

PD-ARK-364
92867

PROJECT ACTIVITY COMPLETION REPORT

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT II

263-0182

**Prepared by
HRDC/IDS
May 17, 1994**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PROJECT DESCRIPTION 1

PROJECT STATUS 5

ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN THE GOVERNORATES 5

SUMMARY OF USAID CONTRIBUTIONS 6

SUMMARY OF GOE CONTRIBUTIONS 7

FINAL EVALUATION 7

OUTSTANDING PROBLEMS 7

LIFE OF PROJECT INDICATORS 8

POST PACD ACTION 8

LESSONS LEARNED 9

RECOMMENDATION FOR CLOSE-OUT 11

APPENDIX A LISTING OF PILOT ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE LD II PROJECT

APPENDIX B SUMMARY OF LD II COMMITMENTS

APPENDIX C SUMMARY OF EVALUATIONS AND ASSESSMENTS

APPENDIX D LIST OF CONTRACTORS FUNDED BY LD II

APPENDIX E PROJECT EVALUATION SUMMARY (PES) FROM FINAL EVALUATION

**PROJECT ACTIVITY COMPLETION REPORT
FOR
LOCAL DEVELOPMENT II (LD II)
263-0182**

This report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of AID Handbook 3, Chapter 14, and Mission Order 3-17, dated September 17, 1992. The clearance for this report is according to Mission Order 5-4, dated March 29, 1993.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Grant Agreement for the Local Development II Program (LD II) 263-0182 was signed in September 1985; however, for various reasons, full-scale implementation of LD II did not begin until FY 1987. Six amendments to the Program Grant Agreement fixed total U.S. obligations to \$401.6 million and GOE obligations to the local currency equivalent of \$231.4 million, and extended the PACD to 30 September 1993.

The LD II Goal: To improve the quality of life of low-income residents in rural and urban Egypt through the provision of basic services.

The Project Purposes:

1) To improve and expand the capacity of local governments to plan, finance, implement, and maintain chosen basic services projects, i.e., the Basic Services Delivery System (BSDS); and 2) to improve the capacity of local government to mobilize local resources in order to sustain the provision of basic services: The Local Resource Mobilization (LRM) component.

The **BSDS** includes a block grant system in all 26 governorates for financing infrastructure that provides basic services to communities; a local government training program through a Training Block Grant (TBG) system that is administered at the governorate level; planning and funding for operations and maintenance of USAID funded infrastructure and equipment; and the LD II Management Information System (MIS). **BSDS** projects are selected by local authorities. The block grant system has become the centerpiece of the LD II's Program and is designed as a performance-based mechanism to promote decentralization and enhance the development of local government institutional capacities. The block grant matches project funds with a local cash contribution which varies from 5% to 25% of the project funds. The investment objectives of the block grants are determined by guidelines that are jointly developed and agreed to by the GOE and USAID. The guidelines are the primary tools for improving the institutional and technical capacity of governorates by requiring governorate adherence to sound

planning, implementation, and operational procedures. Coupled to the guidelines are intensive training and orientation programs plus hands on technical assistance in the review of the infrastructure projects plans. A total of 16,011 projects were financed by block grants. See Table 1 for the LD II Project Financial Status by governorate as of June 30, 1993.

The LRM component focuses on strategies for the public sector (local governments) and the private sector (NGOs) to generate resources for capital and recurrent costs. Examples are collecting user and license fees, strengthening private sector PVOs through a matching block grant system with indigenous NGOs operating in all 26 governorates (See Table 2 for a governorate by governorate financial distribution of the PVO Block Grant), and increasing access to credit in rural areas. Through an amendment to the grant agreement in 1990, a sector policy grant was added to support specific GOE actions expected to lead to a more favorable policy environment for the financial sustainability of locally-provided basic services via fiscal decentralization. These intended GOE actions addressed cost recovery and other local revenue enhancements and studies of long-term revenue requirements for meeting O&M costs. A subsequent amendment in 1992 deleted this sector support grant due to the lack of GOE commitment to fiscal decentralization.

In addition to the two major foci of the project there are special pilot projects imbedded in the LD II Program. They include, but are not limited to rural wastewater systems, maintenance centers and garages, land management units, solid waste management, geographic information systems, budget development and tracking, and training block grants in all governorates. Each pilot incorporated local capacity building and local resource mobilization and management as well as the specific technical activity. Each of these pilots have been previously assessed.

