

PROJECT PAPER-AMENDMENT 2

BASIC VILLAGE SERVICES

263-K-605.2

(263-01610.2)

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

March 12, 1984

DRPS/LAD

USAID/CAIRO

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

1. TRANSACTION CODE

A = Add
C = Change
D = Delete

Amendment Number
Two

DOCUMENT CODE
3

2. COUNTRY/ENTITY Egypt

3. PROJECT NUMBER
263-K-605.2 (263.0161.02)

4. BUREAU/OFFICE

5. PROJECT TITLE (maximum 40 characters)

Near East Bureau (NE)

04

Basic Village Services

6. PROJECT ASSISTANCE COMPLETION DATE (PACD)

7. ESTIMATED DATE OF OBLIGATION
(Under 'B.' below, enter 1, 2, 3, or 4)

MM DD YY
06 30 87

A. Initial FY 80

B. Quarter 4

C. Final FY 87

8. COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT \$1 =)

A. FUNDING SOURCE	FIRST FY 80			LIFE OF PROJECT		
	B. FX	C. L/C	D. Total	E. FX	F. L/C	G. Total
AID Appropriated Total	6,000	64,000	70,000	20,250	204,750	225,000
(Grant)	(6,000)	(64,000)	(70,000)	(20,250)	(204,750)	(225,000)
(Loan)	()	()	()	()	()	()
Other U.S.		15,000	15,000		75,000	75,000
Host Country					68,400	68,400
Other Donor(s)						
TOTALS		79,000	85,000	20,250	348,150	368,400

9. SCHEDULE OF AID FUNDING (\$000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	C. PRIMARY TECH CODE		D. OBLIGATIONS TO DATE		E. AMOUNT APPROVED THIS ACTION		F. LIFE OF PROJECT	
		1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan
(1) ESF	243	240		15,000		1,000		16,000	
(2)	243	250		130,000		79,000		209,000	
(3)									
(4)									
TOTALS				145,000		80,000		225,000	

10. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum 6 codes of 3 positions each)

11. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

12. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (maximum 7 codes of 4 positions each)

A. Code

B. Amount

13. PROJECT PURPOSE (maximum 480 characters)

To improve and expand a continuing capacity in governorates and villages to plan, manage, finance, implement and maintain locally chosen infrastructure activities.

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14. SCHEDULED EVALUATIONS

Interim MM YY MM YY Final MM YY
8 2 8 4 8 6

15. SOURCE/ORIGIN OF GOODS AND SERVICES

000 941 Local Other (Specify) 935

16. AMENDMENTS/NATURE OF CHANGE PROPOSED (This is page 1 of a page PP Amendment)

This Amendment adds \$ 80,000,000 to the BVS Activity in order to complete a third year of funding for eleven Governorates and allow North Sinai and South Sinai Governorates to participate in the program. All other aspects of the Activity remain unchanged.

17. APPROVED BY

Signature M.P.W. Stone

Title Director, USAID/Cairo

Date Signed MM DD YY
3 19 84

18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION

MM DD YY

FIRST AMENDMENT
TO
PROJECT AUTHORIZATION

Name of Country: Arab Republic of
Egypt

Name of Program : Decentralization
Sector Support Program

Number of Project: 263-0161
(263-K-605)

1. Pursuant to Sections 531 and 532 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, the Decentralization Sector Support Program was authorized on August 12, 1982. That authorization is hereby amended as follows:

The total dollar obligation authorized is increased from "Four Hundred Fifty-Five Million Two Hundred Thousand United States Dollars (\$455,200,000)" to "Five Hundred Twenty-Five Million Two Hundred Thousand United States Dollars (\$525,200,000)."

2. The Authorization cited above remains in force except as hereby amended.

M. Peter McPherson
Administrator

Date

PROJECT PAPER AMENDMENT 2

BASIC VILLAGE SERVICES

263-K-605.2
(263-0161.02)

March 4, 1984
DRPS/LAD
USAID/Cairo

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Introduction:

The purpose of this amendment is to provide an additional \$ 80 million to the Basic Village Services Activity (BVS) within the Decentralization Sector Support Program (DSS).

The DSS Implementation Plan requires that new or amended activities under DSS be approved in accordance with Handbook 3 concepts and procedures (see page 31, DSS PP). Formal approval of this increase in funding for the BVS Activity is therefore requested. The currently authorized funding level for the DSS program is insufficient to finance the proposed increase in allocation to the BVS Activity. This amendment therefore also requests an increase in authorization for DSS. The additional DSS authorization required is \$ 70 million.

The DSS program was to provide for re-allocating funds among existing activities in the program in order to finance new or amended activities. However, the Mission Legal Office has determined that fungibility between project activities within the Sector is not possible. All DSS activities are progressing well. The shifting of any funds away from these activities at this time would hinder the responsible GOE agencies' ability to make advance plans and commitments necessary for smooth implementation.

The option of shifting major funds, therefore, will not be attempted at this time. Instead the Mission is requesting that the additional \$ 70 million for the DSS program promptly be approved and authorized so that it may in turn be obligated to the BVS activity. A residual \$ 10 million will be obligated by Protocol Agreements to the BVS activity from remaining funds previous authorized within DSS, but not yet allocated to a particular activity.

II. Summary and Recommendations

A. Purpose of this Amendment:

This amendment to the DSS Program proposes \$80 million in additional funding to the BVS Activity for the following purposes:

- 1) \$40 million to fund the third year of committed sub-project activities in the 11 Governorates that were added to BVS with Amendment I.

- 2) \$21 million to fund specifically identified sub-project costs for three years (1984-86) in two new Governorates, North and South Sinai.
- 3) \$ 18 million to provide supplemental allocations to Governorates that have effective BVS implementation rates and have demonstrated their capacity to absorb effectively additional funds within the project time frame.
- 4) \$1 million to finance requisite technical assistance and training for the remaining BVS life of activity period.

The total proposed additional funding is \$ 80 million. Of this total, \$ 79 million will be converted to Egyptian Pounds for local currency earmarked cash transfer costs.

This amendment also proposes an extension of the BVS PACD from 2/31/85 to 6/30/87. This new date will allow sufficient time to cover new activities in the North and South Sinai and corresponds to the current Decentralization Sector Support Program's PACD date.

The BVS Activity direction and objectives remain as described in the original FY1980 Project Paper.

B. BVS Funding Overview:

The BVS activity was initiated in FY 1979 as a PL 480 Title III program. This Title III agreement provided up to \$75 million to be disbursed in \$15 million increments over a five year period. Due to variations in resale value of wheat shipments, the actual amount of funds available tended to fluctuate from year to year. Currently \$ 57.9 million in Title III funds have been disbursed, and a final \pm \$15 million will be disbursed by March 1984.

The USAID BVS Grant Agreement signed in August 1980 provided an AID contribution of \$70 million to supplement Title III funds and to enlarge the scope of activities from three to nine participating Governorates including training and technical assistance. Of this amount, \$60 million was earmarked for small scale infrastructure sub-projects implemented

by local village councils. Following positive assessments (see February 1980, March 1981 and March 1982 BVS Annual Evaluations and March 1982 BVS Case Studies conducted by Social Research Center, AUC), an expansion of project activities was proposed to assist 11 additional Governorates for a total coverage of 20 rural Governorates. In FY 1982 the first Project Amendment was approved providing \$75 million in additional funding to finance a portion of this expansion. At the same time the BVS project was incorporated into the Decentralization Sector Support Program (DSS) as one of the principal activities of that program. The BVS Project is now referred to as the BVS Project Activity. (For convenience, individual village projects under BVS are still called "sub-projects"). Currently the total approved amount of \$145 million has been allocated, and \$129 million of the \$130 million budgeted for sub-project costs have been disbursed. The existing AID funding for village infrastructure sub-projects were exhausted by early February 1984 and Title III funds, as mentioned above, will also soon be liquidated. Additional funds are therefore urgently needed to phase-in the activities outlined above and to complete the U.S. commitment to BVS.

