 | 7,401 | 10,893 | 1,745 | 354 | 229 | 485 |
| Fayoum | | | 5 | 0 | 0 | 377 | 562 | 298 | 3,119 | 2,499 | 2,040 | 7,516 | 11,177 | 1,729 | 1,822 | 2,753 | 1,013 |
| Gharbia | | | 5 | 0 | 0 | 371 | 544 | 281 | 776 | 1,545 | 1,466 | 7,474 | 11,069 | 1,969 | 384 | 229 | 485 |
| Giza | | | 5 | 0 | 0 | 416 | 602 | 334 | 2,194 | 2,221 | 2,134 | 7,489 | 10,949 | 1,829 | 9,764 | 19,177 | 1,838 |
| Ismailia | | | 5 | 0 | 0 | 779 | 544 | 281 | 848 | 1,682 | 1,336 | 7,635 | 10,913 | 2,896 | 610 | 580 | 802 |
| Kafr-El Sheikh | | | 5 | 0 | 0 | 375 | 553 | 281 | 816 | 1,521 | 1,336 | 7,384 | 10,861 | 1,724 | 585 | 780 | 830 |
| Kalyoubia | | | 5 | 0 | 0 | 375 | 553 | 281 | 2,077 | 2,872 | 2,853 | 7,538 | 10,943 | 1,745 | 7,293 | 15,854 | 489 |
| Luxor | | | 5 | 0 | 0 | 435 | 553 | 431 | 2,111 | 1,919 | 1,849 | 7,605 | 10,912 | 2,852 | 292 | 238 | 501 |
| Matrouh | | | 5 | 0 | 0 | 372 | 553 | 298 | 752 | 1,495 | 1,295 | 7,384 | 10,861 | 1,724 | 486 | 527 | 1,582 |
| Menoufia | | | 5 | 0 | 0 | 370 | 544 | 281 | 6,937 | 6,096 | 8,676 | 7,457 | 11,037 | 1,947 | 783 | 547 | 485 |
| Minya | | | 5 | 0 | 0 | 443 | 599 | 329 | 2,749 | 2,643 | 2,213 | 7,723 | 11,242 | 3,433 | 840 | 718 | 930 |
| New Valley | | | 5 | 0 | 0 | 375 | 544 | 281 | 754 | 1,500 | 1,297 | 7,384 | 10,861 | 1,724 | 288 | 241 | 490 |
| North Sinai | | | 5 | 0 | 0 | 373 | 553 | 298 | 785 | 1,516 | 1,298 | 7,589 | 10,861 | 2,822 | 600 | 802 | 870 |
| Port-Said | | | 5 | 0 | 0 | 370 | 544 | 281 | 760 | 1,503 | 1,306 | 7,589 | 10,861 | 2,817 | 281 | 229 | 485 |
| Qena | | | 5 | 0 | 0 | 665 | 700 | 553 | 5,047 | 5,954 | 2,281 | 7,738 | 10,898 | 2,887 | 477 | 288 | 506 |
| Red Sea | | | 38 | 0 | 0 | 372 | 552 | 297 | 766 | 1,561 | 1,292 | 7,384 | 10,861 | 1,724 | 7,618 | 15,847 | 528 |
| Sharkia | | | 5 | 0 | 0 | 558 | 637 | 281 | 813 | 1,597 | 1,336 | 7,341 | 10,861 | 1,724 | 307 | 229 | 485 |
| South Sinai | | | 38 | 0 | 0 | 370 | 544 | 281 | 785 | 1,573 | 1,296 | 7,589 | 10,861 | 2,817 | 2,578 | 978 | 2,493 |
| Suez | | | 5 | 0 | 0 | 370 | 544 | 281 | 3,025 | 4,623 | 1,310 | 7,589 | 10,861 | 2,817 | 418 | 229 | 485 |
| Suhag | | | 5 | 0 | 0 | 492 | 618 | 553 | 8,307 | 6,516 | 9,471 | 7,738 | 10,898 | 2,887 | 3,593 | 4,759 | 9,002 |

Table (A.13)
Annual Disbursements by Governorates and Economic Sectors, cont'd

(US\$ Thousand)