In late 1991, the USAID/Cairo Director advised the Minister of Local Administration (MLA) that USAID would complete the LD II Program on schedule in September 30, 1993. However, because of the importance of decentralized local development and local participation, USAID was willing to approve the addition of the MLA to the list of ministries eligible to receive budgetary support in accordance with the annual Special Account Memorandum of Understanding. Subject to the availability of funds, USAID pledged to make LE 200 million available for five years from 1992 through 1997. Base on this commitment the MLA designed with the LD II contractors and with the direct assistance of USAID's Local Administration and Development Office (LAD) their own Local Participation and Development Program (LPDP). The MLA's program is similar to the LD II program with the exception that the

Table 1.

LD II PROGRAM
TOTAL FINANCIAL STATUS
AS OF JUNE 30, 1993

GOVERNORATE	BLOCK GRANT			Generated Revenues	Total	Fund Spent	%	Balance
	LD II *	Residuals *	Total *					
Alexandria	40,062,503	0	40,062,503	2,114,302	42,176,805	41,874,330	99%	302,475
Aswan	28,833,200	405,900	29,239,100	814,588	30,053,688	26,647,788	89%	3,405,900
Assiut	33,125,400	781,110	33,906,510	1,514,211	35,420,721	34,134,551	96%	1,286,170
Behaira	37,159,100	2,301,860	39,460,960	2,846,573	42,307,533	39,954,698	94%	2,352,835
Beni Suef	29,218,200	123,750	29,341,950	7,090,486	36,432,436	36,242,290	99%	190,146
Cairo	84,741,814	0	84,741,814	4,305,377	89,047,191	86,801,207	97%	2,245,894
Damietta	29,199,500	0	29,199,500	1,039,925	30,239,425	28,716,573	95%	1,522,852
Dakahlia	36,347,300	990,000	37,337,300	2,398,431	39,735,731	38,782,277	98%	953,454
Fayoum	27,981,220	1,188,000	29,169,220	540,661	29,710,081	28,522,081	96%	1,188,000
Gharbia	32,508,301	1,695,320	34,203,621	8,871,679	43,075,300	40,018,217	93%	3,057,083
Giza	58,760,695	848,100	59,608,795	3,211,830	62,820,625	61,494,996	98%	1,325,629
Ismailia	26,886,200	0	26,886,200	80,336	26,966,536	26,556,681	98%	409,855
Kafr El Sheikh	32,360,000	0	32,360,000	349,750	32,709,750	32,328,327	99%	381,423
Luxor City	974,000	0	974,000	8,556	982,556	974,000	99%	8,556
Matrouh	16,561,024	0	16,561,024	1,044,649	17,605,673	17,250,980	98%	354,693
Menoufia	34,740,046	1,485,000	36,225,046	2,001,846	38,226,892	38,128,209	100%	98,683
Menia	32,083,700	892,980	32,976,680	2,645,821	35,622,501	34,586,587	97%	1,035,914
New Valley	15,689,488	0	15,689,488	25,000	15,714,488	15,714,488	100%	0
North Sinai	16,398,800	67,870	16,466,670	650,811	17,117,481	15,800,226	92%	1,317,255
Port Said	9,909,900	64,350	9,974,250	538,470	10,512,720	10,302,680	98%	210,040
Qalubia	45,558,121	1,569,150	47,127,271	4,833,304	51,960,575	48,210,045	93%	3,750,530
Qena	34,047,348	297,000	34,344,348	2,107,953	36,452,301	36,045,108	99%	407,193
Red Sea	9,577,200	836,550	10,413,750	237,413	10,651,163	9,724,319	91%	926,844
Sharkia	37,615,600	329,560	37,945,160	1,632,566	39,577,726	38,255,306	97%	1,322,420
Sohag	34,036,200	1,980,000	36,016,200	2,796,298	38,812,498	36,832,499	95%	1,979,999
South Sinai	12,459,500	297,000	12,756,500	595,698	13,352,198	12,873,672	96%	478,526
Suez	8,343,500	346,500	8,690,000	586,131	9,276,131	8,720,107	94%	556,024
TOTALS LE	805,177,860	16,500,000	821,677,860	54,882,865	876,560,725	845,492,332	96%	31,068,393