C. Recommendation:

Based on the discussion in subsequent sections of this Amendment, and the DSS implementation procedures, the Mission recommends that an additional \$70 million be authorized and obligated for the Decentralization Sector Support Program. This new \$70 million will be allocated immediately to the BVS Activity. A residual \$ 10 million also will be allocated into BVS from funds previously obligated to the Sector but not yet allocated to a specific Project Activity. Simultaneously, with this additional funding, the PACD date for the BVS Activity will be extended from 8/31/85 to 6/30/87. As in the original BVS Project Paper, this Amendment also requests a waiver of the limits on the per unit price and the total amount of Code 935 commodities that may be procured as Shelf Items under Chapter 18 of Handbook 1 Supplement B. The justifications for the waiver contained in Annex XIII and XIX of the original Project Paper remain valid.

Furthermore, the justification of Annex XVIII of the original Project Paper, requesting authority to use dollars for the purchase of Egyptian pounds (LE) required in the BVS Activity remains valid (see FAA see 612(b)).

III. Brief Description of the BVS activity and progress to date.

A. The Development Problem

When the Basic Village Services activity was first conceptualized, rural Egypt faced major developmental constraints that hindered its ability to contribute positively to national development. These constraints can be summarized in three main categories:

(1) An absence of significant capital investment over the previous 20 year period. This resulted in a steady decline in standard of living relative to urban areas.

(2) Loss of key human resources through large scale worker migration to large urban centers and later to other countries.

(3) Presence of an inefficient and bureaucratized centralized government administration which was structured for mobilizing resources for national defense and urban needs rather than for inducing improvements in rural standards of living.

The BVS Project set out to address these problems by using a combined strategy of: 1) skills transfer and capacity-building to sustain the GOE policy of economic, social, and administrative decentralization; 2) infusing capital to rebuild rural infrastructure and thereby improve the productivity of rural labor and; 3) channelling capital funds in a way that promotes the long-term development of local initiative, private sector enhancement, popular participation and self-reliance. Rather than waiting for an unpredictable annual investment allocation from central ministries according to a centralized planning process, elected representatives at the lowest level of government were asked to take the initiative and responsibility for improving their local standard of living. This overall strategy was based on the hypothesis that a more decentralized system of

decision-making would alleviate a key growth constraint over the long term. The 1982 BVS Mid-term Evaluation and the Sector Assessment of 1983 concluded that this hypothesis was proving correct in the case of rural Egypt.

B. Description of the BVS Activity

BVS shares the same overall goal with other activities in the Decentralization Sector Support Program. This objective has been stated as follows:

"To allow more direct popular participation in the planning and use of resources in order to improve economic welfare in a self-sustaining, economically efficient manner. This will be accomplished through the establishment of a functioning system of decentralized decision-making and budgetary processes designed to encourage and support local activities in the planning and implementation of local development efforts."

The purpose of BVS has remained unchanged since the original Project Paper. It can be summarized as follows:

"Improving and expanding the capacity of local government units to plan, organize, finance, implement and maintain locally chosen infrastructure projects."

This Purpose is being achieved through the following activity outputs:

- 1) Provision of practical technical training and manuals for local government leaders, planners, engineers, technicians and accountants.
- 2) Delivery of on-site technical assistance in all phases of sub-project planning, execution and maintenance.
- 3) Completion of locally selected, planned and executed small scale village infrastructure sub-projects.

To-date, these Outputs have been obtained by provision of the following key inputs:

- 1) \$205 million in USAID grants and PL480 Title III funds to finance sub-project construction costs.

- 2) LE38.4 million in GOE funds reserved for the ongoing maintenance of these sub-projects and indirect sub-project costs.
- 3) \$15 million of USAID grant funds for; a) training of technicians, engineers, planners and village leaders at all levels of local government, b) direct on-site technical assistance in planning, financial management, engineering design and sub-project monitoring, c) production and distribution of reference manuals covering key aspects of village and local-level project planning, financing, construction and maintenance.

C. Progress to Date

The following statistics provide quantifiable indicators of progress to date under BVS.

1. 1,351 sub-projects distributed over 20 Governorates have been completed. An additional 1,337 have been started and 426 more have been approved and are beginning implementation.
2. As of September 1983, a total of 15,725 individuals have participated in some type of training or orientation program under BVS. This includes: (a) 12,240 officials in 3-day village council workshops which provide elected village leaders information on their role in BVS, as well as their rights and obligations under Egyptian Local Government Laws; (b) 1,837 Village, Markaz, District, and Governorate level technicians and engineers trained in potable water systems operations and maintenance and in road construction and maintenance; 1,050 Village Council Heads trained in village planning and management; (c) 546 village level accountants trained in village and sub-project accounting procedures; (d) 36 local government planners, engineers, and technicians trained in the US and third countries in planning, designing and maintaining basic infrastructure systems. These participants will in turn become trainers upon their return to Egypt. Under the current training program, it is anticipated that by September 1984, a total of about 30,614 individuals will have received some type of training under BVS. (Additional details on training are provided in Annex C.)

3. Over 17,000 copies of 17 different manuals have been prepared and distributed to target groups throughout the 20 participating Governorates. These manuals are intended to be a long term resource to local government officials at all levels. They provide information on key areas of planning, implementation and maintenance of village infrastructure systems and cover topics ranging from road construction and maintenance to village financial accounting procedures. (A complete list of manuals and their distribution is provided in Annex B.)
4. Over 410 man months of direct on - site technical assistance in planning, finance, engineering design and monitoring have been delivered to villages, marakezes and Governorates as of November 1983.
5. Two IBM micro computer systems have been installed at ORDEV headquarters in Cairo. The Organization for Reconstruction and Development of Egyptian Villages (ORDEV) is the GOE entity in charge of coordinating project implementation. This system has been successfully used by ORDEV to produce its first computerized Quaterly Progress Report on sub-project implementation. Two additional Governorate-level micro-computer pilot systems have been operational in Minia and Gharbia Governorates as of January 1984. These provide the first decentralized rural development information analysis and project activity retrieval systems in Egypt. They are expected to greatly improve Governorates' capacities to plan and track resource investments.

Previous project evaluations and day-to-day monitoring and assessments of BVS provide a source of less quantifiable but equally tangible indicators of progress. One of the key conclusions of the last BVS Evaluation (March 1982) was that the central hypothesis of the original project design, namely that decentralization promotes and enhances overall rural development, proved correct. The large number of successfully completed sub-projects level clearly demonstrated to GOE policy makers and managers that Egyptian villagers are capable of effectively taking charge of planning for and realizing their own development objectives. The BVS Activity has also shown

significant success in promoting effective policy changes for application at the Governorate level. The Decentralization Sector Assessment, prepared by USAID in early 1983, showed that national level policy changes towards greater administrative decentralization were being made faster than anticipated. In the course of implementation however, it was found that some lag-time may exist between the time a new policy or law is promulgated in Cairo and the time it is actually put into effect at Governorates, marakez, and village levels of government. The very successful Village Council Workshop program in which over 12,000 leaders have participated is proving instrumental in producing a "trickle up" of policy changes. Through these workshops, village leaders become aware of the various authorities and responsibilities which have been invested in them by the national government for managing village affairs, such as maintaining village level financial accounts and assessing user charges on certain public services. Armed with this information, village council members in more centralized-administrative Governorates, have demanded and obtained the right to exercise their legal authority. In the recent nation-wide village council election held in November 1983, some candidates actually used information presented in the workshops as a campaign platform. The issue was sensitive enough for ORDEV to request a temporary lapse in the workshop program until December, 1983 when the elections were completed.