| Sector Governorates | INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES | | | POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE | | | TRADE | | | TRANSPORT AND STORAGE | | | UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED | | | GOV ORG |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------------------------------------|------|------|-------------------|-------|---------|-----------------------|--------|---------|--------------------------|------|------|-------------------|
| | average 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average 2001-2004 |
| Alexandria | 2,564 | 5,057 | 4,515 | 493 | 196 | 44 | 2,926 | 2,950 | 2,039 | 1,818 | 106 | 528 | 104 | 178 | 238 | 27 |
| Assyout | 1,476 | 1,756 | 1,412 | 703 | 289 | 576 | 2,866 | 2,850 | 1,776 | 140 | 88 | 14 | 110 | 193 | 254 | 27 |
| Aswan | 1,272 | 1,869 | 1,476 | 596 | 297 | 471 | 2,866 | 2,850 | 1,776 | 640 | 1,588 | 14 | 95 | 172 | 221 | 16 |
| Behera | 1,110 | 1,569 | 1,355 | 418 | 80 | 395 | 2,864 | 2,850 | 1,776 | 140 | 88 | 14 | 89 | 157 | 205 | 6 |
| Beni-Suef | 1,162 | 1,653 | 1,371 | 570 | 254 | 471 | 2,864 | 2,850 | 1,776 | 140 | 88 | 14 | 89 | 157 | 205 | 6 |
| Cairo | 13,388 | 18,019 | 2,006 | 575 | 164 | 33 | 3,006 | 3,027 | 2,252 | 3,442 | 1,849 | 28,528 | 121 | 182 | 441 | 49 |
| Central Government | 2,603 | 6,949 | 32,531 | 322 | 373 | 83 | 50,476 | 4,378 | 139,447 | 17,698 | 17,456 | 351,109 | 196 | 402 | 70 | |
| Dakhalia | 1,112 | 1,560 | 1,346 | 413 | 78 | 2 | 2,926 | 2,950 | 2,039 | 140 | 88 | 14 | 89 | 157 | 205 | 6 |
| Damietta | 1,101 | 1,560 | 1,346 | 413 | 78 | 2 | 2,926 | 2,950 | 2,039 | 140 | 88 | 14 | 89 | 157 | 205 | 6 |
| Fayoum | 1,148 | 1,586 | 1,374 | 570 | 254 | 471 | 2,864 | 2,850 | 1,776 | 140 | 88 | 14 | 89 | 157 | 205 | 18 |
| Gharbia | 1,101 | 1,560 | 1,346 | 418 | 80 | 2 | 2,864 | 2,850 | 1,776 | 140 | 88 | 14 | 89 | 157 | 205 | 6 |
| Giza | 1,468 | 1,889 | 1,607 | 590 | 226 | 471 | 2,864 | 2,850 | 1,776 | 140 | 88 | 14 | 89 | 157 | 205 | 20 |
| Ismailia | 1,403 | 2,304 | 1,347 | 424 | 104 | 2 | 2,864 | 2,850 | 1,776 | 715 | 88 | 14 | 89 | 157 | 205 | 6 |
| Kafr-El Sheikh | 1,101 | 1,560 | 1,346 | 418 | 80 | 2 | 2,864 | 2,850 | 1,776 | 140 | 88 | 14 | 89 | 157 | 205 | 6 |
| Kalyoubia | 1,144 | 1,608 | 1,347 | 451 | 80 | 2 | 2,864 | 2,850 | 1,776 | 150 | 88 | 14 | 89 | 157 | 205 | 7 |
| Luxor | 1,306 | 2,270 | 1,711 | 589 | 295 | 471 | 2,864 | 2,850 | 1,776 | 140 | 88 | 14 | 89 | 157 | 205 | 6 |
| Matrouh | 861 | 1,167 | 1,435 | 413 | 78 | 2 | 2,866 | 2,850 | 1,776 | 140 | 88 | 14 | 89 | 157 | 205 | 18 |
| Menoufia | 1,101 | 1,560 | 1,346 | 420 | 104 | 2 | 2,864 | 2,850 | 1,776 | 140 | 88 | 14 | 89 | 157 | 205 | 6 |
| Minya | 1,325 | 1,940 | 1,807 | 1,457 | 400 | 483 | 2,864 | 2,850 | 1,776 | 140 | 88 | 14 | 89 | 157 | 205 | 16 |
| New Valley | 916 | 1,234 | 1,347 | 413 | 78 | 2 | 2,864 | 2,850 | 1,776 | 140 | 88 | 14 | 89 | 157 | 205 | 18 |
| North Sinai | 1,052 | 1,516 | 1,694 | 413 | 78 | 2 | 2,867 | 2,850 | 1,776 | 715 | 88 | 6,314 | 89 | 157 | 205 | 6 |
| Port-Said | 1,140 | 1,603 | 1,347 | 413 | 78 | 2 | 2,926 | 2,950 | 2,039 | 140 | 88 | 14 | 89 | 157 | 205 | 6 |
| Qena | 1,213 | 1,573 | 1,347 | 1,025 | 242 | 492 | 2,864 | 2,850 | 1,776 | 140 | 88 | 14 | 110 | 193 | 254 | 23 |
| Red Sea | 966 | 1,444 | 1,678 | 444 | 147 | 2 | 2,864 | 2,850 | 1,776 | 140 | 88 | 14 | 89 | 157 | 205 | 6 |
| Sharkia | 1,101 | 1,560 | 1,410 | 424 | 104 | 2 | 2,864 | 2,850 | 1,776 | 140 | 88 | 14 | 89 | 157 | 205 | 6 |
| South Sinai | 1,011 | 1,487 | 1,681 | 444 | 147 | 2 | 2,864 | 2,850 | 1,776 | 140 | 88 | 14 | 89 | 157 | 205 | 6 |
| Suez | 1,101 | 1,560 | 1,346 | 413 | 78 | 2 | 2,926 | 2,950 | 2,039 | 140 | 88 | 14 | 89 | 157 | 205 | 6 |
| Suhag | 1,303 | 1,743 | 1,401 | 1,031 | 243 | 492 | 2,867 | 2,850 | 1,776 | 140 | 88 | 14 | 110 | 193 | 254 | 15 |

Table (A.13)
Annual Disbursements by Governorates and Economic Sectors, cont'd

(US\$ Thousand)

