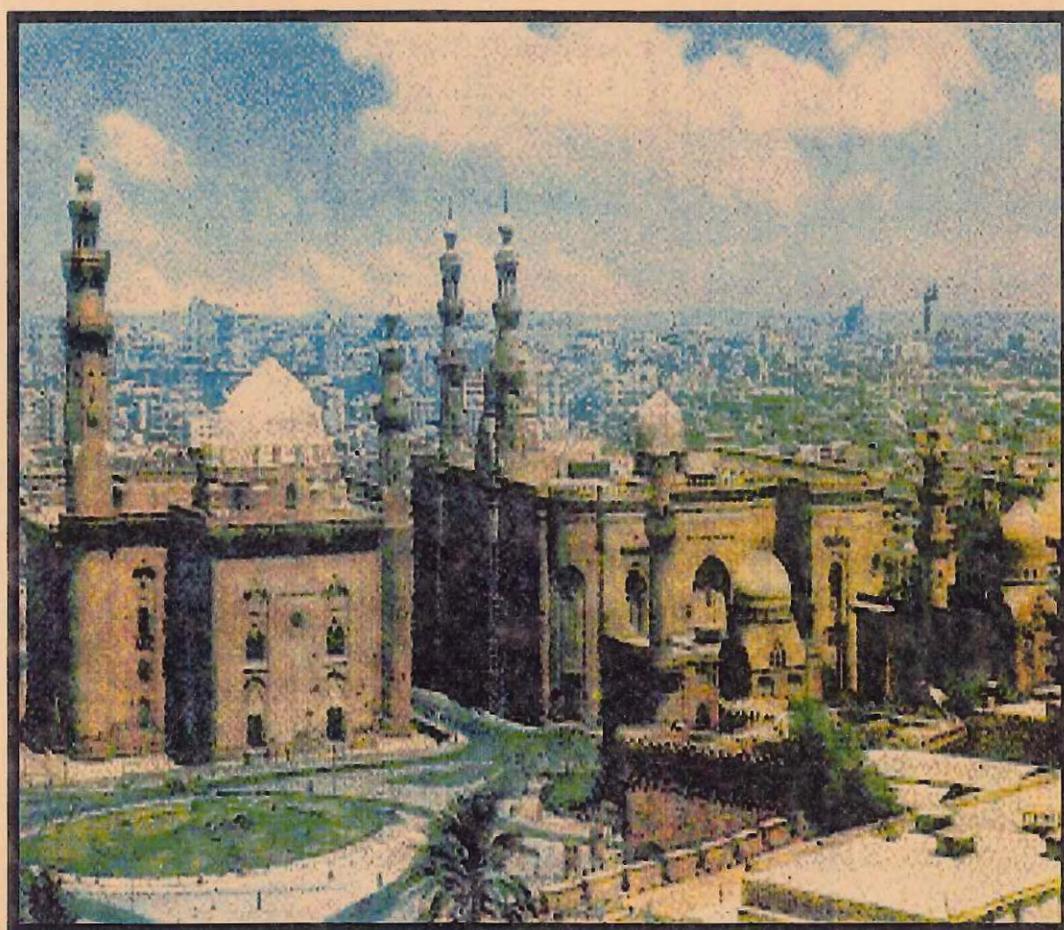


USAID/CAIRO

Results Review & Resource Request FY 2002



Program Overview and Annexes

April 2000

Please Note:

The attached FY 2002 Results Review and Resource Request ("R4") was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on this cover page.

The R4 is a "pre-decisional" USAID document and does not reflect results stemming from formal USAID review(s) of this document.

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MEMORANDUM

To: Robert Randolph, AA/ANE

From: Richard M. Brown, Mission Director, USAID/Egypt

Subject: USAID/Egypt Annual Results Review and Resource Request (R4) Submission

I am pleased to transmit the FY 2000 – 2002 R4 for Egypt. With the approval of a new FY 2000 – FY 2009 strategy for the Egypt program in January, the Mission is embarked on a course supportive of transitioning our assistance relationship with Egypt to one based on trade and investment. The U. S.–Egypt Partnership for Economic Growth and Development, which has encouraged greater private sector participation in decision-making and better integrated the U.S. Government's foreign policy dialogue, guides this new programmatic direction. In the FY 2000 – FY 2002 period, we see opportunities, as well as challenges in encouraging Egypt's economic liberalization and increased competitiveness in the global marketplace. The strategy will support increased job creation, reduction of poverty and inequity, and an improved quality of life for Egypt's citizens.

This year's R4 includes final reporting on 1999 performance of strategic and special objectives that terminated with the strategy approval, and initial reporting on prospects for performance in FY 2000 – FY 2002 for the new strategic and special objectives. Overall, program performance was positive. For most of the strategic objectives, performance was on-track or exceeded expectations. Performance under two objectives did not meet expectations although some notable achievements were made within them. Factors affecting performance are fully described in the SO narratives, which can be found in Section 2 of this report.

We ask that reporting on one special objective, SpO B: Decision Support Services, not be included in the public version of the R2, Results Review. Reporting on this special objective is being sent to the Bureau, but mention of it has been excluded from the table of contents and the R2 overview of the public document. Our assistance under this special objective has drawn criticism, making it extremely difficult for us and Egypt's Parliament, to proceed with implementation and achieve results. Because of the sensitivities of donor assistance in this area, we plan to closeout this SpO once current activities have ended.

In the past year, Egypt continued its progress in expanding and opening the economy. Most notable was the achievement of a 6% growth rate in GDP, a rate that was not expected to be attained until 2001. The private sector's share of GDP increased from 70% to 74%, and labor productivity in the private non-agricultural sectors grew by 6% compared to 3% in the previous year. Privatization progress continued albeit slowly. However, overall export growth stagnated and the investment climate deteriorated slightly as measured by the Heritage Foundation's Economic Freedom Index. The Egyptian pound appreciated at least 15% compared to the Euro in 1999, which is making it increasingly difficult to export to the European market. With the appointment of a new Cabinet in late 1999 that included advocates of economic reform in key positions, the outlook for further reform and liberalization is promising. A remaining challenge is how to accelerate the reform process in order to reap its economic benefits.

As we launch the new strategy, overall prospects for results achievement are good. In late 1999 and early 2000, meetings of the Gore-Mubarak Partnership in Subcommittees I – IV, covering economic, information technology, environment, as well as education and workforce development issues, confirmed the new strategic direction of the USAID program and focused attention of the most senior officials in both countries on program activities and concerns. In the upcoming months, we will be closely monitoring developments in educational reform, and will maintain an active dialogue on this issue here. We will also pay close attention to design and implementation actions that affect results achievement in the area of democracy and governance. We are moving forward with the development of legacy instruments and anticipate reaching agreement on the first such mechanism, an endowment for the Economic Center for Economic Studies, in the next few months.

We will move into our new office building in the fall. This will end the migratory nature of the mission. In a well organized and secure location, management efficiencies and productivity will increase.

During the R4 review process, we made a slight adjustment to the programs that were within our authority. We extended the completion date of Special Objective D (263-0012): Approaches to Sustainable Tourism Demonstrated from December 1999 to December 2001. This will permit the use of remaining SpO funds to restore additional murals and thereby enhance a highly successful model of sustainable cultural tourism, a SpO result.

Of great concern to us, as we move forward with our rightsizing plan and begin new activities in support of the new strategy, is that workforce levels be adequate for result achievement and oversight. We are currently involved with our rightsizing exercise that will clearly identify requirements. We need to be cognizant of appropriate FSN and USPSC levels to accommodate the projected reduction of USDH staff. Until the rightsizing report is issued, we have used the minimum USDH reduction recommended by ANE and taken other figures from those submitted with our strategy.

An immediate workforce problem, however, is the lack of qualified staff for the education strategic objective and the power and telecommunications subsectors. Key staff associated with these SOs will be departing post in 2000 – 2001. Although we have been and are actively recruiting to fill these positions, no qualified candidates are in sight. Without USDH staff for these SOs, particularly for leadership positions, it will be difficult to support our programmatic objectives in infrastructure and in education.