In some of the more previously centralized Governorates, it appears from experience obtained so far that significant decentralization of administrative authority indeed has taken place gradually over a 3-year period of BVS implementation. It also seems that a side effect of this process is to significantly stimulate the use of local private sector firms in executing village sub-projects. A main reason for this appears to be that large public sector contracting firms neither have the desire nor the capacity to take on many small scale local contracting jobs. It is estimated that at least \$174 million in BVS funds already have been channeled to small scale or regional level private sector enterprises. This effect is being further assessed in the current BVS Evaluation, scheduled for completion in March 1984.

The impact of BVS activities are magnified by a simple demonstration effect. Once villagers prove that they can manage local projects, Governorate officials have shown increasing willingness to allow village and district councils to manage similar Governorate financed projects. This occurred recently in Minia Governorate where a successful BVS-funded ferryboat project led the Governorate to finance 7 additional ferryboats managed by several villages along the Nile. The ferryboats are used to connect the isolated eastern bank of the Nile to the markets and main roads on the western bank. Tolls and fees collected by the village councils are used to keep the boats in operation. This new transportation link is having a significant effect on economic growth of Minia's Eastern bank. Another important result of BVS financed infrastructure, which has yet to be thoroughly documented, is the improved health and economic productivity that results from the delivery and availability of potable water to many areas for the first time. Clean water supply is known to be linked to reduced infant mortality, which in turn is positively linked to declining birth rates. Potable water systems are among the top priority projects for villages who participate in BVS. So far approximately \$56 million have been spent on over 425 village water projects.

Although no measures of overall economic impact have been made, the breadth and coverage of BVS activities combined with secondary impacts through demonstration, health, and other effects is significantly contributing to tangible and strategic improvements in income generation and an increased standard of living for rural Egyptians. This improved standard of living seems to be encouraging workers who migrate to urban areas and Persian Gulf countries to invest their new income in or near their home villages (see February 1982 Annual Evaluation Case Studies prepared by Social Research Center, AUC). Through its effect on the rural economy, BVS is expected to make a contribution in checking rural to urban migration, thereby buying time for Egypt's large urban centers to rebuild and expand their own public infrastructure systems.

IV. Planned Use of Additional Funding

The basic purpose of the additional funding requested by this amendment and as outlined in Amendment 1 is to complete the coverage of BVS activities to permit all rural governorates of Egypt to participate for a full three years in the Program. No other changes from the

original Project Paper or Amendment 1 will be made. As was discussed earlier, a minimum three year period of participation is found to be an optimal time period for an effective decentralization process to take root. Within this time frame, most village councils are able, through direct experience, to develop the necessary capabilities to take charge of their own development projects and exercise their full administrative authority. Through a complete three year program therefore, the original project purpose can be achieved, even more decisively and to a much greater degree than anticipated in the original Project Paper.

As requested by the GOE, specific use of proposed additional funding is as follows:

A. Third Year Funding for Eleven Governorates.

\$40 million will be used to complete the currently planned and committed allocations to the eleven governorates added to BVS in the Amendment 1. For programatic reasons, Amendment 1 requested funds for two years of implementation in these eleven Governorates. It stated, however, that additional funds would be requested in a subsequent amendment (See BVS Amendment 1, page 13, and Annexes F and H). At the time of Amendment 1, it was planned that at least \$30 million would be needed for a third year. However, due to a somewhat greater implementation rate and the recent special procurement of PVC pipes from the U.S., more funds were disbursed during these Governorates' second year than previously was anticipated. (See Annex A for actual disbursement figures by Governorate). North Sinai was listed in the first Amendment as a possible new participant in BVS. The Interagency Steering Committee chose instead to substitute the Red Sea Govenorate for North Sinai. The eleven Governorates, therefore, are to receive a third year of BVS funding beginning in 1984/85 (the GOE FY begins July 1) are:

Beni Suef	Assiut
Gharbia	Aswan
Kafr El Sheikh	Ismailia
Dakahlia	New Valley
Damietta	Red Sea
Matrouh	

B. Addition of North and South Sinai Governorates:

Since the April 1982 return to Egypt of the last portion of the Sinai, USAID has sought ways to contribute to economic growth in this new region. Except for the Decentralization Support Fund Activity which operates at the Governorate level only, these early efforts had to wait for nascent administrative structures to become more fully established. Over the past year and a half, a significant amount of development activity has occurred, and both North and South Sinai Governorates have become able to make effective use of BVS structured funding. North Sinai has recently presented and obtained approval for its first set of BVS plans to the InterAgency Committee, and received \$1.48 million in January 1984. An additional \$ 21 million will be required to fund three years of sub-project activities in both North and South Sinai Governorates. Because of special conditions which make the Sinai somewhat atypical relative to other Governorates, ORDEV and USAID have agreed to establish a special program to initiate and implement BVS activities in the Sinai. The special conditions that warrant this attention include the significant initial infrastructure costs to develop and extend water resources in desert-like conditions, the fact that a significant proportion of the population is semi-nomadic rather than sedentary; and the strong political interests that the US and Egypt share in development of the Sinai region. A modified disbursement system will be used for Sinai due to its unique geo-political structure. The strip of land running east of the Suez Canal from the Mediterranean coast to Ain Mousa on the Red Sea Coast is controlled by Port Said, Ismailia, and Suez Governorates respectively. A rough line running from a point east of the Hamdy tunnel (at Suez) diagonally across Sinai to Taba separates North and South Sinai. The population of Sinai is widely dispersed with three small towns on the Gulf of Aqaba which provide support services such as schools, dispensaries, markets and water to scattered Bedouin incampments. The Gulf of Suez towns are much larger but provide the same services to the Bedouin. Bedouins in the interior must go further distances to receive services, often as far as the Mediterranean coast towns. Therefore, the types of sub-projects in Sinai may address the same basic needs as in Egypt proper, but require a flexible disbursement procedure.