| Sector | GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS | | TOURISM | | | WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION | | | ACTION RELATING TO DEBT | | | MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINING | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|------|---------|-------------------|------|-----------------------------|-------------------|--------|-------------------------|-------------------|------|------------------------------|-------------------|------|------|
| | Governorates | 2004 | 2005 | average 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 |
| Alexandria | | 24 | 19 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 29,152 | 25,740 | 25,579 | 0 | 0 | 6 | | | |
| Assyout | | 48 | 37 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 181 | 50 | 681 | 0 | 0 | 6 | | | |
| Aswan | | 0 | 0 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 16,502 | 8,209 | 5,228 | 0 | 0 | 6 | | | |
| Behera | | 0 | 0 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 1,173 | 1,995 | 9,769 | 0 | 0 | 6 | | | |
| Beni-Suef | | 0 | 0 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 11,638 | 19,064 | 24,444 | 0 | 0 | 6 | | | |
| Cairo | | 65 | 23 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 28,544 | 1,303 | 16,872 | 70 | 0 | 538 | | | |
| Central Government | | | | 163 | 0 | 91 | 5,030 | 5,873 | 3,626 | 13 | 0 | 165 | | | |
| Dakhalia | | 0 | 0 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 14,779 | 7,624 | 5,288 | 0 | 0 | 6 | | | |
| Damietta | | 0 | 0 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 282 | 296 | 847 | 0 | 0 | 6 | | | |
| Fayoum | | 36 | 18 | 99 | 83 | 1 | 12,186 | 18,861 | 21,211 | 0 | 0 | 6 | | | |
| Gharbia | | 0 | 0 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 444 | 1,048 | 576 | 0 | 0 | 6 | | | |
| Giza | | 45 | 29 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 7,872 | 25,797 | 11,474 | 0 | 0 | 6 | | | |
| Ismailia | | 0 | 0 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 1,059 | 2,490 | 4,708 | 0 | 0 | 6 | | | |
| Kafr-El Sheikh | | 0 | 0 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 3,859 | 6,075 | 10,264 | 0 | 0 | 6 | | | |
| Kalyoubia | | 0 | 0 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 261 | 236 | 474 | 0 | 0 | 6 | | | |
| Luxor | | 0 | 0 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 14,265 | 7,390 | 5,145 | 0 | 0 | 6 | | | |
| Matrouh | | 36 | 18 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 110 | 44 | 385 | 0 | 0 | 6 | | | |
| Menoufia | | 0 | 0 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 654 | 1,677 | 4,706 | 0 | 0 | 6 | | | |
| Minya | | 0 | 0 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 9,852 | 18,673 | 24,451 | 0 | 0 | 6 | | | |
| New Valley | | 36 | 18 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 306 | 126 | 386 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 36 | 44 | 0 |
| North Sinai | | 0 | 0 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 110 | 44 | 385 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 12 | 15 | 0 |
| Port-Said | | 0 | 0 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 1,115 | 1,975 | 4,959 | 0 | 0 | 6 | | | |
| Qena | | 12 | 19 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 907 | 1,805 | 5,077 | 0 | 0 | 6 | | | |
| Red Sea | | 0 | 0 | 3,578 | 0 | 162 | 1,163 | 2,733 | 4,912 | 0 | 0 | 6 | | | |
| Sharkia | | 0 | 0 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 1,130 | 3,563 | 19,852 | 0 | 0 | 6 | | | |
| South Sinai | | 0 | 0 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 292 | 412 | 528 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 12 | 15 | 0 |
| Suez | | 0 | 0 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 110 | 44 | 385 | 0 | 0 | 6 | | | |
| Suhag | | 12 | 19 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 731 | 1,812 | 5,028 | 0 | 0 | 6 | | | |

Table (A.14)
Annual Disbursements by Governorates and MDGs, cont'd

(US\$ Thousand)