In the next two months, the development of the Mission Performance Monitoring Plan will be the focus of our attention. This process will include the development of indicators and baselines to enable us to report on the status of job creation, poverty, regional inequity and gender status and on SO performance. In this R4, we are once again including a gender annex in response to concerns raised during the strategy review in January.

We welcome your comments on our R4 submission.

USAID/EGYPT

R4-2002

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Part 1:

**OVERVIEW AND FACTORS
AFFECTING PROGRAM
PERFORMANCE**

1. OVERVIEW AND FACTORS AFFECTING PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

During 1999, USAID/Egypt developed a new strategy for FY 2000 – FY 2009, aimed at transitioning the relationship between Egypt and the United States from one based on aid to one grounded on trade and investment. This strategy was approved in January 2000. As a result, this year's R4 submission includes final reporting on 1999 performance of program goal and strategic and special objectives that terminated with the new strategy approval. It also includes initial reporting on prospects for performance in FY 2000 – FY 2002 for program goal and sub-goals, and strategic and special objectives, i.e. SOs 16, 17, 19, and 20, and SpOs 18, 21, and 22, that begin this year. Since these are newly established, they do not include 1999 results. Full results reporting for these SOs and SpOs will begin in next year's R4.

Overall, program performance was positive. For the majority of strategic objectives, performance was on-track. For two SpOs, expectations were exceeded. Performance under one objective did not meet expectations, although some notable achievements were made. Highlights of program performance are given below.

The USAID Program directly supports and is consistent with the U. S. Mission Performance Plan. It contributes significantly to the broad-based growth, environment, health and population goals. It also contributes to open markets, U.S. exports, democracy, humanitarian assistance, and mutual understanding goals, in addition to advancing national interests regarding national security, economic prosperity, and global issues. U.S. assistance is directed at creating a policy environment that will foster private sector growth and investment and increased competitiveness in the global economy. USAID is working towards assuring that Egypt's workforce is adequately educated and trained, its environment is well managed, and its social services are improved and sustainable.

Performance in 1999:

For the SOs where performance was on-track, accomplishments compared to targets set indicated that the Mission continued to make progress in achieving results, as demonstrated by the following examples.

Under Strategic Objective 1: Accelerated Private Sector-Led Export-Oriented Growth, the target for GDP growth, a SO level indicator, for 1999 was 4.5%. The actual growth rate was 6%. The private sector share of GDP target was 66%. The actual share was 74%. For Strategic Objective 2: Increased Participation of Girls in Quality Basic Education, overall performance improved in 1999, compared to the 1998 assessment. The actual percentage of school enrollment of girls in upper rural Egypt rose to 69.8% in 1999, about 3% above the target, and the number of girls receiving quality basic education through USAID interventions increased from 34,282 in 1998, to 41,489 in 1999. Under SO 3: Increased Citizen Participation in Public Decision-Making, the participation of civil society organizations in decision-making increased. The target for the indicator for public decision-maker acknowledgements of positions held by CSOs was 120; the actual was 319.

In health and population, long term trends in fertility and infant mortality decline were further confirmed, while research findings led to next steps in dealing with a public health concern. For SO 4: Reduced Fertility, at the SO level, Total Fertility Rate in 1999 was 3.1, down from 3.6 in 1995. For SO 5: Sustainable Improvements in the Health of Women and Children, the infant mortality rate, a SO level indicator, was 39.5 in 1999, down from 62.6 in 1995. Also, in 1999, USAID-funded research confirmed that Egypt has the world's highest prevalence of Hepatitis C and guided the development of activities such as increased training for public health workers, to prevent new infections.

In the areas of infrastructure and environment, gains were made. Under SO 6: Increased Access to Sustainable Water and Wastewater Services, utilities in minor urban centers made impressive gains in cost recovery. The average percentage of costs covered by generated revenues for five utilities in upper and middle Egypt and the Sinai was 72% in 1999, in comparison to a planned target of 65%. The health of coral reefs along the Red Sea continued to improve. The percentage of sites showing improvement through the Coral Reef Index under SO 8: Natural Resources Managed for Environmental Sustainability was 85% in 1999, up from 80% in 1997, and well over the target of 70%, for this SO level indicator.

For SpO 12 (or D): Approaches to Sustainable Tourism Demonstrated, the discovery of murals in late 1999 with significant historical and cultural value led to a decision to extend this SpO in order to utilize remaining funds for mural restoration.

Performance of SpO 9 (or A): Increased Use of Egyptian Universities in Quality Demand-Driven Applied Research, and SpO 11 (or C): Improved Civil Legal System, exceeded expectations. For all of the 53 grants awarded to date under SpO 9 (A), end users of the research are contributing at least 40% of local currency costs, often contributing much higher amounts. This demonstrates the increased demand for research conducted by Egyptian university staff, a significant result for this objective. For SpO 11 (C), an evaluation conducted in 1999 noted activity success in court administration and improvements in judicial training. At the SpO level, lawyers' confidence in court operations increased from 52% in 1998 to 61% in 1999. At the IR level, performance is also ahead of target. For example, there has been a reduction in case processing time at the pilot courts from 22.4 months in 1997 to 12.9 months in 1999 (a 42% reduction in two years).

Although performance under SO 7: Reduced Generation of Air Pollution did not meet expectations, there were some notable improvements. Major steps were taken to put systems in place that will ultimately ensure that lead smelters can be relocated to reduce lead pollution in Cairo. The cumulative number of public municipal buses operating on CNG in Cairo was 20 in 1999, as opposed to the target of 125, but this target is expected to be met in 2000. CNG promotional work is having significant spin-offs. About 20,000 passenger cars, taxis and minivans have now been converted to CNG and a 34-site CNG fueling station network became operational.

More importantly, lessons learned in performance measurement and assessment led to a new, more realistic strategic direction for environment and natural resources which focuses on improved management in order to realize sustainable improvements in physical conditions.

Prospects for FY 2000 – FY 2002:

Overall prospects for performance in the next two years are favorable. In late 1999 and early 2000, meetings of the Gore-Mubarak Partnership Subcommittees, covering economic, information technology, environment and education and workforce development issues respectively, confirmed the new strategic direction of the USAID program and focused attention of the senior officials in both countries on program activities and concerns. USAID was an active participant in these meetings, which advanced achievement of programmatic results.

The pace of economic reform remains a concern. While economic growth in 1999 was impressive, a slowdown in the economy appears to be taking place. In the recent past the GOE has responded to pressure on the foreign exchange rate by raising interest rates, constraining imports, and constricting credit. These steps may be causing this slowdown which could adversely affect achievements under SO 16: Environment for Trade and Investment Strengthened.

High level dialogue on education reform will continue in the coming months through Subcommittee IV of the Gore-Mubarak Partnership. The Mission will be paying close attention to developments in this area, as the new strategy determined that future funding in basic education after 2003 would be contingent upon mutually agreed upon directions for activities that support educational reform.

For SpO 21: Egyptian Initiatives in Governance and Participation Strengthened, the Mission is pursuing dialogue with the Ministry of Social Affairs on activities supporting the improved capacity of civil society organizations (CSOs) to participate in development. Implementation of these activities has been delayed, and this is expected to affect performance in the coming year.

In the next few months, the Mission will focus on the development of a Mission Performance Monitoring Plan to validate indicators, baselines and targets for the new SOs and SpOs. The Plan will also help us define indicators and targets to gauge program impact on job creation, equity, poverty reduction, and gender, so that more accurate and useful reporting can be made at the goal and sub-goal level and for crosscutting concerns.

R4 2002

Part 2:

**RESULTS REVIEW BY STRATEGIC
OBJECTIVE**

RESULTS REVIEW BY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

During 1999, the Mission developed a new strategy for 2000 – 2009, aimed at transitioning the relationship between Egypt and the United States from one based on aid to one grounded on trade and investment. This year's R4 submission includes final reporting on 1999 performance of program goal, and strategic and special objectives that terminated with new strategy approval in January 2000. It also includes initial reporting on prospects for performance in 2000 – 2002 for program goal and sub-goals, and strategic and special objectives that begin this year.

