

**AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT**



ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

FY 1980

***SEE ALSO CLASSIFIED ANNEX
(FY 80)***

EGYPT

**DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE**

JUNE 1978



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TABLE I - LONG-RANGE PLANS (\$ Millions)				Decision Unit: Egypt				
	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1980		Planning Period			
	Estimate	Request	Proposed	Minimum	FY81	FY82	FY83	FY84
<u>Security Supporting Assistance</u>	750.75	750	750	500	750	750	750	750
Grants	145.75	500	500	333.33	500	500	500	500
Loans	605.0	250	250	166.67	250	250	250	250
<u>PL480 (Non-Add)</u>								
Title I	176.5	174	181.5	181.5	182	182	182	182
(Of Which Title III)	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Title II	12	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
<u>Personnel (in Work Years)</u>								
Mission - US	78	94.3	104.8	97.8				
- FN	74.6	100.6	120.4	120.4				
TDY - USDH	9.4	10.2	10.9	10.9				
Contract/Other	2.6	5.0	4.0	4.0				
<u>Operating Expenses</u>	6.9	9.1	10.6	9.8				

TABLE III - SUMMARY OF RESOURCES - BY ACTIVITY
(Funding in \$ Millions AND OPERATING EXPENSES-FUNDED PERSONNEL IN WORKYEARS (XX, X))

No.	ACTIVITY Title	PY: 1978				CY: 1979				PROPOSED				MINIMUM			
		PERSONNEL		FUNDING	PERSONNEL		FUNDING	PERSONNEL		FUNDING	PERSONNEL		FUNDING	PERSONNEL			
		US	FN		US	FN		US	FN		US	FN		US	FN		
	CIP	11.42	14.60	250.0	11.65	18.50	200.0	11.70	18.00	200.0	11.70	18.00	200.0	11.70	18.00		
0015	Strengthening Rural Health Delivery	.99	.74	1.0	1.10	1.42	1.8	1.10	1.67	1.8	.89	1.67	1.8	.89	1.67		
0016	Applied Science & Technology Research	.45	.54	1.0	.54	.90	5.2	.92	1.07	--	.72	1.07	--	.72	1.07		
0017	Water Use Management	.70	.44	1.5	.90	.89	1.7	1.02	.89	1.7	.82	.89	1.7	.82	.89		
0020	Integrated Social Work Training Centers	.68	.84	.9	.61	1.17	.6	.65	.97	.6	.65	.97	.6	.65	.97		
0021	Development Decentralization	.55	.34	2.5	.54	.42	2.7	.51	.42	2.7	.51	.42	2.7	.51	.42		
0026	Technical Transfer & Manpower Dev. III	3.35	2.23	2.0	2.00	2.48	2.0	1.97	5.02	2.0	1.57	5.02	2.0	1.57	5.02		
0027	Rice Research and Training	.61	.44	1.8	.80	.44	1.7	.94	.67	1.7	.74	.67	1.7	.74	.67		
0029	Family Planning	1.38	1.54	6.5	1.40	1.87	7.0	1.67	2.17	7.0	1.27	2.17	7.0	1.27	2.17		
0041	Agriculture Development Systems	.93	.44	2.0	1.20	.27	2.5	1.36	.27	2.5	.96	.27	2.5	.96	.27		
0042	Technical & Feasibility Studies IV	.70	.52	8.0	1.20	5.98	6.0	1.86	5.63	5.3	1.46	5.63	5.3	1.46	5.63		
0060	Poultry Improvement	.76	.44	.6	.82	.77	--	.92	.77	--	.72	.77	--	.72	.77		
0061	Development Planning Studies	.59	.02	2.0	.59	.11	1.6	.68	.13	1.6	.68	.13	1.6	.68	.13		
0063	Development Information Systems	.21	.44	.5	.30	.47	.3	.30	.47	.3	.30	.47	.3	.30	.47		
0064	Aquaculture Development	.81	.44	2.5	.89	.67	8.0	.99	.67	8.0	.79	.67	8.0	.79	.67		
0065	Urban Low Cost Health Delivery	.54	.14	12.0	1.20	.57	1.0	.99	.77	1.0	.79	.77	1.0	.79	.77		
0067	University Instruction Mats and Libraries	.20	.44	1.5	.46	.77	3.0	.54	.87	3.0	.54	.87	3.0	.54	.87		
0070	Major Cereals	.50	--	1.5	1.00	--	2.5	1.07	--	2.5	.87	--	2.5	.87	.77		
	Humphrey Study	.35	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
0062	Vocational Education	.26	.54	5.8	.75	1.27	1.0	.88	1.27	1.0	.88	1.27	1.0	.88	1.27		
0078	Private Sector Development	.17	.12	1.0	.84	.54	1.5	1.12	.54	1.5	.84	.54	1.5	.84	.54		
0079	Small Farmer Production	.35	.44	7.0	1.50	.77	2.5	2.02	.77	2.5	1.62	.77	2.5	1.62	.77		
0090	Middle Management Education Program	.36	.19	1.0	.66	.37	1.0	.76	.37	1.0	.76	.37	1.0	.76	.37		
0092	Investment Services Advisory Center	.21	.07	.5	.83	.24	1.0	1.04	.24	1.0	.84	.24	1.0	.84	.24		
0094	Advisory Services on Credit	.18	.07	.4	.28	.14	1.0	.57	.24	1.0	.57	.24	1.0	.57	.24		
0095	Agriculture Cooperative Development	.28	.44	1.0	.75	.77	2.0	.90	.77	2.0	.77	.77	2.0	.77	.77		
0096	Small Scale Agriculture Activities	.29	.14	.5	.81	.67	1.0	.81	.67	1.0	.81	.67	1.0	.81	.67		
0103	Basic Village Services	.10	.02	--	.11	.03	2.3	.13	.13	2.3	.13	.13	2.3	.13	.13		
0104	Rural Employment Generation	.20	.14	--	.40	.42	2.0	.49	.42	2.0	.49	.42	2.0	.49	.42		
0105	Educational Linkages	.13	.14	--	.21	.47	2.1	.26	.47	2.1	.26	.47	2.1	.26	.47		
0023	National Energy Control Center	.41	.12	--	.47	.25	--	.54	.25	--	.54	.25	--	.54	.25		
0033	Urban Electric Power Distribution	.28	.07	--	.39	.14	--	.53	.24	--	.53	.24	--	.53	.24		
0045	Development Industrial Bank II	.44	.07	--	.37	.14	--	.72	.14	--	.72	.14	--	.72	.14		
0048	Canal Cities Water & Sewage	.63	.52	--	.89	.14	40.0	1.23	.14	40.0	1.03	.14	40.0	1.03	.14		

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TABLE III - SUMMARY OF RESOURCES - BY ACTIVITY
(Funding in \$ Millions AND OPERATING EXPENSES-FUNDED PERSONNEL IN WORKYEARS (N,X,X))

DECISION UNIT
EGYPT

No.	ACTIVITY Title	FY: 1978				CY: 1979				PROPOSED				MINIMUM	
		PERSONNEL		FUNDING	PERSONNEL		FUNDING	PERSONNEL		FUNDING	PERSONNEL		FUNDING	PERSONNEL	
		US	FN		US	FN		US	FN		US	FN			
0052	Maadi Cement	.30	.12	---	.42	.25	---	.59	.25	---	.59	.25	.59	.25	
0054	Telecommunications	.45	.12	---	.56	.25	---	.54	.25	---	.54	.25	.54	.25	
0066	Low Cost Housing and Comm. Upgrading	1.40	1.52	30.0	2.00	2.73	---	2.00	4.13	---	1.53	4.13	1.53	4.13	
0091	Cairo Sewage II	.28	.07	19.0	.71	.14	---	1.41	.14	---	1.11	.14	1.11	.14	
0101	Industrial Production	.80	.52	---	1.00	.88	---	1.24	1.13	---	1.04	1.13	1.04	1.13	
0110	Suez Electric Generating Plant	---	---	100.0	.42	---	---	.41	---	---	.41	---	.41	---	
0031	Agriculture Mechanization	.73	.44	21.0	1.00	.87	---	2.06	.87	---	1.66	.87	1.66	.87	
0038	Alexandria Sewage	.64	.52	50.0	.80	.88	---	1.30	1.13	---	1.10	1.13	1.10	1.13	
0047	Suez Canal Port Development	.30	.07	30.0	.44	.14	---	.58	.14	---	.58	.14	.58	.14	
0049	Grain Storage TOP III	.08	.02	---	.09	.88	---	.64	1.13	---	.64	1.13	.64	1.13	
0053	Flat Glass	---	---	30.0	.38	---	---	.53	---	---	.53	---	.53	---	
0056	Agribusiness Development	.31	.07	25.0	.75	.84	---	1.53	.84	---	1.03	.84	1.03	.84	
0058	Edfu Pulp & Paper Mill	---	---	70.0	.30	---	---	.36	---	---	.36	---	.36	---	
0093	Suez Free Zones	.20	.07	10.0	.42	.14	---	.69	.24	---	.69	.24	.69	.24	
0097	Private Sector Credit	.33	.07	50.0	.45	.14	---	.79	.14	---	.79	.14	.79	.14	
0073	Provincial Water	.15	.07	---	.23	.14	---	.36	.14	---	.36	.14	.36	.14	
0075	Telecommunications	.11	.07	---	.16	.14	---	.45	.14	---	.45	.14	.45	.14	
0085	Lake Quarun Chemical	---	---	---	.30	---	---	.36	---	---	.36	---	.36	---	
0089	Cairo Water	.49	.12	---	.74	.25	---	1.15	.25	---	.85	.25	.85	.25	
0107	Irrigation Pumps	.15	.07	---	.39	.15	---	.43	.29	---	.43	.29	.43	.29	
0108	New Lands Development	.45	.19	---	1.73	.98	---	1.97	1.98	---	1.77	.98	1.77	.98	
0109	Fertilizer Production & Distribution	.14	.19	---	.24	.38	---	.41	.38	---	.41	.38	.41	.38	
<u>Non-Program Activities</u>															
	Policy Direction & Management	16.1	3.3	---	16.0	4.5	---	16.0	6.0	---	16.0	6.0	16.0	6.0	
	Financial Management	4.1	12.5	---	4.0	16.0	---	4.0	17.0	---	4.0	17.0	4.0	17.0	
	Mission Support	5.0	14.3	---	4.0	17.0	---	4.0	20.0	---	4.0	20.0	4.0	20.0	
	IDI's	.5	---	---	1.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
	Other (Legal)	3.2	---	---	4.0	---	---	4.0	---	---	4.0	---	4.0	---	
	Non-Mission Specific Personnel	5.0	2.3	---	6.0	6.0	---	6.0	6.0	---	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	
	Operating Expenses - Personnel	382.7	---	5,413.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,031.2	---	
	- Housing	486.6	---	2,083.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,179.0	---	
	- Office Operations	665.0	---	1,584.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,556.2	---	

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TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA		ACTIVITY TITLE		SESSION UNIT		SESSION PACKAGE		BUDGET YEAR	
Ismailia Steam Power Plant		Egypt		---		---		1980	
PROJECT NUMBER		INITIAL OBLIGATION		FINAL OBLIGATION		TOTAL OOSB			
263-0009 (825)		1976		1977		141,000			
APPROPRIATION		DATE OF REVISION		DATE LAST PAID		DATE NEXT PAID			
SA		1976/1977		---		---			

ACTIVITY INPUTS	FY8 78		FY9 79		FY0 80		PIPE-LINE
	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	
AID-FINANCED							
TOTAL-							
A&E Services		470		140,300		28,300	41,500
Turnkey Construction		470		3,900		1,300	1,600
Miscellaneous				131,400		27,000	40,000
				5,000		5,000	4,500
HC AND OTHER DONOR							
TOTAL-	140		4,140				
GOE	140						

FUNDING	PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, K)				PERSONNEL INTENSITY	PARTICIPANTS PERSONYEARS			FOOTNOTES
	19 78	19 79	19 80	19 81		TYPE A	TYPE B	TYPE C	
PROGRAM ACCOUNT TOY (X, K)									
OPERATIONS	.36	.47	.61						
LIFE OF PROJECT									
								20,570	
								20,570	

TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA		ACTIVITY TITLE		DECISION UNIT		DECISION PACKAGE		BUDGET YEAR	
Mahalla Textile Plant Rehabilitation		Egypt		1976		1976		1980	
PROJECT NUMBER 263-0010 (831)		APPROPRIATION SA		DATE OF REVISION 1976		DATE LAST PAID --		TOTAL COST 96,000	
								DATE NEXT PAID --	

ACTIVITY INPUTS	CY: 19 78				CY: 19 79				CY: 19 80			
	OBLI - GATION	EXPEN - DITURE	PIPE - LINE	PUMPIING PERIOD (PR - TO)	OBLI - GATION	EXPEN - DITURE	PIPE - LINE	PUMPIING PERIOD (PR - TO)	OBLI - GATION	EXPEN - DITURE	PIPE - LINE	PUMPIING PERIOD (PR - TO)
AID-FINANCING		478	95,200			49,700	45,500			40,500	5,000	
TOTAL-		478	95,200			49,700	45,500			40,500	5,000	
Management Services			1,200	LOP		700	500	LOP		500		
Textile Equipment			77,000			40,000	37,000			35,000	2,000	
Power Plant			15,000			8,000	7,000			4,000	3,000	
Other			2,000			1,000	1,000			1,000		
NC AND OTHER DONOR						20,000				38,140		
TOTAL-						20,000				38,140		

FUNDING	PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, R)				PERSONNEL INTENSITY	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED				FOOTNOTES
	19 78	19 79	19 80	19		TYPE A	TYPE B	TYPE A	TYPE B	
PROGRAM ACCOUNT TOY (700)										
EXPENSES	.35		.47							

ACTIVITY TITLE		DECISION UNIT				DECISION PACKAGE		BUDGET YEAR	
Suez Cement Plant		Egypt		1976		1980		TOTAL COST	
PROJECT NUMBER 263-0012 (831)		APPROPRIATION SA		DATE LAST PLAN 1976		DATE LAST PLAN 1976		90,000	
ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$ MM)		CY1 19 78		CY1 19 79		BY: 1980			
ACTIVITY INPUTS	OBLI - GATION	EXPEN- STURE	PIPE- LINE	FUNDS PLACED (PR- Y0)	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE
AID- FINANCE		13,395	76,000			43,000	33,000		27,000
A&E Services		1,395	5,000	LOP		2,000	3,000	LOP	2,000
Cement Production Equipment		12,000	53,000			28,000	25,000		20,000
Quarry Equipment			12,000			10,000	2,000		2,000
Workshop			1,400			1,000	400		400
Electrical			4,600			2,000	2,600		2,600
TOTAL-	5,570				17,000				35,710
MC AND OTHER DONOR									
Suez Cement Co,	5,570				17,000				35,710
PARTICIPATIVE PROGRAMS									
PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (WK. YR)		PERSONNEL INTENSITY		TYPE A PHOCONTRACT		TYPE B PHOCONTRACT		FISCAL YEAR	
FUNDING		HIGH		TYPE A		TYPE B		19 19 19	
19 78 19 79 19 80 19		MEDIUM		LONG-TERM		SHORT-TERM			
TOTAL		LOW		LONG-TERM		SHORT-TERM			
.35 .46 .21									

TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA	ACTIVITY TITLE	DECISION UNIT	DECISION PACKAGE	BUDGET YEAR
	Technical and Feasibility Studies II	Egypt	FINAL OBLIGATION	1980
	PROJECT NUMBER 263-0013 (900)	APPROPRIATION SA	DATE 1976/REVISION 1976	DATE LAST YEAR 1976
ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)				
	PY: 19 78	CY: 19 79	BY: 19 80	
ACTIVITY INPUTS	OBLI - GATION	FUNDING PERIOD (PR- TB)	PIPE- LINE	EXPEN- DITURE
AID- FINANCED				
TOTAL-				
US Technicians	7,147	500		
Other Costs	7,097	500	10/78-9/79	500
	50			
TOTAL-				
HC AND OTHER DONOR				
TOTAL-				

FUNDING	PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, K)			PERSONNEL INTENSITY	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMES			FOOTNOTES
	19 78	19 79	19 80		TYPE A	TYPE B	FISCAL YEAR	
PROGRAM ACCOUNT								
TOY (AID)								
EXPENSES	.30	.14						
LIFE OF PROJECT								

FUNDING	PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, K)			PERSONNEL INTENSITY	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMES			FOOTNOTES
	19 78	19 79	19 80		TYPE A	TYPE B	FISCAL YEAR	
PROGRAM ACCOUNT								
TOY (AID)								
EXPENSES	.30	.14						

TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA	ACTIVITY TITLE	SECTION UNIT	SECTION PACKAGE	BUDGET YEAR
	Cargo Handling Equipment (Port of Alexandria)	Egypt		1980
	PROJECT NUMBER 263-0014 (823)	INITIAL OBLIGATION 1976	FINAL OBLIGATION 1976	TOTAL COST 31,000
	APPROPRIATION SA	DATE OF REVISION 1976	DATE LAST MOD. --	SAVE MONEY PAR --

ACTIVITY INPUTS	FY 1978		FY 1979		FY 1980		PIPE-LINE	PIPE-LINE	PIPE-LINE
	DELI- GATION	EXPEN- TURE	DELI- GATION	EXPEN- TURE	DELI- GATION	EXPEN- TURE			
AID-EXCHANGES									
TOTAL-		400		30,600		15,200	15,400		12,300
A&E Services		400		600		200	400	LOP	300
Equipment				30,000		15,000	15,000		12,000
TOTAL-									3,100

MC AND OTHER BOND	TOTAL-		8,860		82,140		LIFE OF PROJECT	
	GOE	285			18,140			
Japan (OECF)					19,000			
IBRD					45,000			

PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (D.R. M.)	PERSONNEL INTENSITY			PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (D.R. M.)		
	1978	1979	1980	TYPE A	TYPE B	TYPE C
FUNDING						
ADJUSTING						
TOTAL						
ADJUSTING						
TOTAL	.36	.49	.29			

Table IVA

Strengthening of Rural Health
263-0015

1. Purpose: To assist the Ministry of Health identify major constraints limiting the effectiveness of the rural health service, and devise and test replicable alternative approaches which will improve the effectiveness of the system at affordable costs to the GOE.
2. Background and Progress to Date: Egypt's rural health delivery system is among the largest and best staffed in the developing world. Nevertheless, rural Egyptians continue to experience excessive mortality and morbidity (particularly among infants and children). Improvements in transport, communication, management, supervision and the professional milieu are the key to developing a more responsive system. These improvements are to be initiated at the periphery of the system and will be supportive of preventive health and outreach services (including nutrition and family planning) for the rural poor majority. Project implementation was delayed until early 1978 because the Ministry of Health was unfamiliar with host country contracting and procurement procedures. This will extend the project completion date. Project activities began in 1978 with an in-country seminar workshop for 25 project core staff; two contract resident advisors arrived April, 1978; 3 participants have been trained, 140 ambulances/carriers have been received and a detailed implementation plan has been completed.
3. Beneficiaries: Direct project beneficiaries will be the approximately 2,000 rural health personnel trained to provide improved services. The ultimate beneficiaries will be the two million rural poor living within the test districts.

Strengthening of Rural Health

- 4. Current Year Program: Field test implemented in four of eight project districts to measure the impact of: (a) improved transport and communication on service delivery and outreach; (b) various patterns of rewards and incentives (available within the Government of Egypt personnel system) on job performance; and (c) better supervision and training on the overall quality and quantity of services delivered under the system. Additional transport, communication, teaching and medical equipment procured. In-service and participant training support project activities.
- 5. Budget Year Program: Continue services and field tests in first four districts. Conduct a technical evaluation. Prepare plan to implement field test activities in the remainder of the eight districts and procure additional medical and test equipment required in field test activities. In-service and participant training continue in support of project activities.

6. <u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
a. Results Measured of Improved Systems; An Incentive Program Initiated	8 Districts
b. Trained Personnel:	
In-Service	1,700
U.S. and Third Country	140
c. Facilities Equipped, Staffed and Served by Improved Support Systems	200

TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA	ACTIVITY TITLE		DECISION UNIT		DECISION PACKAGE		BUDGET YEAR
	Strengthening Rural Health Delivery		Egypt		Proposed		1980
	PROJECT NUMBER 263-0015		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1976		FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1980		TOTAL COST 7,800
	APPROPRIATION SA		DATE PP/REVISION 9/76		DATE LAST PAR 11/77		DATE NEXT PAR 11/78

ACTIVITY INPUTS	ESTIMATED U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)											
	PY: 19 78			CY: 19 79			BY: 19 80					
	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR- TO)	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR- TO)	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE	
AID-FINANCED	TOTAL-											
1. Contract Services	570	1,285	2,315		1,000	1,960	1,355		1,800	1,850	1,305	
2. Participant Training	130	250	730		-	500	230	4/80- 3/82	1,000	550	680	
3. Commodities	1,000	10	270		-	220	50	10/79- 9/80	200	200	50	
4. Other Costs	100	1,000	1,140		1,000	1,140	1,000		550	1,000	550	
		25	175		-	100	75		50	100	25	
MC AND OTHER DONOR	TOTAL-											
	450				600							LIFE OF PROJECT 3,100
GOE Contribution	450				600							3,100

PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, X)	PERSONNEL INTENSITY						PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED						FOOTNOTES
	HIGH		MEDIUM		LOW		A=NONCONTRACT		B=CONTRACT		FISCAL YEAR		
	19 78	19 79	19 80	19 78	19 79	19 80	TYPE	TYPE	TYPE	TYPE	19 78	19 79	
FUNDING													
PROGRAM ACCOUNT													
OPERATING EXPENSES	1.73	2.52	2.77										

Table IVA

Applied Science and Technology Research
263-0016

1. Purpose: To improve Egypt's institutional capability to develop and manage applied science and technology research addressing priority development problems.
2. Background: The Government of Egypt has requested a program that would help the scientific community direct its energies toward addressing the practical problems inhibiting economic development and social improvement. The program will provide the Egyptian Academy of Scientific Research and Technology (ASRT) and the National Research Centre (NRC) training and advisors to improve management skills and policy planning and carry out research projects. Other research entities are being encouraged to participate as well.

The procurement of core equipment and equipment for More and Better Food and Scientific and Technical Information Systems is in process. NAS More and Better Food consultants arrived May 1978.

The first meeting of the U.S. Egyptian Joint Consultative Committee was held May 6-9, 1978. Criteria for sub-project selection was established and a Health and Nutrition project was selected to be implemented.

Sixty persons have been trained in basic electronics and digital electronics; an advanced electronics course by the U.S. National Institute of Health is scheduled for June-July 1978.

3. Beneficiaries: Research and demonstration projects are designed for applied use and to deal with problems of national interest. Various segments of Egyptian society will benefit directly from the research and technology depending upon the specific area of the sub-project. Since there will be a wide range of sub-projects aimed at industrial, agricultural, and social improvements, there will be a concomitant wide spectrum of the population directly benefited.
4. Current Year Program: Scientific analytic and testing equipment for applied science research will be installed.

Applied Science and Technology Research

180 persons will be trained in basic electronic and digital electronics for repair and maintenance of scientific equipment; R & M shops established at NRC, University of Cairo, Assiut-El Menya Universities (1), Tanta University and Alexandria University.

Design for a nation-wide Scientific and Technical Information System completed and implementation begun. NAS Science Advisors from NAS working in ASRT and NRC advising on science policy, planning and management. Five R & D projects and two demonstration projects are in implementation.

Phase II design will be underway.

5. Budget Year Program: U.S. consultants will be provided to assist the ASRT, NRC and other research institutions' assistance in managing and implementing R & D projects and Demonstration Projects. The S & T Information System design will be completed and scientific "core" equipment will be in place at NRC. R & M for scientific instruments shops will be established and operating in the NRC and 3 universities.

6. <u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
a. ASRT top management cognizant of current practices in science policy, planning and management	10 persons (approx.)
b. R & D projects completed	8-10
c. Demonstration projects completed	2
d. Nation-wide scientific and technical information system in place and operating	1
e. R & M facilities for scientific instruments in NRC and universities and other research entities	7-9
f. Trained personnel	450

TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA		ACTIVITY TITLE		REGION UNIT		DESIGN PROGRAM		BUDGET YEAR	
Applied Science and Technology Research		Egypt		Proposed		1980			
PROJECT NUMBER 263-0016 (960)		APPROPRIATION SA		INITIAL OBLIGATION 1977		FINAL OBLIGATION 1981		TOTAL COST 20,000	
				DATE OF NEWTON 11/76		DATE LAST FOR 8/78		DATE NEXT FOR 2/80	

ACTIVITY INPUTS	FY 1978		FY 1979		FY 1980		PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE
	OBLI-GATION	PIPE-LINE	OBLI-GATION	PIPE-LINE	OBLI-GATION	PIPE-LINE							
TOTAL-	4,200	2,228	5,869		1,000	5,040	1,829	5,200	6,500	529			
1. Advisors & Consultants to ASRT and NRC.	220	10	423			400	23	12/80-12/81	400	400	23		
2. Consultant Teams for Applied Research & Demonstration Projects.	470	58	872	5/78-11/80	100	900	72	12/80-12/81	1,000	1,000	72		
3. Consultants for National Scientific Technical Information Service.	280	12	758			500	258	12/80-12/81	300	500	58		
4. Training for ASRT & NRC Personnel.	530	48	1,081			540	541	12/80- 8/81	100	600	41		
5. Research & Scientific-Technical Info Equipment.	2,700	2,100	2,735	1/80-12/80	900	2,700	935	12/80-12/81	3,400	4,000	335		
TOTAL-	2,000				2,300								
MC AND OTHER DONOR	2,000				2,300								
GOE													

FUNDING	PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (M, H)				PERSONNEL INTENSITY	BUDGETARY PROGRAMS							
	1978	1979	1980	1981		A	B	C	D				
PROGRAM ACCOUNT (FY 1978)													
1978													
1979													
1980													
1981													
TOTAL	99	1.44	1.99										

TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA		ACTIVITY TITLE	DECISION UNIT	DECISION PACKAGE	BUDGET YEAR
		Applied Science and Technology Research	Egypt		1980
PROJECT NUMBER		APPROPRIATION	INITIAL OBLIGATION	FINAL OBLIGATION	TOTAL COST
263-0016 (960)		SA	FY 1977	FY 1979	9,100
			DATE WP/REVISION	DATE LAST MOD	DATE NEXT PAR
			11/76	8/78	2/80

ACTIVITY INPUTS	ESTIMATED U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ MM)									
	FY 1978		CY 1979		CY 1980		FY 1979		FY 1980	
AID-FINANCED	OBLI - OBLIGATION	EXPEN - EXPENDITURE	PIPE - PIPELINE	EXPEN - EXPENDITURE	PIPE - PIPELINE	OBLI - OBLIGATION	EXPEN - EXPENDITURE	PIPE - PIPELINE	OBLI - OBLIGATION	EXPEN - EXPENDITURE
TOTAL-	4,200	2,228	5,869			1,000	5,040	1,829		1,829
1. Advisors & Consultants to ASRT and NRC.	220	10	423				400	23		23
2. Consultant Teams for Applied Research & Demonstration Projects.	470	58	872	5/78-11/80		100	900	72		72
3. Consultants for National Scientific Technical Information Service.	280	12	758				500	258		258
4. Training for ASRT and NRC Personnel	530	48	1,081				540	541		541
5. Research and Scientific-Technical Info Equipment	2,700	2,100	2,735	1/80-12/80		900	2,700	935		935
HC AND OTHER DONOR	2,000					2,300				
TOTAL-	2,000					2,300				
GOE	2,000					2,300				

FUNDING	PERSONNEL MONTHS (CY, X)			PERSONNEL INTENSITY			PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMS			FOOTNOTES
	1978	1979	1980	TYPE A	TYPE B	TYPE C	TYPE A	TYPE B	TYPE C	
TOTAL										
GOE										
GOE										

Table IVA

Water Use and Management
263-0017

1. Purpose: To increase agricultural production by developing and demonstrating improved irrigation water management and associated on-farm cultural practices.

2. Background: Egyptian agriculture has one of the longest histories of continuous irrigated agriculture. With the advent of the Aswan High Dam (which stabilized the Nile River flow and the development of new lands), the irrigation and management system is now one of the newest and largest systems in the world. However, the increase in water availability, coupled with poor water use and mismanagement, has brought with it serious problems of rising water tables, water-logging and increased surface salinity.

The project will contribute technological information to the irrigated agricultural sector of Egypt and provide an input which will increase irrigated land's production. Initial Project Design efforts investigated and made recommendations for improved water use and management on the old lands. Pilot project areas were established in three predominant regions: lower, middle and upper Egypt. The Contractor-Consortium for International Development (CID) through its lead university Colorado State University (CSU), and the Ministries of Irrigation (MOI) and Agriculture (MOA) have developed an interdisciplinary research team of engineers (irrigation and agricultural), agronomists, sociologists and economists to investigate, and develop irrigation and cultural practices and assist Egyptian farmers while improving their on-farm water management to eliminate loss of agricultural production due to inefficient irrigation water and soil use. CSU and GOE technicians have researched the water use and management at the farm level in Egypt and have developed improved practices for better utilization of these vital agricultural resources.

To date, the Egyptian Water Use and Management project (EWUMP) has active on-farm soil and water research being conducted in three pilot project areas, and has identified problems and is in the process of developing solutions.

3. Beneficiaries: The many small farmers located within and near the pilot project areas will be the primary target

Water Use and Management

beneficiaries. It is estimated that approximately 3,000 farmers will have participated in project activities. Benefits will eventually spread to larger farm population as research results are demonstrated and activities expanded.