| MDG Governorate | Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger | | | Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education | | | Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women | | | Goal 4: Reduce child mortality | | | Goal 5: Im average |
|--------------------|---|--------|---------|--|-------|-------|--|-------|-------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------|
| | average 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | 2001-2004 |
| Alexandria | 7,521 | 3,750 | 4,416 | 961 | 661 | 232 | 2,065 | 1,452 | 1,353 | 9,499 | 8,433 | 9,807 | 9,474 |
| Assyout | 7,515 | 3,773 | 3,823 | 1,829 | 2,423 | 2,897 | 1,424 | 1,369 | 2,016 | 959 | 1,169 | 1,060 | 968 |
| Aswan | 7,783 | 14,478 | 8,027 | 1,475 | 981 | 463 | 2,014 | 1,366 | 997 | 5,243 | 3,319 | 2,260 | 4,987 |
| Behera | 9,633 | 6,901 | 14,123 | 3,164 | 2,860 | 3,977 | 2,714 | 2,221 | 687 | 937 | 1,083 | 1,141 | 926 |
| Beni-Suef | 5,055 | 4,199 | 3,443 | 2,306 | 1,621 | 1,157 | 2,547 | 1,964 | 1,112 | 3,146 | 5,251 | 4,990 | 2,988 |
| Cairo | 7,580 | 9,466 | 2,207 | 10,934 | 4,695 | 1,251 | 1,062 | 1,315 | 977 | 2,215 | 1,238 | 757 | 2,126 |
| Central Government | 132,044 | 15,525 | 218,034 | 1,618 | 3,104 | 9,434 | 1,952 | 3,747 | 1,107 | 1,445 | 991 | 3,038 | 1,345 |
| Dakhalia | 5,110 | 2,874 | 1,793 | 1,983 | 2,172 | 1,873 | 3,361 | 1,283 | 943 | 4,257 | 2,739 | 1,969 | 4,255 |
| Damietta | 3,594 | 2,857 | 1,717 | 1,567 | 1,507 | 1,203 | 1,252 | 900 | 673 | 615 | 832 | 671 | 612 |
| Fayoum | 5,724 | 5,143 | 3,057 | 2,409 | 1,743 | 1,130 | 2,636 | 2,059 | 1,020 | 4,333 | 5,217 | 5,253 | 3,658 |
| Gharbia | 4,937 | 4,864 | 2,783 | 1,329 | 988 | 1,104 | 1,324 | 1,125 | 756 | 665 | 1,015 | 775 | 662 |
| Giza | 4,981 | 4,546 | 2,483 | 795 | 914 | 360 | 1,002 | 1,080 | 768 | 1,268 | 1,570 | 1,087 | 1,169 |
| Ismailia | 3,795 | 2,946 | 3,157 | 1,322 | 601 | 296 | 1,550 | 1,135 | 674 | 885 | 1,658 | 682 | 751 |
| Kafr-El Sheikh | 5,964 | 3,124 | 1,713 | 1,668 | 1,037 | 746 | 1,638 | 1,385 | 1,129 | 649 | 892 | 687 | 647 |
| Kalyoubia | 3,739 | 2,949 | 1,618 | 1,359 | 749 | 504 | 1,561 | 1,157 | 933 | 944 | 841 | 1,381 | 958 |
| Luxor | 3,929 | 2,900 | 2,765 | 1,150 | 611 | 298 | 1,284 | 905 | 692 | 4,640 | 2,835 | 2,199 | 4,653 |
| Matrouh | 3,361 | 2,655 | 1,609 | 721 | 583 | 296 | 855 | 877 | 690 | 615 | 834 | 671 | 613 |
| Menoufia | 4,279 | 3,368 | 1,799 | 1,293 | 1,423 | 1,129 | 1,333 | 955 | 493 | 2,925 | 3,299 | 4,347 | 2,787 |
| Minya | 6,496 | 5,928 | 4,187 | 2,674 | 2,295 | 2,058 | 2,561 | 2,046 | 1,783 | 3,792 | 5,403 | 5,171 | 3,672 |
| New Valley | 13,207 | 2,413 | 1,500 | 575 | 403 | 116 | 713 | 703 | 493 | 615 | 832 | 671 | 612 |
| North Sinai | 3,848 | 2,742 | 2,787 | 919 | 583 | 296 | 931 | 988 | 763 | 675 | 887 | 676 | 735 |
| Port-Said | 3,655 | 2,791 | 2,505 | 583 | 403 | 116 | 752 | 746 | 494 | 751 | 1,376 | 671 | 612 |
| Qena | 5,652 | 5,001 | 4,016 | 3,313 | 2,660 | 1,829 | 3,645 | 2,978 | 1,887 | 2,080 | 2,018 | 1,189 | 2,034 |
| Red Sea | 5,005 | 2,574 | 1,627 | 721 | 583 | 296 | 871 | 932 | 756 | 748 | 1,377 | 670 | 609 |
| Sharkia | 3,722 | 2,957 | 2,293 | 1,598 | 951 | 656 | 1,728 | 1,248 | 1,033 | 781 | 1,426 | 681 | 647 |
| South Sinai | 3,822 | 2,827 | 2,960 | 914 | 575 | 296 | 882 | 930 | 740 | 626 | 832 | 671 | 642 |
| Suez | 3,655 | 2,791 | 2,505 | 575 | 403 | 116 | 1,017 | 827 | 493 | 919 | 956 | 671 | 1,145 |
| Suhag | 8,810 | 5,695 | 8,071 | 1,908 | 1,144 | 1,826 | 2,503 | 1,503 | 1,845 | 3,590 | 3,463 | 4,787 | 3,424 |

Table (A.14)
Annual Disbursements by Governorates and MDGs, cont'd

(US\$ Thousand)

| MDG | prove maternal health | | Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other major diseases average | | | Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability average | | | Goal 8: Develop a Global partnership for development average | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-------|--|-----------|-------|--|-----------|--------|---|-----------|------|---------|
| | Governorate | 2004 | 2005 | 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 |
| Alexandria | | 8,333 | 9,834 | 1,960 | 1,295 | 575 | 33,748 | 35,362 | 19,701 | 803 | 803 | 316 |
| Assyout | | 1,210 | 1,054 | 653 | 599 | 482 | 6,095 | 2,129 | 2,043 | 803 | 803 | 316 |
| Aswan | | 3,237 | 2,337 | 1,046 | 806 | 544 | 15,698 | 15,269 | 6,268 | 803 | 803 | 316 |
| Behera | | 1,090 | 1,131 | 584 | 569 | 594 | 4,396 | 3,920 | 22,648 | 803 | 803 | 316 |
| Beni-Suef | | 4,734 | 4,945 | 1,047 | 1,370 | 517 | 11,893 | 15,013 | 18,686 | 803 | 803 | 316 |
| Cairo | | 1,282 | 789 | 1,241 | 939 | 581 | 53,163 | 37,466 | 30,524 | 824 | 824 | 537 |
| Central Government | | 887 | 3,084 | 1,908 | 1,598 | 3,276 | 47,431 | 38,673 | 80,846 | 472 | 544 | 734,422 |
| Dakhalia | | 2,753 | 1,968 | 597 | 587 | 438 | 10,835 | 5,920 | 4,438 | 803 | 803 | 8,225 |
| Damietta | | 846 | 670 | 592 | 577 | 429 | 2,940 | 2,126 | 2,447 | 803 | 803 | 316 |
| Fayoum | | 4,798 | 5,031 | 2,074 | 1,647 | 1,052 | 10,479 | 13,702 | 14,059 | 803 | 803 | 316 |
| Gharbia | | 1,030 | 774 | 626 | 737 | 470 | 3,235 | 2,546 | 2,113 | 803 | 803 | 316 |
| Giza | | 1,190 | 1,068 | 1,333 | 1,352 | 645 | 18,533 | 44,247 | 10,087 | 803 | 803 | 316 |
| Ismailia | | 1,128 | 681 | 722 | 1,120 | 438 | 3,867 | 3,179 | 2,382 | 803 | 803 | 316 |
| Kafr-El Sheikh | | 907 | 685 | 584 | 569 | 438 | 7,010 | 8,382 | 18,655 | 803 | 803 | 316 |
| Kalyoubia | | 856 | 1,379 | 597 | 556 | 417 | 10,231 | 17,797 | 2,039 | 803 | 803 | 364 |
| Luxor | | 2,851 | 2,198 | 1,039 | 792 | 529 | 9,929 | 5,547 | 4,501 | 803 | 803 | 316 |
| Matrouh | | 848 | 670 | 581 | 556 | 417 | 3,214 | 2,726 | 3,287 | 803 | 803 | 316 |
| Menoufia | | 2,769 | 4,345 | 1,939 | 1,619 | 441 | 3,102 | 2,578 | 1,985 | 803 | 803 | 316 |
| Minya | | 4,855 | 5,100 | 1,509 | 1,455 | 609 | 10,068 | 14,186 | 17,441 | 803 | 803 | 316 |
| New Valley | | 846 | 670 | 581 | 556 | 417 | 2,960 | 1,975 | 1,995 | 803 | 803 | 316 |
| North Sinai | | 943 | 681 | 581 | 556 | 417 | 2,983 | 2,219 | 2,397 | 803 | 803 | 316 |
| Port-Said | | 846 | 670 | 728 | 1,121 | 429 | 3,336 | 2,716 | 2,238 | 803 | 803 | 316 |
| Qena | | 2,335 | 1,179 | 1,978 | 2,303 | 577 | 8,803 | 11,387 | 12,621 | 803 | 803 | 316 |
| Red Sea | | 847 | 669 | 761 | 1,237 | 416 | 12,172 | 18,535 | 14,391 | 803 | 803 | 316 |
| Sharkia | | 896 | 680 | 722 | 1,120 | 438 | 3,799 | 4,457 | 17,131 | 803 | 803 | 364 |
| South Sinai | | 866 | 673 | 629 | 694 | 417 | 4,930 | 2,179 | 3,988 | 803 | 803 | 316 |
| Suez | | 1,803 | 670 | 1,429 | 1,658 | 432 | 19,674 | 12,634 | 3,763 | 803 | 803 | 316 |
| Suhag | | 2,975 | 4,793 | 2,357 | 1,720 | 577 | 11,071 | 10,746 | 12,482 | 803 | 803 | 316 |