GOAL: Broad-Based Sustainable Development with Increased Employment and Improved Quality of Life

Performance:

In accordance with the previous USAID/Egypt Strategic Plan for 1996-2001, the Mission tracked two indicators at the program goal level: Egypt's rank on the UNDP's Human Development Index (HDI) and the unemployment rate. Between 1998 and 1999, Egypt's HDI position fell nine places to 120. The decline in Egypt's ranking can be directly attributed to changes in the methodology employed in computing the Index. The country's low adult literacy rate, one of the four components of the HDI, is the fundamental reason accounting for Egypt's continued poor HDI performance. The remaining three indicators comprising the index (life expectancy at birth, combined school enrollment ratios, and real GDP per capita) all improved. The HDI is insufficient on its own to measure quality of life in Egypt, and the Mission intends to adopt additional monitoring indicators at the goal and subgoal levels for the new plan period FY 2000-FY 2009.

Again this year the Mission has not tracked the unemployment rate inasmuch as the available statistics are widely regarded as unreliable. The GOE continues to estimate that about 8 to 9 percent of the labor force is unemployed. However, this figure is derived from a relatively restrictive definition of labor force, resulting in an estimate considerably smaller than is cited by both the World Bank and the ILO using a broader definition. So far, the GOE has not adopted this new definition. Unofficial estimates of unemployment range up to 20 percent or even more, but the higher estimates do not account well for the large and growing numbers employed in the informal sector. Mission analysis carried out in the past year indicates that more than 200,000 new workers are entering the labor force annually without finding formal sector employment. Some do swell the ranks of the unemployed for an indefinite period, while many others eventually find work in the mostly uncounted informal sector. Note that none of these data attempt to estimate the degree of underemployment.

GOAL: A Globally Competitive Economy Benefiting Egyptian Equitably

Prospects:

Monitoring the above goal of the FY 2000 – FY 2009 strategy, its two sub-goals: Creating Private Sector Jobs and Sustaining the Human and Natural Resource Base, and its crosscutting themes will be addressed in the Mission's performance monitoring plan that is currently being developed. It is intended to minimize the collection of additional data beyond what is necessary

for program management, so the extent to which separate indicators are necessary needs to be carefully considered. An intensive effort will be made to make determinations about how to monitor performance in these broader areas when a consulting team arrives in May or June 2000. Reporting at these levels will be done in future R4s. We have included in this R4 a separate annex on gender.

1. Accelerated Economic Growth

Operating Unit Name: USAID/Egypt

Strategic Objective: Accelerated Private Sector-Led, Export-Oriented Economic Growth (263-0001)

Self-Assessment: On-Track

Summary: A significant threat to Egypt's stability and its leadership in the Middle East is the high level of poverty and unemployment among its people. Increased employment, necessary to reduce poverty, requires accelerated economic growth. This SO's purpose is to double the rate of economic growth from 2.9% in 1994 to 6% by 2001. The SO contributes primarily to the Mission Performance Plan's broad-based economic growth goal and U.S. national security and economic prosperity national interests, but it also supports U.S. exports and open markets goals. It supports all three objectives under the Agency goal area: "Broad-based Economic Growth and Agricultural Development Encouraged." To achieve this SO, five key results are necessary. One, a policy environment must exist to create the conditions for the private sector investment climate to change from being "mostly unfree" to "mostly free." Two, agricultural productivity needs to increase. Three, exports must increase in targeted sectors--fresh and processed agricultural products, spinning/weaving, leather products, furniture and software. Four, financial markets need to be strengthened and privatization accelerated. Five, access to reliable power and telecommunications services must continue to expand. Customers include private sector businesses and employees who produce goods and services for export and domestic markets. Other significant customers are some of the country's poorest people--the five million small farmers, landless laborers and women who produce and process horticultural and agricultural commodities, and the three million non-agricultural informal sector micro-entrepreneurs.

Key Results: Egypt's performance in the area of policy reform has been impressive. Progress has been achieved in the areas of privatization, de-regulation, environment and legislation. GDP growth, private sector productivity and the relative importance of the private sector in overall output were key areas in which GOE statistics show progress has been commendable. Exports in USAID program-targeted sectors grew rapidly as expected, reaching a 30% growth rate. However, during the past year overall export growth stagnated and the investment climate deteriorated slightly as measured by the Heritage Foundation Economic Freedom Index. The Egyptian currency appreciated at least 15% compared to the Euro in 1999 which is making it increasingly difficult to export to the European market. Credit growth through banks exceeded expectations and grew at an unsustainable rate. NGO support for small and micro-enterprise credit is becoming sustainable. Available survey data suggest that consumer expenditures for the majority of Egyptians declined between 1997 and 1999 which limits business growth and broad-based employment growth.

At the SO level, performance exceeded expectations in many areas. Egypt's Gross Domestic Product as reported by the GOE grew at the rate of 6% in 1999 compared to 5% in the previous year. The share of the private sector rose from 70% in 1998 to 74% in 1999. In 1999, labor productivity in the private non-agricultural sectors grew by 6% compared to 3% in the previous year. This was the result of the introduction of improved production technologies and better management techniques.

In other areas, results were less satisfactory. Although private sector exports increased from \$1.7 billion to \$2.8 billion, the greatest part of this increase was the result of privatization which statistically reclassified "public" exports as "private" when some big exporting companies shifted from the public to the private sector. In other words, the increase did not mainly stem from an improvement in the performance or marketing opportunities of the private sector exporters. Exports classified as "public sector" declined \$1.01 billion in 1998/99 while exports classified as "private sector" increased by \$1.11. The difference is \$100 million of additional private sector exports during the year, which is largely accounted for by export growth in targeted sectors supported by USAID. According to the Heritage Foundation, economic freedom decreased slightly in Egypt in 1999. Their index deteriorated because the improvement by GOE intervention in the economy was out weighed by negative adjustments in banking.

There are a number of successful achievements by the government, such as in Information Technology (IT), which is booming and the financial sector which is moving in the right direction. These successes will create opportunities for small and micro enterprise (SME) retail level credit, growth of the consumer sector, rational IT investment, and export growth. However, most people agree that a slowdown is taking place in the economy, partly due to the exchange rate as well as the liquidity problem which reflects high rates charged between banks. There also appears to be a disparity between GOE reported numbers and what private business leaders are seeing on the ground.

Performance and Prospects:

IR 1.1: Economic Policy

The Sector Policy Reform Program (SPR) is a cash transfer program that focuses on achieving economic reforms in the areas of liberalized trade, deregulation, privatization, and environment. At times in the past, SPR had a large pipeline, but SPR performance in 1999 was impressive. SPR II was completed and 80 percent of the SPR III funds were disbursed. The Mission has developed a successor to SPR, which is the Development Support Program (DSP). DSP develops policy conditionally collaboratively with the GOE and ties the proposed reforms closely to USAID technical assistance.

Some examples of reforms made under SPR in 1999 - many with the help of USAID technical assistance - were:

- The Commercial Register has been streamlined and modernized, thus reducing the time and cost involved in business registration, which will impact positively on business growth.

- International Auditing Standards were applied to insurance companies. The standards will integrate these companies into the international market and make it easier to privatize the insurance sector.
- The GOE is in the process of implementing its action plan to reduce lead emissions from lead smelters, which will result in relocation of smelters away from populated areas.
- Decrees were issued to ensure greater competition in the maritime sector, which resulted in greater private sector participation, greater competition and reduced costs to shippers.
- Major build-own-operate-transfer (BOOT) projects were awarded to the private sector in the electricity and airport sectors.
- A Product Registry has been established for importers and exporters to streamline the system of product inspection. The new system is expected to result in annual economic savings exceeding \$100 million.
- Commercial and civil codes have been modernized.

IR 1.2: Agricultural Productivity

This year the index of value of agricultural production per 1000 cubic meters of water was on track even though Nile water levels were up and the country temporarily had a water surplus. USAID activities under the Agricultural Policy Reform Program (APRP) have had many positive results, including privatization of public agribusiness companies in the spinning and weaving, fertilizer distribution, insecticide and cotton ginning sectors, although fertilizer production is still a public enterprise. All eight public sector rice-milling companies were sold to their employees, and three Affiliated Companies of the Agriculture Development Holding Company were privatized. The GOE liberalized cotton and rice markets, and more than 90 percent of rice-milling and trade is in the private sector. Tariffs on farm tractors were reduced and former bans on imported poultry and fabrics removed entirely. Recent policy changes facilitate the entry of refrigerated containers for fresh produce. APRP has fostered inter-ministerial cooperation to encourage optimal use of water in rice and sugar cane production and farmer participation in the distribution and management of water through farm-level water users associations and the formation of water boards at higher levels in the distribution system. APRP is also working with the GOE to develop new quality standards to safeguard Nile River water.