Source: Wilbur Smith Associates Records

1pdp2/gh

* Includes GOE contribution of 10%

Table 2

**LOCAL DEVELOPMENT II
DETAILED PVO FUND AMOUNT, NUMBER
OF PROJECTS AND PVOS FOR EACH CYCLE**

TOTAL			
GOVERNORATE	USAID GRANT (L.E)	NO. OF PROJECTS	NO. OF PVOS
CAIRO	6,876,730	657	552
ALEXANDRIA	2,792,800	273	241
PORT SAID	707,175	60	41
SUEZ	705,675	72	25
GIZA URBAN	2,083,615	196	172
QALIUBIA URBAN	1,112,305	145	97
CENTRAL PVOS	500,000	19	14
DAMIETTA	852,000	138	121
DAKAHLIA	3,069,050	373	345
SHARKIA	3,714,765	362	309
QALIUBIA PROVINCIAL	1,736,710	302	260
KAFR EL SHEIKH	1,791,770	223	192
GHARBIA	2,752,420	284	240
MENOUFIA	3,000,960	359	315
BEHEIRA	2,895,375	460	379
ISMAILIA	640,945	46	46
GIZA PROVINCIAL	1,864,025	213	175
BENI SUEF	1,792,495	224	201
FAYOUM	1,708,390	201	177
MENIA	3,234,335	305	289
ASSIUT	2,302,565	240	221
SOHAG	2,448,150	283	220
QENA	2,335,210	180	176
ASWAN	1,426,895	133	130
RED SEA	486,260	55	48
NEW VALLEY	726,045	64	58
MATROUH	792,265	93	81
NORTH SINAI	763,915	53	41
SOUTH SINAI	449,155	44	32
TOTAL	55,562,000.00	6057	5198

Source: USAID and MSA Files

current budgeting and disbursement system of the Egyptian government would be followed. To date, there have been two disbursements of LE 50 million each to the GOE.

PROJECT STATUS

The Project Activity Completion Date (PACD) was September 30, 1993 and the Terminal Disbursement Date (TDD) is June 30, 1994. As of the date of this report all activities under the project are complete.

All LD II contractors have completed their required tasks. The Red Sea Governorate has received and accepted the water pipeline rehabilitated by a LD II funded contractor. Final vouchers from the major contractors have yet to be received, but their submission is expected soon and without additional claims.

The GOE has submitted their last required Quarterly Report for the period July through September 1993 and no other reporting is recommended.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN THE GOVERNORATES

The LD II impact on increasing basic services in the Provincial Governorates of Egypt:

- 1,473 villages with water systems serving 22 million people with clean, piped water;
- 3,250 kilometers of road constructed connecting villagers to their homes, farms, and work;
- 2,793 classrooms added to existing schools; thus providing space for 107,000 students/day;
- 25 villages with wastewater treatment plants contributing to the health of 350,000 inhabitants; and
- 1,059 small environmental projects, the majority used for the collection and disposal of solid waste and sewage, benefiting more than 7.5 million citizens.

The LD II impact on increasing basic services in the Urban Governorates of Egypt:

- 2,354 kilometers of streets paved, 634 KM of street lighting installed (This is equivalent to lighting approximately 14% of the entire area of Cairo.

- 58,496 linear meters of water distribution lines installed, mostly located in the unserved neighborhoods of Giza, Shoubra El Kheima, and rural Suez.
- 44,422 linear meters of sewer installations in the previously unserved neighborhoods.
- 1,047 garbage collection carts and trucks as well as manual tools for solid waste handling were funded; 100 public toilets constructed and another 1,500 renovated.
- New markets, bakeries, and abattoirs were constructed and some existing facilities were renovated.
- A total of 2,106 new classrooms were constructed, 957 toilets were installed in existing schools which never had sanitary facilities, 40,470 pieces of school equipment, mostly desks and tables, were procured.

SUMMARY OF USAID CONTRIBUTIONS

During the life of the LD II Project a total of \$401,031,327 was committed for activities from the LD II Project. See Annex IV. for a line item description of the total committed amount. LD II activities also utilized funds from other USAID projects and local currency from the FT-800 Account and the Special Account. These sources are presented below in order to present a complete picture of the magnitude of the investment in local government during the life of the LD II Project.

Dollar Source:	Amount
Decentralization Support Fund (DSF)	\$2,000,000
Sector Development Support (SDS)	3,824,275
Total	\$5,824,275
Special Account:	
Operation and Maintenance (BAB II)	LE 261,338,854
Block Grant to Governorates	169,353,270
Total	LE 430,692,124

The total USAID/Egypt contribution to local government was:

LD II	\$401,031,327
Other USAID/Egypt Projects	5,824,275
Special Account and the FT-800 @ LE 3/dollar	143,570,000
<u>Grand Total</u>	<u>\$650,425,602</u>

SUMMARY OF GOE CONTRIBUTIONS

The matching block grant to the 26 governorates for infrastructure and training required a host country contribution of 10 percent. The matching contribution for the PVO component required a matching contribution of 25 percent. Bank receipts of the matching amounts from the GOE and the PVOs were sent to USAID/Cairo before project funds were disbursed. The GOE contributed LE 532.2 million during the life of the LD II project.