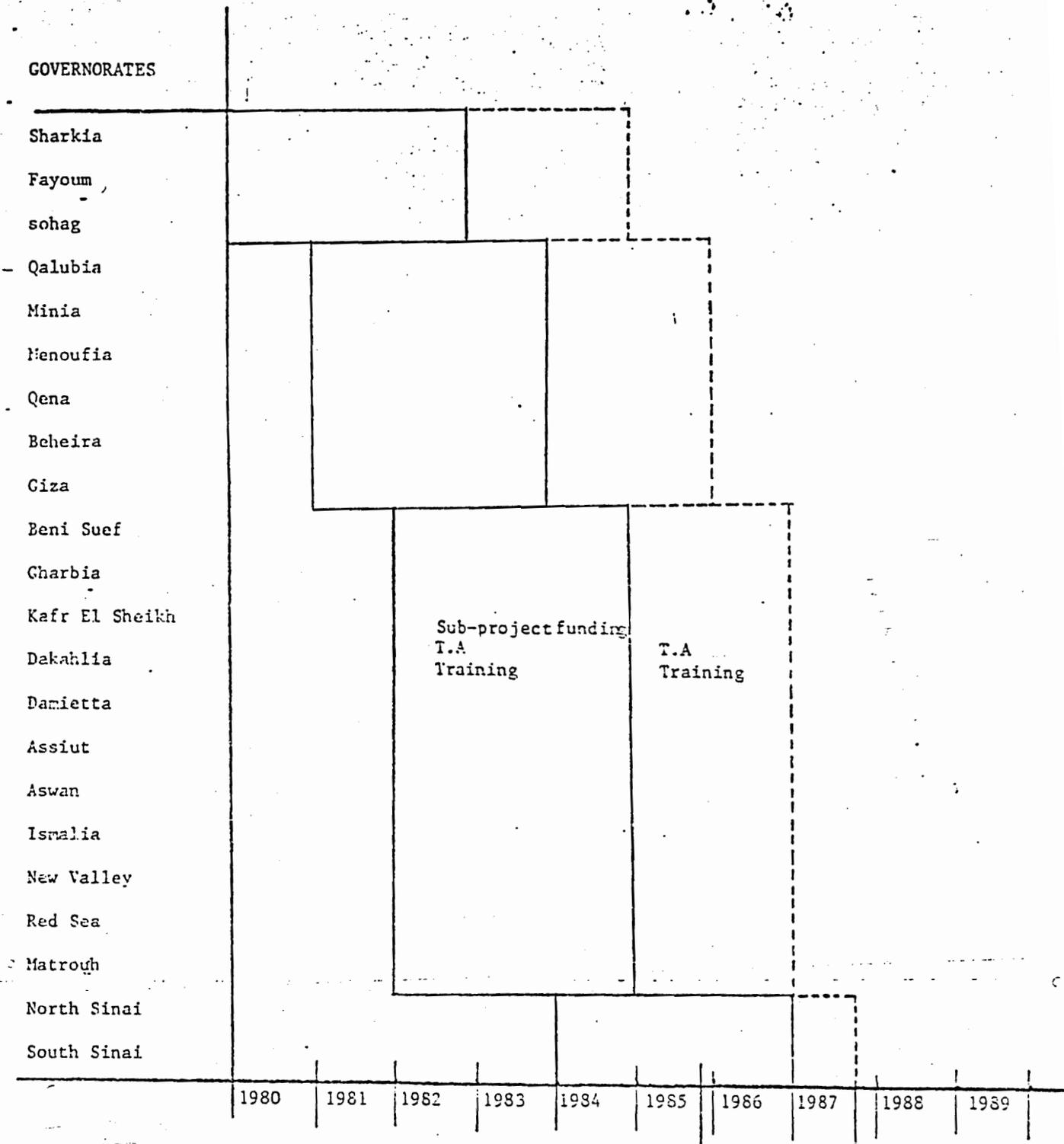
Discussions have been ongoing with North and South governorates for four months. Water related sub-projects will, as in Egypt proper, be one of major sub-project types. Dames and Moore has recently completed a two and half year, \$2,500,000 contract for a complete study of Sinai for AID and the GOE. This study, nearly 40 volumes, identifies, among other things, several networks of wadis which the Governorates want developed for agricultural purposes. A major component of these networks are small weirs and dams across specific wadis - in particular the Wadi el Arish system which extends for 200 kilometers into Sinai. After analyzing Israeli studies and GOE data, key wadis can be identified for small dams and impoundments which can provide water for local irrigation projects.

An Australian study (by McGowan) for agriculture development in Sinai has also identified large areas suitable for agriculture and in fact the GOE has begun 13 sixty feddan plots in El Kaa north of El Tor. In the interior wadis bedouin now cultivate large areas which are totally dependents on one or two rainfalls per year which may or may not prove sufficient one out of every three years. This practice has lead to large feeding programs for seventy thousand bedouin in Sinai and administered by CARE. The use of "improved" technology in rainfall collection (actually used in Sinai two thousand years and reinstated by Israel in Negev) could provide enormous benefits in Sinai. Other possible projects are assistance to the private fishermen in Lake Bardiwill, a fishing pier in el Tor, a Telemetry system for the wells in Sheikh Zuweid - Rafaa area which would assist in the development of private sector agriculture etc.

Because of the diversity of sub-projects there is no specific breakdown of funds between North and South Sinai at this time. Due to critical timing in providing funds for some types of sub-projects (such as small scale dams) disbursements will not be restricted by the "up-front deposit" of maintenance funds. These funds will be guaranteed by the GOE when they sign the Protocol Agreements. The GOE has the capability to undertake the supplementary funding of such sub-projects as required.

Figure (1)

BVS REVISED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN



Funding/T.A/Training



T.A/Training

8/31/85
Existing
BVS
PACD

6/30/87
New
BVS
PACD

C. Supplementary Allocation Funding:

The \$18 million requested for supplementary allocations will be used for cost-shared sub-project costs in selected Governorates. For planning purposes, the IAC has been allocating funds for each Governorate according to a simple formula: LE 1.5 million per year for the "peripheral" desert Governorates of Red Sea, New Valley, Matrouh and the small rural portion of Ismailia Governorate and LE 3.45 million per year for other Governorates. These planned levels give governorates a planning target within which they can organize allocations to individual villages. Experience has shown, however, that supplemental allocations are at times needed in special cases (such as the recent imports of PVC pipes from the U.S.) and that several Governorates have demonstrated the capacity and need to absorb additional funds in any given planning year. The supplemental allocation fund will be used to provide greater flexibility in responding to these special needs and to meet the developmental demands of Governorates with proven high absorptive capacities in meeting decentralization objectives.

D. Technical Assistance Training

As the following amended Implementation Plan illustrates, the BVS Activity may require some selectively applied technical assistance. The current TA contract ends in September 1984. In order to provide some continuing field technical assistance (particularly consultancy engineering and information systems) and some training support services, a limited TA component will be sought. Because of the funding phase-out in nine governorates significantly lower levels of TA than in the past will be needed. An additional \$ 1 million will be sufficient to finance any remaining TA and training activities under BVS.

V. Implementation Plan:

Figure 1 summarizes the proposed implementation plan for BVS, including changes proposed by this Amendment. Funding for the last eleven governorates included in BVS will continue through 1984. The planned three year funding cycle for North and South Sinai will start GOE FY 1984/85 and continue into 1986. Field Technical Assistance and some training also may continue until mid-1986, selectively in the first twenty governorates and for North and South Sinai.

To permit the continuation of TA and inclusion of North and South Sinai, the PACD must be extended from 8/31/85 to 6/30/87. This date matches the current Sector PACD date.

Project monitoring by USAID and ORDEV will continue as currently structured, with the addition of a special coordination group between USAID, ORDEV and the Sinai Governorates to initiate activities in the Sinai region.

VI. Revised Financial Plan:

Tables I, II, and III show the revised financial data for the BVS Activity.

VII. Evaluation Plan

The BVS activity has undergone its fourth mid-term evaluation between January and March 1984 (final draft attached). In addition, a Decentralization Sector review is planned for April and May 1984. Given the gradual phase-down of activities, another mid-term evaluation is not planned. However, a final project evaluation will be scheduled for September 1987, to assess project achievement at the goal and purpose level.

VIII. Conditions Precedent:

As in the original Grant Agreement, the GOE will be required to deposit into local Special Accounts in each Governorate a maintenance fund equal to 10% of the USAID contribution for sub-project construction costs. This Condition Precedent may be revised specially in the case of Sinai development to permit greater flexibility in disbursement. The specifics will appear in the Protocols.