IR 1.3: Export Development

Exports in targeted sectors (fresh and processed agricultural products, spinning/weaving products including ready made garments, leather products, furniture, and IT/software) grew by over \$100 million during the GOE fiscal year 1998-1999 and accounted for most of the increase in exports among existing private sector, non-petroleum exporters. Spinning and weaving exports, especially cotton yarns and t-shirts, grew rapidly. Total exports of fresh and processed fruits and vegetables grew by over 30% in CY99 based on preliminary estimates. Leather and wooden furniture exports grew rapidly though the totals are still very small.

In August 1999, Growth Through Globalization's monitoring and evaluation contractor surveyed clients receiving USAID-funded services. Generally, firms surveyed reported marginal increases in employment. Ready-made garment exporters increased employment marginally and ten

percent of respondents said they increased sales in 1998. Processed food exports from client firms declined slightly over the past year, but a handful of processors increased sales by 34%.

USAID assistance is continuing to effectively work with and through business associations as firm level support is phased down. A broad range of associations and an increasing number of firms are articulating their policy concerns to the government. Eight activities provide technical assistance and training to approximately 950 clients yearly. On average 75 percent of the technology and management practices recommended are adopted. For example, in the livestock sector 2,045 new management practices and technologies were recommended to project clients leading to over \$10 million of new milk and meat production per year. Green bean exports increased 67,880 tons. Production and post-harvest technologies introduced for Egyptian Thompson seedless grapes enabled them to receive the highest prices of any white seedless in the Dutch market this summer. Grape exports increased by 327 tons this year while the price per KG increased from \$2.06/KG in 1995 to \$3.07/KG in 1999. Strawberry exports increased 1,400 tons and export prices increased from \$2.93 to \$5.8/KG since 1995. Price increases reflect quality improvements. In southern Egypt on a land resettlement area for unemployed college graduates, technologies adopted for early melon production uniformly improved yield and quality that increased the area devoted to growing melons for export and doubled beneficiaries farm income per year. Over fifty Egyptian food processors are implementing better food control and safety measures by implementing the U.S. food quality system called HACCP "hazard analysis and critical control point" based on training offered by USAID. An Egyptian frozen food firm has recently received Kosher certification allowing for market expansion of its products.

Activities serve more than 1250 firms yearly to expand their access to critical market information. Access to market information includes clients participating in specific trade shows and exhibits, observation tours, technical seminars and training events, television programs, conferences/workshops and the distribution of market information through electronic and hard copy. Many activities now have websites that provide price and sourcing information, technical tips, hot links to related websites and contact points for project information.

In addition, twenty private sector business, trade, and commodity associations received training in how associations can better lobby for policy change. Partners such as the Egyptian Center for Economic Studies, the Egyptian Exporters Association, the Horticulture Export Improvement Association, the American Chamber of Commerce, and the Federation of Egyptian Industries (FEI) have organized and sponsored major conferences and workshops which have brought together industry leaders to actively participate in advocating for policy changes that promote private sector growth and expanding exports. These efforts are setting a new agenda for Egypt.

The FEI unveiled a national business agenda in May 1999, which addressed key industry policy issues. FEI members advocated and initiated dialogue with the key Ministries. Over 700 industry and public officials attended this conference. The Horticulture Exporters Improvement Association gained approval from the Civil Aviation Authority and the Minister of Transportation to build a private-sector cold storage facility within the Cairo International Airport's facilities. A recent conference on information technology, held in November 1999, brought together over 150 private sector participants from banking and the information

technology sector including association representatives, and government officials to address impediments to the expansion of e-commerce in Egypt.

I.R. 1.4: Accelerated Privatization and Strengthened Financial Markets

Privatization, capital market activity and small business development have contributed substantially to Egypt's growth rate and an increase in private sector share of GDP from 63% to the current 74% share. Eighteen state-owned enterprises were privatized in CY1999 bringing the total to 119 since 1991 when USAID assistance to the privatization process began. Support for capital market development achieved some notable successes in 1999, including development of a bond market, strengthened clearing and settlement systems and controls, and better trained brokers and regulators. Market capitalization increased from LE 83 billion to LE 112 billion in 1999 with the value of trading growing from LE 23 billion to LE 39 billion from 1998 to 1999. At the same time, the volume of trading nearly doubled to 1.1 billion shares. Over 93,000 loans valued at LE 283 million were disbursed in 1999 to Egyptian small and micro-enterprises. Approximately 500,000 loans have been made since 1990, with a repayment rate of 98% among assisted business associations. Over 200,000 borrowers have received \$410 million in credit. USAID has fostered the emergence of the Credit Guarantee Corporation which has extended 15,000 guarantees valued at \$235 million to support \$457 million in new credit. The new poverty lending micro enterprise subactivity is specifically designed to serve the needs of poor female-headed households.

I.R. 1.5: Increased Access to Reliable Power and Telecom Services

Over the past 20 years the GOE has made significant strides both in the power and the telecom sectors. In the power sector, about 97% of the Egyptian population now has access to electricity, and demand for electricity is growing at 5-6% per year. The Egyptian Electricity Authority is exporting power to Jordan with estimated revenue of \$90 million. In 1998 the electricity sales to businesses reached 83% of the target. However, the power sector has moved very slowly in reform and restructuring. With USAID assistance, Telecom Egypt planned to install an additional 30,000 lines for the business sector in 1999. The actual amount in 1999 was 57,000 lines.

In the telecom sector several business avenues have been opened up to private ownership. These include: the provision of internet services by approximately 60 private sector providers, the leasing of 70,000 lines to private sector pay phone operators and two private mobile phone system operators, the competitive pricing for VSAT services, and the licensing of resale of telecommunication services by private entities.

More Egyptians now have reliable access to telephone services including international connections. There are no more waiting lists for telephone connections. There is GOE commitment to add one million more lines in the year 2000 and allow more than one line per residence. Under the current program of cooperation with USAID, several projects are underway including the Network Operations Center (NOC), Digital Switches System (DSS), and the Outside Plant (OSP). With technical assistance from USAID-funded consultants under the Institutional Development Program, Telecom Egypt is gradually taking steps towards legal and

regulatory reform. It has selected a financial/management firm to carry-on its privatization efforts. The Regulatory Board is functioning and privatization is moving forward.

Private Sector Commodity Import Program (PRCIP)

The main result of the program's activities over the past fiscal year is the \$233 million of investments by the Egyptian private sector in the Egyptian economy. The program achieved this by providing foreign exchange and financing to Egyptian businesses to import U.S. produced capital equipment, intermediate goods and raw materials. The program supports the private sector's expanding role in Egypt's economy, including participation in a wide spectrum of banking, investment and trading activities. Additionally, the PRCIP is USAID's premier program supporting efforts to introduce American exporters to the Egyptian marketplace and, therefore, has strong Congressional support.

From program inception in 1986 through 1999, over 1,400 Egyptian importers have used the Private Sector CIP, multiple times, resulting in over 7,000 individual transactions valued at over \$2 billion. More than 1,800 U.S. suppliers have also benefited. In addition, trade linkages between the United States and Egypt increase each year.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None.

With the approval of USAID/Egypt's new strategy in January 2000, SO 1 terminated. On-going activities now support SO 16: Environment for Trade and Investment Strengthened, SpO 18: Access to Sustainable Utility Service in Selected Areas Increased, and SO 19: Management of the Environment and Natural Resources in Targeted Sectors Strengthened.