4. Current Year Program: The project team will continue to work with Egyptian farmers in: (1) adaptation and testing of improved on-farm agronomic and irrigation practices, (2) training local staff to conduct on-farm water management training, (3) determining water budgets, irrigation schedules and cultural practices for the project areas. Also, during the year the project will design and commence implementation of extension programs in each pilot area.
5. Budget Year Program: The research results determined during FY 1979 will be further tested and refined. More and more farmers in and around the project areas will be encouraged to cooperate in utilizing new and improved water use and management practices developed by the researchers.
6. Major Outputs: All Years
 - a. Analysis of Water Use and Management
 - b. Water Delivery/Control Systems
 - c. Improved Delivery/Systems Expanded to Other Project Areas
 - d. National Plan for the Old Lands
 - f. Trained Personnel 100

TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA	ACTIVITY TITLE		DECISION UNIT	DECISION PACKAGE	BUDGET YEAR
	Water Use and Management		Egypt	Proposed	1980
	PROJECT NUMBER	APPROPRIATION	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1976	FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1981	TOTAL COST
	263-0017	(064) SA	6/76	7/78	7,000
ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)					

ACTIVITY INPUTS	FY: 1978			CY: 1979			BY: 1980				
	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR- TO)	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR- TO)	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE
AID-FINANCED											
TOTAL-	1,500	1,531	2,269		1,500	1,370	2,399		1,700	1,508	2,591
Resident and Short Term Specialists and Associated Direct Costs	726	550	1,319	4/80 - 3/81	950	687	1,582	4/81 - 3/82	725	897	1,410
Equipment	300	600	610		0	200	410		0	100	310
Participant Training	135	111	271	4/80 - 3/81	50	135	186	4/81 - 3/82	24	100	110
Indirect Costs, Contingencies and Allowances	339	270	69	10/78 - 3/80	500	348	221	4/80 - 3/82	951	411	761
HC AND OTHER DONOR											
TOTAL-	830				1,050						

FUNDING	PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, X)			PERSONNEL INTENSITY	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			FOOTNOTES
	1978	1979	1980		TYPE A NONCONTRACT	TYPE B CONTRACT	FISCAL YEAR	
PROGRAM ACCOUNT TDY (208-)	1.0	1.0	1.0	HIGH			1978 1979 1980	
EXPENSES	1.14	1.79	1.91	MEDIUM				
				LOW			15 15 15	

TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA		ACTIVITY TITLE		DECISION UNIT		DECISION PACKAGE		BUDGET YEAR	
Development Industrial Bank I		Egypt		--		1980			
PROJECT NUMBER 263-0018 (811)		APPROPRIATION SA		DATE PP/REVISION 6/76		FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1976		TOTAL COST 32,000	
				DATE LAST PAR 6/78		DATE NEXT PAR 7/79			

ACTIVITY INPUTS	CY: 1978		CY: 1979		CY: 1980		PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE *	OBLI-GATION	FUNDING PERIOD (FR- TO)	PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	OBLI-GATION	PIPE-LINE
	OBLI - GATION	EXPEN-DITURE *	PIPE-LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR- TO)	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE *								
TOTAL-		22,500	9,500					9,500						
1. Management Assistance		250												
2. Equipment		250												
3. Loan Funds		22,000	9,500					9,500						
TOTAL-		36,800						9,500						
HC AND OTHER DONOR		22,000						9,500						
GOE		6,000												
IBRD/IDA		8,800												
African Development Bank														
OPEC Special Fund														

PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, X)	FISCAL YEAR			PERSONNEL INTENSITY	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED		FOOTNOTES
	19 78	19 79	19 80		A=NONCONTRACT	B=CONTRACT	
FUNDING							
PROGRAM ACCOUNT TDY (ADB)							
OPERATING EXPENSES	.61	.68	.45				

* Expenditures defined as opening of irrevocable Letters of Credit.

TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA		ACTIVITY TITLE	DECISION UNIT	DECISION PACKAGE	BUDGET YEAR
		PVC Pipe Drainage	Egypt		1980
PROJECT NUMBER	APPROPRIATION	INITIAL OBLIGATION	FINAL OBLIGATION	TOTAL OBLIG	
263-0019 (064)	SA	1976	1976	31,000	
		DATE OF REVISION	DATE LAST PAID	DATE NEXT PAID	
			--	--	

		ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$ '000)										
		FY 1978		FY 1979		FY 1980						
ACTIVITY INPUTS		OBLI - SATION	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE	FUNDS PERIOD (FY-78)	OBLI- SATION	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE	FUNDS PERIOD (FY-79)	OBLI- SATION	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE
AID-FINANCED	TOTAL											
A&E Services			31,000				4,500	26,500			11,400	15,100
Plant Equipment			1,000	LOP			500	500	LOP		400	100
Raw Materials			7,000				4,000	3,000			3,000	
			23,000					23,000			8,000	15,000
HC AND OTHER DONOR	TOTAL											
GOE						1,000						
						1,000						

FUNDING	PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (X.Y.Z)				PERSONNEL INTENSITY	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMS			POSTNOTES
	1978	1979	1980	19		TYPE A	TYPE B	TYPE C	
PROGRAM ACCOUNT									
TOTAL									
	.52	.51	.31						

AID 1980-8 (5-78)

Table IVA

Integrated Social Work Training Centers
263-0020

1. Purpose: To design and test ways through which social services may be increased in number, coverage and effectiveness through the involvement of local community development associations in identification and implementation of these services.
2. Background and Progress to Date: In its efforts to decentralize the social services system, the Ministry of Social Affairs (MSA) has tried to increase local participation in the process of identifying and implementing basic social services programs. The project will assist the MSA to develop methods to do this. The Ministry will receive technical assistance, training and training equipment to enable: a) upgrading of Ministry staff and community development association volunteers at two in-service training centers; b) redesign and testing of how staff will assist association operations; and c) design and implementation of an improved management information system. The PIO/T for the long term contractors and the PIO/T for the Management Information System (MIS) have been issued. Vehicles have been procured and will arrive in Egypt mid August, 1978. It is anticipated that the contractors will arrive and field work begin in mid July 1978.
3. Beneficiaries: The social unit, which has been established for population clusters of 15,000 in rural areas and 50,000 in urban areas, is the grass roots of the social affairs structure in Egypt. Primary beneficiaries are the residents of rural communities in the two Governorates where the training centers and social units will be situated.
4. Current Year Program: By the end of October 78 the needs assessment will be completed by 4 Community Development Associations (CDAs) utilizing the assistance of the Project Management team and community at large. The survey of social welfare training will be completed and the

Table IVA

Integrated Social Work Training Centers

students who will participate in the first training session will have been identified and notified. By this time the MIS/model record keeping system will be developed. By the end of December, 1978, each student chosen for the first residential training program will conduct a needs assessment in his respective area of operation, and the 4 CDAs will, develop priority services programs and plans to implement these programs.

By July 1979, the model record keeping system will be designed and tested and enough information concerning the overall management information system will be available to allow an evaluation and threshold decision to be made concerning whether to go forward with the installation of the full MIS.

- 5. Budget Year Program: An internal evaluation and re-design will be completed prior to beginning the second residential training cycle. Students for the second cycle will be chosen and will complete needs assessments on their respective areas of operation. A follow-up program with the students from cycle one will begin and 8 new CDAs will begin to develop priority services programs.

<u>6. Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
1. Training system for Community organizers. Personnel trained	120
2. In service training Programs established. Social Service workers trained	120
3. Model Social Units established	4
4. Social Units Upgraded	32
5. Ministry Management Information System Established/operable	1

Table IVA

Development Decentralization I
263-0021

1. Purpose: To increase the capacity of local Village Councils to plan and carry out economic and social development projects of benefit to the local community.
2. Background and Progress to Date: Elected local government councils complement appointed officials at all governorate, district and village levels. Law 52, promulgated by the GOE in 1975, authorized an "account for local services and development" which allows village councils to use funds collected and generated in the villages for autonomously determined purposes. The Organization for Reconstruction and Development of the Egyptian Villages (ORDEV) wishes to help augment these funds but needs "seed money" and trained personnel to assist village councils in carrying out the increased financial, managerial and evaluative responsibilities.

The project will capitalize a Local Development Fund (LDF) to provide loans to village councils for income producing projects. ORDEV has begun a series of seminars with governorate, district and village council officials to explain how the LDF will work and what their responsibilities will be in management, reporting and evaluation under the project. ORDEV has begun the process of selecting officials from the three levels of government who will be provided training in the United States and third countries. The project will also assist ORDEV to establish a training academy for ORDEV and local officials. Construction of the academy is underway and it is expected that it will be open in the Fall of 1978.

3. Beneficiaries: Village councils will be the initial and direct beneficiaries of the project, whose autonomous revenues will be augmented under the project. It is assumed that the majority of the revenues generated will be used for village development purposes and to the extent that this is the case, all the people of the villages undertaking these projects will benefit.

Development Decentralization I

- 4. Current Year Program: Up to 100 village projects will be selected and funded. Additional monies will be provided to the LDF for financing new local projects. The training academy will become operational and in-service training programs will be initiated. Participant training will be provided in the United States and third countries for 39 ORDEV and village council officials.

- 5. FY 1980 Program: Loans for up to 100 new village projects will be provided. The training academy will conduct in-service training for 100 officials from ORDEV, governorate, district and local councils. Participant training will be provided for 39 ORDEV and village council officials.

6. <u>Major Outputs</u> :	<u>All Years</u>
1. Loans to village councils (number of loans)	300
2. Participant training	195
3. Training Academy established/ local officials trained	400

TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA		ACTIVITY TITLE National Energy Control Center		DECISION UNIT Egypt		DECISION PACKAGE 1980		BUDGET YEAR 1980	
PROJECT NUMBER 263-0023 (825)		APPROPRIATION SA		INITIAL OBLIGATION 1976		FINAL OBLIGATION 1978		TOTAL COST 41,000	
				DATE REVISED 1978		DATE LAST PAR		DATE NEXT PAR	

ACTIVITY INPUTS	FY 1978		CY: 1979		CY: 1980		EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE	
	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FY- Y0)	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE			PIPE- LINE
AID-FINANCED									
TOTAL-	17,000	6,230	34,700			12,100	22,600	8,800	13,800
A&E Services		530	2,400	LOP		600	1,800	1,000	800
Control Center	17,000	5,700	32,300			11,500	20,800	7,800	13,000
TOTAL-	1,290					2,570			
HC AND OTHER DONOR	1,290					2,570			
GOE									

FUNDING	PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (AK, X)			PERSONNEL INTENSITY			PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			FOOTNOTES
	1978	1979	1980	TYPE A	TYPE B	TYPE C	TYPE A	TYPE B	TYPE C	
PERSONNEL ACCOUNT										
TOTAL										
EXPENSES	53	72	79							

AID 1-220-8 (2-78)

TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA	ACTIVITY TITLE Technical and Feasibility Studies III	DECISION UNIT Egypt	DECISION PACKAGE BUDGET YEAR 1980
	PROJECT NUMBER 263-0025 (900)	INITIAL OBLIGATION 1977	TOTAL COST 18,000
	APPROPRIATION SA	DATE LAST YEAR 11/77	DATE NEXT YEAR 12/78

ACTIVITY INPUTS	FY 1978		CY 1979		FY 1980		PIPE-LINE
	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURE	PENDING PERIOD (FR-YO)	PIPE-LINE	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURE	
AID-FINANCEP							
TOTAL-		11,000	6,476			6,476	
US Technicians		10,500	6,126	10/78-9/79		6,126	
Other		500	350			150	
TOTAL-							
HC AND OTHER DONOR							
TOTAL-							

PUNING	PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (X, Y, Z)				PERSONNEL INTENSITY	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMS				FOOTNOTES
	1978	1979	1980	1981		TYPE A	TYPE B	TYPE C	TYPE D	
PROGRAM ACCOUNT TOY (A, B, C)										
EXPENSES	2.54	.08								

Table IVA

Technology Transfer and Manpower Development III
263-0026

1. Purpose: To finance the cost of advisory services, commodities, technical exchanges and training, and other items which are required by the Egyptian Government to solve technical or planning/managerial problems in its programs and, at its request, in those of the private sector, in order to help Egyptians improve the implementation of development programs.

2. Background: This project was conceived as a US response to Egypt's immediate needs for short-term assistance to improve the administration of Government programs and is consistent with the overall Security Supporting Assistance objectives of obtaining maximum impact and visibility of assistance within the minimum time. Similar grants have been made since FY 1975. During the three years since the first participants departed under the initial grant for this activity, 431 have returned from completed programs, 77 are currently in training, and another 162 participants have been programmed for training. In addition, a substantial number of technical exchanges have taken place: the Joint Working Group on Medical Cooperation has been supported by PASAs with HEW; assistance in mineral resources assessment, including the preparation of metallogenic maps and a data evaluation system; assistance in assessing how to improve the processes, equipment and management practices related to air traffic control, under a PASA with the Federal Aviation Administration; and others. This project also provided funds for purchasing commodities which usually were directly related to the technical activity, i.e., medical equipment for courses/seminars sponsored under the JWG on Medical Cooperation, although several large commodity placements also occurred, such as the placement of a small medical-family planning library at 2,500 health centers.

Technology Transfer and Manpower Development III

3. Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries of this project are the individuals and organizations which receive the services, commodities and training/exchange visits under the project. There will also be an affect, however, on those people directly served by the grantee organizations and more generally to the nation as a whole as development programs become more effective through better programming and administration and take advantage of appropriate modern technology.
4. Current Year Program: We anticipate that AID support will continue to be required under this technical assistance grant. While Egypt has large numbers of highly-educated persons there continues to be inadequate numbers of persons with requisite planning and management skills and those knowledgeable of up-to-date technology in areas of special developmental interest. There are under active discussion and negotiation programs for approximately 300 participants and additional technical exchanges; therefore, the requirement for \$2 million is projected.
5. Budget Year Program: An additional increment of \$2 million has been projected for FY 1980 for this activity. This project is based on the assumptions that (a) the US will continue to provide economic assistance at the same level or higher in FY 1981 and FY 1982 as in FY 1978 and FY 1979 and that such assistance will require continued administrative/management support, and (b) proportionally more participant training will be funded under other projects in the future than at present.
6. Major Outputs:
 - a. Solutions to technical/managerial problems;
 - b. GOE exposure to US concepts and methodology of consultants;
 - c. Potential long-term institutional improvements through specialized training; and
 - d. Accelerated implementation of AID development assistance to Egypt.

ACTIVITY TITLE		DECISION UNIT		DECISION PACKAGE		BUDGET YEAR	
Grain Storage Facilities I		EXVDE		FINAL OBLIGATION		1980	
PROJECT NUMBER		DATE 84/REVISION		DATE LAST PAID		TOTAL COST	
263-0028 (013)		SA		1975		44,275	
APPROPRIATION		DATE 84/REVISION		DATE LAST PAID		SAVE NERY PAR	
SA		1975		1975		--	

		ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$ MIL)											
		FY 1978			FY 1979			FY 1980			TOTAL		
		OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE	PUMPING PERIODS (PR-YR)	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE	PUMPING PERIODS (PR-YR)	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE	PUMPING PERIODS (PR-YR)
ACTIVITY INPUTS													
AID-FINANCED	TOTAL-	1,835	42,000			23,700	18,300				11,800	6,500	
A&E Services		1,335	4,100		LOP	1,200	2,900		LOP		1,500	1,400	
Civil Construction		500	2,800			2,500	300				300		
Equipment			35,100			20,000	15,100				10,000	5,100	
HC AND OTHER DONOR	TOTAL-	3,000				7,860					18,570		
GOE		3,000				7,860					18,570		

		PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (M.Y.R.)				PARTICIPANTS' PROJECTIONS				FOOTNOTES	
		PERSONNEL INTENSITY		TYPE A		TYPE B		TYPE C		TYPE D	
		1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
FUNDING											
PROGRAM ACCOUNT											
TOTAL											
EXPENSES		1.38	1.74	1.58							

AID 1390-B (S-W)

Table IVA

Rice Research and Training
263-0027

1. Purpose: To enable the Ministry of Agriculture to conduct research and effectively implement extension activities related to rice production, processing and storage.
2. Background: Egypt's year round growing season, ample water supply and suitable soil conditions have resulted in relatively high rice yields when compared to world averages. However, major constraints in plant breeding, pest control and extension have contributed to stagnation in productivity. This has resulted in problems in meeting domestic rice needs for a rapidly growing population.

The Rice Research and Training Project will produce new information related to rice production, processing, and storage by increasing GOE research and training capabilities. A national coordinated rice research training program will be established and a cadre of qualified Egyptian researchers and training specialists will be developed.

The project will address five inter-disciplinary factors related to rice production and processing: research, extension, mechanization, seed production and processing milling and processing, and be implemented by a team organized through the Agriculture Research Institute.

The project agreement was signed in September 1977, but implementation has been delayed because of changes to the project which have been requested by the GOE.

The contractor is expected to begin work in FY 1979, in advance of the 1979 crop year which begins in April.

3. Beneficiaries: The project will assist the approximately one million small farmers with an average holding of two to three acres, of which one acre is planted annually to rice.
4. Current Year Program: Project implementation will begin in mid FY 1979, after the arrival of the contractor staff. The Project Committee headed by a Project Director will be established. A research framework and policy will be prepared. Initial steps will be taken in formulating of

Rice Research and Training

farm management improvements, development and testing prototype equipment. A seed farm will be established and a training program for Egyptian personnel will be initiated. By the end of FY 1979 station facility construction will have begun and research station work area selection, participant training, equipment purchasing will all be well underway.

5. Budget Year Program: The research program at the Sakha and El Sirw research stations will be underway. All stations facilities including workshops, staff housing, offices, laboratories and storage areas will be completed. Prototype machinery development underway and testing started.
6. Major Outputs: All Years
 - a. Project Committee established to coordinate research policy and extension
 - b. Improved production research institute
 - c. New varieties/cultural practices disseminated to farmers
 - d. Cooperative production/processing machinery identified/developed
 - e. Improved seed production technology and distribution
 - f. Improved research training in processing and storage

Table IVA

Family Planning
263-0029

1. Purpose: To improve the quality and consistency of family planning services offered by the Ministry of Health through the provision of advisory services, training support of staff, and selected program operations and contraceptive supplies.

2. Background and Progress to Date: Egypt's population is estimated (1978) at 40 million, and if the present growth rate (2.5%) is not curbed, will double in 28 years. Some 44% of the people live in urban areas, and an estimated 96% of the population is crowded into only 4% of the land. Efforts by the Government to deliver effective family planning services continue to be impeded by shortcoming in program management, shortages of trained manpower, and a lack of reliable systems for contraceptive supply. In order to correct some of these shortcomings, the Ministry of Health in September 1977 was reorganized to strengthen the administration and coordination of its family planning program. In support of this, USAID, in September 1977, signed a grant agreement to finance an integrated family planning and social service delivery activity in one Governorate of Egypt, made funds available for training of medical and paramedical personnel, contraceptive supply and management. To date an adequate supply of condoms has arrived, the supply system is being revised, and the expansion of the Governorate activities has begun. The World Bank, in combination with one or two other donors, will provide approximately \$25 million over five years to support facility construction, research and community based MCH/FP activities in seven Governorates. United Nations population assistance will continue through 1980 under an existing agreement.

3. Beneficiaries: All family members, but especially children, and women of fertile age who will benefit from better health care; social and economic benefits should accrue to smaller families.

Family Planning

- 4. Current Year Program: The program will focus on (a) expansion of the integrated village social services delivery system from 102 to an additional 133 villages, with training of medical, paramedical and village leaders in these villages; (b) training of medical school graduates in basic family planning and maternal and child health care techniques; (c) the start of renovation of the major obstetrics and gynecology hospital training center in Cairo and (d) provision of contraceptive supplies and related medical equipment; (e) development of field practice area for medical and paramedical training; (f) information and education programs begun with mass media.

- 5. FY 1980 Program: The program will focus on: (a) the final expansion and analysis of the integrated village social services delivery system in a total of 302 vil-
lages; (b) training of medical school graduates in basic family planning and maternal and child health care techniques; (c) completion of renovation of the major obstetrics and gynecology hospital/training center in Cairo; (d) provision of contraceptive supplies and related medical equipment; (e) expanded mass media efforts; and (f) improving the capabilities of the private and voluntary agencies.

6. <u>Major Outputs</u>	<u>All Years</u>
a. Village Integrated Social Service Programs (villages)	302
b. Trained Staff	5,300
c. Field and Clinical Training Sites	2
d. Couple-Years of Protection (000)	1,440

**TABLE IVB
ACTIVITY BUDGET
DATA**

ACTIVITY TITLE Family Planning	DECISION UNIT		DECISION PACKAGE		BUDGET YEAR
	Egypt		Proposed		1980
	INITIAL OBLIGATION	FINAL OBLIGATION			TOTAL COST
	FY 1977	FY 1981			25,000
PROJECT NUMBER 263-0029	APPROPRIATION SA	DATE PP/REVISION 9/77	DATE LAST PAR 10/78	DATE NEXT PAR 10/79	

ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

ACTIVITY INPUTS	FY: 1978		CY: 1979		FY: 1980		PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	OBLI-GATION	PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	OBLI-GATION	PIPE-LINE
	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE							
TOTAL-	4,000	1,940	6,060		6,500	6,705	5,855		7,000	8,155	4,700		
Contract Services (Small Activities)	100	50	200	10/78-9/79	50	200	50	10/79-9/80	200	150	110		
Participant Training		30	410	10/78-9/79	100	280	230	10/79-9/80	200	280	150		
Commodities	1,650	1,000	1,840		2,250	2,000	2,090		3,000	3,190	1,900		
Other Costs:													
Facilities Renovation	1,000	80	1,120		1,000	1,650	470		1,000	3,190	1,900		
Governorate Expansion	1,000	440	1,690		1,100	1,200	1,590			1,200	390		
Small Activities	200	50	410		50	200	260		300	350	210		
High Inst of Public Health		250	140		300	200	240			240			
Central Staff Expansion	50	40	50		50	75	25		50	50	25		
Training (In-Country)			200		100	150	150		250	275	125		
Mass Media					1,500	750	750		1,500	1,250	1,000		
Private Voluntary Agencies									500	200	300		
MC AND OTHER DONOR	TOTAL-	6,000			32,000								
GOE		6,000			6,000								
UNFPA													
IBRD					26,000								

PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, X)	PERSONNEL INTENSITY			PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			FOOTNOTES
	TYPE A	TYPE B	SHORT-TERM	TYPE A	TYPE B	SHORT-TERM	
FUNDING	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980	Categories shown in FY79 ABS have been realigned base7 on latest experience and for clarity.
PROGRAM ACCOUNT							
TOTAL	2.92	3.27	3.84				

Table IVA

Agriculture Mechanization
263-0031

1. Purpose: To create the institutional framework and credit mechanism through which various types of farm machinery can be purchased, effectively used and maintained by individual farmers, farmer groups or cooperatives.
2. Background: Comparisons of food production trends with projected rapid population growth underline the vital need to increase food production through better use of modern technology including mechanization. There exists considerable scope for revitalization of production through rehabilitation/ replacement of existing machinery and expansion of use of efficient small and intermediate scale mechanical equipment.

During FY 1978, the long-term required support for farm mechanization will be determined through a technical, economic and social feasibility study. During the first portion of the feasibility study the team will address the feasibility of farm mechanization to determine if there is a role for increased mechanization to maintain or, hopefully, increase agricultural production. This will be followed by the development of recommendations for an action program.

3. Beneficiaries: The majority of Egypt's 3.0 million farmers will benefit from increasing farmers' incomes and land productivity.
4. Current Year Program: Phase I of the project during FY 1979-80 will concentrate on rehabilitation and replacement of capital equipment and establishing an organization and procedures to service the small farmers. This would involve private sector trading companies in importation, demonstration, credit, maintenance and repair, etc. The final report of the feasibility study and completion of the project paper will be early in FY 1979. Implementation will begin during the last half of the year.
5. Budget Year Program: Phase I activities will be continued, and Phase II will be initiated. This includes (1) importation of a line of tillage, planting, land leveling, repair and service equipment; (2) development of a testing and demonstration center for mechanization; (3) establishment of

Agriculture Mechanization

a service network (farm credit, training, extension, etc.) with the private sector trading companies; and (4) completed installation of the Farm Mechanization Institute. A large portion of the project funding will finance farmer credit to purchase locally produced farm items and to obtain services from the domestic agribusiness sector.

6. Major Outputs:

All Years

- a. Procedures and Organization to Deliver Increased Services to Farmers (Private Sector Companies)
- b. Testing/Demonstration Prototype Equipment (Private Sector Companies)
- c. Detailed Long-term Mechanization Plan (Phase II Design)

1

TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA		ACTIVITY TITLE		DECISION UNIT		DECISION PACKAGE		CURRENCY YEAR	
Urban Electric Power Distribution		Egypt		---		---		1980	
PROJECT NUMBER 263-0033 (825)		APPROPRIATION SA		INITIAL OBLIGATION 1977		FINAL OBLIGATION 1978		TOTAL COST 46,012	
				DATE OF REVISION 1978		DATE LAST PAID ---		DATE NEXT PAID ---	

ACTIVITY INPUTS	FY 1978		FY 1979		FY 1980		PIPE-LINE	SUPPLY-STATUS	PIPE-LINE
	GOAL - OBLIGATION	PIPE-LINE	GOAL - OBLIGATION	PIPE-LINE	GOAL - OBLIGATION	PIPE-LINE			
TOTAL-	29,000	46,012	11,012	35,000	26,000				9,000
A&E Services		3,012	1,012	2,000	1,000				1,000
Equipment	29,000	43,000	10,000	33,000	25,000				8,000
TOTAL-			3,570						15,000
MC AND OTHER BOND			3,570						15,000

FUNDING	PERSONNEL YEARS (CYL, R)				PERSONNEL INTENSITY				PERSONNEL YEARS (CYL, R)				
	1978	1979	1980	19	20	21	22	1978	1979	1980	19	20	21
TOTAL													
TYPE A													
TYPE B													

AID 100-6 (2-78)

TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA		ACTIVITY TITLE		DECISION UNIT		DECISION PACKAGE		BUDGET YEAR	
Canal Dredging Equipment		Egypt		--		1980		TOTAL COST 26,000	
PROJECT NUMBER 263-0035 (064)		APPROPRIATION SA		INITIAL OBLIGATION 1976		FINAL OBLIGATION 1976		DATE LAST PAR	
				DATE PP/REVISION 1976				DATE NEXT PAR	

ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$ MM)										
ACTIVITY INPUTS	FY: 1978		CY: 1979		CY: 1980		PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE
	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE				
TOTAL-										
A&E Services			26,000							15,200
Equipment			500	LOP	100	400		LOP		200
TOTAL-			25,500		5,000	20,500				15,000
HC AND OTHER DONOR					860					4,285
GOE					860					4,285

FUNDING	PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (KX.K)			PERSONNEL INTENSITY	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			FOOTNOTES
	1978	1979	1980		TYPE A	NONCONTRACT	FISCAL YEAR	
PROGRAM ACCOUNT				HIGH		19	19	
TDY (M)				MEDIUM	LONG-TERM			
OPERATE	.53	.96	.79	LOW	SHORT-TERM			

Table IVA

Alexandria Sewage II
263-0038

1. Purpose: To improve the Alexandria sanitary sewage system by rehabilitation and construction of improved collection, treatment and disposal facilities.

2. Background: Alexandria is the principal seaport of Egypt and second only to Cairo as a population and industrial center. Its permanent population is increased by about 30 percent during the summer tourist season. Alexandria experiences higher enteric disease rates than any other large governorate, including Cairo. Its typhoid-paratyphoid attack rate is over 10 percent higher than Cairo and its infectious hepatitis rate more than twice as great. Some of the higher rates can be attributed to the heavy use of polluted bathing beaches during the tourist season. This project is related to the FY 77 A.I.D. loan for initial improvement to Alexandria's sewage system, including establishment of a solid waste collection/disposal system, rehabilitating and reconstructing existing sewer lines, and providing service to an unsewered area.

This project further addresses sewage system problems by providing for improved sanitary sewage treatment facilities and for the safe and environmentally acceptable disposal of water-borne sanitary wastes. Sewage system studies and preliminary engineering presently being performed have determined that disposal by 8-10 kilometer ocean outfalls will be the best alternative method. The project will include financing of detailed engineering, equipment procurement and facility construction. The Government of Egypt, through the General Organization for Sewerage and Sanitary Drainage (GOSSD), will provide all local currency funding required, estimated to equal about \$163 million. No other donor participation in this project is expected at this time.

3. Beneficiaries: The permanent and tourist populations of Alexandria will be the direct beneficiaries of this project in the form of improved health, unpolluted environment, and related cost savings. Secondary benefits will accrue to local industries and tourist service enterprise due to improved workers' health/output and environmental attractiveness, respectively.

Alexandria Sewage II

4. Current Year Program: Major cleaning and rehabilitation activities initiated in FY 1978 will continue. Current year funding will provide resources for construction of major outfall facilities. The FY 1979 grant will fund the foreign exchange costs for engineering services required for the detail design and supervision of project construction, and for related equipment, machinery and construction consumables.
5. Budget Year Program: Cleanup and rehabilitation work initiated in FY 1978 will continue. The engineering designs prepared during FY 79 for the outfall facility will be bid and construction work will begin. Funds provided in FY 1980 will provide for the expansion of basic facilities to areas not serviced or needing new facilities.
6. Major Outputs: (All Years.) New and/or rehabilitated sewage treatment facilities, including collection systems and an environmentally acceptable sewage disposal system.

ACTIVITY TITLE		REGION UNIT		SECTION PARAGRAPH		BUDGET YEAR	
Irrigation Pumps		Egypt		--		1980	
PROJECT NUMBER		INITIAL OBLIGATION		FINAL OBLIGATION		TOTAL COST	
263-0040 (064)		1977		1977		11,000	
APPROPRIATION		DATE OF REVISION		DATE COST PAID		DATE NEXT PAID	
SA		1977		--		--	

ACTIVITY INPUTS	FY 1978		FY 1979		FY 1980		PIPE-LINE
	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE	
TOTAL-		11,000		2,100		8,900	7,200
A&E Services		500		100		400	200
Equipment		10,500		2,000		8,500	7,000
TOTAL-							1,700

NC AND OTHER BOND		TOTAL-		PIPE-LINE		PIPE-LINE		PIPE-LINE		PIPE-LINE	
		140		7,000		7,140		7,140		7,140	
GOE		140		7,000		7,140		7,140		7,140	

PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (CY, E)		PERSONNEL INTENSITY		TYPE A - CONTRACT		TYPE B - CONTRACT		FISCAL YEAR	
FUNDING		HIGH		TYPE A		TYPE B		19	
78		3		19		19		19	
79		3		19		19		19	
80		3		19		19		19	
TOTAL		3		19		19		19	
31		3		19		19		19	
74		3		19		19		19	
76		3		19		19		19	

Table IVA

Agricultural Development Systems
263-0041

1. Purpose: To create within the Ministry of Agriculture and related agencies an improved capacity for planning development programs and for delivery of services which will enable farmers to increase production profitably.
2. Background: The Egyptian Government's knowledge of new systems to increase agricultural production has not kept pace with most recent developments. In 1976, the GOE asked for assistance in updating its technological, analytical and managerial skills associated with a systems approach to the agricultural sector. AID and the Ministry have explored possible linkages between the GOE and a U.S. university. Following a visit to the U.S. in 1976, the Ministry invited the University of California at Davis to develop a collaborative relationship under Title XII.