Revised Financial Plan - TABLE I

SUMMARY OF AMENDED ACTIVITY COST
(In U.S. \$000)

<u>Input</u>	<u>Grant</u>	<u>Contributor</u>		<u>GOE</u>	<u>Activity Total</u>
		<u>Title III</u>	<u>US. Total</u>		
Sub-Project Construction	209,000	75,000	284,000	30,000	314,000
Technical Assistance	12,400	---	12,400	---	12,400
Training U.S.	1,000	---	1,000	---	1,000
Training in Country	1,500	---	1,500	5,000	6,500
Maintenance Fund	---	---	---	27,400	27,400
Local Staff Support	---	---	---	6,000	6,000
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Sub-Total	223,900	75,000	298,900	68,400	367,300
Contingency	500	---	500	---	500
Inflation Evaluation	600	---	600	---	600
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Activity Total	<u>225,000</u>	<u>75,000</u>	<u>300,000</u>	<u>68,400</u>	<u>368,400</u>

Revised Financial Plan - TABLE II.

SUMMARY COST ESTIMATE AND FINANCIAL PLAN
(In U.S. \$ 000)

	Activity to Date			Amendment 2			Amended Activity Total		
	FX	LC	Total	FX	LC	Total	FX	LC	Total
<u>AID</u>									
I - Grant									
a.- Sub-project Const	10,000 (1	120,000	130,000 (2	79,000		79,000	10,000	199,000	209,000
b.- Tech. Assistance	8,700	2,700	11,400	1,000		1,000	8,700	3,700	12,400
c.- Training U.S.	1,000	---	1,000	---		---	1,000	---	1,000
d.- Training In Country		1,500	1,500	---		---		1,500	1,500
e.- Contingency	250	250	500	---		---	350	250	250
f.- Inflation/Evaluation	300	300	600	---		---	300	300	600
TOTAL GRANT	20,250	124,750	145,000	80,000		80,000	20,250	204,750	225,000
II. Title III									
a.- Sub-Project Const	---	75,000	75,000	---		---	---	75,000	75,000
TOTAL AID	20,250	199,750	220,000	80,000		80,000	20,250	279,750	300,000
<u>GOE</u>									
a.- Maintenance Fund		19,500	19,500	7,900		7,900		27,400	27,400
b.- Indirect Sub-project Cost		20,000	20,000	10,000		10,000		30,000	30,000
c.- Training in-Country		3,000	3,000	2,000		2,000		5,000	5,000
d.- Local Staff Support		4,000	4,000	2,000		2,000		6,000	6,000
TOTAL GOE		46,500	46,500	21,900		21,900		68,400	68,400
ACTIVITY TOTAL	20,250	246,250	266,500	101,900		101,900		368,400	368,400

1) FX was used for a special importation of PVC water pipe from the U.S.

2) The Financial Plan in Amendment 1 showed \$135 million for Sub-project construction costs. By mutual agreement with ORDEV, \$5 million were shifted to the Technical Assistance line item.

Revised Financial Plan - Table III

BVS-Projected Disbursement by U.S. Fiscal Year
(IN U.S. \$ 000)

	<u>Through 83</u>	<u>FY 84</u>	<u>FY 85</u>	<u>FY 86</u>	<u>FY 87</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<u>AID:</u>						
<u>I.- Grant</u>						
a.- Sub-Project Construction	100,000	70,000	30,000	9,000	---	209,000
b.- T.A.	6,000	2,500	2,000	1,000	900	12,400
c.- Training U.S.	---	400	600	---	---	1,000
d.- Training in Country	900	400	100	90	10	1,500
e.- Contingency	---	---	150	150	200	500
f.- Inflation/Evaluation	---	130	---	200	270	600
TOTAL GRANT	106,900	73,430	32,850	10,440	1,380	225,000
<u>II.- Title III</u>						
a.- Sub-Project Construction	60,000	15,000	---	---	---	75,000
TOTAL U.S.	166,900	88,430	32,850	10,440	1,380	300,000
<u>GOE</u>						
a.- Maintenance Fund	10,000	9,500	6,100	1,800	---	27,400
b.- Indirect Sub-Project Cost	14,000	6,000	5,000	3,000	2,000	30,000
c.- Training in Country	2,000	1,000	1,000	750	250	5,000
d.- Local Staff Support	3,000	1,000	1,000	750	250	6,000
TOTAL GOE	29,000	17,500	13,100	6,300	2,500	68,400
ACTIVITY TOTAL	195,900	105,930	45,950	16,740	3,880	368,400

ANNEXES

BVS - Current Status of Allocations and Disbursements

Annex A

BVS SUB-PROJECT FINANCIAL SUMMARY
(AS OF 12/31/83)

GOVERNORATE	PLANNED YEARLY ALLOCATION L.E.	ACTUAL TOTAL ALLOCATION TO DATE/LE *4	GRANT DISBURSEMENT 1981-1983			BVS TITLE III DISBURSEMENT 1980 - 1983				TOTAL RECVD AS OF 12/31/83	TOTAL DUE TO GOVERNORATE
			1981	1982	1983	1980	1981	1982	1983		
			2nd YEAR (\$1=.70) L.E.	3rd YEAR (\$1=.83) L.E.	4th YEAR (\$1=.83) L.F.	1st YEAR (\$1=.70) L.E.	2nd YEAR (\$1=.70)*5 L.E.	3rd YEAR (\$1=.70) L.E.	4th YEAR (\$1=.70) L.E.		
Sharkia	3,450,000	10,925,765	2,340,000*1	4,070,308		3,368,457	1,110,000 *1	37,000 *3	00	10,925,765	00
Fayoum	3,450,000	9,888,978	2,340,000			2,982,978	1,110,000	3,450,000	00	9,888,978	00
Sohag	3,450,000	10,300,695	2,340,000	3,450,000		2,480,695	1,110,000			10,300,695	00
Qalubia	3,450,000	10,685,665	2,340,000	3,785,665	0,750,000		1,110,000			7,985,665	2,700,000
Minia	3,450,000	10,737,936	2,340,000	3,637,936	3,333,469		1,110,000			10,621,405	116,531
Menoufia	3,450,000	10,726,121	2,340,000	3,826,121	2,829,056		1,110,000			10,104,177	621,944
Gena	3,450,000	10,350,000	2,340,000				1,110,000	3,450,000	3,450,000	10,350,000	00
Beniwa	3,450,000	10,350,000	2,340,000				1,110,000	3,450,000	3,450,000	10,350,000	00
Giza	3,450,000	10,350,000	2,340,000	3,450,000	3,384,200		1,110,000			10,284,200	65,800
Beni Suef	3,450,000	10,350,000		3,450,000	3,251,513					6,701,513	3,648,487
Gharbia	3,450,000	10,963,108		4,063,108	2,916,688					6,979,796	3,983,312
Kafr El Sheik	3,450,000	10,740,190		3,840,190	2,134,250					5,974,440	4,765,750
Dakahlia	3,450,000	10,743,091		3,843,091	1,497,548					5,340,639	5,402,452
Damietta	3,450,000	10,350,000		3,450,000	1,174,472					4,624,472	5,725,528
Assiut	3,450,000	10,350,000		3,450,000					3,450,000	6,900,000	3,450,000
Aswan	3,450,000	10,350,000		3,450,000	750,000					4,200,000	6,150,000
Ismalia	1,500,000	4,500,000		1,500,000	1,500,000					3,000,000	1,500,000
New Valley	1,500,000	4,500,000		1,500,000	1,073,010					2,523,010	1,976,990
Red Sea	1,500,000	4,500,000		1,500,000	1,189,000					2,688,000	1,812,000
Matrouh	1,500,000	4,500,000		1,770,000	1,306,484 *2					3,076,484	1,423,516
North Sinai	3,450,000	10,350,000			1,229,000					1,229,000	9,121,000
South Sinai	3,450,000	10,350,000			00						10,350,000
TOTALS (LE)	68,100,000	206,941,749	21,060,000	54,236,419	28,266,690	9,830,330	9,990,000	10,387,000	10,350,000	144,128,439	62,813,310
TOTALS (\$)			30,085,714	65,345,083	34,056,253	14,054,757	14,271,428	14,839,571	14,785,000	187,436,806	75,678,686