Other Donors: USAID coordinates its policy reform efforts closely with the IMF and World Bank to maximize policy impact. More coordination in the area of industrial commercialization and private sector programs are being pursued with the EU. Egypt received nearly one billion dollars in financial assistance for telecommunications from several other donors (e.g. France, Germany, Austria, Japan, Italy and Greece) over the past ten years, mostly in the form of soft loans and/or supplier credits.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

- Sector Policy: Nathan Associates, Chemonics International, Barents, The International Center for Economic Growth.
- Agricultural Policy Reform Program: Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI); Abt Associates; International Resources Group (IRG)/Winrock International.
- Export Development: International Executive Service Corps; the Egyptian Exporters Association; Abt Associates Inc.; American Chamber of Commerce; Agricultural Cooperative Development International.
- Accelerated Privatization and Strengthened Financial Markets: CARANA Corporation; Chemonics; National Cooperative Business Association (NCBA).

- Increased Access to Reliable Power and Telecom Services: In Telecom Sector: Lucent Technologies; Hewlett Packard; General Dynamics. In Power Sector: General Electric; Westinghouse; ABB Susa; Siemens Energy Automation; Harris Corporation; Raytheon; Bechtel; Intergen; General Dynamics; Gilbert Commonwealth; Pennsylvania Power and Light; MACRO; Kuljian Corporation; Advanced Engineering Associate; Duke Power and Engineering; Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu.

EGYPT

Approved: June 1996

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Accelerated Private Sector-Led, Export-Oriented Economic Growth (263-0001)**Indicator:** GDP Growth**Unit of Measure:** % growth of total output of goods and services in the domestic economy.

Year	Planned	Actual
1994(B)		2.9
1995	NA	3.2
1996	3.5	4.2
1997	4.2	5.0
1998	4.5	5.0
1999	4.5	6.0

Source: CAPMAS, IMF, World Bank, Ministry of Planning**Comments:**

All SO-1 data is based on GOE fiscal year July 1 - June 30 unless otherwise noted.

The strong GDP growth reflects, in part, the rebound in tourism following the Luxor incident as well as strong construction spending.

Indicator: Private sector share of GDP

Year	Planned	Actual
1994(B)		61.7
1995	NA	62.6
1996	63.5	63.3
1997	64.2	66.4
1998	65.2	70.0
1999	66.2	74.0

Unit of Measure: % share of total output of goods and services in the domestic economy.**Source:** CAPMAS, IMF, World Bank, MOP, CBE**Comments:** The rapid increase in private sector share of the economy reflects both the on-going privatization program and the rapid expansion of some private sector firms.**Indicator:** Value of private non-petroleum exports**Unit of Measure:** in US \$ billions

Year	Planned	Actual
1994(B)		0.75
1995	NA	NA
1996	1.30	1.26
1997	1.45	1.16
1998	1.67	1.69
1999	1.92	2.80

Source: CAPMAS, Central Bank of Egypt**Comments:** The increase in private exports is largely a result of privatization which statistically reclassified "public" exports as "private". Exports classified as "public sector" declined \$1.01 billion in 1998/99 while exports classified as "private sector" increased \$1.11 billion. The difference is \$0.10 billion of private sector exports during the year. This difference is equivalent to the increase of exports in targeted sectors reported under indicator IR 1.3.

Result No. 1.1: Improved Economic Policy Environment			
Indicator: Economic Freedom Index			
Unit of Measure: Measurement of the investment climate in Egypt using the Index of Economic Freedom	Year	Planned	Actual
	1995(B)		3.70
Source: Heritage Foundation/Egypt in the 2000 Report Index	1996		3.45
Comments: The Heritage Foundation has calculated its revised Index of Economic Freedom for five years. The highest value of the index is 1 (the best); the lowest value is 5 (the worst). Countries with values between 1 and 1.95 are categorized as economically "free"; countries with values between 2 and 2.95 are categorized as "mostly free"; countries with values between 3 and 3.95 are categorized as "mostly unfree"; and countries with values between 4 and 5 are categorized as "repressed." Note: The index is published in January of each year and shows the data for the previous year. Hence the 2000 index is used as the 1999 actual. The basis of this index has been changed slightly this year.	1997		3.55
	1998	3.30	3.35
	1999	3.20	3.40
Result No. 1.2: Increased Agricultural Sector Productivity			
Indicator: Value of agricultural production per thousand cubic meters of water			
Unit of Measure: In Egyptian pounds (LE): Index of physical production from 23 major crops per thousand cubic meters of water. Exchange rate \$1 = LE 3.39. Fixed crop prices from the 1994-1996 period are used for all years.	Year	Planned	Actual
		LE \$	LE \$
	1995(B)	485 143	485 143
Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation, Ministry of Public Works and Water Resources, USAID	1996	497 147	503 148
	1997	510 150	541 160
Comments: Data is reported with a one year lag, meaning that 1999 data reported here reflects the October 1997 through September 1998 crop year. The range of data reported by GOE ministries provides a range of estimates for the 1999 reporting year between 531 and 561, largely due to variation in rice area estimates.	1998	522 154	534 158
	1999	535 158	542 160

Result No. 1.3: Increased Exports in Targeted Sectors					
Indicator: Increased value of private sector exports in targeted sectors					
	Year	Planned		Actual	
Unit of Measure: In millions of Egyptian Pounds (LE)		LE	\$	LE	\$
Source: CAPMAS, USAID study on IT industry	95/96	573	169	684	202
Comments: Targeted sectors include: Fresh and processed agricultural products, spinning\weaving products (including ready made garments), leather products, furniture, and software. Note: The 98/99 figure includes \$15 million of software exports that were significantly lower and not included for 97/98 due to a lack of data. Year refers to GOE fiscal year, July through June. CAPMAS developed figures based upon the Harmonized Tariff System. \$1 = LE 3.45	96/97	642	189	756	223
	97/98	719	212	1,223	361
	98/99	807	238	1,646	477
Result No. 1.4: Accelerated Privatization and Strengthened Financial Markets					
Indicator: Credit extended to the private sector including privatized firms					
Unit of Measure: In billions of Egyptian pounds (LE): Total credit extended by all banks to the private business sector.	Year	Planned		Actual	
		LE	\$	LE	\$
Source: Central Bank of Egypt (CBE)	1994(B)*			38	11
Comments: * Data in calendar years; ** data in fiscal years (FYs 1995 to 2004) Neither planned targets nor actual results are adjusted for inflation which was very low. Note: 1997/98 figure has been revised in the last annual CBE report.	1995**	66	19	50	15
	1996	69	20	65	19
	1997	75	22	83	24
	1998	86	25	105	31
	1999	99	29	142	42

Result No. 1.4.1: Expanded Institutional Capacities to Promote Small and Emerging Businesses					
Indicator: Small Enterprise Business (SEB) credit extended					
Unit of Measure: In millions of Egyptian pounds (LE): Total volume of credit provided by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) participating in USAID activities.	Year	Planned		Actual	
		LE	\$	LE	\$
Source: NGO progress reports	1995(B)	125	37	173	51
	1996	163	48	212	63
	1997	230	68	230	68
	1998	250	74	255	75
	1999	300	88	295	87
Result No. 1.5: Increased Access to Reliable Power and Telecom Services					
Indicator: Telephone lines installed for business sector					
Unit of Measure: Cumulative in thousands of lines	Year	Planned		Actual	
Source: Telecom Egypt	1995(B)			582	
Comments: ARENTO has changed its name to Telecom Egypt The mobile phone services to business are not reflected.	1996			646	
	1997		710	715	
	1998		800	807	
	1999		830	864	

Operating Unit Name: USAID/Egypt

Strategic Objective: Environment for Trade and Investment Strengthened (2630016)

Self-Assessment: On-Track

Summary: Egypt has made tremendous progress over the past ten years. Nonetheless, challenges remain to Egypt's competitive participation in the global economy. Additional trade and investment is critical to generate jobs and accelerate economic growth in a way that benefits Egyptians equitably. This SO will focus on improving the environment for trade and investment, which is key to creating private sector jobs. It supports Agency objectives under the goal area of broad-based growth and agricultural development encouraged. It also contributes primarily to the Mission Performance Plan broad-based growth goal and U.S. national security and economic prosperity interests. It also supports U. S. exports and open markets goals. Three intermediate results are necessary for SO achievement: 1) policies for trade and investment framework improved, 2) private sector competitiveness increased, and 3) opportunities for business growth enhanced. Customers include private sector firms (including micro-enterprises), private sector workers, and the families of the workers. Special efforts will be made to provide employment and income opportunities in disadvantaged areas and to the country's poorest, the five million small farmers, landless laborers and women who produce and process horticultural and agricultural commodities, and the three million non-agricultural informal sector micro-entrepreneurs.