Teams of University administrators and faculty made several visits to Egypt in the process of developing the framework and action program for this project within the collaborative assistance mode of contracting. Following the completion of a PP for the project and its subsequent approval, additional teams of specialists in horticulture and agricultural economics initiated the development of sub-project activities in those fields.

In March 1978, the Joint Planning and Policy Committee for the project was officially established and held its first meeting to establish operational procedures and criteria for selection of project activities. One UCD contract staff has been selected and is resident in Cairo as project administrative officer while the nominations for two additional staff were received in early May, 1978.

3. Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiary will be the Ministry of Agriculture. Ultimately, however, the new knowledge generated from research, improved planning, and implementation of development projects and delivery of production services will benefit the majority of 22 million persons on Egypt's three million farms.

Agricultural Development Systems

- 4. Current Year Program: The project will be fully operational with a full administrative support staff in place and action programs underway in several areas. The development of the horticulture and agricultural economic sub-projects should be completed and approved by the start of FY 1979, permitting full implementation of activities in these areas. Development of plans for at least two additional sub-project areas will be initiated during the year, and several research activities will be identified and programs gotten underway.
- 5. Budget Year Program: Project activities will be further expanded as priority areas are identified or as indicated through various feasibility studies and joint research activities. Training programs for critical personnel will be fully operational, both in-country and in the U.S.

6. <u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
a. Sub-projects Implemented:	
Horticulture	8
Agricultural Economics	4
b. Feasibility Studies Completed	11
c. Joint Research Projects	6
d. Trained Personnel	55
f. Administration/Organization Established	1

TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA		ACTIVITY TITLE	SESSION UNIT	SESSION MESSAGE	BUDGET YEAR
Agriculture Development System		Egypt	Proposed		FY 1980
PROJECT NUMBER 263-0041 (053)		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1977	FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1981	TOTAL OBT 11,000	
APPROPRIATION SA		DATE OF REVISION 6/77	DATE LAST PLAN -	DATE NEXT PLAN 9/79	

ESTIMATED U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)												
ACTIVITY INPUTS	FY: 1978			FY: 1979			FY: 1980			PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	
	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE	PLANNING PERIOD (FY-TO)	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE	PLANNING PERIOD (FY-TO)	OBLI-GATION			EXPEN-DITURE
AID-FINANCED	TOTAL-	3,800	130	4,870		2,000	2,890	3,980		2,500	3,360	3,120
Long Term Core Staff and University Support		1,600	90	2,310	4/80-3/81	940	1,200	2,050	4/81-3/82	1,560	1,400	2,210
Sub-projects		1,390		1,390	10/79-9/80	625	700	1,315	4/80-3/81	390	1,050	655
Feasibility Studies		200		270	10/79-3/80	75	250	95	4/80-12/80	100	150	45
Consultative Services		80	20	90	10/79-9/80	40	100	30	4/80-12/80	100	100	30
Joint Research		500		750	10/79-9/80	300	600	450	4/80-3/81	300	600	150
Training		30	20	60	10/79-9/80	20	40	40	1/80-12/80	50	60	30
HC AND OTHER DONOR	TOTAL-	850				1,200						

LIFE OF PROJECT 3,320													
FOOTNOTES													
PARTICIPANT'S PROGRESS													
		PERSONNEL INTENSITY			TYPE A (NONCONTRACT)			TYPE B (CONTRACT)			FISCAL YEAR		
		HIGH			LONG-TERM			LONG-TERM			1978 1979 1980		
		MEDIUM			SHORT-TERM			SHORT-TERM					
		LOW			LONG-TERM			SHORT-TERM			6 10		
					SHORT-TERM			SHORT-TERM			4 20 30		

TABLE IVA

Technical and Feasibility Studies IV
263-0042

1. Purpose: To improve and expand the quality and quantity of sector assessments, analytical studies and feasibility studies available to the Government of Egypt.
2. Background: A serious constraint to Egyptian economic development continues to be the shortage of thoroughly planned projects and programs suitable for financing by bilateral and multilateral institutions or private investors. Egypt has requested our assistance in conducting studies required mainly for projects proposed for US financing. Similar grants have been made since 1975.

By the end of FY 1978, the Mission expects to have undertaken the following technical and feasibility studies: Damietta Port Study; Cairo Groundwater Supply; Suez Area Water Supply; Edfu Pulp and Paper Mill; Suez Power Plant; Canal Cities Oceanographic Studies; and several pre-feasibility studies of potential industrial projects which would be suitable for development by the private sector. In addition, several smaller studies will have been undertaken in the development of technical assistance projects and subsector studies. These studies support the development of projects proposed for funding in FY 1978 through FY 1980.

3. Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries are the Government of Egypt and potential investors. The ultimate beneficiaries will be those Egyptians whose living standards are improved by the provision of goods and services from projects undertaken as a result of the studies.
4. Current Year Program: We anticipate that AID support will continue to be required for project development, particularly in the social sector, as our program strategy increasingly shifts to greater emphasis on the poor majority and equity considerations. The requirement for \$8 million is projected for FY 1979--a reduction from previous years--on the assumptions that: (a) the GOE capability for conducting

Technical and Feasibility Studies IV

feasibility studies will have improved by this time; and (b) a "shelf" of viable projects will have been developed which will decrease the need for additional studies.

5. Budget Year Program:

a. For "Proposed" Level: An additional increment of \$6 million has been projected for FY 1980 for this activity. This projection is based on the assumption that the US will continue to provide assistance in the same level of magnitude or higher in FY 1981 and FY 1982 and that preparation to provide such assistance will require detailed financial, technical and economic studies.

b. For "Minimum" Level: An additional increment of \$5.3 million has been projected as a need in FY 1980 for this activity. This projection is based on the assumption that the US will continue to provide assistance to Egypt but at a lower level of magnitude than in previous fiscal years. This also assumes that detailed financial, technical and economic studies will continue to be required as preparatory steps for future project assistance.

6. Major Outputs: Increased numbers of projects that are ready for financing by AID during FY 1979 and beyond.

TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA	ACTIVITY TITLE	DECISION UNIT	DECISION PACKAGE	BUDGET YEAR
	Technical and Feasibility Studies IV	Egypt	Minimum	1980
	PROJECT NUMBER 263-0042 (900)	INITIAL OBLIGATION 1978	FINAL OBLIGATION	TOTAL COST 25,300
	APPROPRIATION SA	DATE PP/REVISION 1978	DATE LAST PAID	DATE NEXT PAID

ACTIVITY INPUTS	FY 1978			CY: 19 79			FY: 19 80				
	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE	FUNDS PERIOD (PR- TO)	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE	FUNDS PERIOD (PR- TO)	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE
AID-FINANES											
TOTAL-	12,000	3,000	9,000		8,000	9,000	8,000		5,300	9,000	4,300
US Technicians	11,500	2,850	8,650	10/78-9/79	7,700	8,675	7,675	10/79-9/80	5,100	8,500	4,275
Other Costs	500	150	350		300	325	325		200	500	25
HC AND OTHER DONOR											
TOTAL-											

FUNDING	PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, X)			PERSONNEL INTENSITY	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMES			FOOTNOTES
	19 78	19 79	19 80		TYPE A NONCONTRACT	TYPE B CONTRACT	FISCAL YEAR	
PROGRAM ACCOUNT TDY (AND)				HIGH			19 80 19	
OPERATING EXPENSES	1.22	7.18	7.09	MEDIUM				
				LOW				

**TABLE IVB
ACTIVITY BUDGET
DATA**

ACTIVITY TITLE		DECISION UNIT		DECISION PACKAGE		BUDGET YEAR	
Development Industrial Bank II		Egypt		--		1980	
PROJECT NUMBER		INITIAL OBLIGATION		FINAL OBLIGATION		TOTAL COST	
263-0045 (150)		FY 1979		FY 1979		25,000	
APPROPRIATION		DATE PP/REVISION		DATE LAST PAR		DATE NEXT PAR	
SA		7/78		--		7/79	

ESTIMATED U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

ACTIVITY INPUTS	FY: 1978		CY: 1979		BY: 1980		PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE			
	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE						PIPE-LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLI-GATION
AID-FINANCED	TOTAL-													
	25,000		25,000					b/6,000				9,500	9,500	9,500
1. Technical Assistance	500		500					500				500	500	500
2. Equipment	1,500		1,500					500				500	500	500
3. Loan Funds	23,000		23,000					5,000				9,000	9,000	9,000

HC AND OTHER DONOR <u>a/</u>	TOTAL-												LIFE OF PROJECT	
	25,000													25,000
GOE	25,000													25,000

FUNDING	PERSONNEL WORKYFARS (XX, X)				PERSONNEL INTENSITY				PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED				FOOTNOTES	
	FISCAL YEAR				TYPE				TYPE					
	1978	1979	1980	19	BEYOND	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	A=NONCONTRACT	B=CONTRACT	19	19		
PROGRAM ACCOUNT TOY (A-B)						<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
OPERATING EXPENSES	.51	.51	.86											

59-
a/ See Project 263-0018 for Other Donor Contribution.
b/ Expenditures defined as opening irrevocable Letters of Credit.

Table IVA

Suez Canal Port Development
263-0047

1. Purpose: To facilitate more efficient and economic movement of goods and to alleviate severe port congestion by constructing and equipping the first stage development of a new deep-water port.

2. Background: Egypt's major port in the Eastern Mediterranean/Suez Canal area is at Port Said. This port presently handles about 2.6 million tons of general cargo per year. In 1985 it is estimated that the throughput will be about 4.0 million tons a year, which will be Port Said's limit; it cannot be efficiently expanded to handle additional cargo without serious conflict with development of urban areas or with Suez Canal operations. Other existing ports are also approaching their capacity levels. Given Egypt's dependence on external trade, economic growth will be limited by this constraint.

At the request of the GOE, AID provided financing from its Feasibility Study project for a study to evaluate the possibility of expanding existing port facilities, or alternatively establishing a new deep-water port. The first phase of the study was completed in April 1978 and the study recommended the establishment of a new port on the Eastern Mediterranean at Damietta. More detailed studies are now being conducted on modes, etc., and to prepare a plan and design of the new port.

The proposed project will provide resources for first stage development of a new deep-water port. A.I.D. funding will include final port design, dredging and internal roads and utilities. Concurrently with the A.I.D. funded activities, the GOE will seek additional funds from other donors, or use its own funds, for berth construction, civil works and handling equipment. The second phase of the study will commence in June 1978, and will be completed in December.

3. Beneficiaries: New capacity and efficiencies in movement of goods will have positive effects for the entire country since a major percentage of Egypt's consumables imported sustain the very existence of the country. Additional benefits will accrue to the economy through new facilities to handle exports efficiently, reinforcing Egypt's competitive advantages in certain

Suez Canal Port Development

labor intensive/agriculture exports.

4. Current Year Program: The feasibility study will be completed. Selection of an engineering firm for detailed design will commence.
5. Budget Year Program: Detailed design will be completed. Procurement of equipment will commence. Dredging will commence.
6. Major Outputs: A new port designed with the basic infrastructure work completed.

Table IVA

Canal Cities Water and Sewage Systems
263-0048

1. Purpose: To reconstruct potable water treatment and sewage treatment facilities and related distribution and collection system in the Suez Canal area cities of Port Said, Ismailia and Suez.

2. Background and Progress to Date: During the years of war and war readiness, the three major cities in the Suez Canal area suffered extensive damage through a combination of direct war destruction and years of deterioration from disuse. Water and sewage systems, along with all other basic infrastructure, is badly in need of repair. The Government of Egypt attaches a high priority to the rebuilding of these three cities to: (a) support its growing population; (b) provide some relief to the overcrowding of Cairo and Alexandria; and (c) to demonstrate that it intends to live peacefully in the troubled zone. Master plans of these cities have been completed. Funding for these plans were financed by the UNDP. Detailed water and sewage master plans are being financed by USAID using grant funds from the Feasibility Studies Project.

The project consists of upgrading and expanding existing water and wastewater treatment plants and related distribution and collection systems. The primary goal will be to provide adequate facilities through the year 1985, for the projected population levels.

In FY 1978, AID provided \$60 million in financing for the repair and rehabilitation of critical works, based on initial reports prepared by AID-financed consultants. Detailed plans for the proposed project will be available in July 1979 when the final master plans are completed.

3. Beneficiaries: Direct benefits will accrue foremost to lower income groups now presently residing in areas poorly serviced by water and sewerage services. In terms of better health and well being, overall benefits will accrue to the whole population in these urban areas by providing safe water supplies and from the collection and reduced overflows of raw sewage from population areas.

Canal Cities Water and Sewage Systems

4. Budget Year Program: Selection of consulting engineers for design and supervision of construction will be completed in the Budget Year. Construction will commence in 1981 and will be completed in 1986.

5. Major Outputs:

All Years

- | | |
|--|---|
| a. Water treatment and distribution facilities rehabilitated or expanded | 3 |
| b. Sewage treatment and collection facilities rehabilitated or expanded | 3 |

Table IVA

Grain Storage III
263-0049

1. Purpose: To create an efficient grain storage system by constructing modern facilities at strategic points throughout the country.
2. Background and Progress to Date: Egypt imports more than four million tons of food and feed grain annually. Approximately 70 percent of this imported grain is handled and stored in flat, open desert areas because of a lack of indoor storage facilities. Movement to the next point in the distribution system (usually a flour mill) is poorly handled and again stored outside. Grain losses from insects and rodents, plus contamination from dust and other undesirable pollutants in open and temporary storage are presently high and growing. Correcting this problem has been given high priority by the GOE, since the population's existence depends on imported food grain and every measure must be taken to limit needless waste. The U.S. has particular interest since a substantial portion of Egypt's imported foodgrain is from the U.S.

U.S. assistance in addressing food storage and handling problems started in FY 1975 with a loan of \$42.275 million to finance the construction of two 100,000 MT capacity grain silos in Alexandria and Cairo. In FY 1977 a second loan of \$42.0 million was obligated to finance the construction of a 50,000 MT capacity silo at Safaga, a port on the Red Sea, the construction of an edible oil facility at the port of Alexandria, and equipment for on-shore handling of food grains at all ports.

Continuing with our overall assistance to the creation of an efficient food grain storage system, this project will complement the two previous projects, which concentrated on port facilities, by providing storage facilities at flour milling sites and at strategic points in Upper Egypt and the Delta. The project will finance the foreign exchange cost of the design, engineering and construction of these facilities.

An AID-financed study initiated in FY 1977 is examining Egypt's existing food storage and handling facilities. The study will be completed in August 1978 and will become a master development plan for improvement and expansion of facilities. This study formed the basis of the FY 77 loan and will form the basis for this proposed project.

Grain Storage III

3. Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries will be the urban population who most heavily depend on the basic commodities handled under this project. Cleaner, non-infested foodgrains will benefit the consumer in better food and nutritional quality of the foods. The reduction of foodgrain losses obtained through this project will help improve the quantity of foodgrains available for consumption.
4. Budget Year Program: Selection of a consulting engineering firm will be completed. Detailed design of the facilities will commence.
5. Major Outputs: Approximately 10 storage facilities will be completed throughout Egypt.

TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA		ACTIVITY TITLE		DESIGNER UNITY		DECISION PACKAGE		BUDGET YEAR	
Maadi Cement		Egypt		1978		1980		TOTAL COST	
PROJECT NUMBER 263-0052 (831)		APPROPRIATION SA		INITIAL OBLIGATION 1978		FINAL OBLIGATION 1978		115,000	
				DATE 10/78		DATE LAST PAID		DATE NEXT PAID	

ACTIVITY INPUTS	FY 1978		FY 1979		FY 1980		PIPE- FITURE LINE	PIPE- FITURE LINE	PIPE- FITURE LINE
	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE			
AID-F INANGES									
TOTAL	115,000			10,000	105,000			30,000	75,000
A&E Services	2,000		LOP	500	1,500	LOP		500	1,000
Equipment	113,000			9,500	103,500			29,500	74,000
MC AND OTHER DONOR									
TOTAL				4,000				45,710*	
Suez Cement Co.				4,000				45,710	

FUNDING		PERSONNEL W/REYEARS (NR, R)		PERSONNEL INTENSITY		PERSONNELS SUBSEQUENT	
1978	1979	1980	19	19	19	19	19
ACCOUNT							
TOTAL							
EXPENSES	.42	.67	.84				

AID 113A-3 (A-18)

* Mission estimate.

Table IVA

Flat Glass
263-0053

1. Purpose: To alleviate the shortage of sheet glass required by the domestic construction and housing industry, and to provide for future export demand from other developing countries in the region.

2. Background and Progress to Date: Current Egyptian flat glass production capacity is inadequate to meet domestic requirements and is of a quality that is not acceptable for use in standard building and housing construction. Local production of sheet glass at present is less than 20,000 tons; consumption is more than 30,000 tons and is projected to increase to about 60,000 tons by 1982 thus requiring considerable imports/foreign exchange. Present production of sheet glass suffers from non-regularity of edge thickness, wave phenomenon and a high percentage of inclusion bubbles.

Egypt has a comparative advantage in the production of sheet glass over its neighboring countries, all of whom now import sheet glass from Europe. The construction of large modern glass plant will, therefore, not only reduce current and projected imports but will allow Egypt to develop an export market for this product.

The project was planned for FY 1978 as a public sector venture, however, after further consideration, it is now planned that a joint venture will be formed with a U.S. glass producer and the existing public sector. This will assure that modern techniques and management is introduced, and that a quality product is produced for domestic use and export at a competitive price. AID will assist the GOE in securing a U.S. firm willing to undertake this investment.

The project will provide for design, engineering, construction and equipping of a modern glass plant with a capacity of between 60,000 and 100,000 MTs per annum. AID funds will supplement U.S. private equity capital of the U.S. investor.

Flat Glass

A feasibility study is now in process and will be completed by September 1978. AID is financing the foreign exchange cost of this study from its Feasibility Study Project. Phase I of this study has been completed and is now being distributed to all U.S. glass manufacturers. U.S. firms showing an interest in the project will be interviewed in August 1978 by Egyptian officials from the Ministry of Industry and the public sector glass company.

3. Beneficiaries: The project will provide consumers and industry with basic materials for construction. The economy will gain in general through foreign exchange earnings from exports.
4. Current Year Program: A joint-venture agreement will be signed between the Egyptian public sector glass company and a U.S. company creating a new enterprise. AID will authorize a loan to the new joint-venture company.
5. Budget Year Program: Design and engineering will commence. Initial procurement actions will begin.
6. Major Outputs: The construction of a flat glass plant, fully equipped and operating with trained staff.

Table IVA

Agribusiness Development

263-0056

1. Purpose: To encourage and enlarge the role of the private sector in new agricultural production for export.
2. Background: Agriculture accounts for a great deal of Egypt's foreign commerce and for over half of all exports. The Government of Egypt is interested in expanding existing or, developing new, crops for export or import substitution. New policies and incentives are being promoted to encourage foreign and domestic investments in agriculture. While the Government has already installed major infrastructure (main canals and drains) in new areas (reclaimed land) sizeable capital investment is still required to finance secondary irrigation, drainage, equipment, seed, technology, and for transportation, storage, sorting and packing facilities.

The proposed project will provide financing for the GOE to support U.S.-Egyptian private sector agribusiness joint ventures and to establish a private sector agricultural credit/investment institution. The Agribusiness Council has identified several projects that have good development prospects for foreign investment including: vegetables, broilers, dairy and oil seed. The private credit/investment institution (based upon the organization and operations of the Latin American Agribusiness Development (LAAD) entity) would promote private agribusiness projects. Representatives from LAAD, including several of their shareholders, visited Egypt in early 1977, their initial report suggested that a private agricultural development/investment bank for agribusiness would be feasible.

3. Beneficiaries: The Egyptian economy will benefit from an increased amount of national income, foreign exchange earnings and employment from foreign and domestic investment, plus benefits from new technology, modern management and progressive credit and investment practices introduced by a joint venture agricultural development bank.
4. Current Year Program: A large scale agribusiness feasibility study and a proposal for the establishment of an agricultural investment/credit institution will be completed.

Agribusiness Development

5. Budget Year Program: Two large scale agribusiness ventures will be initiated and a contract with a U.S. firm for technical services to produce final designs and specifications will be signed. Additionally, a "LAAD-Type" organization will be organized to undertake large scale investments/feasibility studies.

6. Major Outputs:

All Years

- | | |
|--|---|
| a. New private Agribusiness Investment
Credit Institution established. | 6 |
| b. Support services/infrastructure, e.g.
transport, storage, packing facilities
established. | |
| c. New crops for export developed. | |

Table IVA

Edfu Pulp and Paper Mill
263-0058

1. Purpose: To increase the domestically produced supply of pulp and paper, and reduce the current imports of these commodities by an equal amount, saving a significant amount of needed foreign exchange.
2. Background and Progress to Date: Egypt, with scarce natural resources but a large labor force places high priority on industrial expansion, especially import substitutions projects which are economically sound. Accordingly, this project is included in Egypt's five-year industrial plan. Currently Egypt imports at least 40,000 tons of pulp and 90,000 tons of various types of paper per annum. Industrial sector studies financed by the IBRD in 1978 recommended that Egyptian Sugar Company's bagasse (sugar cane) pulp mill in Egypt be expanded to reduce costly imports of pulp. AID financed the original plant in the early 1960s and is the logical donor to assist with the proposed FY 1979 expansion. The IBRD plans to provide assistance to two paper manufacturing firms who now rely on imported pulp and are expected to be consumers of the pulp from the expanded plant.

The project will increase the Egyptian Sugar Company's plant at Edfu in Upper Egypt from a present pulping capacity of 14,000 tons per annum to approximately 40,000 tons per annum. In addition to expanding pulp production, a new paper-making facility of 150 tons per day (primarily printing and writing paper) will be installed to utilize part of the pulp. The remainder will be sold to existing paper manufacturing firms.

The Egyptian Sugar Company has engaged a U.S. consulting firm to prepare a detailed technical/economic/financial study of the project. AID is financing the foreign exchange cost of the U.S. consultant from its Feasibility Study Project. The Egyptian Sugar Company is financing the Egyptian currency cost. The study is expected to be completed in January 1979.

3. Beneficiaries: The foreign exchange saved by the reduction of imports will benefit the entire society. In addition, benefits will accrue through provision of additional paper supplies at

Edfu Pulp and Paper Mill

reduced prices. The plant expansion will have a direct positive impact on rural employment in the area and will further discourage migration to the overcrowded industrial areas of Cairo and Alexandria.

4. Current Year Program: Feasibility study funded from Feasibility Studies Project will be completed in FY 1979. Initial project activities funded during the current year will center on project planning for design and project implementation commencing in FY 1980. Construction, procurement of equipment, erection and start-up will take approximately four years.
5. Budget Year Program: Construction and procurement will commence during this budget year from funds obligated in the current year.
6. Major Outputs:
 - a. An expanded pulp plant capable of producing 40,000 tons per annum.
 - b. A paper manufacturing unit capable of producing 150 tons per day.

Table IVA

Poultry Improvement
263-0060

1. Purpose: To develop programs that will assist Egypt to meet her long-term goal of increasing poultry and egg production to approximately 1.5 billion eggs and 600 million broilers annually by 1987.
2. Background: A major Egyptian concern is the critical need for animal protein to improve nutritional balance at affordable prices. Accordingly, the Government of Egypt has placed emphasis on increasing the production of poultry, meat and eggs and has identified a number of requirements for achieving production objectives. This project focus is directed at: (a) assessment of the investment needs and allocation of resources to both public and private producers; (b) pilot modernization of three Ministry breeding/hatchery farms for distribution to and use in village flocks; (c) improving management of the National Poultry Company operations; (d) development of national plans for poultry breed improvement and increased production, marketing and usage of poultry vaccines, pharmaceuticals and feed additives for both village and commercial scale producers; and (e) a comprehensive study of village level production.

The Government of Egypt has selected a U.S. firm with whom it is negotiating a contract to provide the required technical assistance and it is anticipated that implementation will be underway by mid-1978.

3. Beneficiaries: Village producers will benefit directly from improved stock which will be capable of doubling egg production and producing significant gains in meat production, when coupled with an adequate supply of required inputs.
4. Current Year Program: Project implementation will begin with the June 1978 arrival of the prime contractors. A poultry sector assessment and plan will be completed by June 1979, for the overall improvement and expansion of Egypt's poultry industry.

Work will commence in July 1979, on the improvement and expansion of three ministry hatcheries for the supply of improved chicks and hatching eggs for distribution to village producers.

Poultry Improvement

Poultry breeding/hatchery specialists will review existing genetic improvement and hatchery programs, and as a result make detailed recommendations and develop a National Breed/Hatchery Improvement Plan by September 1979.

A team comprised of commercial poultry production specialists will provide technical assistance to the General Poultry Company.

A Pharmaceutical Production and Marketing Team will conduct a production/marketing feasibility study leading to a project design for increasing the availability of vaccines, pharmaceuticals and feed additives.

A comprehensive study and analysis of village level poultry and egg production will be completed and recommendations and a plan for production improvements by the village flock producer will be developed.

5. Budget Year Program: Construction work for the improvement and expansion of three ministry hatcheries will be completed with U.S. commodities in place by April 1980.

Twenty poultry specialists will complete training programs and return to project oriented positions.

6. Major Outputs: All Years

Quantified Terms

a. Poultry Sector Assessment	1
b. Poultry Company Improvement Program	1
c. National Plan for Breed Improvement	1
d. Modernization Breeding/Hatchery Farms (3 Units)	1
e. National Vaccine/Feed Plan	1
f. Trained Personnel	70
g. Comprehensive Plan for Village Producers	1

TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA		ACTIVITY TITLE		DECISION UNIT		DECISION PACKAGE		BUDGET YEAR	
Poultry Improvement		Egypt		1980		TOTAL COST		4,571	
PROJECT NUMBER 263-0060 (079)		APPROPRIATION SA		DATE OF REVISION 5/77		DATE LAST PAID --		DATE NEXT PAID 7/79	

ACTIVITY INPUTS	ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)										
	FY 1978		FY 1979		FY 1980		TOTAL		PIPE-LINE		
	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURE	PIPE-LINE	PERIOD (FY-TO)	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURE	PIPE-LINE	PERIOD (FY-TO)	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURE	
AID-FINANCED	3,500	140	3,831		600	3,900	531		600	466	65
Consultant Services	80	40	120	4/80-3/81	80	80	120		80	80	40
Long-Term	163	30	484	6/79-3/81	121	500	105		80	80	35
Short-Term											
Participant Training	382	30	352	6/79-6/80	70	380	42		42		
Hatchery Improvement	2,855		2,855	6/79-6/80	309	2,900	264		264		
Commodities	20	40	20	9/78-6/79	20	40					
Support Commodities											
HC AND OTHER DONOR	450				150				150		
TOTAL	3,950	140	3,831		750	3,900	531		750	466	65

FUNDING	PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (X,X,X)		PERSONNEL INTENSITY	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMS	
	FISCAL YEAR	TYPE A		TYPE B	FISCAL YEAR
1978	1.20	1.59	LOW		1977
1979					1978
1980					1979
TOTAL	1.20	1.49			50

PROGRAM ACCOUNT TOY (X,X,X) EXPENSES

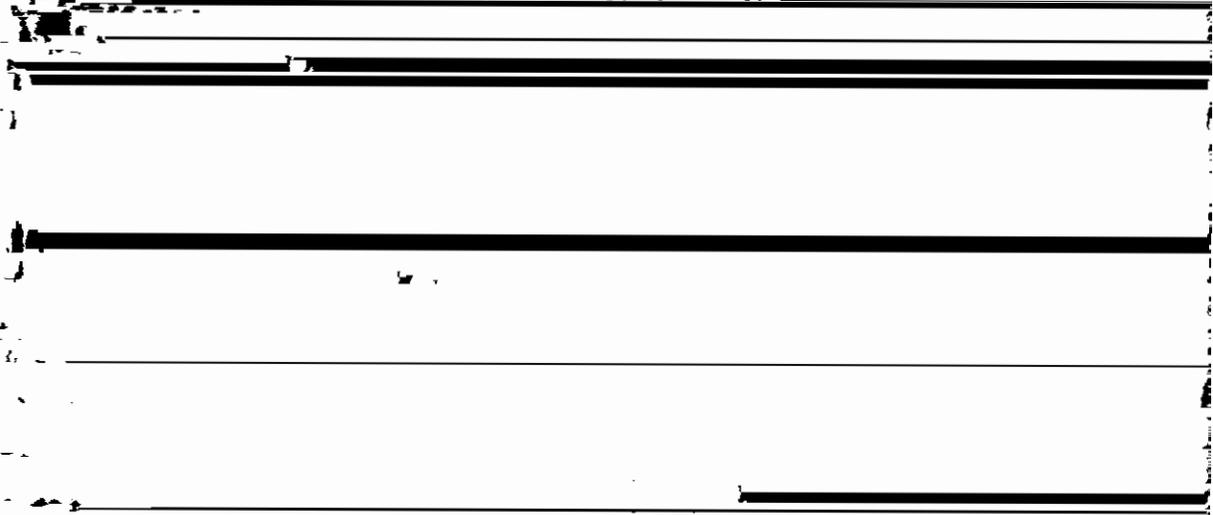
AID 1320-8 (2-78)

TABLE IVA

Development Planning Studies
263-0061

1. Purpose: To strengthen the capabilities of Government of Egypt ministries to supervise and conduct sector, sub-sector studies, to analyze medium to long-term problem areas, and to plan development programs and projects.
2. Background and Progress to Date: Development efforts are seriously constrained by the Government's limited capacity to plan, execute and manage development programs. Virtually every sector of the economy is affected by this weakness which then impedes industrial growth, investment, income promotion, savings, and social progress.

A pilot program between MIT and Cairo University has tested the feasibility of developing an institutional capability at Cairo University to strengthen the planning



program has shown that this approach is feasible.