THE FINAL EVALUATION

The field work for the final evaluation of the LD II was conducted in April and May of 1993 and the final report was received in October of 1993. Because the field work for the evaluation ended after the last financial disbursement, the information contained therein is considered complete. The entire evaluation is annexed to this PACR as Annex IV.; therefore, the project status and accomplishment are not described in the body of this report. For the purpose of this PACR, the Lessons Learned from the final evaluation are repeated in this report.

OUTSTANDING PROBLEMS

There were 16,011 local projects financed by the LD II Project. Based on the contractor's final report, dated September 9, 1993, a survey of projects recorded 11 projects not started, 33 projects stopped during construction, and 179 under construction without problems. That same report identified 48 projects that were completed, but not operational. The incomplete projects come to 271 which represents only 1.7 percent of the total projects financed. At this point HRDC/IDS lacks the means to carry out additional surveys to verify project completion. Furthermore given the small percentage of incomplete projects and the fact that upon disbursement of the block grant, funds are solely the responsibility of the GOE, no further project monitoring is recommended.

Key covenants were met with the exception of inadequate evidence of increased local revenue generation and retention of revenues for local recurrent costs. Fiscal decentralization did not occur, see the Lessons Learned section of this report and the Recommendation Section of the final evaluation for further explanation.

AUDITS:

As of June 1994, there are five open recommendations resulting from RIG/A/C "cost incurred" audits: two under Allied Corporation a subcontractor under EduSystems and three under the Social Planning Analysis and Administration Consultants. Both FM and DIR/CS are following up on corrective actions for closure of these recommendations. Neither of the audits will affect the close out of the LD II Project.

LIFE OF PROJECT INDICATORS

1. Matching block grant cycles from FY 87-92 (4 provincial planning and O&M cycles and 5 urban governorate cycles completed through 12/91).

Status: Met. Through 12/91, 4 provincial, 5 urban and 7 O&M planning cycles were completed; plus a final urban and provincial disbursement in June, 1993.

2. Functioning maintenance centers in 26 governorates, 23 urban districts, 70 marakez and 500 village units.

Status: Met. 23 urban districts, 178 marakez and 390 village level maintenance centers in operation. Source: Contractor's final report.

3. A total of 3600 local projects completed.

Status: Exceeded. Based on GOE Quarterly Progress Reports, and TA contractor, and LAD staff field visits reports, 96% of funds allocated to the total of 16,011 subprojects are expended, and accordingly, subprojects completed.

4. A total of 63,550 local government and PVO officials trained in technical subjects.

Status: Exceeded. A total of 98,171 local government & PVO officials received training in technical and non-technical subjects.

5. Popular and elected council members trained in orientation workshops.

Status: Met. Via orientations, and a specific council training program, which are currently underway.

POST PACD ACTION

The only action required under the LD II Project will be those listed in Part I of the PES; they are repeated below.

1. HRDC/IDS will investigate the extent of participation of the popular councils in the planning and implementing of the LD II subprojects.
2. HRDC/IDS will forward the recommendations from the LD II final evaluation to the MLA for their consideration and action.

LESSONS LEARNED

The final evaluation is the source of the lessons learned presented below. USAID/Cairo agrees with the lessons learned.

1. Local Capacity:

It is clear that from the implementation of the LD II project and all of its sub-activities that there is in Egypt the local capacity to administer projects funded through block grants (i.e., local governments are able to manage planning, implementation, and monitoring of block grants). In this instance, the implicit project design assumption that the capability existed at the local level and simply required cultivation, was amply justified.

2. Decentralization:

a. The assumption of project designers that GOE considered decentralization of administration a desirable goal was not borne out. Future efforts to assist local governance should not adopt comprehensive institutional development objectives without confirming that the policy foundations to support institutional development are in place on the part of both the recipient country and the donor agency.

b. LD II experience has demonstrated how difficult local fiscal autonomy is to achieve in terms of organizational assignments, staffing, and defined functions. The lack of supportive national policies and coordinating mechanisms poses almost insurmountable barriers. Unless in a position to exert maximum and sustained leverage, a donor should avoid seeking to alter GOE policies on LRM and/or coordination among national agencies on this subject.

c. In the future, USAID should be wary of predicating achievement of goals and purposes of projects focused on decentralization, local governance, or delivery of basic services development on the ability of central agencies to coordinate policy analysis and guidelines and give technical support.