Key results: None to date. This SO started in the year 2000.

Prospects: In support of results under this strategic objective, activities will be selected that best support Egypt's efforts to create 700,000 new private sector jobs annually. The direct and indirect effects of agricultural growth account for the bulk of job formation, while other sectors account for a higher proportion of GDP growth. A status report on progress, trends and constraints in job creation, trade, investment, poverty, and income inequality will be prepared annually, as discussed during the strategic review. In the recent past the GOE has responded to pressure on the foreign exchange rate by raising interest rates, constraining imports, and constricting credit. These steps may be causing a slowdown in the economy which could adversely affect achievements under SO 16.

Several successful activities from SO 1 will be continued under SO 16. USAID will continue to support GOE policy reform through the Development Support Program (DSP), begun in 1999, building upon reforms achieved to date. DSP is similar to the Sector Policy Reform Program (SPR) in many ways but develops policy conditionality more collaboratively with the GOE and ties the proposed reforms more closely to USAID technical assistance. Agriculture Policy Reform Program (APRP) policy areas covering pricing, tariffs, and privatization have been moved to the DSP in order to consolidate and focus program efforts. It should be noted that while the DSP program supports GOE efforts to run a good fiscal policy, it does not address the exchange rate issue at this point in time.

USAID expects that the GOE will privatize 100 more state-owned enterprises over the next three years. Under Partnership for Competitiveness (PfC), USAID/Egypt will assist the GOE with the privatization of about eighty of the nearly two hundred state-owned enterprises and about 200 of the 250 joint venture companies. Targets will be finalized in the detailed work plan after the new

Implementation Services contractor arrives later in 2000. In addition, in a second phase to be designed in FY2001, the Mission will initiate new assistance to commercialize/privatize selected companies – privatizing one insurance firm and increasing the private component of utilities, including telecommunications, water and waste water facilities, maritime services and facilities, and power. One to two companies in each of these sectors will be targeted for commercialization. Attention will be given to assisting the GOE with more effective build-own-transfer (BOT) and BOOT agreements. An important related component will be the strengthening of regulatory bodies through training and technical assistance. The SO 16 team will work closely with the SpO 18 team in these efforts.

USAID will continue to strengthen the legal and regulatory environment to accommodate new financial instruments and to ensure their efficient, fair and transparent trading in stronger debt and equity markets. Other activities will include the expansion of automated systems, particularly for the regulatory agencies, and a broader public relations campaign to enhance awareness of the equities market.

USAID will continue to support reform of Egypt's agricultural and agribusiness sector to increase productivity, exports, and jobs. In addition to macro-economic reforms, agribusiness requires reforms specific to production and marketing processes, combined with institutional development. Over the next two years policy benchmarks under APRP will be achieved in three policy areas: 1) sustainable land and water resource utilization, 2) agricultural sector support services, and 3) food security and poverty alleviation. These reforms will concentrate on strengthening legal, regulatory, information, and institutional policy issues to achieve the following: 1) increase the growth of agricultural and agribusiness income to over 5% per year; 2) increase agricultural export growth (particularly horticulture) to over 10% per year; and 3) institutionalize the reform process by facilitating multiple GOE ministries to promote market-augmenting government policies in collaboration with the private sector.

To help increase private sector exports more broadly, USAID will provide technical assistance under this SO in high potential sectors such as agribusiness (fresh and processed food), tourism, and software/IT. This includes support for adoption of better production technology, market information, and the strengthening of Egyptian firms' capacity to market goods. In FY 2000, USAID will design a new activity reflecting coordination between SO 16, 17 and 18 teams, to support the development of information technology in Egypt. USAID's activity will focus on facilitating both the necessary changes in the legal and regulatory framework as well as in human resource development and technology transfer.

USAID plans to continue the successful Private Sector Commodity Import Program (PRCIP) at \$200 million per year with no program changes until after FY 2002. This program supports the strategic objective while simultaneously responding to Congress' recommendation that not less than \$200 million of the funds allocated for Egypt be used for Commodity Import Program (CIP) assistance. Collaboration with current banking partners and other donor activities remain the same.

As a reliable method of business growth and job creation USAID will continue support to small and microenterprises (SMEs). USAID expects to expand support for Egypt's informal economic

sector, where over 80% of Egypt's population derives most of its livelihood. Current small and emerging business activities will be extended to FY2004 to continue financial and technical assistance to Egypt's SMEs.

Final indicators and targets for this SO will be developed in the Mission Performance Monitoring Plan over the next three months. Indicators and targets given in the performance data tables are preliminary.

Possible Adjustment to Plans: None to date.

Other Donor Programs: USAID coordinates its policy reform efforts closely with the IMF (which is here in an advisory capacity), the World Bank, the European Union (EU) and other donors. The EU has set up with the GOE the Public Enterprise Reform and Privatization Program (PERPP), a five-year program budgeted at 43.0 million Euros. This project will complement USAID privatization activities. The World Bank's current portfolio consists of 19 projects with loans of over US \$1.2 billion. Of these, eight are in agriculture (US \$534 million, much of which is in irrigation); seven are in the social sectors (US \$415 million); and, four are in infrastructure and the environment (US \$251 million). Other donors, including the Japanese, Canadians, Dutch, and the Germans are working in agriculture, textile, exports and trade, small and micro-enterprise lending, education and health. In total, Egypt receives \$2-3 billion in foreign grants and loans each year.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

- ◆ Trade, corporate tax, and regulatory reform: Nathan Associates, Barents
- ◆ Strengthening private sector market institutions: Chemonics International and the International Executive Service Corps
- ◆ Privatization: Carana Corporation
- ◆ Horticulture technology transfer: RONCO and the Universities of Florida and California (Davis).
- ◆ Agriculture policy reform: Development Alternatives International, ABT Associates, DATEX, the International Resources Group, and Winrock International.
- ◆ Selected activities under this SO are coordinated with agencies responsible for S&T activities in Egypt. PASAs with the Small Business Administration, the Department of Treasury, and the Department of Commerce also support some SO 16 programs.

EGYPT

Approved: January 2000

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 16: Environment for Trade and Investment Strengthened (2630016)

Intermediate Result 16.1 Policy Framework for Trade and Investment Improved

Indicator: Elements of Economic Freedom Index

Unit of Measure: Index for trade and investment

Ranking is one to five where one is the best.

Source: Heritage Foundation

Comments:

The elements included in this indicator are: trade policy, taxation, monetary policy, banking, and regulation.

Year	Planned	Actual
1999		3.7
2000	3.66	
2001	3.63	
2002	3.57	

Indicator: Competitiveness

Unit of Measure: Global Competitiveness Index

Ranking is from one to seven where seven is the best.

Source: Global Competitiveness Report of the World Economic Forum.

Comments:

This indicator includes exchange rate policies, tariffs and quotas, intellectual property rights, and foreign access to capital markets.

Year	Planned	Actual
1999		4.7
2000	4.8	
2001	5.0	
2002	5.1	

Intermediate Result 16.2: Private Sector Competitiveness Increased

Indicator: Competitiveness

Unit of Measure: Score out of seven on Private Sector Index

Ranking is from one to seven where seven is the best

Source: Global Competitiveness Report of the World Economic Forum.

Comments:

This includes financial markets, private sector activities, e-commerce, and competitiveness indicators.