3. Beneficiaries: The university staff and government personnel associated with these activities will learn techniques and skills required to develop and assess economic and social development programs and projects. Improvements in the method by which Egyptian resources are allocated will benefit the general population.
4. Current Year Program: In FY 1979, the Cairo University/MIT activity will be under full implementation: necessary staff will be contracted, a permanent quasi-independent institution will be established at Cairo University and

Development Planning Studies

6. <u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
a. Institute of Technological Planning established.	
b. Studies completed,	70
c. Personnel trained:	
- Cairo University	75
- Ministries	150

TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA	ACTIVITY TITLE	DECISION UNIT	DECISION PACKAGE	BUDGET YEAR
	Development Planning Studies	Egypt	Proposed	1980
	PROJECT NUMBER 263-0061 (710)	APPROPRIATION SA	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1978	FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1982
		DATE PP/REVISION 05/78	DATE LAST PAR 10/77	DATE NEXT PAR 10/79

ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

ACTIVITY INPUTS	FY 1978			FY 1979			FY 1980				
	OBLI - GATION	EXPEN - DITURE	PIPE - LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR - TO)	OBLI - GATION	EXPEN - DITURE	PIPE - LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR - TO)	OBLI - GATION	EXPEN - DITURE	PIPE - LINE
TOTAL-	1,800	500	1,300	7/79-6/80	2,000	1,800	1,500	7/80-6/81	1,600	1,900	1,200
Technical Assistance	1,500	410	1,090	7/79-6/80	1,600	1,470	1,220	7/80-6/81	1,250	1,540	930
Participant Training	130	40	90	7/79-6/80*	186	126	150	7/80-6/81	200	200	150
Commodities	70	20	50	-	77	77	50	-	50	60	40
Other	100	30	70	-	110	100	80	-	100	100	80
Evaluation	-	-	-	-	27	27	0	-	-	-	-

HC AND OTHER DONOR	TOTAL-		
	OBLI - GATION	EXPEN - DITURE	PIPE - LINE
HC Financing of Studies and Institute Support to Training Programs Logistic Support	369	112	257
	405	122	283

PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX.X)	FISCAL YEAR		
	1978	1979	1980
PROGRAM ACCOUNT	1.0	1.0	1.0
TOT (NON -)			
EXPENSES	.61	.70	.71

PERSONNEL INTENSITY	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED		
	TYPE A	TYPE B	TYPE C
<input type="checkbox"/> HIGH			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MEDIUM			
<input type="checkbox"/> LOW			

FUNDING	FISCAL YEAR		
	1978	1979	1980
PROGRAM ACCOUNT	1.0	1.0	1.0
TOT (NON -)			
EXPENSES	.61	.70	.71

Table IVA

Vocational Education
263-0062

1. Purpose: To improve and expand the operation and effectiveness of the vocational training system in order to provide the skilled manpower required for economic and social development of Egypt.

2. Background: There is a serious shortage of skilled manpower in Egypt due to priority development programs (such as Suez Canal area reconstruction), expansion of construction and industry, and the attraction of high wages in neighboring Arab nations. The quality of vocational industrial training is both inadequate and ineffective. Instructors' salaries are too low to draw well-qualified persons, and there is a need for considerable improvement in instructor training, both in skill specialities and pedagogy. Programs are outdated, and worn out and obsolete machinery and tools must be replaced. The Government of Egypt has requested a comprehensive assistance program to strengthen vocational training, develop a manpower policy, and improve the structure and coordination of manpower training efforts. Primary emphasis will be on two proposals:

A Ministry of Industry (MOI) request for a comprehensive assistance program aimed at the redesign, upgrading and improvement of their entire vocational industrial training program: A key element will be the introduction of a national apprenticeship and industrial training service in the form of a single, private or semi-autonomous public organization. Initially, the program would be implemented within the organizational framework of the MOI, but eventually training programs of the various ministries would be responsive to the manpower training needs of all sectors and offer pre-employment and apprenticeship training, on-the-job programs, upgrading and accelerated training, as well as programs in management, supervision and foremanship.

A request from the General Syndicate for Land Transportation (GSLT) for AID assistance in establishing a vocational training center to train and upgrade skilled and semi-skilled workers for the bus and truck transportation companies operating within Cairo and inter-city: The GSLT

Vocational Education

is a labor organization operating directly under the authority of the General Trade Union (GTU) of Egypt and the Minister of Manpower.

Basic elements of the project will be course and curriculum development; instructor training; introduction of modern concepts in the areas of apprenticeship training on-the-job, and training within-industry; design of physical plant and shop layout; provision of machinery, tools, training aids, audio-visual hardware and software.

3. Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries will be the employed and underemployed trained under this program who will achieve greater productivity, more efficiency and increased income.
4. Current Year Program: A contract will be let early in FY 79 for project consultants who will assist in program development. The first group of participants will leave for the U.S. at the beginning of the fiscal year.
5. Budget Year Program: The national apprenticeship and industrial training service will enter the implementation phase as reorganization and expansion of the MOI training elements is effected. The GSLT training center will become operational. Instructor training programs will reach full capacity and courses of instruction and curricula redesign will be completed. Pilot MOI training centers will begin operation.
6. Major Outputs:
 - a. Fully operational GSLT Vocational Training Center with redesigned courses of study and curricula in use.
 - b. A national apprenticeship and industrial training service implemented within a semi-autonomous national organization. Training programs of the various ministries will have been assimilated into this national organization.
 - c. Technology-based instructor and teacher training programs fully established.

Vocational Education

- d. Equipment, machinery and tools installed and in use.
- e. Two pilot vocational industrial training centers operational.

Table IVA

Development Information Systems
263-0063

1. Purpose: To increase the capacity of the Government of Egypt to utilize mass media effectively to bring about changes in the attitudes and understandings of the rural and urban poor in connection with the social and economic development programs of the various ministries.
2. Background: The progress of Egypt in accelerating economic growth, expanding agricultural production, improving sanitation and health practices, and increasing literacy, has been offset by the effects of rapid population expansion, particularly among the urban and rural poor. Disadvantaged and uneducated, this group suffers disproportionately from the economic, social and health related problems facing Egypt and remains uninvolved reaping only marginally the benefits of development.

It is recognized that social and economic development programs require changes in attitudes, acquisition of new information and development of new skills among the members of the population directly affected by the development programs. The development strategy of Egypt seeks to enlist widespread involvement of the rural and urban poor by mobilizing mass media in a campaign directed to this sector.

The Ministry of Information and Culture is planning to establish a Communication Center for Development (CCD) and four regional centers, which will assist ministries concerned with development to reach their client populations through a variety of mass media. Building on the creative talent and skill of the staff of the Ministry and its Public Opinion Center, the Communication Center for Development and branches will produce and disseminate a wide range of programs and materials on such topics as mother and child care, health, family planning, agricultural practices and nutrition. Dissemination will be by radio/TV dramas, newspapers, illustrated booklets, puppet theater and posters. An important element of the effort will be continual evaluation of the programs and their impact on attitudes and practices.

Development Information Systems

The Government of Egypt has requested US assistance to establish and operate these Centers.

3. Beneficiaries: The urban and rural poor who will better understand and appreciate the advantages of participation in the various development programs. They will expand access to resources and opportunities, and achieve a greatly-improved pattern of living.
4. Current Year Program: Contract consultants will assist in establishing the Public Opinion Center and the Communication Centers for Development.
5. Budget Year Program: Project consultants will assist the Public Opinion Center to carry out more sophisticated research on target population attitudes before and after the development information campaign. Consultants will also help develop "information software" and evaluate the effectiveness of various programming techniques. In addition, US training and equipment will be provided to meet special requirements of the Communication Centers for Development.
6. Major Outputs:
 - a. One central and four regional communication centers for development.
 - b. A research unit based at the central CCD.
 - c. Five communication units with personnel trained specifically in the design and delivery of development messages.
 - d. One hundred twenty trained support staff at the village urban levels.
 - e. A system of cooperation established between development ministries and CCDs to coordinate ongoing development programs and support communication development activities.

TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA		ACTIVITY TITLE		SECTION UNIT		DISBURSEMENT PACKAGE		PROJECT YEAR	
Development Information Systems		Egypt		Proposed		1980		TOTAL COST	
PROJECT NUMBER 263-0063 (610)		APPROPRIATION .SA		FY 1978		FY 1981		2,000	
				DATE 10/78		DATE LAST YEAR		10/79	

ACTIVITY INPUTS	ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$ MIL)										
	FY 1978		CY 1979		CY 1980		FY 1981		FY 1982		PIPE-LINE
	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURE	PIPE-LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FY-79)	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURE	PIPE-LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FY-80)	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURE	
AID-FINANCED											
TOTAL	1,000	70	930		500	1,215	215		300	395	120
Contract Services-Long Term	360		360	7/79-12/79	250	480	130	1/80-9/80	100	180	50
Contract Services-Short Term	50	20	30	5/79- 1/80	75	105					
Participant Training	100	20	80	6/79- 3/80	50	130					
Commodities	490	30	460		125	500	85		200	215	70
HC AND OTHER DONOR	100				1,300						
GOE	100				1,300						

PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (M.Y.K.)	FISCAL YEAR			PERSONNEL INTENSITY	FISCAL YEAR		
	1978	1979	1980		1978	1979	1980
FUNDING							
PROGRAM ACCOUNT							
TBY (NON-)							
EXPENSES	.65	.77	.77				

AID 1980-8 (8-78)

Table IVA

Aquaculture
263-0064

1. Purpose: To increase fish production by strengthening fish farming capabilities through the development of a National Fish Farming Center for applied research, demonstration and training and the extension of improved fish farming production methods to village level operations.
2. Background: There is a large unmet demand for protein in Egypt. Fish has been an important element in the traditional Egyptian diet. However, fish production has not kept pace with population growth. This has resulted in market shortages, increased expenditures of foreign exchange for fish imports,^{1/} and a steady rise of fish prices.

AID-financed aquaculture studies in 1976/77 identified several priority areas for investigation including (a) systems planning for long-term aquaculture expansion; (b) management of existing fisheries; (c) aquaculture practices in existing hatchery and farm facilities; (d) training in fresh water technology; and (e) small farmer technology. Project feasibility study has been completed and project design will be completed by mid 1978, with implementation scheduled to begin by early FY 1979.

3. Beneficiaries: The rural and urban population will be directly benefited by new employment opportunities, and by increased supplies of fish at affordable prices, and therefore better balanced diets.

(On the assumption that fish supplies 20% of the animal protein consumed each year by approximately 7,250,000 Egyptian families, total project costs are estimated to average \$1.60 for each family benefited.)

4. Current Year Program: By April 1979, a contract team will be in place and coordinating the completion of the fish hatchery, hatchery ponds, and demonstration pond development at Abbasa; hatchery improvement and expansion at Serow; development of acceptable arrangements for a revolving loan fund for fish production; and assistance in the selection of the first group of private farmers to be operators of production ponds.

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^{1/} These imports totaled \$5,098,240 in the first quarter of 1977.

Aquaculture

5. Budget Year Program: Plans will be developed for Private Sector Fish Farms, and a Village Level Fish Hatchery and Production Program. Twenty-five participants will be sent for U.S. and third country training.

Coastal mullet holding facilities will be completed in two locations, at Al Gerby and Al Gameel, by January 1980. By the end of September 1980, the Fish Farming Center construction should be completed, with 20% of the commodities in place and the first group of production ponds adjacent to the Center ready for operation. Surveys for the second group of production ponds in areas outside of the Center site will be underway and additional "lessee" and owner operators identified and selected.

6. <u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
<u>Quantified Terms</u>	
a. National Fish Farming Center	1
b. Fish Hatchery Development, Improvement and Expansion	4
c. Coastal Mullet Holding Facilities	2
d. Feddans in Fish Pond Production	5,000
e. Pilot Modernized Fish Marketing Facility	1
f. Trained Personnel (U.S. and Third Country)	60

TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA		ACTIVITY TITLE		DECISION UNIT		DECISION PACKAGE		BUDGET YEAR	
Aquaculture Development		Egypt		Proposed		FY 1980		TOTAL COST	
PROJECT NUMBER 263-0064 (077)		APPROPRIATION SA		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1978		FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1981		DATE LAST PAID 12-000	
				DATE OF REVISION 5/78		DATE LAST PAID --		DATE NEXT PAID 10/79	

ACTIVITY INPUTS	FY 1978			FY 1979			FY 1980			PIPE-LINE
	DELI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE	DELI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE	DELI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE	
AID-FINANCED										
TOTAL-	700	50	650	2,500	2,550	600	8,000	7,650	950	
Consultant Services	300	50	250	450	650	50	1,200	750	500	
Participant Training Programs	100		100	300	300	100	750	750	100	
Center, Hatchery Development, Improvement, Production, and commodities	300		300	1,650	1,500	450	5,900	6,000	350	
Support Commodities				100	100		150	150		
MC AND OTHER DONOR										
TOTAL-	150			750			1,250			

PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (R.K.R.)	FISCAL YEAR			PERSONNEL INTENSITY	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			FOOTNOTES
	1978	1979	1980		TYPE A	TYPE B	TYPE C	
FUNDING								
PERSONNEL								
ACQUISITION								
TOTAL								
EXPENSES	1.25	1.56	1.66				20	45

AID 100-0 (5-78)

Table IVA

Urban Low Cost Health Delivery
263-0065

1. Purpose: To demonstrate an urban health delivery system capable of providing preventive and curative services to the mothers and children in urban areas at costs affordable to the GOE without prolonged assistance. Features of the demonstration would be replicable.

2. Background: The Government of Egypt (GOE) has a large and complex system for health delivery in urban areas that relies on central facilities with little outreach capacity. The GOE desires to provide more efficient urban health services and has asked A.I.D. to assist in: (a) decentralizing the organization of most services; (b) coordinating the training, treatment and referral functions of the Ministry of Health, universities, the Ministry of Social Affairs, and private health systems; (c) improving management, administration and supervision; (d) introducing stronger elements of preventive care and family planning throughout the system; and (e) emphasizing delivery of services in the neighborhood.

It is planned that phase I of the activity beginning in FY 1978 will (1) renovate existing maternal and child health (MCH) centers in the demonstration area; (2) provide for A and E studies for larger referral urban health centers (UHC) and for major renovative/constructive of a pediatric outpatient unit; and (3) conduct sub-sector study of urban health system. Phase II of the Project will accomplish the planned renovations/constructions, implement the interventions resulting from the sector study, and evaluate results for replication. In 1978 a broad Health Sector Study was completed which will provide some baseline data. The Ministry of Health has formed an Urban Health Care Project Committee and has selected an area (West and South Cairo plus Helwan Districts) for the demonstration.

Urban Low Cost Health Delivery

3. Beneficiaries: The demonstration will concentrate on low income areas of Cairo; with emphasis on mothers and preschool children.
4. Current Year Program: Renovation, equipment and furnishing for 14 existing MCH centers; construction of 10 urban health centers and renovation/construction of Cairo University Pediatric Hospital underway; training in urban health services delivery, management and maintenance; interventions implemented to extend availability of MCH services to greater percentage of target population; collection of baseline data.
5. Budget Year Program: Construction, renovation of urban health centers and pediatric outpatient unit completed with exception of installation of some equipment; organization, administrative and management improvements and coordinating mechanism among ministry, university and governorate health system being implemented; comparative evaluation data collected.

6. <u>Major Outputs</u>	<u>All Years</u>
a. Trained personnel	940
b. MCH centers renovated, equipped	14
c. Urban health centers constructed, equipped	10
d. Renovated base pediatric hospital equipped	1
e. Coordinated management, administration	1

**TABLE IVB
ACTIVITY BUDGET
DATA**

ACTIVITY TITLE		DECISION UNIT		DECISION PACKAGE		BUDGET YEAR	
Urban Low Cost Health		Egypt		Proposed		1980	
PROJECT NUMBER		INITIAL OBLIGATION		FINAL OBLIGATION		TOTAL COST	
263-0065 (510)		FY 1978		FY 1980		16,000	
APPROPRIATION		DATE PP/REVISION		DATE LAST PAR		DATE NEXT PAR	
SA		9/78		--		1/80	

ESTIMATED U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

ACTIVITY INPUTS	FY: 1978		CY: 1979		FY: 1980		PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	OBLI-GATION	PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	OBLI-GATION	PIPE-LINE
	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)	PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)							
AID-FINANCED	TOTAL-												
1. Technical Assistance ^{a/} A&E Contract Services Technical Services	1,000	50	1/80-12/80	950	1,950	1/80-12/80	950	3,075	12,000	950	3,075	2,000	6,530
2. Participant Training	100	50	11/79-12/80	100	1,950	1/80-12/80	100	135	50	100	135	50	20
3. Equipment and Supplies	100	50		100	1,950		100	300	1,650	100	300	750	1,100
4. Other Costs Small Facility Renovation Major Facility Renovation	800			800			800	1,600 100	1,500 8,500	800	1,600 100	1,000	800 4,400
HC AND OTHER DONOR	TOTAL-												
	8,000								6,000			20,000	
GOE (Estimate of indirect & direct support for MCH)	6,000								6,000			18,000	
IBRD (Estimate-Complementary Project)	2,000											2,000	

PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, X)	FISCAL YEAR			PERSONNEL INTENSITY	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED		LIFE OF PROJECT
	1978	1979	1980		A=NONCONTRACT	B=CONTRACT	
FUNDING	1978	1979	1980	19	19	1980	20,000
PROGRAM ACCOUNT TDY (NON-)	1.0	1.0	1.2	HIGH	27	9	
OPERATING EXPENSES	.68	1.77	1.76	MEDIUM			
				LOW			

FOOTNOTES
a/ Major A&E contract services provided FY78 under direct USAID contract, other L.T. contract, under host country contracting mode.

Table IVA

Low-Cost Housing and Community Facilities
263-0066

1. Purpose: To design policies and plans for low-cost housing and to assist the Government of Egypt provide improved low-cost housing through upgrading existing informal settlement and constructing a new community for low-income families.

2. Background and Progress to Date: The present need for housing in urban Egypt (about 1.5 million dwelling units) will double within 10 years. The Government's approach to this problem has been to construct large western-style apartment projects providing a relatively small number of middle and low-income families with "flats" that are highly subsidized. Thus, the limited Government resources channeled into housing programs have had little effect on improving the quality of life of the poorest majority. Studies in 1976 and 1977 contained recommendations for major policy changes and a re-direction of the GOE resources to begin to provide shelter affordable by low-income families. Based on the findings and recommendations contained in these reports, a number of policy changes have been incorporated into the current five (5) year plan and a set of shelter working objectives were agreed upon between the GOE and A.I.D. in August 1977. This had led to a joint GOE/A.I.D. integrated urban program consisting of: (a) upgrading six existing informal squatter settlements; (b) constructing a new community for low-income families; (c) provision of community services facilities in the project areas; (d) assisting the GOE in developing a rehabilitation program for growth pole cities of Minia and Qena in "Upper Egypt". To the extent possible, small private sector contractors will be involved in each construction phase. The GOE is also cooperating with the World Bank in developing a \$21 million sites and service, core housing and upgrading program in Alexandria, Assiut and a small area of Cairo.

3. Beneficiaries: The direct project beneficiaries will be approximately 125,000 people living in the six upgrading areas and the 40,000 to 50,000 people who will obtain small core expandable housing units in the new community. As the core units are expanded, it is estimated that 100,000 people will live in the new community. In addition, each of seven health centers is designed to serve between 25,000 to 50,000 people.

Low-Cost Housing and Community Upgrading

4. Current Year Program: The final A&E work will be completed; implementation unit within the Ministry of Housing will be fully established; initial construction will begin in the upgrading areas, and in the new community facilities; improvement loans will be made in the upgrading areas; technical assistance program in housing finance, housing and land policy, building materials and evaluation; and feasibility studies will be undertaken in Old Cairo and the growth pole cities
5. Budget Year Program: Construction will be completed on the first section of the core houses and support system will be strengthened; evaluation of work completed to date will be undertaken.

6. Major Outputs: All Years
- a. Demonstration Projects:
- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Upgraded Informal Settlements | 6 |
| (2) New Community Development | 1 |
| (3) Better Services in Project Areas:
Schools (21), Health Centers (7),
Social Centers, Building Materials
Training Centers, Plus Water and
Sewage Facilities | |
- b. Direct Employment Generation: 12,000
- During Construction Period (10,000)
 - After Construction Period (2,000)
- c. Housing Finance Systems Improved:
- d. Feasibility Studies:
- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| (1) New Area Developments | 2 |
| (2) Housing and Land Policy | 1 |
- e. Trained Personnel: 330

TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA		ACTIVITY TITLE		DECISION UNIT		DECISION PACKAGE		BUDGET YEAR	
Low Cost Housing and Community Upgrading		Egypt		Egypt		Final Obligation		1980	
PROJECT NUMBER 263-0066		APPROPRIATION SA		FY 1978		FY 1979		TOTAL COST 80,000	
(862)		8/78		DATE PP/REVISION		DATE LAST PAR		DATE NEXT PAR 6/80	

ACTIVITY INPUTS	FY: 1978			CY: 1979			FY: 1980				
	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR- TO)	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR- TO)	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE
AID-FINANCED	TOTAL- 144,000 G 6,000		50,000		30,000	10,985,69,015				11,275	57,740
1. US Consultant Contract Services	2,000		2,000							500	1,300
Technical Assistance	3,200		3,200							500	1,200
A&E	500		500							150	200
Feasibility Studies	300		300							75	150
Training Programs											
2. Training Activities	30		30	10/79-9/82	70	30	70			25	45
3. Other Costs ^{a/}											
a. Equipment/Materials (FX)	3,000		3,000	10/79-9/83	1,000	3,000	1,000			1,000	46,800
b. Local Source Equip/Matls	29,900		29,900		25,000	3,000	52,800			6,000	7,000
c. Improvement Credit Fund	8,000		8,000		3,000	2,000	9,000			2,000	1,000
d. Community Facilities	3,000		3,000			1,000	2,000			1,000	25
e. Training (In-Country)	70		70		30	30	70			25	45
HC AND OTHER DONOR	TOTAL- 1,400				11,000					80,000	
GOE	1,400				11,000					80,000	

PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX.X)	PERSONNEL INTENSITY			PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED		FOOTNOTES
	TYPE	A	B	TYPE	FISCAL YEAR	
FUNDING	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
PROGRAM ACCOUNT	1.0	1.5		LONG-TERM		
TODY (NON-)				SHORT-TERM		
EXPENSES	2.92	4.73	6.13	LONG-TERM	5	5

Other Cost" expenses scheduled for FY 79-80 dependent on early FY 79 negotiation of A&E Contract.

Table IVA

University Instructional Materials and Libraries

263-0067

1. Purpose: To introduce modern educational technology into the teaching and learning methods and materials of Egyptian university education.
2. Background: The Government of Egypt (GOE) has given education and human resources a high priority. Egyptian educators have recognized the need to stimulate greater learning effectiveness and increase the practical application of university education to the development and goals of Egypt.

Active student participation in the learning and thinking process is necessary to modernize the social and economic systems they will soon influence. However, education technology, which would shift emphasis to active student learning, is non-existent and availability and access to enriching reference, library and textbook materials is lacking. In addition, the basic education system is deficient in that instruction is primarily carried out through lectures, rote memorization and singular final exams. Since all components of this project--educational technology, library development, and textbooks--are inter-related, assistance will be given to:

- a. establish a Department of Educational Technology at the oldest and largest Faculty of Education.
- b. set up four pilot Instructional Development Centers.
- c. create two central university libraries patterned after modern library practices.
- d. develop two schools of modern library science.
- e. provide textbooks consistent with modern educational technology.
- f. stimulate the establishment of a publishing industry to produce Arabic language textbooks consistent with modern educational technology.

University Instructional Materials

3. Beneficiaries: University students, graduates, and professors will be the immediate beneficiaries, and urban and rural students throughout the entire educational system will also benefit as teachers come from these programs.
4. Current Year Program: A contract let for overall project supervision, and subcontracts for project consultants to assist in the library development and instructional technology elements of the program. A contract will also be let for management of the textbook component. The first group of participants will depart.
5. Budget Year Program: The four model ID Centers will become operational, the Department of Educational Technology will be established at Ain Shams Education Faculty, and the library science schools will begin training the first group of students in modern library techniques. The 2 central libraries will be operating with improved access and utilization. Donated textbooks will have been distributed, and publishers will begin printing of selected Arabic and Arabic/English editions. The first group of participants will return and take their places in the central libraries, the library schools, and the Department of Educational Technology.
6. Major Outputs:
 - a. Two model university libraries developed and in full operation.
 - b. The two schools of library science in operation and graduating fully trained and qualified librarians.
 - c. Distribution of American textbooks, reference works and professional journals completed.
 - d. Completion of project-related programs to translate and publish textbooks into Arabic and Arabic/English.
 - e. Four pilot educational technology programs operational, with all hardware and software delivered and in use.
 - f. Department of Educational Technology established and producing qualified graduates.

TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA	ACTIVITY TITLE University Instructional Materials and Libraries		SECTION COUNTRY Egypt		SECTION PACKAGE Proposed		PROJECT YEAR 1980	
	PROJECT NUMBER 263-0067 (620)		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1978		FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1982		TOTAL COST 8,000	
	APPROPRIATION SA		SAVE UP/REVISION 8/78		SAVE COST YEAR --		SAVE COST YEAR 11/79	

ACTIVITY INPUTS	FY 1978			FY 1979			FY 1980		
	GOAL - OBLIGATION	PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	GOAL - OBLIGATION	PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	GOAL - OBLIGATION	PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE
TOTAL	2,500	2,400	100	1,500	3,310	590	3,000	3,205	390
Contract Services - US	240	200	40	200	240	160	200	240	120
Dollar Portion of Local Contract Services	30	30		20	40	10	40	40	10
Consultants	60	50	10	260	300	10	300	300	10
Participant Training	370	350	20	245	380	215	200	320	95
Commodities	1,800	1,770	30	775	2,350	195	2,260	2,300	155
TOTAL				100			2,000		
HC AND OTHER DONOR				100			2,000		
GOE				100			2,000		

FUNDING	PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (M, N)			PERSONNEL INTENSITY			PERSONNEL PARTICIPANTS		
	1978	1979	1980	TYPE A	TYPE B	TYPE C	FISCAL YEAR	FISCAL YEAR	FISCAL YEAR
PROGRAM ACCOUNT		0.5	1.0				1978	1979	1980
TOTAL							8	8	6
GOE	64	1.23	1.41				2	22	20
AID 120-8 (S-8)									

Participants:
 FY78: 8 LT/2ST-10mm
 FY79: 8LT-96mm; 22ST-88mm
 FY80: 6LT-72mm; 20ST-80 mm

Table IVA

Major Cereals
263-0070

1. Purpose: Development and implementation of production programs in wheat, corn and sorghum.
2. Background: Wheat, corn and sorghum are major food crops in Egypt. Corn and sorghum are also major feed sources for livestock, both as fodder and as grain. Studies conducted by the International Wheat and Maize Center (CIMMYT) estimate that a potential exists for about a 50 percent gain in production with: (1) a better trained, motivated and mobile extension staff, (2) adaptive research relative to farming practices, (3) variety improvements, (4) institutional improvements in research management, and (5) better plant protection measures. Accordingly, this project will provide an interdisciplinary approach to addressing the range of constraints outlined above.

The project will develop, test and extend improved technological packages for increased production of cereal crops. The project will establish a multi-disciplinary research and production crop oriented systems that are capable of responding effectively to help reduce and remove existing constraints to cereal production. The PP will be completed and the Grant Agreement signed during the last quarter of FY 1978.

3. Beneficiaries: The target group of this project is the small farmer who cultivate wheat, corn and sorghum in Egypt. This constitutes practically the entire poor farmers in rural Egypt.
4. Current Year Program: By mid FY 1979, the project team will have recruited and trained adequate staff, (2) undertaken sub-sector analyses of wheat, corn and sorghum production, (3) introduced adaptable breeding materials, (4) constructed research, testing, demonstration, training and administration facilities, and (5) assessed private sector involvement in the seed distribution system.
5. Budget Year Program: Those activities undertaken in the current year will be continued.

Major Cereals

<u>6. Major Outputs</u>	<u>All Years</u>
a. Trained Staff	130
b. Research, Testing, Demonstration and Training Facilities Planned and Constructed.	3
c. Breeding Program, Socio/Economic Studies.	Various

ACTIVITY TITLE		REGION UNIT		REGION PACKAGE		BUDGET YEAR	
Major Cereals		Egypt		Proposed		1980	
PROJECT NUMBER		INITIAL OBLIGATION		FINAL OBLIGATION		TOTAL COST	
263-0070		FY 1978		FY 1982		8,500	
APPROPRIATION		SAVE PER DIVISION		SAVE LAST YEAR		SAVE NEXT YEAR	
SA		9/78		--		12/79	

ACTIVITY INPUTS	FY 18		FY 19		FY 20		PIPE-LINE
	COLL-GATION	PIPE-LINE	COLL-GATION	PIPE-LINE	COLL-GATION	PIPE-LINE	
TOTAL-	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,700	1,300	2,500	1,400
Consultant Services Long and Short-Term	800	800	500	350	950	1,200	1,050
Participant Training	100	100	125	100	125	225	50
Research and Training Equipment	400	400	275	550	125	1,075	300
Construction (LE Costs)	200	200	600	700	100	100	100

HC AND OTHER DONOR	TOTAL-	450	800	LIFE OF PROJECT 6,000	
GOE					

PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (D.Y.R.)	PERSONNEL INTENSITY			PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMS			POST-NOTES
	TYPE A	TYPE B	TYPE C	TYPE A	TYPE B	TYPE C	
FUNDING	1978	1979	1980	1979	1980	1981	Host Country Contract Contractor Unknown
PROGRAM ACCOUNT	1.0	1.2					
TOTAL	1.14	1.77	1.84	10	30	20	

Table IVA

Provincial Water and Sewage
263-0073

1. Purpose: To improve the general health and quality of urban life of approximately two million people in provincial towns and cities by constructing and/or improving water and sewerage systems.

2. Background: The present population of Egypt is about 39 million of which some 44% (17.2 million) are in urban cities. Within this 44% an estimated 4.8 million live in provincial cities with populations greater than 10,000. It is estimated that about 50% of the provincial city population are directly served with piped water systems. This figure, however, is very misleading as the supply is intermittent owing to insufficient production, inadequate storage, large system losses and pumping deficiencies. With exception of the cities of Cairo and Alexandria, only 18 other cities have some form of sewerage systems serving only about 30% of these populations. In the existing system the collection, pumping and treatment facilities are old and in a poor stage of repair. Because of the general inadequacy of water supply and sewerage services, as may be expected, the resultant incidence of diseases is high. The World Bank (IDA) is presently providing finance for a \$2.0 million study to help identify and prepare a regional water supply plan. While this study will identify areas with urgent water problems, it will not address the critical wastewater problems. It is expected that IDA will finance some of the identified water projects. However, because of the magnitude of the problem, IDA's work will probably be confined to the Governorates of Behera and Kafr El Sheikh. AID and IDA have held several discussions on this project, and close planning, coordination and cooperation are being maintained to prevent duplication. US financing of design and engineering services, construction equipment and materials and construction supervision will extend over a four-year period.