Table (A.15)
Annual Disbursements by Economic Sectors and Type of Assistance

(US\$ Thousand)

| Type of Assistance Economic Sector | Investment project assistance | | | Technical Cooperation | | | Programme/Budgetary Aid or BOP Support | | | Emergency and Relief Assistance | | | Food Aid average 2001-2005 | | |
|---|-------------------------------|---------|---------|-----------------------|---------|--------|--|--------|---------|---------------------------------|-------|------|-------------------------------|-------|-------|
| | average 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | average 2001-2004 | 2004 | 2005 | 2004 | 2004 | 2005 |
| ACTION RELATING TO DEBT | | | | 96 | 0 | 861 | | | | | | | | | |
| ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS | 396 | 488 | 530 | 1,442 | 1,309 | 1,739 | | | | | | | | | |
| AGRICULTURE | 104,899 | 95,263 | 105,841 | 106,379 | 69,683 | 57,825 | 856 | 610 | 0 | | | | 1,231 | 0 | 0 |
| BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES | 6,704 | 250 | 2,460 | 71,744 | 8,440 | 7,471 | 105,117 | 3,042 | 74,334 | | | | | | |
| BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES | 3,717 | 4,427 | 1,618 | 24,533 | 19,323 | 33,004 | | | | | | | | | |
| COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE | 13,742 | 0 | 0 | 142 | 172 | 181 | 0 | 0 | 24,791 | | | | 1,842 | 0 | 0 |
| COMMUNICATIONS | 15,713 | 333 | 29,812 | 6,911 | 3,170 | 8,378 | 3,021 | 1,757 | 0 | | | | | | |
| CONSTRUCTION | 0 | 0 | 0 | 815 | 0 | 524 | | | | | | | | | |
| EDUCATION | 52,767 | 39,098 | 29,375 | 48,732 | 34,457 | 38,355 | 818 | 617 | 3,299 | 165 | 494 | 0 | 662 | 1,191 | 3,735 |
| EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | 1,672 | 1,186 | 0 | | | |
| ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY | 173,638 | 190,278 | 591,528 | 6,967 | 5,745 | 4,126 | | | | | | | | | |
| FISHING | 0 | 0 | 0 | 157 | 0 | 360 | | | | | | | | | |
| FORESTRY | 0 | 0 | 0 | 68 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | 122 | 0 | 0 |
| GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY | 5,498 | 5,777 | 1,402 | 10,993 | 13,031 | 51,477 | 74 | 223 | 0 | | | | | | |
| HEALTH | 24,202 | 28,551 | 28,892 | 43,459 | 46,639 | 47,792 | 278 | 427 | 355 | 99 | 297 | 0 | | | |
| INDUSTRY | 273,253 | 476,773 | 51,715 | 112,106 | 200,275 | 42,873 | 4,770 | 7,213 | 3,377 | | | | | | |
| MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINING | 0 | 0 | 0 | 61 | 73 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING | 15,553 | 11,955 | 24,087 | 25,978 | 29,873 | 62,091 | 36,839 | 80,329 | 997 | | | | | | |
| OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES | 39,707 | 52,335 | 36,115 | 5,842 | 15,764 | 37,285 | 2,006 | 2,217 | 879 | | | | 319 | 840 | 1,006 |
| POPULATION POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH | 8,002 | 2,594 | 4,449 | 7,210 | 2,087 | 538 | 37 | 22 | 0 | | | | | | |
| SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS | 178 | 0 | 0 | 105 | 169 | 128 | 48 | 144 | 74 | | | | | | |
| TOURISM | 5,600 | 0 | 0 | 191 | 83 | 92 | 0 | 0 | 162 | | | | | | |
| TRADE | 793 | 1,862 | 4,560 | 105,934 | 75,880 | 45,391 | 23,642 | 4,266 | 139,238 | | | | | | |
| TRANSPORT AND STORAGE | 24,958 | 23,087 | 385,075 | 3,280 | 15 | 1,729 | | | | | | | | | |
| UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED | 2,497 | 4,572 | 4,381 | 173 | 235 | 1,654 | | | | | | | | | |
| WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION | 126,976 | 128,095 | 159,773 | 33,530 | 33,157 | 56,774 | 2,387 | 3,709 | 692 | | | | | | |