Year	Planned	Actual
1999		3.44
2000	3.55	
2001	3.73	
2002	3.98	

Indicator: Real Output Per Worker in Private Industry and Productive Services (LE)

Unit of Measure: Egyptian Pounds per worker

Year	Planned	Actual
1999		27,595
2000	28,974	

Source: Egyptian Ministry of Planning

Comments: This is based on real output per worker in industry and productive services (trade, transport, and hotels).	2001	30,423	
	2002	31,945	
Intermediate Result No. 16.3: Opportunities for Business Growth Enhanced			
Indicator: Elements of Economic Freedom Index			
Unit of Measure: Index ranking from one to five where one is the best.	Year	Planned	Actual
	1999		3.25
Source: Heritage Foundation – Economic Freedom Index for Egypt	2000	3.20	
	2001	3.15	
	2002	3.10	
Comments: This index is based on four elements: wage and price controls, property rights, regulation, and black market currency rates.			

Indicator: Elements of Global Competitiveness Index			
Unit of Measure: Index ranking from one to seven where seven is the best.	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Global Competitiveness Report by the World Economic Forum	1999		3.77
Comments: This includes government bureaucracy, subsidies, taxation, inflation, wage regulation, social welfare, finance, and legal protection.	2000	3.92	
	2001	4.23	
	2002	4.60	

Operating Unit Name: USAID/Egypt

Strategic Objective: Skills for Competitiveness Developed (2630017)

Self-Assessment: On-Track

Summary: This strategic objective contributes to the private markets and host country higher education objectives of the Agency goals of “broad-based economic growth and agricultural development encouraged” and “human capacity built through education and training.” SO 17 primarily supports the Mission Performance Plan goal of broad-based growth, but also supports goals covering open markets and expanded U.S. exports.

One of the most critical constraints to the competitiveness of Egyptian companies is the lack of an appropriately skilled workforce. Egyptian managers and workers do not have the skills required for modern competitiveness and new entrants do not come into the workforce with critical thinking and practical skills.

Through this new SO, USAID will help strengthen the skills of Egyptian workers and managers. The aim is to change management attitudes, create an effective dialogue among the private sector and the training providers and thus, build a cadre of trained personnel to better meet the needs of institutions in a globally competitive economy. This SO is a private sector demand-driven initiative which will seek to leverage Egyptian private sector co-financing whenever possible. USAID will support the Egyptian private sector’s efforts to investigate the feasibility of establishing an international standard business school in Egypt.

Key Results: None to date.

Performance and Prospects: This SO aims to improve the quality of the Egyptian workforce, helping Egypt to compete in the global marketplace. USAID anticipates that, if successful, this SO will influence Egyptian companies to invest more in human resource development. Egyptian private sector training providers will be able to provide market responsive training. As a result of USAID support to three industrial clusters, selected for their projected impact on job creation, linkages will be in place that will improve both the capacity of the training providers and the skills of the workforce in those sectors.

The prospects for successful achievement of results under this new SO are good. Human resource development is one of the Government of Egypt’s highest priorities, and workforce education and skills development are included in the agenda of Subcommittee IV of the Gore-Mubarak Partnership. Members of the Egyptian Presidents’ Council (private sector) have also expressed their support and willingness to co-fund activities in this sector. Given that human resource development is so widely regarded as an imperative in the next stages of Egyptian economic development and given the continued liberalization of the economy and trade regimes, USAID believes that the timing is right to pursue results in this sector.

In the near term, attention will be primarily focused on design and initial implementation of activities and the development of a performance monitoring plan with the active engagement of SO partners. A limited number of activities have already been launched to achieve results. For example, USAID has already begun a program to train approximately 50 MBAs/Masters in

Information Technology in the U.S. By 2002, about 25 of these graduates should return to Egypt and are expected to be appropriately employed. USAID will support a Senior Executive Program that will be launched in Egypt by an Egyptian NGO, the Future Generation Foundation (FGF), and a U.S. university. USAID will fund scholarships for GOE participants in this program, in the interests of stimulating effective dialog between the public and private sectors in Egypt. Over the next year, three seminars will be presented to train approximately 210 Egyptians of which approximately 50% will be private-sector funded. The Egyptian private sector has begun to explore setting up an international standard business school in Egypt. USAID will provide technical assistance to support this initiative and may fund travel to other such institutions. However, additional USAID support for this activity is dependent upon the extent that the Egyptian private sector pushes school establishment. By 2002, the Mission anticipates that either there will have been substantial progress in setting up the business school or it will have become apparent that the will to establish such a school is not in place. USAID will continue management skills development activities initiated through the Management Development Initiative, which has implemented a program of high-level management seminars using speakers such as Dr. Steven Covey and Thomas Friedman. This seminar series aims to expose Egyptian business leaders to cutting edge management thinking, which should act as a catalyst in effecting the modernization of Egyptian management.

In order to address the lack of business skills of new graduates, USAID will support the activities of FGF to provide 6 month training courses. In addition, through activities with industrial clusters, USAID will facilitate the improvement of linkages between private sector training providers and employers. Currently, training providers do not offer market driven courses and graduates do not have skills that are marketable to employers. By 2002, it is expected that linkages will be solidified to enhance the capacity of selected Egyptian training providers to provide training that responds to market needs.

A Mission-level contract will bring in a team to assist with the development of specific indicators for this SO that will be included as part of the new Mission Performance Plan in CY 2000. Included in the performance data tables are potential indicators. Selection of indicators that best demonstrate performance will be based on validation of indicators and establishment of targets during performance monitoring plan development later this year.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None anticipated at this time.

Other Donors: Other donors active in workforce development are the European Union (skills training), Germany (school-to-work, Mubarak-Kohl Initiative), and the World Bank (loans for basic education and secondary education with technical training and school-to-work training components).

Major Contractors and Grantees: This is a new SO. Start-up activities that have contributed to the design of this SO, have been implemented by Price Waterhouse Coopers for industrial cluster activities and PalTech (8-a firm) for management development and management seminar activities. No procurement has occurred under SO 17 to date.

EGYPT		Approved: January 2000	
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 17: Skills for Competitiveness Developed (2630017)			
Indicator SO 17: Skills for Competitiveness Developed			
Unit of Measure: The value of a selected component of the management part of the competitiveness index compiled annually by the World Economic Forum (WEF).	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: World Economic Forum			
Comments: The index will be monitored for the WEF sample of the Egyptian businesses as a whole and for the subgroup of companies benefiting from SO interventions. Targets for 2000 –2004 will be developed this year. End point targets: Increase in ranking by 10 and increase in value of 10%	1999 (B)	–	Rank = 43 Value =3.29
	2000		
	2001		
	2002		
	2003		
	2004		
	2005	Rank +10 Value + 10%	

Result SO 17.1 Business Skills Strengthened			
Unit of Measure: Number of international-quality MBAs attained and employed by the Egyptian private sector	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: USAID and training contractor data	1999 (B)		0
	2000	0	
Comments: No results planned until MBA students return from 2 year programs in 2002. Initial group of students will begin MBA programs in Fall, 2000.	2001	0	
	2002	25	
	2003	50	
	2004	50	
Result No. 17.2: Private Sector Capacity to deliver business skills training Improved			
Unit of Measure: Number of training institutions engaged in establishing and implementing a certificate standards review process			
Source: USAID monitoring contractor	Year	Planned	Actual
Comments:	1999 (B)		0
	2000	0	
	2001	2	
	2002	3	
	2003	4	
	2004	5	

2. Human Capacity Built Through Education

Operating Unit Name: USAID/Egypt

Strategic Objective: Increased Participation of Girls in Quality Basic Education (263002)

Self-Assessment: On-Track

Summary: SO 2 contributes directly to the Agency goal of "Building Human Capacity Development through Education and Training" and to the Mission Performance Plan broad-based growth goal, as well as the mutual understanding goal and economic prosperity national interest. SO 2's objective is to increase girls' participation in basic education through innovative formal and non-formal programs that expand access and pilot models of quality education. This includes improved teaching and learning practices and community involvement in school management. SO 2 targets Upper Egypt where there are the greatest gender imbalances and where girls are almost twice as likely to be unenrolled as boys are. Significant disparities continue to exist in the educational status of girls compared to boys with more than one million girls currently unenrolled in basic education. Girls' access to education remains an impediment to universal primary education, a prerequisite to sustainable economic growth.

Three intermediate results contribute to achieving this SO: (1) increased access, or an increased number of schools in which constraints to girls' attendance have been removed; (2) increased demand among communities and parents for education among girls; and (3) an improved national policy environment, as implemented at the local levels. SO 2's customers are the underserved communities with the largest number of unenrolled girls ages 6-14.