3. Beneficiaries: Direct benefits will accrue foremost to lower income groups now presently resident in areas poorly-serviced by water and sewerage utilities. In

Provincial Water and Sewage

terms of better health and well-being, overall health and well-being benefits will result to the whole population of these urban areas by providing safe water supplies and from the collection and reduced discharge of untreated wastes from populated areas.

4. Budget Year Program: This project will consist of the planning, design, and construction and/or improvement of potable water and sewerage systems in five to seven provincial towns and cities. Technical assistance will be provided to improve the operation and managerial capabilities of the local operating staffs and to establish the appropriate service rate schedules needed to sustain the financial viability of these systems.

5. <u>Major Outputs</u> :	<u>All Years</u>
a. New or rehabilitated potable water facilities.	4
b. New, rehabilitated, or expanded sewerage facilities.	4

Table IVA

Telecommunications II
263-0075

1. Purpose: To improve the capacity and the reliability of the Egyptian Telecommunications systems to meet demands of industry, commerce, and private and government consumers thus establishing one of the pre-conditions to social and economic development.

2. Background: The existing telecommunications network in Egypt is inadequate to meet current demands. Without a major effort to correct this problem, expansion of economic activity will be severely constrained. Deficiencies exist in almost all areas including planning/management, equipment and operations. The recently completed A.I.D. financed master development plan for Egypt's telecommunications sector estimates that \$3.0 billion will be needed over the next seven years to get the system up to minimal standards. An additional \$17 billion will be required over the succeeding 15 years to maintain and expand the system as demand for service increases.

To start this immense effort A.I.D. authorized a loan of \$40 million in FY 78 to assist the telecommunications authority finance: (a) improvement of its overall management; (b) training of its personnel and, (c) procurement of urgently needed equipment. Concurrently the IBRD authorized a loan of \$53 million to finance equipment. Other donors are also providing assistance and when available, the GOE is using its free foreign exchange for other investments in the sector.

This project will continue the assistance started in FY 1978. It will continue certain assistance in planning and training and will finance telecommunications equipment.

The A.I.D. financed master plan for the telecommunications sector was completed on April 30, 1978, and is now being reviewed by the GOE. Subject to some minor modifications, the study is expected to be accepted by the GOE and will form the basis for system repair, improvement and expansion. It will provide the framework for the proposed project.

3. Beneficiaries: Industry, commerce and government operations will operate with more efficiencies with the rehabilitated

Telecommunications II

and expanded system. Benefits will extend to consumers at all levels through increased efficiencies in domestic activities and the attraction of new investments (employment, income) through a better business environment.

4. Current Year Program: Selection of consultants, as needed, for providing the required technical/management assistance and training. Initial procurement will begin.
5. Budget Year Program: Management improvements and training activities initiated in FY 1978-79 will continue. Equipment will be installed and new procurement initiated from budget year funds.
6. Major Outputs:
 1. Improved and expanded systems including management, operations and maintenance.
 2. Trained personnel (numbers to be determined).
 3. Equipment installed and functioning.

Table IVA

Private Sector Development
263-0078

1. Purpose: To stimulate private sector production and services oriented to address primary constraints for Egyptian small and medium size private sector enterprises.
2. Background: The Government of Egypt is promoting private investment and expansion of productivity in all sectors through various "open door" policies and investment incentives for Egyptian and foreign investors/entrepreneurs. Some more obvious constraints to private sector expansion are weaknesses in planning and management, poor financial planning and lack of access to credit--all critical risk factors.

A private enterprise advisory team will work with appropriate institutions to develop a program of technical services to small and middle size enterprises engaged in areas such as handicrafts, cooperatives, livestock processing, small farm machinery manufacturing, and service industries. We expect those services to lead toward the formation of private sector institutions such as Chambers of Commerce which will strengthen linkages between enterprises engaged in complementary production activities and bring together potential investors and organizations able to provide investment capital.

3. Beneficiaries: Initial beneficiaries will be urban small and medium size enterprises. Subsequent project expansion to semi-rural market centers will benefit small industries that perform essential agri-business related services for the urban areas. Other economic benefits will accrue from expanded industrial projects providing income opportunities for a large urban and rural population.
4. Current Year Program: A consultant will investigate alternative project design schemes to complement and/or strengthen existing institutions which assist smaller-scale private industries and are presently supported by the Government of Egypt, the World Bank group, the OPEC Special Fund and others. From among these alternatives, the Government and the appropriate institutions will select the preferred alternative designs, including establishment of new institutions. The consultant will assist in strengthening these institutions through providing advice, training, and recommending equipment to improve operations.

Private Sector Development

5. Budget Year Program: With the support of complementary support projects-private sector credit, investor advisory services, management training-and project technical assistance, it is expected that domestic and export markets will be expanded with improved quantity and quality of production and services.

6. Major Outputs

All Years

a. Institutionalized Advisory Service for
Small/Middle Size Private Sector
Enterprises

b. Credit Worthy Production and Service
Ventures Established or Expanded

c. Multi-disciplinary Advisory Group for
Continued Promotion of Small Scale
Industry Established

d. Trained Personnel

180

TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA		ACTIVITY TITLE		DECISION UNIT		DECISION PACKAGE		BUDGET YEAR	
Private Sector Development		Egypt		Proposed		1980			
PROJECT NUMBER 263-0078 (840)		APPROPRIATION SA		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1979		FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1983		TOTAL COST 6,000	
				DATE PP/REVISION 6/79		DATE LAST PAR --		DATE NEXT PAR 6/80	

ESTIMATED U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

ACTIVITY INPUTS	FY 1978			CY: 1979			BY: 1980				
	OBLI - GATION	EXPEN - DITURE	PIPE - LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR - TO)	OBLI - GATION	EXPEN - DITURE	PIPE - LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR - TO)	OBLI - GATION	EXPEN - DITURE	PIPE - LINE
AID - FINANCED											
TOTAL-					1,000		1,000		1,000	430	1,570
1. Technical Assistance				3/80-2/81	640		640	3/81-2/82	640	320	960
2. Training				3/80-2/81	250		250	3/81-2/82	250		500
3. Commodities					60		60		60	60	60
4. Other Costs					50		50		50	50	50

MC AND OTHER DONOR	TOTAL-		PERSONNEL INTENSITY		PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED		FOOTNOTES
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	
To be determined.							LIFE OF PROJECT

FUNDING	PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, X)					
	FISCAL YEAR					
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
PROGRAM ACCOUNT TOY (ADD)						
OPERATING EXPENSES	.29	1.38	1.66			

Table IVA

Small Farmer Production
263-0079

1. Purpose: To increase small farm income through provision of farm production inputs, including acceptable technological innovation, designed to increase agricultural productivity.
2. Background: Given Egypt's extremely limited land base available for agricultural production, precision in the timing of production inputs is required in order to maximize soil, water and plant relationships over time. Analyses indicate that essential inputs -- particularly fertilizer, improved seeds, animal feed, veterinary medicines and the appropriate combination of farm equipment -- often are not readily available in optimal amounts when farmers need them. The project purpose is to assure the availability of required types and quantities of inputs on a timely basis. Assuring a viable credit mechanism to finance these inputs is a major concern of this project.

This project will draw upon the existing technological base which is being supplemented by several other AID/Government of Egypt agricultural projects (e.g., Major Cereals, Rice Production, Water Use and Mangement, Agricultural Development Systems and Poultry Improvement), to ascertain the inputs most required by farmers.

The Principal Bank for Development and Agriculture Credit (PBDAC) recently established a village banking system, effective March 1977. Investigations have indicated a number of functions in the Bank for which AID assistance could effectively strengthen the support services to the farmers.

Initial project effort will assist the PBDAC establish a pilot bank project in the South Tahrir Reclamation Project. Loans will be made to individual farmers enabling them to set up workshops to repair irrigation and farm equipment and purchase vehicles for transporting farm commodities. The feasibility of expanding local farmers' operations into dairy and poultry production will be assessed.

3. Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries will be small scale farmers in both old lands and new lands whose operations are most neglected and traditionally inefficient. It is anticipated that 125,000 to 150,000 families will be directly benefitted.

Small Farmer Production

4. Current Year Program: Activities undertaken during FY 1979 will consist of:
- (1) Preparation of detailed work plan during the first six months of project implementation including specific credit needs, and infrastructure requirements of the Bank; and,
 - (2) Generation of baseline data for use in guidance of project activities and for subsequent project evaluation.
5. Budget Year Program: The project would become fully operational in FY 1980. Three village banks are expected to open in the new lands. Additional funds will be made available to the Bank to meet the expanding demand for short, medium term and agribusiness loans for farmers. Baseline data determining storage and transportation requirements will be completed and mechanization of the accounting system at the village bank level will be initiated as pilot projects at selected banks. Two farm credit and service specialists will be established at the Central Bank in Cairo to provide technical assistance in loan servicing and loan packaging and review of basic loan policy. Services in statistical analysis and financial management will be completed either at the Principal Bank in Cairo or at one of its branches.
6. Major Outputs:
- | | <u>All Years</u> |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| a. Loan Fund Capitalized | 1 |
| b. Storage Warehouses | 140 |
| c. Transportation Trucks | 40 |
| d. Village Banks Established | 3 |
| e. Personnel Trained | 385 |

Table IVA

Lake Quarun Chemicals
263-0085

1. Purpose: To increase Egypt's production of sodium chloride and other chemicals to meet projected domestic demand; secondarily, to stabilize the salinity of Lake Quarun to maintain fish populations as an important food source for the area.
2. Background and Progress to Date: The salinity level of the ancient Lake at Fayoum (Lake Quarun) exceeds the level of ocean water. Each year an additional 400,000 MT of sodium chloride is added to the Lake. Currently, Egypt is barely self-sufficient in sodium chloride and with population growth will need to import this basic material shortly for human consumption and for industrial processes. Plans have existed for many years to harvest sodium chloride from Lake Quarun, but the project has not been implemented due to a shortage of foreign exchange.

This project will assist El Nasr Salines Company, an existing public sector company, in the design, engineering, procurement of equipment and construction of a chemical process facility capable of producing 108,000 tons of sodium sulphate, 7,500 tons of sodium sulphide, 21,000 tons of magnesium oxide and 200,000 tons of sodium chloride.

A British consulting engineering firm, under contract with El Nasr Salines, completed a preliminary technical and financial study of the project in August 1976. A U.S. consulting engineering firm will be selected to prepare a detailed feasibility study of the project in July 1978. The study will be completed in March 1979. AID will finance the foreign exchange cost of the U.S. consultant from its Feasibility Studies Project. El Nasr Salines will finance the Egyptian currency costs.

3. Beneficiaries: Domestic production of chemicals (including the sodium chloride) will benefit various industrial firms also providing savings in foreign exchange and new employment opportunities from expanded plant operations. Sodium chloride is an important basic consumer food item and increased availability of sodium chloride at reduced prices will benefit the entire population.

Lake Quarun Chemicals

The project will have a positive environmental and food impact from improvements in the level of salinity thus assisting aquaculture which is critically important to the nutritional status of the population in the area.

4. Current Year Program: The feasibility study will be completed and reviewed by El Nasr Salines and AID and planning for expansion will be initiated.
5. Budget Year Program: The selection of consulting engineers for design, procurement and construction services will be completed. Initial project implementation will commence.
6. Major Outputs: A fully operating chemical process plant adequately staffed by trained personnel.

TABLE IVA

Cairo Water Supply II
263-0089

1. Purpose: To improve the basic living conditions and quality of life of the urban poor through the distribution of potable water.
2. Background and Progress to Date: In 1976, the Government of Egypt reported that within the Cairo urban area some 276,000 households were not connected to the water system and obtained all their water from public fountains. The expansion of the distribution system is seriously lagging behind need. Presently, the Cairo Water Authority is installing only 11,000 house connections annually, primarily to those who can pay initial installation costs (the medium and higher income groups). This project will provide for the installation of approximately 40,000 additional household connections to residences not now served. The project will limit A.I.D.-financed connections to class "E" housing (the lowest class in the city). This project will continue A.I.D.'s effort started in FY 1977 when A.I.D. financed \$30 million for rehabilitation of the water system, including plant and pipeline, and for the installation of approximately 40,000 house connections, also for the lowest income group. A number of European governments are providing assistance (through suppliers' credits) for additional water production facilities, and the IBRD is financing an urban development project that includes house connections for water. The Government of Egypt is providing all Egyptian currency needed for these projects.
3. Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries will be the lowest income sector of the population who live in permanent dwellings.
4. Current Year Program: Implementation will commence in late FY 1979 and all class E connections will be installed by the end of 1981.
5. Budget Year Program: Based on the success and progress obtained with the initial metered water connection program, it is planned to continue this house connection program to low income families by installing an additional 40,000 service connections. The work for this second loan of \$40.0 million will be started during the budgeted year.

Cairo Water Supply II

6. Major Outputs: The provision of potable water to approximately 40,000 Class E dwellings.

Table IVA

Middle Management Education Program
263-0090

1. Purpose: To improve the managerial skills of Egyptian middle-managers associated with private and public entities involved in high priority areas for economic development.
2. Background: The 1973 economic liberalization (open door) policy of the Government of Egypt (GOE) included recognition of the development role of the private sector; and the need for an in-flow of foreign investment and technology; and the need to provide investment incentives.

To facilitate the flow of US investment capital, the Egypt-US Joint Business Council (JBC) was created. Its reports find that, in order to implement Egyptian policy, management skills and techniques must be improved, particularly in the areas of marketing, business policy formulation and planning and adoption of new industrial technology, especially among tomorrow's business leaders--today's middle-managers.

This project will assist the GOE establish a program of intensive study and orientation directed at achieving the needed improvements identified above. Assuming favorable experience in a first-year pilot program for 100 middle-managers (under Feasibility Studies Project financing in FY 78) this project will carry out a long-range training plan to educate another 300 selected middle-managers. Various Egyptian institutions will participate in training with GOE budgetary support.

3. Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries will be the middle managers who are provided with an increased awareness and capacity to manage the various elements within their respective industries. The expected efficiencies will be of a long-term benefit to the economy and people of Egypt in general as producers and consumers.

Middle Management Education Program

4. Current Year Program: With the guidance and experience of the first-year pilot program, three 20-week cycle training programs will be implemented in FY 79. Training in Egypt will consist of orientation and familiarization with the basic management methodology of US business (case studies). Training in the US will take the form of actual application of management techniques in US industry through: (1) direct exposure in industries, and (2) classroom instructions using case studies prepared for actual situations in Egypt.

5. Budget Year Program: The second year project-funded program will provide for training of an additional 100 middle-managers from the private and public sector. The program content, and participant selection will be carried out with refinements from experience in FY 79 efforts. The host country counterpart institutions and staff will be expected to assume larger responsibility for organization, scheduling and course content with decreasing US consultant supervision.

6. Major Outputs: All Years
 - a. Trained Middle Managers 300

 - b. Increased Efficiency of Management

Table IVA

Cairo Sewage III
263-0091

1. Purpose: To improve the general health and quality of urban life for the approximately eight million residents of the greater Cairo area by expansion of the sewage collection system's capacity and coverage, and by providing improved sewage treatment and disposal facilities.
2. Background: Cairo, Egypt's principal and capital city, consists of an urbanized area of about 260 square kilometers. Of this area, it is estimated that only 74 percent is sewered and only 45 percent of the buildings are connected to the public sewer system. Approximately 50 percent of the sewage collected is treated in treatment works; the remainder is discharged untreated into open drains. It is clear that, with an ever increasing population in the Cairo area and with the improvements underway to the potable water systems, massive capital inputs into Cairo's presently overloaded sewage system are necessary to expand and upgrade the present system to minimal accepted standards. U.S. resources are providing for the initial improvements of the system including expansion of the system and rehabilitation/expansion of sewage treatment. The work follows a master plan prepared by a British consulting firm for the GOE. U.S. assistance will provide for an integral working system with capacity to handle most of the sewage flows projected through 1990. Other major improvements and expansion estimated at \$400.0 million are required and other donors have expressed interest in financing other parts to bring the system up to generally accepted standards.
3. Beneficiaries: The direct benefits of this project, in terms of better health and unimpaired earning capacity, will accrue foremost to lower income groups now resident in presently unsewered areas. However, overall health benefits will result from reduced discharge of untreated wastes on agricultural lands and into open drains adjacent to populated areas.
4. Current Year Program: This second year funding will provide for immediate expansion of the sewage system into heavily populated areas not presently sewered and includes rehabilitation and expansion of some sewage treatment works to reduce the amount of untreated sewage being discharged into open drains and the Nile River.

Cairo Sewage III

5. Budget Year Program: New resources will provide for construction of additional pump stations, main sewer collectors, and treatment facilities to expand the system in order to handle projected flows through the year 1990.

6. <u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
a. New or rehabilitated sewage treatment facilities	2
b. Expansion of the collection network into presently unsewered areas	Various

TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA		ACTIVITY TITLE		DECISION UNIT		DECISION PACKAGE		BUDGET YEAR	
Cairo Sewage		Egypt		M.I.M.M		1980		TOTAL COST	
PROJECT NUMBER 263-0091 (540)		APPROPRIATION SA		INITIAL OBLIGATION 1978		FINAL OBLIGATION 1979		44,000	
				DATE PP/REVISION 1979		DATE LAST PAID		DATE NEXT PAID	

ACTIVITY INPUTS	CY: 1978			CY: 1979			CY: 1980		
	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURE	PIPE-LINE	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURE	PIPE-LINE	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURE	PIPE-LINE
TOTAL-	25,000		25,000	19,000	2,000	42,000		4,000	38,000
A&E Services	15,000		15,000	1,000	2,000	14,000		2,000	12,000
Equipment and Supplies	10,000		10,000	18,000		28,000		2,000	26,000
HC AND OTHER DONOR									
TOTAL-				2,850				62,850	

FUNDING	PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (K,K,K)			PERSONNEL INTENSITY			PARTICIPANTS FINANCING			FOOTNOTES
	1978	1979	1980	TYPE A	TYPE B	TYPE C	TYPE A	TYPE B	TYPE C	
PROGRAM ACCOUNT										
TOTAL										
EXPENSES	.35	.85	1.25							

Table IVA

Investment Services Advisory Center

263-0092

1. Purpose: To establish an Investment Services Advisory Center to:
(1) stimulate new foreign and domestic investment and (2) expand existing industry.
2. Background: Egypt's "Open Door" Policy (Public Law 43 of 1974, revised in 1977) has returned Egypt to an open and free market economy. Given Egypt's large population, natural resources, geographic location, and large educated manpower base, this change in policy should make Egypt's long term potential more promising and more attractive for U.S. and other investment. Although domestic private investments are rising, the influx of foreign funds has failed to materialize to any significant extent. Foreign investment is considered vital to Egypt's economic development for national income purposes, employment and introduction of technology. This project will encourage U.S., other foreign investment, and increased domestic investment through: (1) identification of feasible projects/sector programs for capital investment/joint ventures; (2) extensive promotional schemes; and (3) development of a modern information system for both domestic and foreign investors.

An investment service center will be organized and developed in the Investment Authority of the GOE to promote investment and to organize information required by potential investors.

3. Beneficiaries: The GOE will benefit through an increased amount of foreign and domestic investment. Various elements in the industrial sector, both private and public, will benefit through transfer of new technologies and modern management introduced by foreign companies investing in Egypt.
4. Current Year Program: A consulting firm will be hired to design alternative Investment Center schemes, from which the Egyptian Government will choose the most suitable design. The consultant will assist in establishing the Investment Center by providing advice, training and recommending purchase of equipment for operations.

Investment Services Advisory Center

5. Budget Year Program: Results expected during the budget year will include increased availability of information to investors. Quantification of expected results is not practical at this stage of project development.

6. Major Outputs

All Years

- | | |
|---|----|
| a. Established Investment Advisory Center | 1 |
| b. Trained Personnel | 12 |
| c. Foreign Investment | |

Table IVA

Free Zones
263-0093

1. Purpose: To assist in the development of a new Industrial Free Zone (IFZ) for manufacturing, assembling and servicing industries.
2. Background: The Government of Egypt's "Open Door" Policy (Law 43) includes provision for free zones as a means of stimulating foreign and domestic investment, employment generation and exports. Legislation provides for tax advantages, release from exchange controls and other incentives on export-related trade. Free zones with differing emphases exist or are being planned throughout Egypt. based on the high potential for product exports to the Middle East markets. Working with the Arab and Foreign Investments and Free Zones Authority, AID will assist technically and financially the development and promotion of Industrial Free Zones in Egypt.

The IFZ project will be specifically developed from a detailed sectorial study coupled with a feasibility study. The project will include one or more of the following: a) technical assistance in the organization and operations of Industrial Free Zones; and b) design and development of infrastructure (electric, sewer, water, communication, transport, buildings, etc.) for existing or a new industrial free zone. The strategy proposed is that existing free zones should be reviewed and a master plan developed to determine the exact feasibility and requirements for U.S. assistance. Only after the study will the GOE and AID be able to determine the exact shape and form of the Industrial Free Zone Project. Expressions of interest from U.S. consulting firms have been called for and contractor selection will be made by mid-August 1978.

3. Beneficiaries: The Egyptian economy will benefit through an increased amount of employment from foreign and domestic investment, plus benefits from technology and modern management introduced by foreign investors, together with additional foreign exchange earnings of free zone exporters.
4. Current Year Program: A U.S. consulting or A/E firm will review existing operations and facilities and develop a phased development Master Plan for Industrial Free Zones. The completed report should be delivered to the Authority in early 1979. The U.S. dollar costs

Free Zones

for this study will be financed under an existing Feasibility Studies project.

5. Budget Year Program: Selection and beginning operation by a U.S. firm for final design, detailed engineering, specification writing, procurement and construction supervision. Equipment and materials procurement.

<u>6. Major Outputs</u>	<u>All Years</u>
a. Free Zone Master Plan	1
b. Conceptual, organizational and operational improvements of the Authority	1
c. Preparation of Sites, Services and Buildings	25

TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA		ACTIVITY TITLE		DECISION UNIT		DECISION PACKAGE		BUDGET YEAR	
Suez Free Zones		Egypt		---		---		1980	
PROJECT NUMBER		APPROPRIATION		FY 1979		FINAL OBLIGATION		TOTAL COST	
263-0093 (840)		SA		FY 1979		FY 1979		10,000	
DATE PP/REVISION		DATE PP/REVISION		DATE LAST PAR		DATE LAST PAR		DATE NEXT PAR	
6/79		6/79		---		---		---	

ESTIMATED U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

ACTIVITY INPUTS	FY 19 78		CY: 19 79		BY: 19 80		PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	OBLI-GATION
	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE			
TOTAL-									
1. Technical, Engineering & Maintenance Services				6/80-LOP	900		900		500
2. Equipment & Materials				6/80-LOP	9,000		9,000		3,000
3. Other Costs				6/80-LOP	100		100		40
TOTAL-					10,000		10,000		3,540

HC AND OTHER DONOR	TOTAL-		LIFE OF PROJECT	
GOE			30,000	
Other Donors (French, German)			30,000	

PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, X)	FISCAL YEAR			PERSONNEL INTENSITY	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED		FOOTNOTES
	19 78	19 79	19 80		TYPE A=NONCONTRACT B=CONTRACT	FISCAL YEAR	
FUNDING							
PROGRAM ACCOUNT							
TDY (ADD)							
OPERATING EXPENSES	.27	.56	.28				

Table IVA

Advisory Services on Credit
263-0094

1. Purpose: To strengthen the capabilities of commercial banks, village banks, cooperative credit institutions, etc., to extend services to all levels of the private sector.
2. Background: Private sector development efforts are constrained in part by some banking practices that are inefficient and unresponsive to demand, and that act as general discentives to growth. The use of credit institutions for valuable market and supply information, project analysis assistance and credit is important to the economy in general. The banking system can be expected to more effectively contribute to development if its organization and policy are improved and personnel are given increased exposure and training in modern banking practices including policy, management, credit allocation, operational procedures and business development.

A limited number of participants have been sent to the US for training in modern banking practices. However, a more comprehensive in-country effort is needed for selected institutions, to include advisory services, training and provision of some equipment. Advisory services on organization, policy, planning and procedural methods will be developed in cooperation with the Central Bank, Development Industrial Bank, other existing commercial banks, and institutions involved in commercial, housing, agriculture, and cooperative credit programs. An existing training institution will be upgraded for training of staff of various institutions. The Government is expected to provide local cost support for advisory service contracts and for facilities and equipment.

3. Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries will be the staff of credit institutions selected to receive advisory services. Thereafter, investors and consumers will receive more efficient service and fairer allocation of resources.
4. Current Year Program: Advisory services will be tailored to the needs of a variety of credit institutions servicing industry, agriculture and cooperatives. This initial phase will serve as a pilot effort for the purpose of developing proven methods that can be replicated. Training program including curriculum will be developed.

Advisory Services on Credit

5. Budget Year Program: During FY 80, the focus of technical assistance will be on bank organization, policy and procedures. Training in financial analysis and banking procedures will continue through a newly-organized training institution which will be supported on a cost-share basis.

6. Major Outputs: All Years
 - a. Policy recommendations on credit and staff training.
 - b. Training institution organized and upgraded.
 - c. Improved efficiency of selected credit institutions.
 - d. Prompter and fairer allocation of credit to investors and businessmen.

Table IVA

Agriculture Cooperative Development

263-0095

1. Purpose: To establish economically and administratively self-sufficient private sector agricultural cooperatives and encourage their utilization of improved technologies.
2. Background: For many years the Government of Egypt's efforts to achieve cooperative development through direct government control of and assistance to the cooperative movement have met with only limited success basically due to management problems and reduced incentives. The need for efficiency and expansion of cooperatives is widely acknowledged to be vital to the overall development of the agricultural sector. However, the redefining of policy and determining the organizational roles of government and the private sector in support of cooperatives is complex and requires applied experience and technical support.

The project will include a complete study of the cooperative structure of the GOE, assessing all factors needed to help develop a self-sufficient, small farmer oriented, private cooperative structure. The Cooperative League of the U.S.A. (CLUSA) has identified the marketing and processing of tropical and sub-tropical fruits and vegetables as a potential area for cooperative development. Assessment of specific needs of a group of private fruit and vegetable production cooperatives is underway by a CLUSA specialist concerning actions to upgrade their systems, and to assist them in the improvement of the quality and quantity of their processing and marketing technology, in order to (1) increase their sales in the local market, and (2) develop export markets. The information generated by this specialist will assist the Mission to assess the actual needed inputs of this project.

Project efforts will be directed toward developing regional cooperative receiving and processing centers. The centers, collection points for the cooperatives, will be strategically located within the production areas and will process members' fresh fruit and vegetables.

Cooperative operated central marketing facilities located in the major consumer markets and ports will provide the marketing cooperatives with a mechanism for the concentration of

Agriculture Cooperative Development

economic quantities of their production efforts in the form of top-grade produce and fruits for direct marketing in domestic or export outlets.

- 3. Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries will be the selected cooperatives and their estimated 2,000 members.
- 4. Current Year Program: The project will provide technical assistance in (1) planning, establishing and managing of a private cooperative development program for 3-6 agricultural marketing/processing coops, and (2) national policy definition and expansion of the cooperative movement in agriculture.
- 5. Budget Year Program: The project will support the establishment of (1) regional receiving and processing centers for fresh fruits and vegetables, (2) central marketing facilities for the concentration of cooperatives' processed production, and (3) a refrigerated truck transport system.

6. <u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
a. Cooperatives Developed	3 - 6
b. Feasibility Studies (New Coops)	6
c. Trained Personnel	120
d. Coop Regional Centers and Central Marketing Facilities	5 - 6

Table IVA

Small Scale Agricultural Activities
263-0096

1. Purpose: Encourage application of small and intermediate technologies at the local level through pilot sub-activities and demonstrations.
2. Background: Agriculture sector studies have established the priority need for increased food production involving the modernization of local level, farmer-oriented systems. U.S. assistance programs are attempting to address major needs through other defined programs. However, there remains a need for local level technology transfer programs to support cooperatives and other production groups, and food marketing and service entities.

This project proposes to provide small grants for production and service oriented application of low cost technology not requiring extensive research or testing, e.g.: (1) demonstration, local fabrication and maintenance/repair of improved small-scale agriculture machinery and food processing equipment and processes; (2) establishment of alternate input supply networks (seed, fertilizer) and output marketing networks (fish, fruits, vegetables).

The above effort will be done in the context of: (1) promotion of the local private sector entities, (2) support of voluntary agencies concerned with small sector agriculture pilot efforts, and (3) promotion of appropriate technology by the Ministry of Agriculture. The type of activities to be undertaken is expected to be identified during the work of several project feasibility and design teams during the period of May - September 1978. It is anticipated that a PP will be prepared from these findings during the first quarter of FY 1979, and implementation activities initiated shortly thereafter.

3. Beneficiaries: Both farmers and consumers will benefit from more efficient and increased production due to improvements in applied technology and better service facilities at the local level.
4. Current Year Program: In FY 1979, the project will focus on establishing Ministry and voluntary agency operational

Small Scale Agricultural Activities

procedures, including review, approval, evaluation and monitoring of sub-activities. A majority of the financing will be utilized for the local costs of promotional and demonstration efforts.

5. Budget Year Program: Active pilot field operational projects in food production, food marketing and processing and agriculture service will be established. Personnel will be chosen and training programs established for the various activities.