3. Sustainability/Local Resource Mobilization:

a. Seeking to attain decentralized LRM through an articulated single program goal is not feasible in the current Egyptian national financial and political context. However, LD II experience teaches that it is possible, even under present inhibiting conditions, to develop some local income-generation activities.

b. Basing sustainability of LD II basic services on a major policy change at the central level was an unrealistic assumption of the LD II design team. In practice, local projects are most likely to be sustained with local initiatives not sanctioned in any way by the central government. Cultivation of such local initiatives would have been a more appropriate LRM strategy in the PP design than the prospect of catalyzing policy changes at the national level.

c. The LD II system for financing infrastructure achieved efficient and effective funding of basic services on a massive scale. But since this system was outside of the GOE system for planning and budgeting for capital developments and has not been adopted by the GOE, future achievements are at risk. Parallel systems are always problematic.

d. Perhaps paradoxically, the system of operating outside the normal Egyptian administrative structure was the project's greatest strength. Through provision of block grant funds, provided expeditiously, governorates and localities were given the flexibility to move funds between sectors as well as between projects.

e. The Ministry of Local Administration (MLA) is unprepared to deal with the volume of information supplied under the LD II system and the Local Participation and Development Program. Had the LD II structure been integrated with the MLA system from the outset, it would have had a better chance of survival.

f. Provision must be made at the outset of a project for sustaining infrastructure which may be developed under the project. The designers of LD II understood this--hence local resource mobilization was one of the two program purposes. But, since it did not fully take into consideration GOE local government policies and structure, it was unrealistic to expect it to succeed.

4. Infrastructure Development/Incentives for System Innovations:

LD II experience shows the value of using the advantage of infrastructure development, which has an immediate impact on large numbers of people, as an incentive for innovations in systems, such as administration and governance, whose improved performance may neither be felt immediately nor credited to the proper source.

5. Monitoring Project Agreements:

In the Project Agreement, GOE and USAID agreed that a "GOE-funded matching block grant system would be fully institutionalized and accepted by the policy makers as one element of its effort to decentralize fiscal authority and responsibility." All agreements need to be evaluated in terms of the GOE's performance. If progress is lacking there need to be a determination if the project can succeed and appropriate steps taken.

6. Realistic Targets for Institutional Development:

Institutional development should target objectives which are attainable and indicators which can be measured in timely and meaningful ways.

RECOMMENDATION FOR CLOSE-OUT

It is recommended that the LD II Project be designated by the Associate Mission Director as "Completed"; with no further monitoring by USAID personnel.

Approved: *Joseph P...*

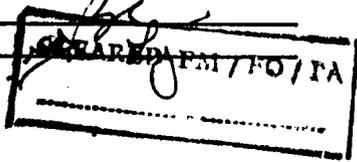
Disapproved: _____

Date: 7/12/94

JR
Drafted: JTR:jtr, Dec.93, Mar 23, April 25, 1994, Doc: pacra

Clearance:

HRDC/IDS, JRifenbark _____
HRDC/IDS/OD, DPonasik _____
PDS/P/E, RParks _____
PDS/PS, BCypser _____
FM/FO/PA, LAYad _____



APPENDIX A

LISTING OF PILOT ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE LD II PROJECT

Pilot Activities in the Provincial Governorates:

- 1) Rural Wastewater Pilot Activity in four governorates;
- 2) Village Physical Planning, Batra Village (Dakahlia);
- 3) Strategic Sectoral Planning in water, wastewater and roads in 14 governorates, i.e., assigning priorities to needs;
- 4) Geographic Information System (GIS) in North Sinai for water source and road development;
- 5) Development and installation at the governorate of specialized computer applications for water billing, payroll, and local taxation;
- 6) Advanced Seminar series in 17 governorates to improve macro and micro planning and project operation;
- 7) Popular and executive council training;
- 8) Indicators of local service delivery in Beni Suef; and
- 9) The pilot maintenance centers in four governorates which were privatized under Law 230;
- 10) Governorate's MIS applications in North Sinai for make hotel reservations and charge a fee for each transaction which provides incentives and a revolving fund for capital investments at the center;

The following were pilot projects in the Urban Governorates:

- 1) Solid Waste Management Pilot Activities in six urban governorates;
- 2) Offices of Management and Economic Development in the six urban governorates;

- 3) Land Management Units, (LMUs) for rehabilitation of blighted areas in urban governorates;
- 4) Garage and workshop construction program with maintenance management systems;
- 5) Development of the Suez Governorate Road Directorate;
- 6) Solid Waste Transfer Station in Giza;
- 7) Development and installation at the governorate of specialized computer applications for water billing, payroll, and local taxation;

(As of June 19, 1994)

<u>Project Element Name</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Urban Block Grants (6 governorates)	<u>\$58,519,989</u>
Block Grants for Projects	53,492,212
Equipment	4,549,719
Cairo Garage Program	478,058
Provincial Block Grants (22 governorates)	<u>\$186,911,553</u>
Block Grants for Projects	179,913,439
Qena Hurghada Pipeline	6,651,199
U.S. Equipment	346,915
Urban PVO Block Grants	<u>\$5,027,255</u>
Provincial PVO Block Grants	<u>\$16,058,366</u>
Technical Assistance	<u>\$53,029,328</u>
Contractors	52,393,906
Project Funded FSNs	635,422
Training	<u>\$3,116,061</u>
Contractor Funded	2,640,778
Funded PIO/Ps	99,930
Other	375,353
Evaluation and Research	<u>\$2,472,679</u>
Special Projects	<u>\$14,904,441</u>
Wastewater Pilot Activity	3,289,444
Qena Hurghada Pipeline	801,102
EduSystems Pilot Maintenance Activity	7,544,368
Other Activities	4,014,895
Alexandria Garage Program	447,110
Local Resource Mobilization (micro enterprise)	750,000
Urban Special Projects in 3 governorates	622,325
Emergency Reconstruction S.Sinai and Aswan	1,093,877
Other	356,215
Performance Disbursement	<u>\$57,000,000</u>
Commodity Procurement	<u>\$48,550</u>
Combined Block Grant (All 26 governorates)	<u>\$3,943,106</u>
<u>GRAND TOTAL LD II COMMITMENT</u>	<u>\$401,031,327</u>
(As of June 19, 1994)	

APPENDIX C SUMMARY OF EVALUATIONS AND ASSESSMENTS**FUNDED BY LD II**

<u>Description</u>	<u>Contractor</u>	<u>Cost</u>
LD II Midterm Evaluation	Development Alternatives, Inc.	91,390
Rural Water Assessment	Camp Dresser & McKee	393,100
Matrouh Needs Assessment	CH2MHill	499,820
Assessment of the PVO Component	SPAAC	10,650
Assessment of the TBG Component	Education Development Center	68,120
Assessment of the OMED Activity	Integrated Dvl. Consultants	31,440
Assessment of Land Management Units	Integrated Dvl. Consultants	13,310
SOW for Final Evaluation	Research Triangle Institute	41,090
Final Evaluation	Associates in Rural Development	146,237
Total Cost For External Assessments		<u>\$1,295,157</u>

15

LIST OF CONTRACTORS FUNDED BY LD II
(Over \$20,000)

Name of Contractor	Purpose of Contract	Value* (\$)
ACDI	Small and Micro Enterprize Development in Alexandria	375,319
Aeration Industries	Pilot Wastewater: Equipment	415,893
AMI International	Pilot Wastewater: Construction & Equipment	1,054,475
James Cerney	CARDEX Installation	41,808
Chemonics International	Technical Assistance for Provincial Governorates, two contracts	30,353,619
DAC International	Technical Assistance to the Central Government and for the PVO and TBG	5,318,362
EduSystem's Inc.	Pilot Maintenance Centers	7,544,368
EQI	Assistance to the Min. of Social Affairs for the PVO Component	79,160
E.T.C.	Construction Management for the Qena Hurghada Water Pipeline	904,000
William Fox	Analysis of LRM Issues	31,928
Integrated Development Consultants (IDC)	Technical Assistance to the MLA for the Training Block Grant Activity	63,461
Kaz Kawata	Advisor to the Wastewater Pilot	178,836
James Mayfield	Study of Change in Local Councils	78,081
Peat Marwick	Analytic Studies for LRM for Policy Reform	665,117
Wallace O'Conner	Rehabilitation of the Qena Hurghada Water Pipe Line (Block Grant and Special Project Funds)	6,548,211
Wilbur Smith Associates	Technical Assistance for the Urban Governorates (Three Contracts)	18,677,176

* Includes only LD II funds.