Table (A.16)
Annual Disbursements by Economic Sectors and Terms of Assistance

(US\$ Thousands)

| Terms of Assistance Economic Sectors | Grant | | | | | Loan | | | | | Debt swap | | | | |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
| ACTION RELATING TO DEBT | 47 | 79 | 233 | 0 | 861 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS | 234 | 1,792 | 2,086 | 1,797 | 2,269 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AGRICULTURE | 152,985 | 195,646 | 90,521 | 89,655 | 80,698 | 54,968 | 89,064 | 93,779 | 74,225 | 80,987 | 61 | 1,694 | 1,194 | 1,271 | 1,981 |
| BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES | 135,766 | 120,615 | 68,126 | 10,648 | 79,426 | 252,835 | 123,704 | 8,242 | 0 | 3,014 | 62 | 482 | 385 | 299 | 1,826 |
| BUSINESS AND OTHER SERVICES | 27,130 | 34,941 | 21,389 | 20,318 | 34,169 | 1,290 | 0 | 4,499 | 3,432 | 453 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE | 8,822 | 79 | 1,428 | 11,381 | 24,972 | 2,400 | 0 | 50,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| COMMUNICATIONS | 24,812 | 50,704 | 11,477 | 3,336 | 38,190 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,312 | 1,994 | 1,757 | 0 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 1,310 | 765 | 1,187 | 0 | 524 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| EDUCATION | 104,220 | 55,175 | 96,615 | 45,084 | 35,811 | 12,336 | 16,344 | 36,192 | 28,533 | 31,345 | 2,221 | 2,229 | 5,555 | 3,826 | 9,863 |
| EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE | 1,293 | 1,851 | 1,933 | 1,186 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ENERGY GENERATION AND SUPPLY | 49,062 | 44,195 | 57,748 | 32,140 | 22,433 | 29,110 | 71,157 | 184,036 | 163,883 | 480,998 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| FISHING | 0 | 68 | 404 | 0 | 360 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| FORESTRY | 487 | 65 | 138 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL SOCIETY | 14,042 | 11,916 | 21,126 | 18,853 | 50,296 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,583 | 1,029 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| HEALTH | 50,942 | 55,392 | 67,092 | 50,448 | 46,933 | 3,283 | 2,156 | 6,254 | 23,008 | 27,817 | 14 | 1,007 | 5,059 | 538 | 2,289 |
| INDUSTRY | 93,555 | 95,940 | 77,230 | 238,001 | 43,568 | 55,661 | 135,341 | 197,178 | 442,927 | 48,617 | 0 | 1,174 | 7,300 | 6,568 | 3,388 |
| MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINING | 30 | 101 | 40 | 73 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 494 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING | 51,903 | 59,483 | 45,477 | 108,748 | 64,779 | 12,046 | 5,280 | 7,304 | 10,052 | 20,362 | 2,190 | 3,225 | 2,371 | 1,922 | 3,448 |
| OTHER SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES | 21,525 | 4,626 | 21,579 | 36,965 | 38,746 | 32,025 | 3,479 | 13,636 | 30,492 | 20,966 | 0 | 2,687 | 4,919 | 3,388 | 5,338 |
| POPULATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| POLICIES/PROGRAMMES AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH | 26,025 | 23,408 | 2,701 | 3,318 | 767 | 400 | 1,733 | 1,733 | 1,333 | 4,220 | 1 | 53 | 141 | 108 | 0 |
| SUPPORT TO NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS | 821 | 94 | 44 | 169 | 128 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 69 | 74 |
| TOURISM | 185 | 303 | 162 | 83 | 92 | 22,400 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 48 | 162 |
| TRADE | 137,400 | 138,144 | 139,489 | 81,449 | 186,346 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,843 |
| TRANSPORT AND STORAGE | 29,554 | 8,375 | 4,475 | 7,231 | 1,530 | 29,915 | 6,028 | 10,467 | 15,871 | 384,908 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UNALLOCATED/ UNSPECIFIED | 1,343 | 1,788 | 2,643 | 4,808 | 6,035 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,525 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 0 |
| WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION | 139,934 | 135,060 | 138,742 | 140,667 | 156,755 | 29,470 | 17,532 | 11,881 | 18,730 | 16,281 | 0 | 3,013 | 6,946 | 4,561 | 993 |