6. Major Outputs: All Years

- a. Pilot Programs:
 - 1. Production 6
 - 2. Food Marketing/Processing 5
 - 3. Agricultural Service 6
- b. Trained Personnel 50
- c. Expansion of Pilot Programs

TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA	ACTIVITY TITLE	REGIONAL OFFICE	FISCAL YEAR
	Small Scale Agriculture Activities	Egypt Proposed	1980
	PROJECT NUMBER	INITIAL OBLIGATION	TOTAL COST
	263-0096 (011)	FY 1979 SA	1,500
	APPROPRIATION	SAVE LAST YEAR	SAVE THIS YEAR
	SA	--	5/80

ACTIVITY INPUTS	ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$ MIL)										
	FY 19		FY 19		FY 19		FY 19		FY 19		TOTAL
AIR-FINANCED	DELI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE	DELI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE	DELI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE	DELI- GATION	
Technical Assistance				4/79-9/80	300	145	155	10/80-9/82	385	310	230
Training				4/79-3/80	40	18	22	4/80-9/82	75	90	7
Commodities				4/79 -3/80	80	50	30	4/80-9/82	200	150	80
Other Costs (Local Grants in LE)				4/79-3/80	80	30	50	4/80-9/82	340	200	190
TOTAL					500	241	257		1,000	750	507

MC AND OTHER DONOR	TOTAL	LIFE OF PROJECT
		None

PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (M.R.)	PERSONNEL INTENSITY					
	HIGH		MEDIUM		LOW	
FUNDING	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
TOTAL	.38	.95	1.48			

Table IVA

Private Sector Credit
263-0097

1. Purpose: To provide needed medium term credit support for financing new or expanding Egyptian private sector industry.
2. Background: Egypt's development strategy places heavy reliance on private sector expansion for national income, foreign exchange earnings and employment generation. However, this expansion is constrained by lack of term credit for new industry and existing industry. Clearly, additional institutions and credit mechanisms are needed to permit improvement on the spotty but aggressive growth in the private sector. Based upon AID's experience with loans to the Development Industrial Bank (DIB) over the last two years, a plan was developed for an expanded credit program for borrowers with requirements of less than \$1 million in addition to contributing to DIB's regular credit program. Within the new \$50.0 million grant assistance program it is planned that \$25.0 million credit will provide for sub-loans of less than \$1 million and will concentrate on small and medium scale industry and artisans.

Most of the \$50 million will provide loans for commodity credit, services, equipment, etc., to assist the private sector. In addition, the funds will provide for technical assistance to expand banking operations and to improve procedures. These activities will be supported by a separate local currency loan fund from U.S. Government-owned excess currency equivalent to \$71.5 million (LE 50.0 million).

3. Beneficiaries: Private sector business establishments, including small scale industries and artisans, will benefit in addition to larger companies. The Egyptian population will benefit from the creation of new jobs and a greater amount and variety of goods and services.
4. Current Year Program: Credit facilities will be developed with a variety of financial institutions to increase the availability of medium-term funds to private sector borrowers. These funds will be used to expand and modernize existing business and to assist in the establishment of new enterprises. In addition to the dollar credits, local currency funds will be used to support projects and to induce financial institutions to make medium-term loans.

Private Sector Credit

5. Budget Year Program: During FY 80, additional credit facilities, together with technical assistance for financial institutions, are expected to be made available to continue and expand the program.

6. Major Outputs: All Years
 - a. Additional credit facilities for private sector development

 - b. Medium term credit for private enterprises 1

 - c. Improved effectiveness of financial institutions

TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA		ACTIVITY TITLE		DECISION UNIT		DECISION PACKAGE		BUDGET YEAR	
Private Sector Credit		Egypt		Proposed		1980		TOTAL COST	
PROJECT NUMBER (811)		APPROPRIATION SA		DATE PF/REVISION 9/79		DATE LAST PAR -		DATE NEXT PAR 9/80	
263-0097		SA		9/79		-		50,000	

ESTIMATED U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

ACTIVITY INPUTS	FY 1978			CY: 1979			FY: 1980				
	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR- TO)	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR- TO)	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE
TOTAL-					50,000		50,000		25,000	5,500	69,000
A. Development Ind. Bank											
1. Technical Assistance				12/80 - LOP	500		500			250	250
2. Equipment					500		500			250	250
3. Loan Funds					24,000		24,000		12,500	1,000	35,500
B. New Loan Facility											
1. Technical Assistance				12/80 - LOP	1,000		1,000			500	500
2. Equipment					1,000		1,000			500	500
3. Loan funds					23,000		23,000		12,500	3,000	32,500
TOTAL-											

HC AND OTHER DONOR a/ GOE	PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, X)			PERSONNEL INTENSITY	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			FOOTNOTES
	FISCAL YEAR	FISCAL YEAR	FISCAL YEAR		TYPE A=NONCONTRACT B=CONTRACT	TYPE A LONG-TERM SHORT-TERM	TYPE B LONG-TERM SHORT-TERM	
	19 78	19 79	19 80	HIGH <input type="checkbox"/>	19	19	19	a/ See project 263-0018 for other donor contributions.
				MEDIUM <input type="checkbox"/>				b/ Expenditures defined as opening of irrevocable letters of credit.
	OPERATING EXPENSES .40	.59	.93	LOW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

Table IVA

Industrial Production
263-0101

1. Purpose: To increase industrial output, improve product quality and reduce improper disposal of industrial waste.
2. Background and Progress to Date: Industry represents a large and increasingly significant sector of the Egyptian economy. Industry's share of GDP has increased from about 8 to 10 percent in 1946 to about 21 percent in 1975. Employment by Egyptian industry reached about 1.2 million people in 1975, representing nearly 15 percent of the civilian work force. The sector was also responsible for some 35 percent of total exports.

The Egyptian industrial sector is dominated by about 200 large public sector companies. In 1975 these companies generated two-thirds of the value added in industry and provided about half of the total industrial employment. Recent performance, with respect to aggregate output growth in real terms, was low in 1973 and 1974 (about 2.1 percent and 2.6 percent per annum) but increased to 8.1 percent per annum in 1975. Despite this improved performance, it falls far short of the potential; few, if any, firms operate near capacity. The primary constraint is the shortage of modern equipment; most equipment is outdated and worn out. Additionally, few technical improvements have been made in the past two decades; neither in product quality nor production techniques.

Another critical weakness of the industrial sector is its almost total disregard of the effect of improper disposal of waste on the environment and the quality of life of the present and future populations. Major efforts must be made to properly dispose of industrial waste, and provide for minimal safety measures to protect employees, and the population in general.

The proposed AID project will provide funds to the existing public sector industrial companies for replacement of equipment, elimination of bottlenecks and the correction of technical/managerial deficiencies. Additionally funds will be made available to industrial firms for investments which will reduce harmful environmental acts.

Industrial Production

Candidate industrial companies will be selected by AID and the General Organization for Industrialization (GOFI) based on a satisfactory study which covers the technical feasibility, economic desirability and commercial viability of the company and its effect on the environment.

Studies of five industrial sub-sectors have been completed by foreign consultants through funding by the IBRD. These studies will provide the initial basis for selection of candidate projects. Additional information will be obtained, and experience gained, through implementation of a similar project funded in 1978. This experience will be incorporated in the project design of this proposed expanded project.

3. Beneficiaries: Increased industrial output will result in additional economic growth-earnings and savings of needed foreign exchange through a reduction in imports. In addition, new/expanded production will provide new employment and income opportunities for the population.

Of major importance will be the benefits resulting from the environmental improvements in waste disposal which are now a major hazard to the health and welfare of the population.

4. Current Year Program: Activities programmed in FY 1978 to assist certain selected industries with improving their management and operations plus providing needed equipment and technical services will continue.

5. Budget Year Program: Approximately 10 candidate projects will be selected for funding. Planning for procurement and construction will commence. (Under "minimum decision package" program thrust would continue with new program capacity since project funding level would increase.)

6. Major Outputs:

- Increased industrial production, that is economically beneficial to Egypt, from approximately 20 existing industrial companies.
- An improved environment.

Table IVA

Basic Village Services
263-0103

1. Purpose: To augment the skills of the technical and managerial village level officials to help: (a) create new capacity at the local level to effectively plan and design social infrastructure; (b) improve the financial and physical management of locally owned social infrastructure; and (c) to upgrade the technical design standards and regional and national planning system for BVS including rural potable water, village sewerage and sanitation, village roads, and other services which will be financed under the PL 480 Title III Basic Village Services (BVS) program.

2. Background and Description: The GOE and USAID are jointly developing a major rural infrastructure program under the terms of Title III of PL 480. The GOE will finance agreed upon village infrastructure activities and USG will agree to forgive loan obligations equal in value to the agreed upon BVS activities. The Title III program, therefore, will be entirely GOE funded and managed with no additional foreign resources, either financial or technical. The Basic Village Services project will operate in parallel with the Title III program to provide technical and managerial support to the GOE funded program. The project is part of a broader GOE/USAID initiative to support the decentralization of a wide range of development functions to local and provincial government levels. This reflects shared USG/GOE interest in increasing direct local participation in development (through elected local and provincial councils) and in moving the design and management nexus closer to the operational level.

GOE contribution to this project will be their investment of an additional \$75 million over five years to finance basic village infrastructure.

Basic Village Services

3. Beneficiaries: The Title III program is limited to activities which are essentially accessible to all the rural population in each Village Council area. Potable water projects will ensure adequate numbers of public standpipes to permit virtual 100% coverage of village population. In other BVS areas such as sanitation, sewerage and solid waste disposal, the project objective of increasing efficiencies and lowering unit costs will permit extension of these fundamental components of human welfare to rural populations.

4. The FY 1980 Program: The first year will involve a major sectoral assessment of technical planning and managerial problems in the provision of Basic Village Services in Egypt. It will also include a substantial participant training component to establish a cadre of provincial level staff with up-graded skills in all aspects of BVS. The sectoral assessment and the technical cadre will form the organizational base for the development, testing and evaluation of technical, planning and management systems for BVS over the remainder of the project.

5. Major Outputs: All Years
 - A) BVS Sector analysis

 - B) Trained Village Council BVS core groups (2 technicians, 1 planner, 2 financial managers, 2 maintenance technicians) 200

 - C) Trained Provincial BVS core groups (4 technicians, 4 planners, 6 financial managers, 4 maintenance support specialists) 10

 - D) Technical and management plans for BVS
 - new potable water supplies 200
 - extended potable water systems 200
 - the BVS projects 800

Table IVA

Rural Employment Generation
263-0104

1. Purpose: a) To directly create 12,500 new off-farm jobs in rural Egypt; b) to indirectly facilitate the creation or improved productivity of 100,000 off-farm jobs; c) to improve labor productivity in selected categories of non-farm employment.

2. Background and Project Description: Nearly one half of the rural population of Egypt owns no land. Most of this group subsists on agricultural employment which is seasonal and for which net demand appears to be declining. Much of the rest of the rural manpower in Egypt, even among landowning families, is unemployed. Despite high levels of industrial technology in the heavy industry/urban sector, rural production and rural markets remain poorly developed and economically stagnant. Non-farm employment in Egypt consists of four major categories: a) food processing; b) textiles and wearing apparel; c) woodwork including furniture making and general carpentry; and d) metal working. In all of these categories rural production in Egypt tends to be poorly integrated into regional and national markets, inefficient in the use of capital and labor, technologically undeveloped and relatively unproductive. As a consequence, new investment and new job creation in rural non-farm employment in Egypt has been minimal. Growth of non-productive service-sector employment in rural areas has been somewhat higher, but economically productive employment growth in rural Egypt is minimal. This project would identify governorates which appear to have sufficient comparative advantage in one or more major areas of nonfarm employment. It would provide technical and capital assistance in these governorates directly to entrepreneurs engaged in rural-based production. Technical support will include developing provincial level rural industrial appraisal and planning capacity, marketing capacity and a capacity to extend rural-industrial support services to rural entrepreneurs. It may also involve some limited technical training inputs if these appear to be warranted. The capital component will involve guaranteed loan financing to economically sound rural enterprises which have the potential to increase the

Rural Employment Generation

number of productive nonfarm jobs in the governorate. Since labor productivity and returns to labor (wages/incomes) are inextricably interlinked, the project will not support very low technology, labor intensive enterprises. The focus of the project will be on technically and economically sound privately owned ventures in the four categories listed above.

The project will be affected by or will affect to ~~some~~ degree five agriculture projects expected to begin in FY 1979: Agriculture Cooperative Development, Small Scale Agricultural Activities, Agriculture Mechanization, Small Farmer Production and Agribusiness Development. Where appropriate, activities under this project will be coordinated with activities carried out under one or more of those projects.

- 3. Beneficiaries: Direct short term: 12,500 newly employed rural workers.
Indirect short term: 100,000 rural workers in enterprises deriving services but not capital from the project.
Indirect long term: a major fraction of the families among the 10 million poorest rural Egyptians.

- 4. FY 1980 Program: A national inventory of rural nonfarm production activities which will permit the selection of an initial group of no more than four governorates with high apparent potential for new nonfarm productive employment. Intensive sub-sector analysis of one or more production areas within each of the selected governorates to permit development of specialized appraisal, planning and lending capacities at the governorates. The first year will be entirely technical assistance (including appropriate participant training) necessary to prepare for subsequent capital funding.

5. <u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
Loans to medium sized rural production enterprises	250
Loans to small rural prod. enterprises	2000
New jobs in Medium enterprises	2,500
New jobs in small enterprises	10,000
Technical services to nonfarm enterprises	10,500

Table IVA

Educational Linkages
263-0105

1. Purpose: To facilitate and encourage international education collaboration and liaison between American and Egyptian institutions of higher education.
2. Background: The Government of Egypt places a high priority on education and human resources development. At the level of higher education there has been little interchange or linkage between Egyptian and American universities in the past two decades. The Government recognizes that there are important advantages and potential benefits which would result from re-instituting professional and academic relationships between Egypt and US universities and professional communities. They have, therefore, requested AID assistance in developing a program to strengthen, facilitate and extend liaison and services between Egyptian and American institutions of higher learning.

The project will respond to requests from institutions of higher learning in Egypt for a program of grants to support direct long-term institutional linkages with American colleges and universities. The linkages would emphasize mutual benefit and involve the development of US-assisted programs in Egypt and the exchange of faculty and graduate students for long and short-term pursuit of jointly-designed programs.

3. Beneficiaries: Graduate students and professors, with increased applied knowledge and experience, will lower barriers and obstacles leading to economic development. This will benefit the full population.
4. Current Year Program: Primarily planning. However, liaison will be started between Egyptian and American institutions of higher education. Coordination will be effected through the newly-created Council for International Cooperation in Higher Education.
5. Budget Year Program: The project will begin implementation; criteria will be developed for allocation of grants.

Educational Linkages

In FY 1980 approximately 20 Egyptian university grantees will be sent to US universities and American graduate students and professors will come to Egypt.

6. Major Outputs:

- a. 380 person/month Egyptian grantees to the US.
- b. 160 person/month US grantees to Egypt.

Table IVA

Irrigation Pumps II
263-0107

1. Purpose: To increase agriculture production through reliable supply of irrigation water to farmers.
2. Background and Progress to Date: Egyptian agriculture has one of the largest histories of continuous irrigated agriculture. With the advent of the Aswan Dam, which now controls the Nile River waters, irrigation and distribution is primarily through a series of primary and secondary channels from the Nile. Most of the primary channels are dependent on the use of pump stations to provide a reliable and adequate supply. These pump stations number over a thousand most of which are in need of repair/rehabilitation because of lack of spare parts and age of equipment.

In FY 1977 AID authorized a loan of \$11.0 million to rehabilitate 34 of these pump stations. These stations are now operational and maintenance and workshop programs have been established. Under this proposed program an additional 30 pumping stations will be rehabilitated and maintenance and workshop programs expanded. The project is complemented and coordinated with the USAID technical assistance Water Use and Management Project which focuses on improved on-farm water use practices for increased agriculture production.

An AID-financed consultant is now preparing a rank order and proposed schedule of primary pump stations which are in most critical need of repair/replacement. The experience gained from the FY 1977 program will be incorporated in the design of the expanded program.

3. Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries will be the small farmers in the areas served by the rehabilitated pump stations. Benefits will spread to larger farm populations as maintenance and rehabilitation programs are improved through experience and inputs from this program.

Irrigation Pumps II

4. Budget Year Program: Selection of a consultant engineering firm to assist in planning and implementation will be completed and procurement of equipment will be initiated.
5. Major Outputs: 30 fully operating primary pump stations.

Table IVA

New Lands Development
263-0108

1. Purpose: To demonstrate techniques and systems for the development of New Lands Areas which can be used as a model where applicable for expanded land rehabilitation and development on other reclamation and land development areas in Egypt.

2. Background: The High Dam has brought major changes to the economic and social systems of Egypt. It brought great expectations for growth and development but at least in one area, Land Reclamation, "far more hopes have been deceived than fulfilled." The development of new lands underlies all Egyptian efforts at agricultural development since 1960. Original estimates that 1.2 million feddans had been reclaimed have now been whittled back to 518,000 feddans, of which only 345,000 feddans have reached even marginal levels of productivity. An important factor in the plight of reclaimed areas has been ineffective state bureaucracies and misguided socialist models for state farming enterprises.

This project seeks to take a partially completed reclamation area and with minimal capital inputs and experienced contract farm management develop an economically viable agricultural complex which will serve as a model for widespread duplication. Recent sprinkler irrigation technology has made it feasible to make productive formerly unproductive soils by controlled application of fertilizer and water, closely tailored to nutrient and water requirements of the crops. This technology will be used as a demonstration and as a test model to develop new information on modern forms of irrigation in the new lands. The project will provide resources including technical assistance, management, finances/agricultural credit, fertilizers and equipment necessary for this demonstration and test venture in the new lands area. It is anticipated that an integrated irrigation project will be developed. This will be a turn-key operation, complete with agricultural and human resource inputs necessary to help insure its viability. It will also include the settlement of private owner operations of different types and origin on the land.

3. Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries of the project will be the small farmers who are resettled on the area served by this

New Lands Development

agricultural system. To the extent that this model proves economically viable, additional small farmers will benefit by the replicated areas which are brought under production.

- 4. Current Year Program: Partially completed GOE reclamation projects will be screened to assess their potential suitability for increased productivity through the agricultural system proposed under this project.

One or more project areas will be selected for development under this project. Further feasibility studies will then be conducted on these selected project areas to assess their potential productivity and their suitability for a variety of crops.

- 5. Budget Year Program: The FY 80 program will be the first year of the project. Selection of equipment, construction of facilities for irrigation farming, and processing/marketing/distribution/storage, and further required land development will be underway. Farmer settlers will be identified for the project site area. The project will train 20-30 participants, in order to develop agricultural management/administration/operations/expertise for all facets of marketing and processing. Small farmers living in the project area will be an integral part of this project, through a coordinators' cooperative system.

The project will provide a resident contract team of 10-12 specialists in addition to 20 work years of short-term assistance required for specific technology inputs, including on-the-job training programs.

<u>6. Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All Years</u>
a. Agricultural Industrial Processing/ Marketing Major Facilities	3
b. Training Center	1
c. Participants Trained	30
d. Acres Prepared for Agricultural Use (leveling, irrigation installed, pumps, etc.)	30,000
e. Marketing Cooperatives Organized Horticultural/Livestock	10

New Lands Development

f. Agricultural Banking Agencies for Crop/Livestock Production Loans	10
g. Marketing/Processing Credit System Installed	1
h. Village Bank	2

ACTIVITY TITLE		REGION UNIT		DECISION PACKAGE		SUBJECT YEAR	
New Lands Development		Egypt		Proposed		1980	
PROJECT NUMBER		INITIAL OBLIGATION		FINAL OBLIGATION		TOTAL COST	
263-0108 (020)		FY 1980		FY 1984		50,000	
APPROPRIATION		SAVE 1978/1979		SAVE LAST YEAR		DATE NEXT PLAN	
SA		7/80		---		---	

ACTIVITY INPUTS	FY 1978		FY 1979		FY 1980		LIFE OF PROJECT
	DELI- GATION	PIPE- LINE	DELI- GATION	PIPE- LINE	DELI- GATION	PIPE- LINE	
AID-FINANCED							
Technical Services							
Training					7,440		820
Equipment					820		31,000
Construction and Land Development (LE Costs)					31,000		10,740
TOTAL-					50,000		50,000
HC AND OTHER DONOR							
TOTAL-							15,000
GOE							

PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (DL, X)	FISCAL YEAR			PERSONNEL INTENSITY	FISCAL YEAR		
	1978	1979	1980		1978	1979	1980
				HIGH			
				MEDIUM			
				LOW			
	2.71	2.95					6

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Table IVA

Fertilizer Production and Distribution
263-0109

1. Purpose: To provide for an increased supply of phosphatic fertilizers for increased food production.
2. Background: Egypt presently has three phosphatic fertilizer plants with a rated production capacity of 685,000 MT/year of single superphosphate. However, actual production is far below this level and is decreasing annually as plant efficiency and equipment deteriorates. In addition, there is a serious need for new technology to improve the quality of raw material processing. Physical facilities have suffered as a result of war damage, outdated and uneconomical process for production of sulphuric acid are being used, and basic ancillary production units are completely lacking (e.g. bagging units). Without a major effort to modernize and rationalize these existing plants, Egypt will shortly need to import phosphatic fertilizers. This would be a major drain on scarce FX resources and would have serious effect on food production.

The project will rehabilitate the existing three phosphatic fertilizer plants, replacing worn out equipment and adding process units that are presently missing. Also, major investments will be made at the existing phosphate rock mines to modernize and increase the quality of the basic raw material processing to allow the production of more cost-effective triple superphosphate.

Two fertilizer sector studies have been completed and will provide the basic data to design this project; initial technical reviews have been made of two of the three plants.

3. Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiary will be the entire agriculture sector. Improved fertilizers and adequate supplies will benefit the entire population through maintenance of critical farm inputs for food production.
4. Budget Year Program: Planning and design of modernized systems, equipment procurement and facility renovation will be initiated based on ongoing studies.

Fertilizer Production and Distribution

5. Major Outputs:

Three improved fertilizer plants with basic equipment and modernized processing systems.

Table IVA

Electric Generating Plant
263-0110

1. Purpose: To provide power needed for continual industrial expansion and improvement in basic living conditions of Egypt's population.
2. Background and Progress to Date: Egypt's infrastructure--power, ports, water, transportation--has deteriorated to a point where it has difficulty providing for the minimum basic needs to its people. This lack of infrastructure is also acting as a brake on development of all sectors, particularly industry. Adequate power is basic in the effort to rehabilitate and improve Egypt's infrastructure.

In the power sector AID has authorized two projects for power generation and three projects in power distribution. Other donors are also assisting Egypt in these activities. This proposed project will be jointly funded by IBRD and Arab donors.

The project will provide for the design, engineering, construction and erection of a 600 MW electric generating plant. The power source will depend on a least-cost analysis comparing hydropower from existing Nile River barrages with thermal power from gas now being flared.

A U.S. consulting engineering firm has been employed by the Electricity Authority to prepare a technical/economic/financial study of the proposed 600 MW addition. AID is funding the foreign exchange cost of this consultant from the Feasibility Study Project. The study will be completed by December 1978. The IBRD has included \$75.0 million in its FY 79 budget for this project and has taken responsibility for raising the Arab donor funds.

3. Beneficiaries: The economy in general will benefit from increased industrial production. Other important benefits will accrue to the populace at large through increased employment and quality of life benefits from electric power.

Electric Generating Plant

4. Current Year Program: The feasibility study will be completed in the current year. A multi-donor project agreement will be signed with the Government of Egypt, providing life of project funds. Initial steps will be taken for the selection of engineering firms.
5. Budget Year Program: Procurement documentation will be prepared and contracts awarded for the major project elements. Site work (levelling, piling, etc.) will commence.
6. Major Outputs: A 600 MW electric generating plant; equipped, staffed and operating.

TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA	ACTIVITY TITLE		DECISION UNIT		DECISION PACKAGE		BUDGET YEAR	
	Commodity Import Program		Egypt		-		1980	
	PROJECT NUMBER (930)	APPROPRIATION SA	INITIAL OBLIGATION 1975	DATE PP/REVISION 1975	FINAL OBLIGATION 1975	DATE LAST PAR NA	TOTAL COST \$80,000,000	DATE NEXT PAR NA

ACTIVITY INPUTS	ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000) (000)				BY: 19 80			
	PY: 1978	CY: 1979	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)	PIPE-LINE	PY: 1978	CY: 1979	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)	PIPE-LINE
AID-FINANCED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery, Equipment, Spare Parts, Raw and Semi-finished Goods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

MC AND OTHER DONOR	TOTAL-		-		-		-		-		-	
	TOTAL-		-		-		-		-		-	

FUNDING	PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, X)				PERSONNEL INTENSITY				PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED				FOOTNOTES
	1978	1979	1980	BEYOND	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	TYPE A	TYPE B	TYPE A	TYPE B	TYPE A	
PROGRAM ACCOUNT TOY (X, X)	-	-	-	-	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	LONG-TERM	SHORT-TERM	LONG-TERM	SHORT-TERM	LONG-TERM	SHORT-TERM
PERSONNEL	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA	ACTIVITY TITLE		DECISION UNIT	DECISION PACKAGE	BUDGET YEAR
	Commodity Import Program		Egypt	-	1980
	PROJECT NUMBER (930)	APPROPRIATION SA	INITIAL OBLIGATION 1975	FINAL OBLIGATION 1975	TOTAL COST \$70,000,000
			DATE PP/REVISION 1975	DATE LAST PAR NA	DATE NEXT PAR NA

		ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000) (000)										
		PY 19 78		CY: 19 79		BY: 19 80						
ACTIVITY INPUTS		OBLI - GATION	EXPEN - DITURE	PIPE - LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR - TO)	OBLI - GATION	EXPEN - DITURE	PIPE - LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR - TO)	OBLI - GATION	EXPEN - DITURE	PIPE - LINE
AID - FINANCED	TOTAL -	-	24.1	-0-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Machinery, Equipment, Spare Parts, Raw and Semi-finished Goods.	-	24.1	-0-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HC AND OTHER DONOR	TOTAL -	-										
	NA											

FUNDING	PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, X)			PERSONNEL INTENSITY			PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			FOOTNOTES
	FISCAL YEAR			TYPE			TYPE			
	19 78	19 19	19 19	A=NONCONTRACT	B=CONTRACT	BEYOND	A	B	FISCAL YEAR	
PROGRAM ACCOUNT TDY (NON -)	-	-	-				LONG - TERM	SHORT - TERM	19 19	19
OPERATING EXPENSES	2.0	-	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MEDIUM	<input type="checkbox"/> HIGH		LONG - TERM	SHORT - TERM		
AID 1330-8 (3-78)				<input type="checkbox"/> LOW						

LIFE OF PROJECT

TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA	ACTIVITY TITLE		DECISION UNIT		DECISION PACKAGE		BUDGET YEAR		
	Commodity Import Program		Egypt		-		1980		
PROJECT NUMBER		APPROPRIATION		INITIAL OBLIGATION		FINAL OBLIGATION		TOTAL COST	
(930)		SA		1976		1976		100,000,000	
DATE PP/REVISION		DATE LAST PAR		DATE NEXT PAR					
1976		NA		NA					

ESTIMATED U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000) (000)

ACTIVITY INPUTS	PY: 19 78		CY: 19 79		BY: 19 80		PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE									
	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE				PIPE-LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE				
TOTAL-	-	59.2	10.0	-	-	10.0	-0-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery, Equipment, Spare Parts, Raw and Semi-Finished Goods	-	59.2	10.0	-	-	10.0	-0-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HC AND OTHER DONOR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, X)	FISCAL YEAR			PERSONNEL INTENSITY	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			FOOTNOTES
	19 78	19 79	19		TYPE A=NONCONTRACT B=CONTRACT	TYPE A LONG-TERM SHORT-TERM	TYPE B LONG-TERM SHORT-TERM	
FUNDING								
PROGRAM ACCOUNT								
TDY (NOB)								
OPERATING EXPENSES	3.0	2.0						

TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA		ACTIVITY TITLE		DESIGN CTRY		BUDGET YEAR	
Commodity Import Program		Egypt		-		1980	
PROJECT NUMBER (930)		INITIAL DELIBERATION 1977		FINAL DELIBERATION 1977		TOTAL COST \$440,000,000	
APPROPRIATION SA		STATE W/REVISION 1977		STATE CARRY OVER NA		STATE NEXT YEAR NA	

		ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$ END (000))							
		FY 78		FY 79		FY 80		FY 81	
ACTIVITY INPUTS	PIPE-LINE	EXPEN- STATION	PIPE- LINE	EXPEN- STATION	PIPE- LINE	EXPEN- STATION	PIPE- LINE	EXPEN- STATION	PIPE- LINE
AND-FURNISH									
TOTAL-	196.6	195.0	-	-	115.0	80.0	-	80.0	-0-
Machinery, Equipment, Spare Parts, Raw and Semi-Finished Goods, and Consumables	196.6	195.0	-	-	115.0	80.0	-	80.0	-0-
NC AND OTHER BODR									
TOTAL-									

		PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (SW, R)				PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMS			
		TYPE A		TYPE B		TYPE A		TYPE B	
		LONG-TERM		SHORT-TERM		LONG-TERM		SHORT-TERM	
FUNDING	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
PERSONNEL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WORKYEARS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	9.0	8.0	5.0						

APR 1980-6 (Rev. 11-79)

TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA		ACTIVITY TITLE		DECISION UNIT		DECISION PACKAGE		BUDGET YEAR	
Commodity Import Program		Egypt		NA		1980		TOTAL COST	
PROJECT NUMBER (930)		APPROPRIATION SA		1978		DATE LAST PAR NA		DATE NEXT PAR NA	
		ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000) (000)		CY: 19 79		BY: 19 80			
		FY: 19 78		FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)		PIPE-LINE		EXPEN-DITURE	

ACTIVITY INPUTS	FY: 19 78		CY: 19 79		BY: 19 80		PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	OBLI-GATION	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLI-GATION	PIPE-LINE	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE	LIFE OF PROJECT
	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE	PIPE-LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLI-GATION	EXPEN-DITURE											
AID-FINANCED																	
TOTAL	300.0	80.0	220.0	-	-	-	120.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery, Equipment, Spare Parts, Raw and Semi-Finished Goods and Consumables	300.0	80.0	220.0	-	-	-	120.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MC AND OTHER DONOR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, X)	FISCAL YEAR			PERSONNEL INTENSITY	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			FOOTNOTES
	19 78	19 79	19 80		TYPE A	TYPE B	TYPE C	
FUNDING								
PROGRAM ACCOUNT TOY (NON-)								
EXPENSES	5.0	8.0	7.7					

Table IVA

Activity Data - Narrative
CIP Loan FY 1979

1. Purpose: The Commodity Import Program provides the Government of Egypt with loan financing to import from U.S sources the machinery, equipment, spare parts, industrial raw materials, semi-finished goods and consumables needed to increase domestic production and maintain essential services, thereby supporting the general welfare of its population.

2. Background and Progress to Date: Despite sizable amounts of assistance from donor countries over the past few years, Egypt continues to face balance of payments problems and will need economic support in the form of commodity financing. This will be the case at least until domestic savings can be substantially increased. Egypt, under its current financial circumstances, would be unable to import the goods it badly needs to reconstruct and revitalize its economy and improve the daily life of its poor citizens. The program demonstrates continued U.S support to the moderate Egyptian Leadership and helps assure domestic stability. Although the balance of payments situation in 1979 cannot be projected with quantitative precision, the deficit is still expected to reach the \$2.0 -2.5 billion level.