TOTAL GRANT RECEIVED (LE) 103,563,109

TOTAL TITLE III RECEIVED (LE) 40,565,330

TOTAL GRANT RECEIVED (\$) 129,487,050

TOTAL TITLE III RECEIVED (\$) 57,949,756

*1 - In 1981 Governorates received funds from both Grant and Title III sources. From Grant Funds each received LE 2,340,000 from Title III each received LE 1,110,000

*2 - Cost of 6 Desalination Units for Mersa Matrouh. Grant funds - US Procurement.

*3 - Cost of Special Drainage Project in the village of Sheba El Nekaria, Sharkia Governorate. Title III Funds.

*4 - Where certain governorates have received more than their initial allocations (LE 3,450,000 x 3 years = LE 10,350,000). The excess amount was not subtracted from future allocations for those governorates.

*5 - Although the exchange rate for grant funds changed in 1981 from .70 to .83, the exchange rate for Title III Funds continued to be .70.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Technical Assistance Manuals Distributed as of
November 1983

Title Of Manual, Guideline, Report	Number of Copies	Distribution
BVS General Guidelines and Procedures	2800	Village Councils
Summary Guidelines for the Planning and Implementation of BVS Projects and Sub-Projects	2000	Village Councils
Technicians Manual on Construction Repair, and Maintenance of Water Networks	1000	Water Technicians
Operators Manuals on Maintenance and Operation of Pump Sets	2000	Pump Operators
Technicians Manual on Construction and Maintenance of Dirt Roads	500	Governorate Technicians
Manual for Planning and Implementing Village Drainage Projects	60	Governorate Engineer
Planning and Design Manual on Wastewater Collection Treatment and Disposal	100	Governorate Engineer
Guidelines for the Management of the BVS Maintenance Fund	2000	Village Councils
Village Orientation Training Kit	1000	Village Councils
Case Studies of Locally Initiated Projects	1000	Trainers
Training of Trainers Note Book	200	Trainers
Financial Training Manual	1200	Village Accountants
The Role of Village Councils Under Local Government/Laws	2500	Village Councils

MAJOR CHEMONICS PUBLICATIONS THROUGH NOV. 1983

Title of Manual, Guideline, Report	Number of Copies	Distribution
Alternative Waterwater Treatment and Disposal	100	Governorate Engineers
Environmental Awareness and Water Quality Management	500	Governorate Engineers
Environmental Awareness and Sanitation: Wastewater Characteristics, Collection, Treatment and Disposal	60	Governorate Engineers
Manual on Organization and Management of Maintenance Centers and Maintenance of Water Systems	1000	Governorate Engineers

Note: Most of these documents are in Arabic only. Some English versions or summaries exist.

22

In-Country Training Courses

COURSE TITLE	TYPE OF TRAINEE	TOTAL TRAINED SEPT. '83	TOTAL TRAINED APRIL '84
Maintenance of Pump Sets	Operators	946	1380
	Technicians	450	660
	Engineers	225	390
Construction & Maintenance of Roads	Technicians	181	380
Drainage & Sanitation	Engineers	35	100
Wastewater Treatment/ Disposal	Engineers		50
PVC Pipe Training	Engineers Technicians		140
Village Council Workshops	Council Members	12,240	24,464
Village Accountant Training	Local Accountants	546	800
Financial Management Seminars	Markaz/Gov Officials		330
Village Plng. & Mgmt Seminars	Heads of Village Councils	1,050	1,060
Markaz/Gov Plng & Mgmt Seminars	Markaz/Gov Officials		210
Information System Seminars Planning/Monitoring/Evalua.	ORDEV Officer Rural Dev. Off.		150
Information System Workshops Planning/Monitoring/Evalua.	Village Council Members	52	To Be Determined

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Coverage of BVS Activities by Village Council and Population

ANNEX D

GOVERNORATE	BVS FUNDS 80/81 PLAN	BVS FUNDS 81/82 PLAN	BVS FUNDS 82/83 PLAN	TOTAL BVS FUNDS	ESTIMATED RURAL POPULATION 1983	1982 BVS FUNDS PER 1,000 RURAL POPULATION	NUMBER OF VILLAGE COUNCILS	NUMBER OF VILLAGE COUNCILS SERVED IN 1981 PLAN	NUMBER OF VILLAGE COUNCILS SERVED IN 1982 PLAN	PROPORTION OF ALL V/C's SERVED BY BVS IN 1982
ASSWAN	0	0	3450000	3450000	444337	774.37	22	0	0	0 ^{1/}
ASSYUT	0	0	3450000	3450000	1119200	2430.94	49	0	18	36
BENEHA	0	3450000	3450000	6900000	2162070	1595.69	71	70	70	98
BENI SUEF	0	0	3450000	3450000	961254	3577.89	38	0	37	97
DARIETTA	0	0	3450000	3450000	501520	6979.08	25	0	24	96
BAHARIYA	0	0	3450000	3450000	2406750	1433.74	72	0	70	97
FAYOUM	2988978	3450000	3450000	9888978	1002180	3442.46	37	37	33	89
SHARBIYA	0	0	3450000	3450000	1768352	1950.96	63	0	53	100
EIZA	0	3450000	2694800	6144800	1201294	2243.24	44	42	38	86
ISMAILIA	0	0	1500000	1500000	207914	7214.52	10	0	5	50
KAFR EL SHEIKH	0	0	3450000	3450000	1290116	2674.17	44	0	25	56
MATRUH	0	0	1770000	1770000	70310	25174.22	12	0	5	42
MENUFYA	0	3450000	3450000	6900000	1569419	2170.60	64	64	64	100
MINYA	0	3450000	3450000	6900000	1877893	1837.16	57	54	50	87
NEW VALLEY	0	0	1312940	1312940	58289	22520.79	10	0	8	80
BALUHIA	0	3450000	3450000	6900000	1151502	2976.08	37	35	31	83
DEHA	0	3450000	3450000	6900000	1523486	2204.54	53	48	49	92
RED SEA	0	0	1500000	1500000	8070	185073.60	20	0	5	25
SHARBIYA	3368457	3450000	3450000	10268457	2411833	1428.67	71	64	64	90
SOHAG	3490895	3450000	3450000	10388895	1752577	1968.52	51	49	49	96
** TOTAL **	9838330	31050000	60527740	101416070	23813084		840	463	698	

1/ Data for Aswan incomplete

24



ORGANIZATION FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION
AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE EGYPTIAN VILLAGES
(ORDEV)

جمهورية مصر العربية
مجلس الوزراء
القاهرة
مكتب الجهاز

Agrarian Reform Building
Nadi El Seid Str.
Dokki
Cairo

Mr. Michael Stone
Director, USAID/EGYPT
Cairo Center, Garden City
Cairo

Jan 2, 1984

Dear Mr. Stone,

Reference is made to my letter to you dated May 31, 1983 seeking continued USAID assistance to the Basic Village Services (BVS) Project for the equivalent of \$ 85 million additional development assistance.