Table (17)
Annual Disbursements Channeled to Governmental Bodies, cont'd

(US\$ Thousands)

| Institution Name | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Ministry of Electricity and Energy | 67,291,422 | 99,093,087 | 195,494,719 | 191,344,465 | 576,717,147 |
| Ministry of Transport | 56,650,216 | 11,301,645 | 6,209,862 | 21,342,419 | 351,804,200 |
| Ministry of Housing Utilities & Urban Communities | 173,237,455 | 259,457,723 | 218,824,235 | 133,631,249 | 121,666,549 |
| Ministry of Foreign Affairs | 251,849,319 | 277,040,352 | 244,209,196 | 201,262,317 | 107,949,107 |
| Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation | 86,220,488 | 87,870,776 | 47,723,783 | 43,117,629 | 99,208,772 |
| Ministry of Planning | 689,414 | 1,246,300 | 2,081,469 | 3,204,543 | 97,022,562 |
| Ministry of Health and Population | 75,460,891 | 81,805,182 | 76,275,949 | 69,469,277 | 80,046,980 |
| National Organization for Potable Water and Sanitary Drainage | | | | 18,211,879 | 58,360,017 |
| Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation | 71,848,663 | 102,648,875 | 87,924,705 | 64,919,814 | 55,828,170 |
| Ministry of Education | 60,958,866 | 32,413,596 | 61,761,311 | 37,830,280 | 51,901,195 |
| Ministry of Communication & Information Technology | 19,270,742 | 48,537,388 | 13,007,377 | 7,074,797 | 45,513,788 |
| International Cooperation Sector / MOFA | 108,956,822 | 80,678,876 | 150,775,129 | 60,425,503 | 35,100,690 |
| Civil Aviation | | | | | 35,000,000 |
| Ministry of Petroleum | | 11,982,208 | 5,088,889 | 391,840,756 | 31,302,169 |
| Ministry of Public Works and Water Resources | 8,998,624 | 24,504,124 | 7,269,864 | 24,442,081 | 28,559,433 |
| Social Fund for Development | 3,851,097 | 5,436,211 | 14,902,790 | 47,378,872 | 24,982,206 |
| Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs | 49,398,554 | 50,081,683 | 32,435,918 | 95,632,469 | 23,897,774 |
| Ministry of International Cooperation | | | 28,409 | 2,545,363 | 14,352,474 |
| Ministry of Finance | 1,872,138 | 1,173,422 | 7,767,642 | | 13,273,702 |
| Ministry of Foreign Trade and Industry | | | 6,760,947 | 17,344,599 | 11,995,763 |
| Ministry of Insurance and Social Affairs | 5,892,115 | 4,514,434 | 8,269,004 | 12,436,751 | 11,588,483 |
| Ministry of Local Development | 411,209 | 2,894,405 | 5,082,182 | 5,522,598 | 9,299,561 |
| Egyptian Electricity Authority | | 2,260,600 | 3,636,667 | 144,082 | 7,908,492 |
| Governorate of Giza | 557,069 | 608,472 | 4,325,765 | 24,120,185 | 6,768,292 |
| Ministry of Investment | | | | 24,114,811 | 6,662,008 |
| Ministry of Justice | 2,538,421 | 1,966,000 | 1,144,524 | 638,592 | 5,180,362 |
| Ministry of Industry and Technological Development | 60,077,774 | 6,291,528 | 6,964,911 | 133,812,725 | 5,092,103 |
| Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency | 4,619,808 | 4,453,879 | 6,961,880 | 8,327,509 | 3,727,771 |
| Central Bank | 248,252,256 | 117,396,140 | | | 2,583,379 |
| Ministry of Public Enterprises | 7,382,543 | 7,397,940 | 1,598,581 | 2,730,961 | 2,253,000 |
| Ministry of Social Affairs | | | 2,536,816 | 1,971,526 | 1,907,218 |
| Ministry of Manpower and Migration | 129,500 | 414,728 | 419,543 | 623,868 | 1,341,738 |
| Governorate of South Sinai | | | | | 1,252,087 |
| Ministry of Foreign Trade | 626,473 | 394,088 | 1,066,157 | 1,074,315 | 1,189,734 |
| National Council for Childhood & Motherhood | | 383,778 | 433,463 | 1,532,776 | 966,680 |
| Egyptian Electricity Holding Company | | | | | 641,205 |
| Ministry of Culture | 270,902 | 830,420 | 635,762 | 2,047,883 | 565,558 |
| Ministry of Youth | | 269,700 | 287,400 | 290,095 | 541,370 |

Table (17)
Annual Disbursements Channeled to Governmental Bodies, cont'd

(US\$ Thousands)