The proposed A.I.D. loan, together with financing from other donors, will help meet this deficit.

3. Beneficiaries: Imports financed by this program encourage greater domestic production and employment and help maintain stable prices for basic consumer items. As such, wage earners and consumers of all classes benefit directly and the low and medium income families benefit to a greater extent as the result of the financing of basic staples for the poorer consumers.

TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA		ACTIVITY TITLE		SECTION UNIT		SECTION YEAR	
Commodity Import Program		Egypt		-		1980	
PROJECT NUMBER (930)		APPROPRIATION SA		INITIAL OBLIGATION 1979		TOTAL OBLIGATION \$250,000,000	
		ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$ mil) (000)		DATE LAST YEAR		DATE NEXT YEAR	
		FY 1978		FY 1979		FY 1980	

ACTIVITY INPUTS	FY 1978		FY 1979		FY 1980			
	SALE - OBLIGATION	PIPE-LINE EXPENDITURE	SALE - OBLIGATION	PIPE-LINE EXPENDITURE	SALE - OBLIGATION	PIPE-LINE EXPENDITURE		
TOTAL	-	-	250.0	90.0	160.0	-	90.0	70.0
Machinery, Equipment, Spare Parts, Raw and Semi-Finished Goods and Consumables	-	-	250.0	90.0	160.0	-	90.0	70.0
MC AND OTHER DONOR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

FUNDING	PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (M, R)			PERSONNEL INTENSITY	PERSONNEL CONTRACTS		
	1979	1980	1981		TYPE A	TYPE B	PERSONAL YEAR
PERSONNEL ACCOUNT	-	-	-	HIGH	-	-	19
TOY (1979)	-	-	-	MEDIUM	-	-	-
TOY (1980)	-	-	-	LOW	-	-	-
TOTAL	7.0	6.0	-	-	-	-	-

AID 1980-8 (b-10)

Table IVA

Activity Data - Narrative
CIP Loan FY 1980

1. Purpose: The Commodity Import Program provides the Government of Egypt with loan financing to import from U.S sources the machinery, equipment, spare parts, industrial raw materials, semi-finished goods and consumables needed to increase domestic production and maintain essential services, thereby supporting the general welfare of its population.

2. Background and Progress to Date: Despite sizable amounts of assistance from donor countries over the past few years, Egypt continues to face extremely difficult balance of payments problems and will need economic support in the form of commodity financing. This will be the case at least until domestic savings can be substantially increased. Egypt, under its current financial circumstances, would be unable to import the goods it badly needs to reconstruct and revitalize its economy and improve the daily life of its poor citizens. The program demonstrates continued U.S support to the moderate Egyptian Leadership and helps assure domestic stability.

The proposed A.I.D. loan, together with financing from other donors, will help meet Egypt's balance of payments deficit.

3. Beneficiaries: Imports financed by this program encourage greater domestic production and employment and help maintain stable prices for basic consumer items. As such, wage earners and consumers of all classes benefit directly and low and medium income families benefit to a greater extent as the result of the financing of basic staples for the poorer consumers.

TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA	ACTIVITY TITLE		DECISION UNIT	DECISION PACKAGE	BUDGET YEAR
	Commodity Import Program		Egypt	Proposed	1980
	PROJECT NUMBER (930)	APPROPRIATION SA	INITIAL OBLIGATION 1980	FINAL OBLIGATION 1980	TOTAL COST 200,000,000
			DATE PP/REVISION 1980	DATE LAST PAR NA	DATE NEXT PAR NA

ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000) (000)

ACTIVITY INPUTS	FY: 1978			CY: 1979			FY: 1980				
	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR- TO)	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR- TO)	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE
AID-FINANCED											
TOTAL-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200.0	75.0	125.0
Machinery, Equipment, Spare Parts, Raw and Semi-Finished Goods and Consumables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200.0	75.0	125.0

HC AND OTHER DONOR	TOTAL-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NA											

PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, X)	PERSONNEL INTENSITY			PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			FOOTNOTES
	TYPE A	TYPE B	TYPE R	TYPE A	TYPE B	TYPE R	
1980	19	19	19	19	19	19	
PROGRAM ACCOUNT TOY (X00)	-	-	-	LONG-TERM	SHORT-TERM	LONG-TERM	
OPERATING EXPENSES	5.0	-	-	LONG-TERM	SHORT-TERM	LONG-TERM	

PL 480 Title I

The PL 480 Title I program for Egypt, like CIP financing, is primarily directed toward economic stabilization and providing essential support to the Egyptian Government and its moderate Mid-East policies. The clear economic need for this type of assistance is discussed in more detail in the narrative portion of the ABS, as well as in recent IBRD and IMF reports on the Egyptian economy.

In discussing the general context in which Title I financing is provided, it should be emphasized that it is probably neither possible nor economically desirable for Egypt to become a self-sufficient producer of basic foodstuffs. Self-sufficiency would require a major diversion of land from higher value export crops to much lower-valued food production and would significantly worsen the balance of payments prospects. While we are working to improve Egyptian food production through programs to increase production of poultry, rice, and major cereals, it must be recognized there will be a continuing major need for food imports.

In the ABS Strategy Statement the nature of our short- and long-term assistance objectives was discussed in detail. There will continue to be a need for substantial balance of payments support that will need to be met with PL 480 and CIP financing, as well as with other donor support. However, we do see some decline in this need through the strategy period.

PL 480 Title I is a very effective instrument for meeting balance of payments financing needs and assuring a continuing adequate supply of basic consumer goods. Therefore, the anticipated reduced need for US balance of payments financing should result in a switch in SA financing from the CIP to capital projects and PL 480 should be maintained at a constant level. In this context, Title I financing is projected in the strategy paper at \$180 million through 1983. This represents the continued provision of 1.5 million tons of wheat annually. Egypt's total wheat imports will be about 5.0 million tons annually.

Table IVA

PL 480 Title III Basic Village Services

1. Purpose: To provide incentives (through loan forgiveness) to the Government of Egypt to increase its financing to village councils for basic village services (BVS) such as potable water, village sanitation, village roads and other appropriate village infrastructure. The project aims at: (a) increased numbers of BVS projects implemented by Village Councils, (b) support for GOE policy of development decentralization by encouraging locus of planning, designing, managing and maintaining of BVS at local level and (c) technical improvements in the design and management of BVS.

2. Background: USAID began discussions with GOE concerning loan-forgiveness under Title III in 1977. In February 1978 approval was received from Washington to begin project design discussions with the GOE which responded quickly by establishing an Interministerial Committee for Title III. Project design by the committee is currently underway. Tentatively, a program of financing BVS in half the rural governorates of Egypt over a five-year period has been agreed upon. In order to identify the variety of BVS activities appropriate to Title III funding it has been agreed to concentrate the first year of project activity in three governorates: one in Upper Egypt, one in Middle Egypt and one in Lower Egypt.

Title III programs are totally host-country financed. The project will fund BVS additional to those already programmed by the GOE for the period covered by this activity. World Bank is currently developing an IDA project to improve local capacities to plan, design and deliver production oriented local projects. USAID is working closely with the IBRD to insure that the Title III project and the IBRD project are mutually supporting.

PL 480 Title III

3. Beneficiaries: The program is limited to BVS activities which are essentially accessible to all the rural population in each village council area. Potable water projects will ensure adequate numbers of public standpipes to permit virtually 100% coverage of the village population. Other activities such as village roads and village sanitation and garbage disposal will be extending public benefits with health and welfare consequences for all residents in the villages served. The project is restricted to the rural governorates of Egypt and will provide some direct benefits to all rural population in each governorate included over the five-year life of the project.

4. Budget Year Program: Following completion of project design and host country agreement, it is planned to initiate a \$25 million loan forgiveness agreement covering an 18-month period in FY 1979 and 1980.

5. Major Outputs:

	<u>All Years</u>
Village infrastructure projects	1200

ACTIVITY TITLE		DECISION UNIT		DECISION PACKAGE		BUDGET YEAR	
PL 480 Title I (FY 1979)		EGYPT		FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1979		FY 1980	
PROJECT NUMBER (329)		APPROPRIATION		DATE PP/REVISION		DATE NEXT PAR	
		---		---		---	
ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)							
ACTIVITY INPUTS		CY: 1979		BY: 19			
AID-FINANCED		TOTAL-		TOTAL-		TOTAL-	
1.5 million MT of wheat grain or flour on a grain equivalent basis.		OBLIGATION		FUNDING PERIOD (FR-TO)		EXPENDITURE	
		174000		174000		0	
		174000		174000		0	
TOTAL-		-		-		-	
HC AND OTHER DONOR		-		-		-	
						LIFE OF PROJECT	

FUNDING	PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, X)			PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			FOOTNOTES
	1979	19	BEYOND	A	B	NONCONTRACT	
PROGRAM ACCOUNT TDY (N08-)							
OPERATING EXPENSES	1.35						

PERSONNEL INTENSITY	FISCAL YEAR		
	19	19	19
HIGH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MEDIUM	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LOW	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Table IVA

PL 480 Title II
Catholic Relief Services

1. Purpose: To provide a nutritional supplement to selected vulnerable groups and provide incentives for self-help activities among the rural and urban poor.
2. Background and Progress to Date: The Catholic Relief Services (CRS) Title II program was initiated in 1972 with a refugee feeding program which terminated in FY 1976. In FY 1975, at the request of the GOE, CRS began a multi-year feeding program for pre-school children and pregnant/lactating mothers through the Ministry of Health (MOH) urban and rural Maternal Child Health (MCH) clinics. CRS and the MOH agreed that beginning in FY 1977 food would be provided only to pre-school children (six months to three years of age). Title II food consists of wheat soy blend (WSB), bulgur wheat and vegetable oil. At the request of the Ministry of Education (MOE) CRS initiated a rural primary school feeding program in FY 1977, providing WSB and flour. The MOE plans to assume full responsibility for the program in FY 1983. CRS began a program of child feeding in CARITAS child care institutions in FY 1976. In FY 1978 institutions operating under the Ministry of Social Affairs (MSA) were added to the program. Commodities provided under Title II are high protein blended food, flour, bulgur wheat and vegetable oil. There is a multi-year plan for the three programs which provides for eventual phaseover to the GOE of the activities.
3. Beneficiaries: Children from six months to three years in rural and urban MCH clinics; rural primary school children; children from five to twelve years in CARITAS and MSA centers for the poor and orphaned.
4. Current Year Program: The FY 1979 program will continue to be focussed on pre-school children, rural primary school children and children in CARITAS and MSA centers.

PL 480 Title II
Catholic Relief Services

5. Budget Year Program: The GOE will begin to replace Title II foods with food from their own resources for the rural primary school program. In this initial year of a planned multi-year phaseover, 25% of the flour for the program will be contributed by the GOE. The pre-school feeding program will increase to 706,000 recipients as planned and the Other Child Feeding program will remain at 50,000 recipients.

<u>Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All years</u>
Children fed (cumulative FY 1978- FY 1982)	2,089,000
MCH program	760,000
Rural School Feeding	1,279,000
Other Child Feeding	50,000

TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA		ACTIVITY TITLE		DECISION UNIT		DECISION PACKAGE		BUDGET YEAR	
Food For Peace CRS Title II Program		Egypt		1980		1980		1980	
PROJECT NUMBER (322)		APPROPRIATION		FY 1979		FINAL OBLIGATION		TOTAL COST	
				DATE PP/REVISION 1/78		FY 1979		15,200	
						DATE LAST PAR		DATE NEXT PAR	
						1/78		2/79	

ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

ACTIVITY INPUTS	FY 1978			CY: 1979			BY: 1980				
	OBLI - GATION	EXPEN - DITURE	PIPE - LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (PR - TO)	OBLI - GATION	EXPEN - DITURE	PIPE - LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (PR - TO)	OBLI - GATION	EXPEN - DITURE	PIPE - LINE
AID - FINANCED											
TOTAL					15,200	15,200					
Title II Feeding Program					15,200	15,200					

MC AND OTHER DONOR	TOTAL		LIFE OF PROJECT	

PERSONNEL INTENSITY	PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, X)			PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			FOOTNOTES
	1979	19	19	TYPE A	TYPE B	FISCAL YEAR	
HIGH						19	19
MEDIUM							
LOW							

TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA		ACTIVITY TITLE Food for Peace CRS Title II Program		DECISION UNIT Egypt	DECISION PACKAGE PROPOSED	BUDGET YEAR 1980
PROJECT NUMBER (322)		APPROPRIATION		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1980	FINAL OBLIGATION FY 1980	TOTAL COST 14,900,000
				DATE PP/REVISION 1/78	DATE LAST PAR 1/78	DATE NEXT PAR 2/79

ESTIMATED U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

ACTIVITY INPUTS	PY: 1978		CY: 1979		BY: 1980	
	OBLI- GATION	EXPEN- DITURE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR- TO)	PIPE- LINE	EXPEN- DITURE	PIPE- LINE
TOTAL-						
Title II Feeding Program					14,900	14,900
					14,900	14,900
HC AND OTHER DONOR						
TOTAL-						

PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, X)	PERSONNEL INTENSITY			PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED		FOOTNOTES
	TYPE	A=NONCONTRACT B=CONTRACT	TYPE	A=NONCONTRACT B=CONTRACT	FISCAL YEAR	
19 80 19 19 19 19					19 19 19	
PROGRAM ACCOUNT						
TDY (NON-)						
OPERATING EXPENSES 1.03						

Table IVA

PL 480 Title II CARE

1. Purpose: To provide a nutritional supplement to selected vulnerable groups and provide incentives for self-help activities among rural and urban poor.
2. Background and Progress to Date: The CARE program was begun in FY 1976. At the request of the Egyptian Family Planning Association (EFPA), a project combining Section 204 local currency financing and Title II food was initiated to provide nutrition education and a food supplement to mothers attending EFPA family planning centers. The food supplement, a high protein blended food, Corn Soy Milk (CSM) was to be given to each family planning acceptor and one pre-school child per family. The Section 204 grant provided funding for three years and the food supplement was to be contributed for five years. The program has experienced difficulties in getting fully underway due to internal problems of management in the EFPA. A multi-year plan originally drawn up in FY 1976 was revised in FY 1978 to reflect changes in the implementation schedule. By June, 1978, it is expected that administrative staff will be operational at the central and provincial offices of the EFPA and that training of center personnel in techniques of providing nutrition education will be completed.
3. Beneficiaries: Rural and urban mothers from poor areas who are family planning acceptors and their pre-school age children.
4. Current Year Program: The FY 1979 program will cover 66 centers and will provide Title II food to 60,000 mothers who are family planning acceptors and 60,000 pre-school children. In view of implementation delays, the Section 204 Project Agreement will be amended to extend the program for two years.

PL 480 Title II CARE

5. Budget Year Program: In FY 1980 the number of recipients presently planned for remains at 120,000: 60,000 mothers and 60,000 children. Depending on the speed and effectiveness of implementation of all program elements, however, these figures may be revised upward.

<u>6. Major Outputs:</u>	<u>All years</u>
Total recipients fed-Cumulative	180,000
Mothers (Family Planning Acceptors)	90,000
Pre-school Children	90,000

TABLE IVB ACTIVITY BUDGET DATA	ACTIVITY TITLE	DECISION UNIT	DECISION PACKAGE	BUDGET YEAR
	Food for Peace CARE Title II Program	Egypt	PROPOSED	1980
	PROJECT NUMBER (322)	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1980	FINAL OBLIGATION FU 1980	TOTAL COST 1,600,000
	APPROPRIATION (322)	DATE PP/REVISION 3/78	DATE LAST PAR 3/78	DATE NEXT PAR 2/79

ESTIMATED U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

ACTIVITY INPUTS	CY: 1978			CY: 1979			CY: 1980				
	OBLI - GATION	EXPEN - DITURE	PIPE - LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR - TO)	OBLI - GATION	EXPEN - DITURE	PIPE - LINE	FUNDING PERIOD (FR - TO)	OBLI - GATION	EXPEN - DITURE	PIPE - LINE
TOTAL -									1,600	1,600	
Title II Feeding Program									1,600	1,600	
HC AND OTHER DONOR											
TOTAL -											

FUNDING	PERSONNEL WORKYEARS (XX, X)				PERSONNEL INTENSITY	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED		FOOTNOTES
	FISCAL YEAR					TYPE A = NONCONTRACT B = CONTRACT	FISCAL YEAR	
	1980	19	19	19				
PROGRAM ACCOUNT TDY (NOI -)								
OPERATING EXPENSES								
TOTAL	1.02							

Transaction Code: Bureau Code: Name of Decision Package Set Proposed
 Decision Unit Egypt

TABLE V - PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

Rank	No.	Decision Packages/Program Activity/Support Item	Grant/ Loan Ongoing/ New	Approp Acct	Per- sonnel Inten- sity	Resource Requirements			Cumulative
						WorkYears (xx,x)	Program Funding (\$ Millions)	Program Account	
						Operating Expenses	Program Increment	Program Funding	
						Mission TDY			
28	0070	Major Cereals	G O		H	1.84	1.2	2.5	488.8
29	0092	Investment Services Advisory Center	G O		M	1.28		1.0	489.8
30	0094	Advisory Services on Credit	G O		L	.81		1.0	490.8
31	0020	Integrated Social Work Training Centers	G O		H	1.62		.6	491.4
32	0090	Middle Management Education Program	G O		M	1.13	.5	1.0	492.4
33	0063	Development Information Systems	G O		H	.77	1.0	.3	492.7
34	0067	University Instructional Mats & Libraries	G O		H	1.41	1.0	3.0	495.7
35	0075	Telecommunications II	G N		L	.59		40.0	535.7
36	0073	Provincial Water & Sewage	G N		L	.50		60.0	595.7
37	0091	Cairo Sewage	G O		M	1.55		50.0	645.7
38	0108	New Lands Development	L N		H	2.95		50.0	695.7
39	0085	Lake Quarun Chemicals	G N		M	.36		22.0	717.7
40	0016	Applies Science & Technology Research	G O		H	1.99		5.2	722.9
41	0105	Educational Linkages	G N		L	.73	.7	2.1	725.0
42	0049	Grain Storage TOF III	G N		M	1.77		25.0	750.0
		PL480 Title I	L O	PL 480	L	1.35		(180.0)	
		PL480 Title II (CARE)	G O	PL 480	M	1.02		(1.6)	
		PL480 Title II (CRS)	G O	PL 480	M	1.03		(14.9)	
						(4.91)		(308.1)	
						(25.97)		(509.1)	
						(125.02)	(16.1)	(129.3)	
						(155.90)	(16.1)	(946.5)	
		Summary of Personnel Intensity:							
		Low: 6 projects							
		Medium: 17 projects							
		High: 22 projects							
		Total 45 projects Total							
		<u>I/</u> PL480 projects not ranked.							

Transaction Code: Bureau Code: Name of Decision Package Set Minimum

TABLE V - PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

Rank	No.	Decision Packages/Program Activity/Support Item	Grant/ Loan Ongoing/ New	Approp Acct	Per- sonnel Inten- sity	Resource Requirements			
						WorkYears Funded From	Program Account	Program Funding (\$ Millions)	
		Project Title				Operating Expenses Mission	TDY	Increment	Cumulative
27	0096	Small Scale Agriculture Activities	G O		M	1.48		1.2	490.6
28	0070	Major Cereals	G O		H	1.84		.8	493.1
29	0092	Investment Services Advisory Center	G O		M	1.28			494.1
30	0094	Advisory Services on Credit	G O		L	.81			495.1
31	0020	Integrated Social Work Training Centers	G O		H	1.62			495.7
32	0090	Middle Management Education Program	G O		M	1.13		.5	496.7
33	0063	Development Information Systems	G O		H	.77		1.0	497.0
34	0067	University Instructional Matsls & Libraries	G O		H	1.41		1.0	500.0
1/		PL480 Title I	L O	PL 480	L	1.35			(180.0)
		PL480 Title II (CARE)	G O	PL 480	M	1.02			(1.6)
		PL480 Title II (CRS)	G O	PL 480	M	1.03			(14.9)
		Summary of Personnel Intensity:							
		Low: 3 projects							(3.09)
		Medium: 13 projects							(20.33)
		High: 21 projects							(48.69)
		Total 37 projects							(72.11)
		Total							(15.4)
									(15.4)
									(206.0)
									(416.1)
									(74.4)
									(696.5)

1/ PL480 projects not ranked.

TABLE VI - FUNDING FOR SPECIAL CONCERNS

		Decision Unit: Egypt											
PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE	Approp Code	Special Concern Code	Obligations (\$000)										
			FY: 1978		FY: 1979		FY: 1980		Project Total		Special Concern		
263-			1,800	5	1,000	100	1,800	100	1,800	100	1,800	100	1,800
0015 Strengthening Rural Health Delivery	(G)	SA		250		500		500		500		550	
0016 Applied Science & Technology Research	(G)		4,200	1,200	1,000	300	5,200	600	5,200	1,000	3,200	1,000	3,200
				2,500		600		100		100		1,000	
0017 Water Use & Management	(G)		1,500	200	1,500	100	1,700	100	1,700	100	1,000	1,000	1,000
0020 Integrated Social Work Training Centers	(G)		1,500	1,500	900	1,500	600	700	200	300	100	100	100
				1,000		100		100		100		100	
0021 Development Decentralization	(G)		1,400	500	2,500	600	2,700	100	2,700	500	100	100	100
				50		100		100		100		100	
0026 Technical Transfer & Manpower Development III	(G)		4,000	200	2,000	100	2,000	100	2,000	100	100	100	100
				100		100		100		100		100	
				100		100		100		100		100	
				100		50		50		50		50	
				500		200		200		200		200	
0027 Rice Research & Training	(G)		1,500	100	1,800	100	1,700	100	1,700	100	100	100	100
0029 Family Planning	(G)		4,000	1,500	6,500	1,800	7,000	1,100	7,000	680	200	130	130
				450		200		30		200		200	
				30		100		100		100		100	
0041 Agricultural Development Systems	(G)		3,800	3,800	2,000	2,000	2,500	2,000	2,500	2,000	2,500	2,500	2,500

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE		Decision Unit: Egypt					
		FY: 1978		FY: 1979		FY: 1980	
Approp Coda	Special Concern Code	Project Total	Special Concern	Project Total	Special Concern	Project Total	Special Concern
263-		48,500				40,000	
0048 Canal Cities Water & Sewage	(L/G)	48,500				40,000	40,000
0091 Cairo Sewage II	(L/G)	25,000		19,000		50,000	50,000
0031 Agricultural Mechanization	(G)			21,000	19,000	23,000	50,000
0038 Alexandria Sewage	(G)			50,000	21,000	50,000	23,000
0073 Provincial Water	(G)				50,000	60,000	50,000
0089 Cairo Water	(G)					40,000	60,000
0108 New Lands Development	(L)					50,000	40,000
						50,000	50,000

Evaluation Statement

FY 1980 ABS

The volume of the Mission's evaluation effort is reflected in the Mission's FY 1979-1980 Evaluation Schedule. Selection of projects to be evaluated and establishing dates for evaluation were determined after analyzing the level of project activity expected under each project. Schedule preparation also reflects the Mission's position that:

- (1) evaluation should only be undertaken when enough project activity has occurred to produce meaningful information;
- (2) project evaluation should provide means of determining if project outputs and the purpose being achieved per the project implementation schedule; and,
- (3) where project information obtained through normal evaluation procedures is available from other Agency information sources undertaking a PES-type evaluation is not necessary.

This last point underlies the Mission's decision not to list capital/engineering projects in the FY 1979-1980 Evaluation Schedule. The decision's rationale was presented in Cairo TOAID A-48, "Evaluation of Capital Projects - Egypt", 6/20/77. That airgram noted that information obtained by the normal evaluation process for capital/engineering projects is available from engineering progress reports, records of US disbursements, and audits. To these information sources may be added the recently-introduced detailed bi-monthly project progress reports from USAID/Cairo's CDE section.

The Mission, mindful of the above, aware of its limited manpower resources, and wishing to avoid duplication of effort has decided not to include capital/engineering projects in its evaluation schedule.

Five special evaluations are to be undertaken during the FY 1979-1980 evaluation period. An update of the Participant Training Evaluation is proposed for the first quarter of FY 1979. The evaluation will examine more closely the effectiveness of varied training programs in upgrading the job performance of returnees; re-examine procedures for participant selection; and explore means of conducting closer liaison of returnees with the USAID and with one another.

Evaluation Statement (Continued)

In the third quarter of FY 1979 a special evaluation will be made of the Mission efforts with the Development Industrial Bank Project. This special evaluation is planned in order to verify the extent to which the Bank is effectively promoting the growth of investment in the private sector in Egypt.

A special evaluation, with short-term consultants and AID/Washington personnel, is scheduled in the first quarter of FY 1980 for the Development Planning Studies Project. Major thrust of this evaluation will be an examination of the linkage between MIT and Cairo University; the extent that project activity has strengthened the GOE Ministry of Economy; and, the soundness of the project's administration and training effort.

Analyses of the Development Decentralization, Private Sector Development, Investment Advisory Service Center and Advisory Services on Credit Projects will be undertaken in the second and third quarters of FY 1980. The Development Decentralization in-depth study is seen as a matter of particular interest. It is proposed, mindful of the complexity in effecting change in the traditional countryside; and, in the expectation that the evaluation will assist the USAID to bring into sharper focus its commitment to the rural poor. The evaluation should also provide data to facilitate implementation of the Basic Village Services and Rural Employment Generation Projects.

A combined in-depth evaluation of the Private Sector Development, Investment Advisory Service Center and Advisory Services on Credit Projects will help USAID assess the effectiveness of US efforts to support the growth of the private sector through these projects. The evaluation will examine the soundness of project design, the validity of project assumptions, and the extent that the Egyptian private sector needs are being met by the projects activities.

EGYPT
FY79-80

MISSION EVALUATION SCHEDULE FOR FY 1979 AND FY 1980

(1) PROJECT TITLE AND NUMBER	(2) LAST EVAL SUB. DATE	(3) DATE OF SUB. FY 79-80	(4) PERIOD COVERED NEXT EVAL.	(5) REMARKS
0015, Strengthening Rural Health Delivery	Nov 77	Nov 78	1 Year	
0016, Applied S/T Research	Aug 78	Feb 80	18 Months	
0017, Water Use & Management	July 78	July 79	1 Year	
0018, Development Industrial Bank	July 78	July 79 ^{a/}	1 Year	Special Evaluation
0020, Social Work Training Centers	Nov 78	Nov 79 ^{b/}	1 Year	
0021, Development Decentralization		Jan 80 ^{b/}	18 Months	Special Evaluation
0025, Tech & Feasibility Studies	Nov 77	Dec 78 ^{c/}		Special Evaluation
0026, Tech Transfer & MPD	Nov 77	Dec 78 ^{c/}		Special Evaluation
0027, Rice Research & Training		Jan 80	1 Year	
0029, Family Planning Program		Oct 79	1 Year	
0031, Agriculture Mechanization	Oct 78	June 80	1 Year	
0041, Agriculture Development Systems		Sep 79	1 Year	
0045, Development Industrial Bank		July 79 ^{a/}	1 Year	
0056, Agribusiness Development		June 80	18 Months	
0060, Poultry Development		July 79 ^{d/}	1 Year	
0061, Development Planning Studies		Oct 79 ^{d/}	1 Year	Special Evaluation
0062, Vocational Education		Dec 80	1 Year	
0063, Development Info Systems		Oct 79	1 Year	
0064, Aquaculture Development		Oct 79	1 Year	
0065, Urban LC Health Delivery		Jan 80	1 Year	
0066, Housing & Community Upgrading		June 80	2 Years	
0067, University Instructional Matls.		Nov 79	1 Year	
0070, Major Cereals		Dec 79	1 Year	
0078, Private Sector Development		June 80 ^{e/}	1 Year	Special Evaluation
0079, Small Farmer Production		June 80	1 Year	
0090, Middle Mgmt Education Program		Dec 79	1 Year	

EGYPT
FY79-80

(1)

PROJECT TITLE AND NUMBER

(2)

LAST EVAL
SUB. DATE

(3)

DATE OF SUB.
FY 79-80

(4)

PERIOD COVERED
NEXT EVAL.