Following a lengthy conversation with Mr. John Roberts, Office Director, DRPS/LAD, we came to an agreement that the \$85 million be changed to \$ 80 million and that the priority for utilization would be as follows:

- \$40 mil to complete present commitments till 1985
- \$21 mil to carry out BVS activities for both North and South Sinai for three years ending 1986 (4.2 mil equivalent of LE 3,450 at an exchange rate of LE 0,83)
- \$ 1 mil to provide training and technical assistance
- \$18 mil to extend additional support to certain Governorates
- \$80 mil TOTAL

On behalf of the BVS InterAgency Committee, the Decentralization Sector Steering Committee, and the 22 participating rural governorates, I respectfully request your positive consideration for the programming and utilizing of these additional funds. These are urgently required to enable us to continue the rural development assistance momentum and successes we have begun together.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Sincerely yours

M. A. Labib
Mohamed Ahmed Labib
Chairman of ORDEV

cc: Mr. John Roberts, Office Director

25

Organization for the Reconstruction
and Development of the Egyptian Villages (ORDEV)

Mr. Michael Stone
Director, USAID/EGYPT
Cairo Center, Garden City
Cairo

May 31, 1983

Dear Mr. Stone,

As you are aware, since 1980 the Governments of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the United States of America have participated together in implementing one of the most innovative rural development activities in the world, the Basic Village Services Project. Beginning with three Governorates (utilizing PL480 Title III funds) in 1982, the Project has expanded to provide locally-identified and implemented rural infrastructure services to nearly 4000 villages in 20 Governorates, benefitting over 21 million Egyptians. US Government contributions/commitments to date total \$145 million in grant funds and \$75 million in PL480 funds. Egyptian financial contributions/commitments have been the LE equivalent of \$38.4 million. All this has been within the context of the Decentralization Sector Support Program.

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At the time of the last Project Amendment in January 1982, we knew that under current planning, a short-fall of at least \$30 million existed and that further Amendments would be necessary to complete the planned three year coverage for villages in each of the 20 Governorates. USAID contributions were calculated at LE 3.45 million per Governorate a year, with a "planned" lesser amount for the desert Governorates (New Valley, Red Sea, Marsa Matrouh, and Ismailia).

The Government of Egypt would therefore like to request continued USAID assistance to the present BVS Project for the equivalent of \$85 million additional development assistance. The priority for utilization would be as follows:

- \$30 mil to complete present commitments till 1985
- \$25 mil to carry out BVS activities for both North and South Sinai for three years ending 1986 (\$4.2 mil equivalent of LE3,450 at an exchange rate of LE0,83)
- \$ 2 mil to provide training and technical assistance
- \$28 to extend additional support to certain Governorates.
- \$85 mil TOTAL

26

- 2 -

On behalf of the BVS InterAgency Committee, the Decentralization Sector Steering Committee, and the 22 participating rural Governorates, I respectfully request your positive consideration for the programming and utilizing of these additional funds. These are urgently required in order for us to continue the rural development assistance momentum and successes we have begun together.

Sincerely yours

M. A. Labib
Mohamed Ahmed Labib
Chairman of ORDEV

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

cc: Mr. John Roberts, Office Director, DRPS/LAD

27

H.E. Minister of Investment & International Cooperation

Greetings,

Reference to our letter addressed to ORDEV No. 16 dated 2/12/84 (copy attached) regarding the Governorate needs for LE 1,500,000 of BVS fund in its third year plan for 1984/85.

Kindly be informed that according to the Governorate allocation from BVS 1984/85 plan, it has already been decided to allocate the amount of LE 300,000 to carry out potable water or sanitary drainage projects and the amount of LE 1,200,000 for roads. Regards.

Governor of Ismailia

Abdel Monem Omara

Translated:DRPS/LAD:SMahfouz:sm:3/22/84

28



محافظة الإسماعيلية
مكتب المحافظ

٧٢ + ١
١٩٨٤/٩/٢٩

السيد الاستاذ الدكتور / وزير الاستثمار والتعاون الدولي
تحية طيبة ومعزة

بالإشارة الى كتاب جهاز بناء وتنمية القرية رقم ١٦ / ص / م بتاريخ ١٢ / ٢ / ١٩٨٤
(المرفق صورته) بشأن حاجة المحافظة من المبالغ المخصصة من قيمة الخدمات الاساسية
للقرى بخطة العام الثالث ١٩٨٥ / ٨٤ والقادرة بمبلغ ٥١ مليون جنيه .
تشرف بالإحاطة بأنه قد تم تنفيذ الشروط الموضحة بعدد في حدود اعتماد
المحافظة للخدمات الاساسية للقرى خطة ١٩٨٥ / ٨٤ ٣٠٠٠٠٠٠ (ثلاثمائة ألف جنيه
فقط لا غير) . لتنفيذ مشروعات مياه شرب أو صرف صحي . وبمبلغ
١٢٠٠٠٠٠ (مليون ومائتا ألف جنيه فقط لا غير) لتنفيذ مشروعات طرق .

وتغضوا بقبول وأمر التحية

محافظ الإسماعيلية

عبد النعم

تحريري : ٢٩ / ٩ / ١٩٨٤

هدى

عبد النعم عثمانارة

Mr. Saad El Din Maamoun
Minister of Local Government

Greetings

Reference made to ORDEV letter No 16/ / dated 2/12/84 informing us that LE 3,450,000 are allocated to the Governorate form the BVS Agreement for FY 84/85 according to the agreement between ORDEV and USAID.

This is to inform you that the following procedures have been taken:

1. The villages and the Committees requests for the FY 84/85 have been selected.
2. A letter No 139 dated 2/26/1984 to H.E. Dr. Wagih Shendi, Minister of Investment and International Cooperation have been submitted indicating this request. (copy attached).
3. A letter No 140 dated 2/26/84 to H.E. Dr. Kamal El Ganzory, Minister of Planning have been submitted to allocate the 10% of Maintenance Fund of FY 84/85. (copy attached).

This is for your information. Best regards.

Governor of South Sinai,

General Magdi A. Soliman
Date: 2/26/84

Drafted:DRPS/LAD:HSedky:sm:3/20/84



جمهورية مصر العربية
محافظة جنوب سيناء
مكتب المحافظ

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
(واللهم والرحمن وطور سينين)
صدق الله العظيم

١٢١
١٢١
١٢٩

السيد / الفريق محمد سعد الدين مأمون
وزير الدولة للحكم المحلي

تحية طيبة وبعد /

بالاشارة الى كتاب السيد رئيس جهاز بناء وتسيه القرية المصرية رقم ١٦ / ص / ح بتاريخ ١٦ / ٢ / ١٩٨٤ والذي يفيد تخصيص مبلغ ٢٤٥٠ ألف جنيه من ضعه الخدمات الاساسيه للقرى لشروطات قرى محافظه جنوب سيناء لعام ٨٥ / ٨٤ وذلك طبقا لاتفاقيه الجهاز مع وكالة التسيه الدوليه الامريكيه .

نحيط علم سيادتكم باننا قد تم اتخاذ الاجراءات التاليه .