| Institution Name | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| Kafr El Sheikh Water and Sewerage Company | 26,868 | 386,556 | 527,247 | 1,038,835 | 495,179 |
| Governorate of Fayoum | 2,144,984 | 2,758,919 | 2,542,898 | 1,875,643 | 403,288 |
| National Council for Women | 100,237 | 842,208 | 438,981 | 357,415 | 317,643 |
| New and Renewable Energy Agency | | | | 1,565 | 296,443 |
| Central Administration for Soil Water and Environment / MOALR | | 987,642 | | 732,666 | 246,822 |
| Egyptian General Survey Authority/MWRI | 416,458 | 445,835 | | 247,249 | 226,084 |
| Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs | 17,912 | 79,444 | 272,285 | 172,088 | 180,874 |
| Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research | 5,613,681 | 346,295 | 8,344,979 | 207,776 | 170,124 |
| Cairo University | | 6,123 | 134,275 | 179,598 | 99,404 |
| Aswan Water Authority | | | 168,769 | 232,699 | 84,010 |
| General Organization for Veterinary Services / MOALR | | | 98,960 | 62,428 | 23,660 |
| Emigration Department / MOMAE | 261,256 | | 419,109 | 618,646 | 16,736 |
| Administrative Control Authority | 18,000 | | | | |
| Agriculture Research Center/MOALR | 142,932 | 74,844 | | | |
| Ain Shams University | | | 51,499 | 54,284 | |
| Central Laboratory for Agriculture Expert System/MOALR | 130,412 | 105,588 | | | |
| Central Metallurgical Research and Development Institute | 31,000 | 131,234 | | | |
| Egyptian News Agency | | 78,633 | 666,667 | | |
| General Organization for Sanitary Drainage | 1,343,414 | 1,792,858 | 913,899 | 62,055 | |
| Governorate of Aswan | 430,322 | 536,260 | 646,622 | | |
| Governorate of Cairo | 447,805 | 592,558 | 610,801 | | |
| Governorate of Dakhalia | 1,450,493 | 1,075,193 | 881,194 | 248,287 | |
| Governorate of Ismailia | 89,705 | | 25,277 | 781,125 | |
| Governorates of Fayoum, Minya and Beni Suef | 97,241 | | | | |
| Information Decision Support Center | 78,125 | 1,502 | 70,589 | 241,122 | |
| Institute of National Planning | 110,600 | | | | |
| Inter-ministerial committee for foreign aid /Ministry of Trade and Supply | | | | | |
| International Cooperation South - South (CISS) - Italian NGO | | | 103,781 | 29,562 | |
| Ministry of Administrative Development | | | 41,312 | | |
| Ministry of Civil Aviation | 179,122 | | | | |
| Ministry of Economy | 7,266,311 | 5,738,864 | 4,240,333 | 963,450 | |
| Ministry of Information | 216,230 | 5,311,864 | 1,994,457 | 1,757,080 | |
| Ministry of Interior | | | | 1,977,256 | |
| Ministry of Tourism | 8,400,000 | 656,423 | 246,469 | 552,417 | |
| National Authority for Remote Sensing and Space Sciences/NOSSR | | 43,707 | 237,519 | | |
| National Authority for Tunnels | 895,609 | | | | |
| Supreme Council of Antiquities | | | | 22,359 | |

Annex B

MINISTRY OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION
QUESTIONNAIRE ON EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE 2005

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

For DECODE unit use only:
Project Code: _____

Donor(s) Information
D / M / Y

Country: EGYPT

Date questionnaire completed: _____

Donor: _____

Currency used in the questionnaire: _____

Manager Donor: _____

Other Donors (co-financing arrangements): _

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1. Donor project number:

2. Project title: _____

3. Responsible Ministry:

4. Executing institution:

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

6a. Beneficiary (receiving) institution:

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

6b. Targeted social clusters:

| | | | |
|---|----------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| £ | All Egyptians | £ | Disadvantaged rural communities |
| £ | Government officials | £ | Disadvantaged urban communities |
| £ | Entrepreneurs | £ | Women |
| £ | Unemployed | £ | Children |
| £ | Farmers | £ | Youth |

£ Illiterates

£ Students

£ Others specify: _____

7. Targeted geographical location:

£ **Central government** ⁱ

Or

£ **All governorates**

Or

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

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

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

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

8. Targeted sector and sub-sector:ⁱⁱ

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

*You can indicate up to maximum three CRS codes.

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

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

9. Targeted Millennium Development Goals:

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

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

£ **Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger** _____%

£ **Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education** _____%

- £ Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women _____ %
- £ Goal 4: Reduce child mortality _____ %
- £ Goal 5: Improve maternal health _____ %
- £ Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other major diseases _____ %
- £ Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability _____ %
- £ Goal 8: Global Partnership & debt reduction _____ %

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

- 1- INVESTMENT PROJECT ASSISTANCEⁱⁱⁱ _____ % £ If yes, specify:
- 2- TECHNICAL COOPERATION^{iv} _____ % £ If yes, specify:
- 3- BUDGETARY AID OR BALANCE-OF-PAYMENTS SUPPORT^v _____ % £ If yes, specify:
- 4- FOOD AID^{vi} _____ % £ If yes, specify:
- 5- EMERGENCY AND RELIEF ASSISTANCE^{vii} _____ % £ If yes, specify:

11. Project status:

| | Planned (M / Y) | Actual (M / Y) | Progress Status of project activities |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|---|
| Approval date (protocol signature) | | | £ Ahead of schedule £ On target £ Delayed |
| Starting date of activities | | | £ Ahead of schedule £ On target £ Delayed |
| Completion date of activities | | | £ Ahead of schedule £ On target £ Delayed |

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

12. Total Contributions (for the entire life-time of the project):^{viii}

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

13. Commitments and disbursements (annual figures):

| | Currency | Donor contribution | Currency | Government cost-sharing |
|--|----------|--------------------|----------|-------------------------|
| Commitments for:^{ix} | | | | |
| Year 2006 | | _____ | | _____ |
| Year 2007 | | - _____ | | _____ |
| | | _____ | | |
| Disbursements for the Year 2005^x | | | | |
| Disbursements for the Year 2006 | | | | |

14. Terms of Assistance:

Grants: _____ %

Loan: _____ %

Debt Swap: _____ %

If loan, fixed interest rate: _____ %

or variable interest rate: _____ %

Grace period:^{xi} _____ years

Amortization period:^{xii} _____ years

OTHER INFORMATION

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

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

ⁱ **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**

ⁱⁱ 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).

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

^{iv} The provision of resources aimed at the transfer of technical and managerial skills of technology for the purpose of building up national capacity to undertake development activities, without reference to the implementation of any specific investment project(s).

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

^{vi} The provision of food for human consumption for developmental purposes, including grants and loans for the purchase of food.

^{vii} **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.**

^{viii} 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.

^{ix} **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.**

^x 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.

^{xi} **Interval from approval to first repayment of principal.**

^{xii} Period from date of commitment to date of last payment