(5)

REMARKS

- 0092, Investment Adv Service Center
 - 0094, Advisory Service on Credit
 - 0095, Agricultural Coop Development
 - 0096, Small Scale Agriculture Activities
 - 0097, Private Sector Credit
 - 0101, Industrial Development
 - 0102, Urban Development
 - 0103, Basic Village Services
 - 0104, Rural Employment Generation
 - 0105, Educational Linkage
 - 0108, New Lands Development
- PL480 Title II (CARE & CRS)

1 Year Special Evaluation
 1 Year Special Evaluation
 18 Months
 1 Year
 1 Year

June 80^{e/}
 June 80^{e/}
 July 80
 May 80
 Sep 80
 Mar 80

- a/ AID/W personnel and IQC for 45 days.
- b/ AID/W personnel and 2 IQCs for 45 days.
- c/ Follow-On November 1977 Participant Training Evaluation Study, Utilization of Local Data Collection Contract and AID/W personnel.
- d/ AID/W personnel and 2 IQCs for 60 days.
- e/ AID/W personnel and 2 IQCs for 60 days.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM: EGYPT

PL 480 Title I Agreements and Shipments

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>FY 1978 Estimate</u>		<u>Current Year Request</u>	
	<u>Agreements (MT)</u>	<u>Shipments (MT)</u>	<u>Agreements</u>	<u>Shipments</u>
Wheat Grain and Flour	1,500	1,500	1,500 MT	1,500 MT
(Grain Equivalents)			\$180 Mil	\$180 Mil
				0

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Budget Year Request</u>		<u>Carry-over to FY 1981 (MT)</u>
	<u>Agreements (MT)</u>	<u>Shipments (MT)</u>	
Wheat Grain and Flour	1,500	1,500	0

	Prior Year - FY 1978 Stock Situation (000 MT)	Actual Year - FY 1979 Stock Situation (000 MT)
Beginning Stocks (wheat)	900	925
Production	1,850	1,850
Imports:		
Concessional	1,600	1,600
Non-concessional	3,000	3,325
Consumption	6,425	6,750
Ending Stocks	925	950

P.L. 480 Title II
(FY) 79

Country Arab Republic Of Egypt

Sponsor's Name Catholic Relief Services - USCC

A. MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH.....TOTAL RECIPIENTS 610

No. of Recipients By Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>610</u>	<u>WSB</u>	<u>14,064</u>	<u>4,382</u>
<u>610</u>	<u>Bulgur</u>	<u>8,790</u>	<u>1,380</u>
<u>610</u>	<u>Oil</u>	<u>3,164</u>	<u>1,810</u>
<u>TOTAL MCH -</u>		<u>26,018</u>	<u>7,572</u>

B. SCHOOL FEEDING.....TOTAL RECIPIENTS 1,155

No. of Recipients By Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>1,155</u>	<u>WSB</u>	<u>10,395</u>	<u>3,252</u>
<u>1,155</u>	<u>Flour</u>	<u>20,790</u>	<u>3,264</u>
<u>TOTAL SCHOOL FEEDING -</u>		<u>31,185</u>	<u>6,516</u>

C. OTHER CHILD FEEDING.....TOTAL RECIPIENTS 50

No. of Recipients By Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>50</u>	<u>Soy Fort Rice</u>	<u>1,200</u>	<u>528</u>
<u>50</u>	<u>Flour</u>	<u>1,800</u>	<u>277</u>
<u>50</u>	<u>Bulgur</u>	<u>1,200</u>	<u>188</u>
<u>50</u>	<u>Oil</u>	<u>290</u>	<u>154</u>
<u>TOTAL OTHER CHILD FEEDING -</u>		<u>4,470</u>	<u>1,147</u>

D. FOOD FOR WORK.....TOTAL RECIPIENTS _____

No. of Recipients By Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
<u>TOTAL OF FOOD FOR WORK -</u>		_____	_____

E. OTHER (SPECIFY).....TOTAL RECIPIENTS _____

No. of Recipients By Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
<u>TOTAL OTHER -</u>		_____	_____

P.L. 480 Title II
(FY) 80

Country Arab Republic of Egypt

Sponsor's Name Catholic Relief Services - USCC

A. MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH.....TOTAL RECIPIENTS 706

No. of Recipients By Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>706</u>	<u>WSB</u>	<u>16,368</u>	<u>5,120</u>
<u>706</u>	<u>Bulgur</u>	<u>10,230</u>	<u>1,668</u>
<u>706</u>	<u>Oil</u>	<u>3,683</u>	<u>2,108</u>
<u>TOTAL MCH -</u>		<u>30,281</u>	<u>8,896</u>

B. SCHOOL FEEDING.....TOTAL RECIPIENTS 1,195

No. of Recipients By Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>1,195</u>	<u>WSB</u>	<u>10,755</u>	<u>3,354</u>
<u>1,195</u>	<u>Flour</u>	<u>16,133</u>	<u>1,483</u>
<u>TOTAL SCHOOL FEEDING -</u>		<u>26,888</u>	<u>4,837</u>

C. OTHER CHILD FEEDING.....TOTAL RECIPIENTS 50

No. of Recipients By Commodity -	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>50</u>	<u>Soy Fort Rice</u>	<u>1,200</u>	<u>528</u>
<u>50</u>	<u>Flour</u>	<u>1,800</u>	<u>277</u>
<u>50</u>	<u>Bulgur</u>	<u>1,200</u>	<u>188</u>
<u>50</u>	<u>Oil</u>	<u>270</u>	<u>154</u>
<u>TOTAL OTHER CHILD FEEDING-</u>		<u>4,470</u>	<u>1,147</u>

D. FOOD FOR WORK.....TOTAL RECIPIENTS _____

No. of Recipients By commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
<u>TOTAL OF FOOD FOR WORK -</u>		_____	_____

E. OTHER (SPECIFY).....TOTAL RECIPIENTS _____

No. of Recipients By Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
<u>TOTAL OTHER -</u>		_____	_____

P.L. 480 Title II
(FY) 81

Country Arab Republic of Egypt

Sponsor's name Catholic Relief Services - USCC

A. MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTHTOTAL RECIPIENTS 730

No. of Recipients By Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>730</u>	<u>WSB</u>	<u>17,376</u>	<u>5,436</u>
<u>730</u>	<u>Bulgur</u>	<u>10,860</u>	<u>1,705</u>
<u>730</u>	<u>Oil</u>	<u>3,910</u>	<u>2,240</u>
<u>TOTAL MCH -</u>		<u>32,146</u>	<u>9,381</u>

B. SCHOOL FEEDING.....TOTAL RECIPIENTS 1,236

No. of Recipients By Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>1,236</u>	<u>WSB</u>	<u>11,124</u>	<u>3,480</u>
<u>1,236</u>	<u>Flour</u>	<u>11,124</u>	<u>1,712</u>
<u>TOTAL SCHOOL FEEDING -</u>		<u>22,248</u>	<u>5,192</u>

C. OTHER CHILD FEEDING.....TOTAL RECIPIENTS 50

No. of Recipients By Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>50</u>	<u>Soy Fort Rice</u>	<u>1,200</u>	<u>528</u>
<u>50</u>	<u>Flour</u>	<u>1,800</u>	<u>277</u>
<u>50</u>	<u>Bulgur</u>	<u>1,200</u>	<u>188</u>
<u>50</u>	<u>Oil</u>	<u>270</u>	<u>154</u>
<u>TOTAL OTHER CHILD FEEDING -</u>		<u>4,470</u>	<u>1,147</u>

D. FOOD FOR WORKTOTAL RECIPIENTS _____

No. of Recipients By Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
<u>TOTAL OF FOOD FOR WORK -</u>		_____	_____

E. OTHER (SPECIFY).....TOTAL RECIPIENTS _____

No. of Recipients By Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
<u>TOTAL OTHER -</u>		_____	_____

P.L. 480 Title II
(FY) 82

Country Arab Republic Of Egypt

Sponsor's Name Catholic Relief Services - USCC

A. MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH.....TOTAL RECIPIENTS 760

No. of Recipients By Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>760</u>	<u>WSB</u>	<u>18,060</u>	<u>5,652</u>
<u>760</u>	<u>Bulgur</u>	<u>11,288</u>	<u>1,770</u>
<u>760</u>	<u>Oil</u>	<u>4,064</u>	<u>2,326</u>
<u>TOTAL MCH-</u>		<u>33,412</u>	<u>9,748</u>

B. SCHOOL FEEDING.....TOTAL RECIPIENTS 1,279

No. of Recipients By Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>1,279</u>	<u>WSB</u>	<u>11,511</u>	<u>3,602</u>
<u>1,279</u>	<u>Flour</u>	<u>5,755</u>	<u>885</u>
<u>TOTAL SCHOOL FEEDING -</u>		<u>17,266</u>	<u>4,487</u>

C. OTHER CHILD FEEDING.....TOTAL RECIPIENTS 50

No. of Recipients By Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>50</u>	<u>Soy Fort Rice</u>	<u>1,200</u>	<u>528</u>
<u>50</u>	<u>Flour</u>	<u>1,800</u>	<u>277</u>
<u>50</u>	<u>Bulgur</u>	<u>1,200</u>	<u>188</u>
<u>50</u>	<u>Oil</u>	<u>270</u>	<u>154</u>
<u>TOTAL OTHER CHILD FEEDING -</u>		<u>4,470</u>	<u>1,147</u>

D. FOOD FOR WORK.....TOTAL RECIPIENTS _____

No. of Recipients By Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
<u>TOTAL OF FOOD FOR WORK -</u>		_____	_____

E. OTHER (SPECIFY).....TOTAL RECIPIENTS _____

No. of Recipients By Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
<u>TOTAL OTHER -</u>		_____	_____

P.L. 480 Title II
(FY) 79

Country Arab Republic of Egypt

Sponsor's name CARE

A. MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH.....TOTAL RECIPIENTS 120

No. of Recipients By Commodity	Name of Commodity	KGS	(Thousands)
			Dollars
<u>120</u>	<u>CSM</u>	<u>2,708</u>	<u>1,198</u>
<u>120</u>	<u>Oil</u>	<u>576</u>	<u>326</u>
<u>TOTAL MCH -</u>		<u>3,284</u>	<u>1,524</u>

B. SCHOOL FEEDINGTOTAL RECIPIENTS _____

No. of Recipients By Commodity	Name of Commodity	KGS	(Thousands)
			Dollars
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
<u>TOTAL SCHOOL FEEDING-</u>		_____	_____

C. OTHER CHILD FEEDING.....TOTAL RECIPIENTS _____

No. of Recipients By Commodity	Name of Commodity	KGS	(Thousands)
			Dollars
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
<u>TOTAL OTHER CHILD FEEDING-</u>		_____	_____

D. FOOD FOR WORK.....TOTAL RECIPIENTS _____

No. of Recipients By Commodity	Name of Commodity	KGS	(Thousands)
			Dollars
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
<u>TOTAL OF FOOD FOR WORK-</u>		_____	_____

E. OTHER (SPECIFY).....TOTAL RECIPIENTS _____

No. of Recipients By Commodity	Name of Commodity	KGS	(Thousands)
			Dollars
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
<u>TOTAL OTHER-</u>		_____	_____

P.L. 480 Title II
(FY) 80

Country Arab Republic Of Egypt

Sponsor's Name CARE

A. MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH.....TOTAL RECIPIENTS 120

<u>No. of Recipients</u> <u>By Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands)</u>	
		<u>KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
<u>120</u>	<u>CSM</u>	<u>2,880</u>	<u>1,278</u>
<u>120</u>	<u>Oil</u>	<u>576</u>	<u>325</u>
<u>TOTAL MCH -</u>		<u>3,456</u>	<u>1,603</u>

B. SCHOOL FEEDING.....TOTAL RECIPIENTS _____

<u>No. of Recipients</u> <u>By Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands)</u>	
		<u>KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
<u>TOTAL SCHOOL FEEDING -</u>		_____	_____

C. OTHER CHILD FEEDING.....TOTAL RECIPIENTS _____

<u>No. of Recipients</u> <u>By Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands)</u>	
		<u>KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
<u>TOTAL OTHER CHILD FEEDING -</u>		_____	_____

D. FOOD FOR WORK.....TOTAL RECIPIENTS _____

<u>No. of Recipients</u> <u>By Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands)</u>	
		<u>KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
<u>TOTAL OF FOOD FOR WORK -</u>		_____	_____

E. OTHER (SPECIFY).....TOTAL RECIPIENTS _____

<u>No. of Recipients</u> <u>By Commodity</u>	<u>Name of Commodity</u>	<u>(Thousands)</u>	
		<u>KGS</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
<u>TOTAL OTHER -</u>		_____	_____

P.L. 480 Title II
(FY) 81

Country Arab Republic of Egypt

Sponsor's Name CARE

A. MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH.....TOTAL RECIPIENTS 150

No. of Recipients By Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>150</u>	<u>CSM</u>	<u>3,600</u>	<u>1,598</u>
<u>150</u>	<u>Oil</u>	<u>720</u>	<u>319</u>
<u>TOTAL MCH -</u>		<u>4,320</u>	<u>1,917</u>

B. SCHOOL FEEDING.....TOTAL RECIPIENTS _____

No. of Recipients By Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
<u>TOTAL SCHOOL FEEDING -</u>		_____	_____

C. OTHER CHILD FEEDING.....TOTAL RECIPIENTS _____

No. of Recipients By Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
<u>TOTAL OTHER CHILD FEEDING -</u>		_____	_____

D. FOOD FOR WORK.....TOTAL RECIPIENTS _____

No. of Recipients By Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
<u>TOTAL OF FOOD FOR WORK -</u>		_____	_____

E. OTHER (SPECIEY).....TOTAL RECIPIENTS _____

No. of Recipients By Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
<u>TOTAL OTHER -</u>		_____	_____

P.L. 480 Title II
(FY) 82

Country Arab Republic of Egypt

Sponsor's Name CARE

A. MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH.....TOTAL RECIPIENTS 180

No. of Recipients By Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
<u>180</u>	<u>CSM</u>	<u>4,320</u>	<u>1,910</u>
<u>180</u>	<u>Oil</u>	<u>864</u>	<u>492</u>
<u>TOTAL MCH -</u>		<u>5,184</u>	<u>2,402</u>

B. SCHOOL FEEDINGTOTAL RECIPIENTS _____

No. of Recipients By Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
<u>TOTAL SCHOOL FEEDING -</u>		_____	_____

C. OTHER CHILD FEEDING.....TOTAL RECIPIENTS _____

No. of Recipients By Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
<u>TOTAL OTHER CHILD FEEDING -</u>		_____	_____

D. FOOD FOR WORKTOTAL RECIPIENTS _____

No. of Recipients By Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
<u>TOTAL OF FOOD FOR WORK -</u>		_____	_____

E. OTHER (SPECIFY).....TOTAL RECIPIENTS _____

No. of Recipients By Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands)	
		KGS	Dollars
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
<u>TOTAL OTHER -</u>		_____	_____

TABLE 1

Program Analysis for the Oral and Condom Supplies Needed to Achieve Full Availability

	(PY-1)	(PY)	(CY)	(BY)	(BY+1)	(BY+2)
A. Full Supply Analysis						
1. Married women of reproductive age (thousands)	4,760	4,862	4,956	5,060	5,176	5,303
2. 65% of line A1 (contracepting women required to achieve replacement fertility)	3,094	3,160	4,221	3,289	3,364	3,447
3. 50% of line A1 (contracepting women utilizing oral s and condoms)	2,380	2,431	2,478	2,530	2,588	2,652
4. Annual stock requirements for "full availability"						
a. Orals 1/2 of line A3 x 13 monthly cycles	15,470	15,801	16,107	16,445	16,822	17,238
b. Condoms 1/2 of line A3 x 100 units	119,000	121,550	123,900	126,500	129,400	132,600
B. Annual New Supply From Non-AID Bilateral Sources						
1. Private Commercial Sector	0	0	0	0	0	0
a. Orals	0	0	0	0	0	0
b. Condoms	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Other Donors 1/						
a. Orals	0	8,300	7,700	5,000	4,550	3,450
b. Condoms	21,600	21,600	0	0	0	0
3. Host Country Government Procurement						
a. Orals 1/	6,667	6,061	5,510	5,000	4,500	4,500
b. Condoms	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Total In-Country Stock						
a. Orals	6,667	14,361	13,210	10,000	9,050	7,950
b. Condoms	21,600	21,600	0	0	0	0
C. Gap to be Filled to Achieve "Full Availability"						
1. Orals (line A4a less line B4a)	8,803	1,440	2,899	6,445	7,772	7,288
2. Condoms (line A4b less line B4b)	97,400	99,950	123,900	126,500	129,400	132,600
D. AID Bilateral Supply Objectives						
1. Orals (Raw materials/local production)	0	0	1,000	2,284	5,082	8,302
2. Condoms	0	28,800	28,800	57,600	57,600	57,600
E. Total New Supply						
1. Orals (line B4a plus line D1)	6,667	14,361	14,210	12,284	14,132	16,252

1/ Orals are manufactured in Egypt. Donors provide raw materials

Continued

Continued

2.	Condoms (line B4b plus line D2)	21,600	50,400	14,210	12,284	14,132	16,252
F.	Remaining Supply Gap						
1.	Orals (line A4a less line E1)	8,803	1,440	1,897	4,161	2,690	986
2.	Condoms (line A4b less line E2)	97,400	71,150	109,690	114,216	115,268	116,348
G.	People Gap						
1.	Orals (line F1 divided by 13)	677	110	146	320	207	76
2.	Condoms (line F2 divided by 100)	974	711	1,097	1,142	1,153	1,625
3.	Total (line G1 plus line G2)	1,651	821	1,243	1,462	1,360	1,701

TABLE 2

AID Bilateral Logistic and Financial Analysis
of Orals
(Thousand M/C)

	C A L E N D A R Y E A R				
	PY-1	PY	CY	BY	BY+1
A. <u>AID Inventory Analysis</u>					
1. Beginning of year stock	0	0	0	1,000	2,284
* 2. Add: Scheduled deliveries	0	0	1,000	2,284	5,082
3. Less: Expected Use	0	0	0	1,000	2,284
4. End of Year Stock	0	0	1,000	2,284	5,082

To be completed by AID/Washington

* B. Financial Analysis (CY)

1. Calendar Year 19CY deliveries (Line A2 above)
2. Estimated cost per unit in FY of purchase
3. Estimated total cost for FY 19CY (to be determined by AID/W)

* C. Financial Analysis (BY)

1. Calendar year 19BY deliveries (Line A2 above)
2. Estimated cost per unit in FY of purchase (to be determined by AID/W)
3. Estimated total cost for FY 19BY (to be determined by AID/W)

* Raw materials to be purchased with SA Funds.

TABLE 3

AID Bilateral Logistic and Financial Analysis of Condoms

	77	C A L E N D A R Y E A R				81
		78	79	80	BY	
		<u>PY</u>	<u>CY</u>	<u>BY</u>		
<u>A. AID Inventory Analysis</u>					<u>BY+1</u>	
(thousand pieces)						
1. Beginning of year stock	0	0	22,000	30,800	48,400	
2. Add: Scheduled deliveries	0	28,800	28,800	57,600	57,600	
3. Less: Expected Use	0	6,800	20,000	40,000	50,000	
4. End of Year Stock	0	22,000	30,800	48,400	56,000	

To be completed by AID/Washington

* B. Financial Analysis (CY)

1. Calendar Year 19CY deliveries (Line A2 above)
2. Estimated cost per unit in FY of purchase
3. Estimated total cost for FY 19CY (to be determined by AID/W)

* C. Financial Analysis (BY)

1. Calendar Year 19BY deliveries (Line A2 above)
2. Estimated cost per unit in FY of purchase (to be determined by AID/W)
3. Estimated total cost for FY 19BY (to be determined by AID/W)

* Condoms to be purchased under Central Countries with SA funded PIO.C.

OPERATING EXPENSE BUDGET

USAID/EGYPT - 263

EXPENSE CATEGORY	LINE NO.	OBJECT CLASS	EXPENSE RELATED TO	FY 1978		FY 1979		FY 1980		MARK	PROPOSED
				UNITS	\$	UNITS	\$	UNITS	\$		
HOUSING - Continued											
Rent	32	235	No. of Residential Units	93.0	1,092.0	104.0	1,248.3	104.0	1,560.0		
Utilities	33	235	No. of Residential Units	93.0	34.9	104.0	42.4	104.0	47.1		
Renovation	34	259	No. of Residential Units	10.0	35.7	10.0	38.0	10.0	35.0		
Maintenance	35	259	NO. OF RESIDENTIAL UNITS		8.1		675.5		450.2		
Residential Furnishings and Equipment	36				271.7		231.6				
Additions to Inventory	37	311	No. of Residential Units	11	176.7	14	154.4		257.2		
Replacement	38	311			95.0		289.5		193.0		
Transportation	39	22									
Quarters Allowance	40	172	No. of Residential Units								
Mission Director	41										
Rent	42	235			37.2		44.0		38.7		
Utilities	43	235			30.0		30.0		30.0		
Renovation of Residence	44	259			0.5		0.5		0.5		
Maintenance of Residence	45	259									
Supplies and Materials	46	26									
Furniture Procurement	47	311					1.0		1.0		
Official Residence Allowance	48	254			1.0		1.5		1.5		
Representation Allowance	49	252			5.0		5.0		5.0		
Vehicles	50				0.7		6.0		0.7		
Acquisition	51	312				1	5.3				
Operation/Maintenance	52	259			0.7		0.7		0.7		
Portion of Lines 31-52 for Program Funded People	53				0.0		0.0		0.0		
OFFICE OPERATIONS	54				1,065.0		1,584.1		1,556.2		1,598.3
Acquisition of Land and Structures	55	320									
Rent	56	234			49.3		51.4		51.4		
Utilities	57	234									
Renovations	58	259									
Building Maintenance	59	259			8.0		17.0		17.0		
Office Furnishings and Equipment	60				45.5		74.1		79.1		
Additions to Inventory	61	310			45.5		67.1		49.1		
Replacement	62	310					7.0		30.0		

OPERATING EXPENSE BUDGET
USAID/EGYPT - 263

EXPENSE CATEGORY	LINE NO.	OBJECT CLASS	EXPENSE RELATED TO	FY 1978		FY 1979		FY 1980		MARK	UNITS	PROPOSED UNITS
				UNITS	\$	UNITS	\$	UNITS	\$			
OFFICE OPERATIONS Continued												
Other Equipment	63	319				1/	100.0			1/	25.0	
Transportation (Freight)	64	22					92.4				18.8	
Communications	65	230					12.0				15.0	
Security (Guard Services)	66	259										
Printing and Reproduction	67	24										
Operational Travel	68										12.5	
International	69	210					186.0				198.9	
Domestic	70	210					34.0				42.1	
Charter/Contract Transportation	71	259										
Vehicles	72											
Addition	73	312	No. of Vehicles				63.5				75.0	
Replacement	74	312	No. of Vehicles				23.6					
Maintenance	75	259	No. of Vehicles									
Automotive Supplies and Materials	76	26	No. of Vehicles	22	2.8	26	9.5	26	7		11.3	
Other Supplies and Materials	77	26	No. of Vehicles	22	8.8	26	13.1	26	26		18.7	
FAMS	78	257					63.9				86.0	
Other U.S. Government Reimbursements	79	258					560.7				805.9	
Other	80	259										
Portion of Lines 55-80 for Program Funded People	81						75.1				129.5	

1/ Mini-computer hardware.

OPERATING EXPENSE BUDGET

USAID/EGYPT - 263

EXPENSE CATEGORY	LINE NO.	FY 1980			
		FY 1978	FY 1979	MARK	MINIMUM PROPOSED
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSE BUDGET	82	6,934.3	9,081.0	9,766.4	10,543.4
Reconciliation					
Deduct from item 82 items not funded from Mission's allotment:					
Object Class 11	83	2,660.3	3,392.7	3,530.0	
Object Class 12	84	225.6	284.1	294.0	
Object Class 13	85				
Net FAAS (from line 78)	86	560.7	700.8	805.9	
Other - Explain on Attachment	87		20.5	31.3	
Net Allotment Requirements	88	3,487.7	4,682.9	5,105.2	
Operational Year Allotment Requirement by Quarter					
First Quarter	89		814.4		
Second Quarter	90		1,295.5		
Third Quarter	91		1,103.8		
Fourth Quarter	92		1,379.2		

Storage of HHE

ADDITIONAL SCHEDULES AND ANALYSES	Attached	
	Yes	No
Use of Trust Funds		
ADP Equipment	X	
Budget Line 31 Detail		X
Budget Line 55 Detail		X
Budget Line 80 Detail	X	

USAID/EGYPTSupplemental Budget ScheduleADP Expenses

The Cairo Mission believes that the use of a mini-computer would be advisable given the rapid expansion of the program. The details of the planned usage are contained in a report "USAID/Cairo in House Minicomputer Study" dated May 16, 1977.

The following dollar amounts are included in the budget submission in support of these plans:

	<u>FY 79</u>	<u>FY 80</u>
1. Capital Investments		
Purchase of Equipment	\$100,000	\$25,000
2. Personnel *		
One USDH to Oversee	104,400	47,200
3. Other Operating Costs (Maint. & Supplies)	6,000	15,000
4. Commercial Services		
Sys. Design & Implement.	<u>77,500</u>	<u>41,000</u>
Total Expense	\$287,900	\$128,200
	=====	=====

* This is an allocation of one of the 97 ceiling slots available in FY 79. If the system project is not approved, the slot will be used elsewhere.

USAID/EGYPTSupplemental ScheduleAnalysis of Line 80

<u>Itemized Portion</u>	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>FY 79</u>	<u>FY 80</u>
Medical Services (Evacuation)	\$29,300	\$35,000	\$35,000
Temporary Office Help *	38,100	40,000	40,000
Systems Development	-	77,500	41,000
Repair of Office Equipment	800	2,500	3,500
Medical Services (Local)	1,500	2,000	2,500
Miscellaneous	<u>5,400</u>	<u>7,500</u>	<u>7,500</u>
 Total	 \$75,100	 \$164,500	 \$129,500
	=====	=====	=====

* End product contracts for such things as large typing jobs, and yearbook preparation.

COMMENTARY TO MISSION OPERATIONS BUDGET

Any discussion of the Egypt Operating Expense Budget must be based on the fact that the Mission still is rapidly growing and is now one of the largest in the world. As we grow, plan, implement, and evaluate our activities, the amounts required for proper operation must also increase. The increased costs, of course, are directly affected by the type of personnel necessary for the most efficient operation as well as by the type of program. In estimating costs for additional personnel, USAID has based the budgeted amounts on the assumption that new arrivals will be an FSR 03/07, married, and accompanied by two school aged children. This assumption was based on the fact that the largest single group of personnel presently at post is FSR 03/07.

Foreign National Employees

The newness of the Egyptian program precludes the immediate use of Foreign National personnel in many of the jobs. Our Egyptian employees are eager, bright, and willing to learn the jobs assigned to them. However, their lack of background and experience in AID policies, procedures and methods are the principal reasons they are not yet in some of the more important positions. As they are trained, both formally by sending them to schools, and informally by on-the-job training, they become more valuable. It becomes only a matter of time until they can take over some functions now being performed by American personnel. One of our current difficulties is that as foreign businesses are established in Egypt, they are able to offer higher wages and attract the best employees for their own use. Unless USAID is able to meet this competition, the Mission will never be able to hold or use the locals to the best advantage. If USAID is unable to meet the competition, or if salary adjustments are delayed because of bureaucratic procedures, it will be exceedingly difficult to reduce or hold personnel costs to existing levels.

Contract Personnel

The use of contract personnel is determined by the availability of direct-hire personnel. Mission has budgeted through 1980 for continuation of the existing contract staff of two plus an additional contractor. This added person may possibly be a computer analyst/specialist/programmer. If a USDR employee is not available, and if the mini-computer is made operational, it may be necessary to hire a contract employee.

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U.S. Direct-hire Personnel

At the present time, the total numbers of employees shown on the Work Force Requirements Submission (Codes 003 and 004) have been concurred in by the Ambassador and AID/W, but the formal approval has not been received. There has been no problem with the MODE ceiling because of the close coordination between the Embassy, USAID, and AID/W.

USAID has no personnel included in the ceilings that are not included in the work-year efforts. The delays in locating proper personnel and the delays in their arrival at post tend to distort comparison of the various budgeted amounts and the related statistics as shown on the MOB. More and more contract-related services previously performed in AID/W are now being transferred to the Mission; i.e., contracting and contract payments. As a result, it is now necessary to have an additional assistant legal officer. As payments made locally increase, it will be necessary to expand our voucher examination staff and the general accounting staff for recording and reporting on obligations and payments.

Housing

Rents are increasing at about 30% per year. The Mission has decided it is far more advantageous to the U.S. Government to provide housing to the employees rather than rely on the quarters allowance. Other means of housing employees have also been under consideration. Discussions have been held on the use of 636(c) funds for the purchase of land ~~and~~ construction of apartment complexes. The Mission also has suggested the use of such funds to buy existing housing. Neither type of acquisition of FBO housing is reflected in this MOB. If and when such acquisition takes place, housing costs, including rents, renovations, maintenance, and possibly furnishings could be radically reduced. Currently proposed MOB amounts established through 1980 do not include any reduction (or offsets) for this type of housing.

Office Space

Basic office space is being provided through FBO on the Embassy compound. Additional space has been rented in the immediate vicinity to accommodate some personnel. The lack of space has delayed bringing FN levels up to maximum strength. Even with the renovation of an additional building,

it is doubtful if adequate FBO space will be available. Thus, funds have been budgeted through FY 1980 on the basis of present operations. However, if USAID is required to go elsewhere for still more space--particularly if construction of the new Chancery should force USAID out of currently occupied FBO buildings--additional funds over and above the amounts budgeted will be needed.

Inflation

Expenses for FY 79 and 80 as shown on the MOB reflect an inflation rate of approximately 20% for local personnel costs. Throughout the entire budget, all costs are increasing. Total personnel costs rise as a result of increased numbers assigned to post; all related costs, such as housing, education, travel, office equipment, residential furnishings, communications, increase accordingly. Some of these increases are further pushed higher by inflation--housing, supplies, shipping, transportation of effects--both in Egypt and in the U.S.

Improved Local Budgets

It is anticipated that Foreign National benefits will have to be expanded to include some form of hospitalization or medical benefits in order to meet competition with other employers. Part of our local staff is presently covered by the U.S. Civil Service Retirement Plan. As the Egyptian Government benefits change, it may be necessary for us to provide for local social security coverage. The present rate of exchange that is used for payroll transactions only increases the dollar costs; a change in this rate could possibly decrease this cost.

Cost Control

At the present time, and until full staffing is realized, the thorough review and close scrutiny, by the Mission management, of all proposed uses of operating expense funds, is the prime control that is utilized to ensure that the taxpayer's money is used to the best advantage.

MISSION OPERATING EXPENSE FUNDED PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS
(in work years xx.x)

USAID/EGYPT - Code 263

MISSION SPECIFIC PERSONNEL	FY 78		FY 79		FY 80 Mark		FY 80 Minimum		FY 80 Proposed			
	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH		
Directly Related to Activities*	43.8	37.2	2.6	2.6	1/	1/	1/	1/	70.0	68.0	4.0	4.0
Policy, Direction & Management	16.1	3.3	59.5	52.2	5.0	4.0	16.0	6.0	16.0	6.0		
Financial Management	4.1	12.5	4.0	16.0	4.0	17.0	4.0	17.0	4.0	17.0		
Mission Support	5.0	14.3	4.0	17.0	4.0	20.0	4.0	20.0	4.0	20.0		
IDI's	.5	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
OTHER (Specify)	3.2	-	4.0	-	4.0	-	4.0	-	4.0	-		
TOTAL	72.7	67.3	2.6	88.5	89.7	5.0	91.0	111.0	98.0	111.0	4.0	4.0
END OF YEAR CEILING	91	102	193	91	112	203	91	112	99	112	111	211

NON-MISSION SPECIFIC PERSONNEL

Auditor General & IIS	5.0	2.3	-	6.0	6.0	-	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	-	-
Other (Specify):												
TOTAL	5.0	2.3	-	6.0	6.0	-	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	-
END OF YEAR CEILING	6	3	9	6	6	12	6	6	6	6	6	12

1/ Includes PASA.

*From Table V.

WORKFORCE REQUIREMENTS - SCHEDULE 1 - EXISTING POSITIONS 001 USAID EGYPT

MODL LEVEL	AUTHORIZED	BUDGETED	REQUESTED	NON-C	CEILING	TOTAL	VACANT
POSITIONS	POSITIONS	POSITIONS	POSITIONS	POSITIONS	POSITIONS	POSITIONS	POSITIONS
FY 76	004	005	006	007	008	009	010
90	90	90	98	None	099	84	6
<p> L POS NO POSITION TITLE I 013 014 N E N O 012 1 2 3 </p>							