- ١ - تم تحديد الاحتياجات الفعلية للقرى والتجمعات السكنية البدويه لعام ٨٥ / ٨٤
- ٢ - تم الكتابه للسيد / الدكتور وجيه شندي وزير الاستثمار والتعاون الدولي برقم ١٣٦ بتاريخ ١٦ / ٢ / ١٩٨٤ بتلك الاحتياجات (مرفق عليه صوره ضمه) .
- ٣ - تم الكتابه للسيد / الدكتور كان الجنزوري وزير الدوله للتخطيط برقم ١٤٠ بتاريخ ٢٦ / ٢ / ٨٤ للموافقه على ادراج نسبة ١٠ % لاعمال الصيانة (مرفق عليه صوره ضمه) بخطه عام ٨٥ / ٨٤ .

برجاء التفضل بالاحاطه .

وتفضلوا بقبول وافر تحياتي وتقديرى .

محررانى ١٦ / ٢ / ١٩٨٤ م
فواد /

محافظ جنوب سيناء

(لواء أ. ح / مجدى أحمد سليمان)

التوقيع
مدير مكتب المحافظ
١٢٩

١٢١
١٢٩
١٩٨٤ / ٢ / ١٦
رئيس مجلس الوزراء
مكتب السيد الرئيس
الرياض
١٢١
١٢٩

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Mr. Wagih Shendi
Minister of Investment and International
Cooperation

Greetings,

As the Ministry is studying the needs of the different Sectors from USAID funds for 1984/85 plan. It is important to state that one of the main plans for the Red Sea Governorate is to rehabilitate the nomadic tribes in the Governorate (45,000 popul.) in order to provide them with basic services and means of development. The following decrees have been issued by the Governorate for the initiation of five new villages per each; decree No. 14/82, decree No. 48/83, and decree No. 14/84.

As it is nearly impossible for both the GOE Fund and the National Plan for Development to carry out the initiation of those new villages, the Governorate has resorted to ORDEV and USAID Mission who have shown deep concern and understanding.

Accordingly, the Governorate is requesting that you kindly support this experiment and approve allocating the amount of LE 1,500,000 for the construction of those new villages. Looking for more support and funds if available from USAID fund or from any international agreement for more achievements.

Governor of Red Sea

Yousef Afifi

Date: (Not clear)

Drafted:DRPS/LAD::SMahfouz:sm:3/20/84

Mr. Wagih Shendi
Minister of Investment and International
Cooperation

Greetings,

kindly be informed that the Governorate of Beni Suef has been scheduled for the third year in the BVS 1984/85 plan .

As the villages of Beni Suef are in badly need for the basic services, the Governorates has done a plan to implement projects of; potable water, roads, and sanitary drainage according to the suggestions of the villages. It is planned that these projects should be accomplished through a three-year plan ended 1984/85.

Kindly allocate the amount of LE 3,450,000 for BVS 1984/85 projects plan in Beni Suef. Thus, to enable the villages to proceed implementing their projects which have been planned ahead.

Regards.

Governor of Beni Suef,

Mahmoud Kamel El Rayes.

cc: Chairman of ORDEV

Drafted:DRPS/LAD:SMahfouz:sm:3/20/84

محاضرة بنى سويف

مكتب المحافظة

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

١٩٤
١٩٨٤/٤/٢٤

السيد الأستاذ الدكتور / وجيه محمد شندى

وزير شئون الاستثمار والتعاون الدولى

تحية طيبة وبعد

نتشرف باحاطة سيادتكم علما بان محافظة بنى سويف مدرجه بخطه
الخدمات الاساسيه للقرى خلال عام ١٩٨٥/٨٤ وذلك للعام الثالث .

ونظرا لان قرى المحافظه فى حاجه ماسه الى توفير الخدمات الاساسيه
بها . لذلك فقد قامت المحافظه بوضع خطه لتنفيذ مشروعات مياه الشرب -
وصف الطرق - الصرف المي - بناء على مقترحات القرى بحيث تستهدف الخطه
استكمال مشروعاتها على ثلاث سنوات تنتهى فى ١٩٨٥/٨٤ .

لذلك نتشرف باخطار سيادتكم - برجاء التكرم بالموافقه على
تخصيص ٢٤٥٠٠٠٠ جنيه لخطة الخدمات الاساسيه لمحافظة بنى سويف
للعام ١٩٨٥/٨٤ حتى يتسنى للقرى استكمال المشروعات التى تسهم
البدء فيها وتحقيق المستهدف منها .

وتغفروا بقبول وانفس التحية ..

محافظ بنى سويف

أ.م.د. مهندس / محمود كامل الرئيس

م. ح. ح. ح.

١٩٨٤/٢/٢٨

صوره مرسله للسيد مدير مكتب رئيس جهاز بناء وتنمية القرية

برجاء التكرم بالعلم والاحاطه وليرسله ليرى الوزير

المكتب العام

التعليق

لائحة التقييم والمطابقه
رجونه

١١

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Mr. Wagih Shendi
Minister of Investment and International
Cooperation

Greetings,

Kindly be informed that Kafr El sheikh is one of the governorates are under the BVS Agreement and the year 1984/85 is considered as the third year for the Governorate to implement the plans. Since that LE 3,450,000 is allocated to the Governorate from the Grant Funds, and the local units with popular councils have submitted their plans in order to solve many of their problems in different kinds, which reflect the real need of this grant funds completely.

Therefore, please notified to allocate this funds completely to the governorate for the FY 1984/85 in order to inable the Governorate to fullfil the needs of the villages.

Regards.

Governor of Kafr El Sheikh,

Eng. Nabil Halawa
Date:12/29/84

Drafted:DRPS/LAD:HSedky:sm:3/20/84

محافظة كفر الشيخ
المحافظة

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

٤٠١
١٩٨٤/٤/١٦

السيد / الأستاذ الدكتور وجيه نسدي
وزير الأثار والتعاون الدولي

٢٠٧

تحية طيبة .. ومد
نتصرف بالاحاطه بان محافظة كفر الشيخ من المحافظات التي تنفذ مشروعات
ضمن اتفاقية الخدمات الاساسية بالقصرى وبمبلغ عام ١٩٨٤/١٩٨٥ حتى العام
الثالث لتنفيذ الخطة بالمحافظة .

وحيث انه يخصر للمحافظة سنويا مبلغ ٤٥٠٠٠٠٠٠ جنية من اعتمادات
الخطة وقد وردت مقترحات الوحدات المحلية للقوى ومجالها الشعبية لحل مشاكل
كبيرة وتمتددة ما يرهك الحاجة الشديدة الى هذه الاعتمادات بالكامل .

لذا .. أرجو تذكرا التبيه بتخصيص هذه الاعتمادات بالكامل لحساب
المحافظة ضمن خطة العام القادم ٨٤ / ٨٥ حتى تكن المحافظة من طيبة
معظم احتياجات القصرى .

وانسى ان اشكر لسيادتكم صادق تعاونكم

ارجوان تفضليا بقبول خالص الشكر .

مع تحياتى محافظه كفر الشيخ

م
(بهندس / نبيل حلاوة)

٢١٧٦
٨٢٢٤٤٤

١٩٨٤/٢/

السيد / مدير عام جهاز بناء وتنمية القرية

مجمع الاصلاح الزراعى بالقصرى

تحية طيبة .. ومد

المسطر بعاليه صورة ما أرسل للسيد / الدكتور وزير الاستثمار والتعاون الدولي بشأن
تميز تخصيص مبلغ ٣٤٥٠٠٠٠٠ جنية لمشروعات منحة الخدمات الاساسية بمحافظة كفر الشيخ
للعام المالي ١٩٨٥/٨٤ .

يرجاء التفضل بالاحاطه والتبيه باتخاذ اللازم .

وتفضلوا بقبول وافر التحية

وكيل الوزارة
السكرتير العام

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