Key Results: SO 2 showed commendable progress, with three out four indicators exceeding targets. Significant accomplishments integral to the overall program and new Mission strategy were also achieved. For the SO level expanded access indicators, the targeted percentage of girls enrolled in Upper Egypt was exceeded. Notable increases in girls' enrollment for ages 6-10 in Upper Egypt continued with a 15% increase over four years from 54.4% in 1995 to 69.8% in 1999. This positive trend is largely attributable to the aggressive building program of the Ministry of Education (MOE) and the Al-Azhar schools. The USAID-funded New Schools Program will enhance these numbers in three targeted Governorates of Upper Egypt. SO 2 also exceeded expectations on the number of girls benefiting from USAID investments. More than 7,200 additional girls gained access to formal and non-formal education during 1999, increasing the cumulative number of beneficiaries to 41,489. A further 4,800 girls who are not included in this cumulative number received continuing scholarships for another year of their primary school enrollment.

At the IR level, support for increasing the demand for girls' education among communities and parents was provided, including advocacy training for 2,052 community and 291 youth leaders to mobilize leadership at the national, governorate and community levels. Quality improvements in USAID-funded schools have significantly helped to increase school retention and pass rates. The number of schools implementing a new national policy on decentralized decision-making will expand under the New Schools Program. The continuing success of the five USAID-funded community school pilots resulted in a new Ministerial Decree this year that permits the creation of similar models by non-governmental organizations and local community groups.

Performance and Prospects: Beginning in 1997, this program built on an earlier project that constructed almost 2,000 schools in underserved areas and that supported education policy, teacher training, curriculum development and research. A significant delay was encountered when the Ministry of Education (MOE) insisted on adding a school construction component, which resulted in redesign of the prime technical assistance contract. Consequently, a longer time-frame which concluded in February 2000, has been required to collaboratively design, compete, review and then award this major procurement for the New Schools Program. However, the requisite care and time taken to ensure the MOE's participation throughout the process will ultimately enhance implementation and sustainability. The new approach has advantages as the permanent classrooms will have an operational life of 40 years, providing access for every girl in the targeted communities, potentially serving at least 1.2 million girls over the life of the schools.

During 1999 access was increased and targets exceeded, demonstrating success at the SO level. More than 7,200 additional girls were reached through participation in formal and non-formal basic education programs that provided adolescent life-skills, health information, literacy training, general and reproductive health knowledge and community-based schooling. A further 4,800 who are not included in the cumulative number of beneficiaries received continuing scholarships for primary school enrollment. This totals more than 12,000 direct beneficiaries this year. USAID has improved the lives of 41,489 Egyptians girls and young women through formal and non-formal basic education initiatives. A cumulative total of 21,323 one-year scholarships have been provided.

Leadership has been mobilized at the national, governorate and community levels through the training of 2,052 community leaders and 291 youth leaders. Twenty-four technical workshops and 810 training visits have been conducted to strengthen capacity in local institutions to plan and implement sustainable programs. Five successful urban community schools have been piloted that model quality improvements in disadvantaged areas of Cairo, resulting in a Ministerial Decree that now approves this model for replication by other non-governmental organizations. The community schools and the scholarship program together demonstrated that: (1) attendance rates are high at 89% where community-based schooling is available; (2) 98% of the girls who take the third grade exam passed (65%-70% in MOE schools which have a 37% repeater rate); (3) demand is high for similar schools and for second shifts to meet demand; (4) removal of economic constraints to enrollment through scholarships yielded high returns with regular attendance rates of 96%, a dropout rate below 1%, and strengthened parental support; and (5) two-thirds of pupils receiving scholarships scored 80% and above on tests.

Completion of the Egyptian "Sesame Street" series in late 1999 marked the end of the development phase of this pioneering effort. The series will soon reach at least two million Egyptian children and their families with information on girls' education, health, safety and the environment, helping to better prepare children for success in school.

Key quality improvements were achieved this year in the teacher-training subsector. Specifically, English language teaching skills were increased and capacity built in Egyptians through the Integrated English Language Program (previously reported under SpO E). During

1999, a cumulative total of 7,776 English language teaching staff were reached to improve their English language proficiency and teaching skills, impacting more than 1.4 million learners. Sustainable quality in-service and pre-service teacher education was strengthened and capacity built to produce English language assessment instruments that will conform to internationally recognized standards. The number of qualified English language providers in the private sector also increased. A training model for multi-grade, small school classes reached 800 teachers and facilitators. Capacity is being built in the supervisors of these multi-grade schools to allow them to replicate the model to other multi-grade settings. An assessment in the "Mubarak Small Schools" has been integrated for replication and the Ministry of Education approved a training plan and materials to take this model to a larger scale. Under the Master Teacher Exchange Program, 50 primary education teachers began English language training in preparation for training in the United States (80 "master teachers" will be trained to support the New School Program (NSP) and strengthen pre-service and in-service training in Faculties of Education). Demand is high with 300% more applicants than can be accommodated.

Together, these formal and non-formal programs increased girl's participation and improved achievement rates, and importantly built a foundation upon which teaching and learning practices can be improved under the NSP. Cross-sectoral linkages supporting the health, democracy and workforce SOs included: (1) improved knowledge of general health and reproductive health (awareness of the dangers of FGC); (2) increased support for local community participation in school management; and (3) improved English language capacity for professional purposes.

With approval of USAID/Egypt's new strategy in January 2000, SO 2 was terminated. Successful elements of all these models of quality formal and non-formal education migrate to support SpO 22: Basic Education Improved to Meet Market Demand, and taken to a larger scale, primarily in three governorates of Upper Egypt. Most importantly, their effective use at a cost comparable to that of current MOE investments will be demonstrated under the New Schools Program.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None.

Other Donor Programs: USAID is the largest donor in basic education. The World Bank and the European Union have a complementary program including teacher training and educational technology and activities to increase access. The World Bank, the German Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the multi-donor supported Social Fund finance school construction. Canada and UNICEF collaborate on a community small school program in geographic regions complementary to USAID's.

Major Contractors and Grantees: CARE (NSP); Save the Children (scholarships); CEDPA (adolescent life skills); PLAN (community schools); Academy for Educational Development (curriculum and teacher training); and CTW (Egyptian "Sesame Street").

EGYPT		Approved: June 1996	
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: Increased Participation of Girls in Quality Basic Education (263002)			
Indicator: Increased school enrollment of girls in rural Upper Egypt			
Unit of Measure: Percentage of girls (ages 6-10) in rural Upper Egypt currently enrolled in basic education	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Survey	1995/96(B)	–	54.4
Comments: Unexpected increases in enrollment reflect a trend, rather than an absolute indication since the DHS data actual is from a smaller data sample than the baseline. USAID-funded NGO activities in Upper Egypt support this trend, but are too small to claim credit for such a dramatic increase. The next complete DHS in 2000 should enable USAID to revise planned numbers upward.	1996/97	–	NA
	1997/98	63	62.5
	1998/99	65	68.7
	1999/2000	67	69.8
Indicator: Girls receiving quality basic education through USAID interventions			
Unit of Measure: Cumulative number of girls benefiting from USAID support.	Year	Planned	Actual
	1997/98	600	11,128
Source: Ministry of Education (MOE), USAID, and U.S. PVO Grantee	1998/99	34,282	34,282
Comments: Includes girls benefiting directly through the New Schools Program and other NGO interventions (excluding the millions to be reached through the Egyptian Sesame Street series). The 41,489 girls and young women reached represents impact within the 1999 fiscal year; however, more than 44,000 were reached by the time of R4 reporting. These targets assume that 28,000 girls will benefit annually upon completion of the New School Program in 2003 and will in fact impact more than 1 million learners over the 40 year life span of each school.	1999/00	40,000	41,489

Indicator: Girls' pass rate on third year exam			
Unit of Measure: Pass rates of girls in USAID supported schools	1998(B)	NA	NA
Source: MOE, USAID	1998/99	90	100
Comments: The sample remains small until the launch of the New Schools Program (March 2000). Pass rates (which reflect quality improvements) are those from the PLAN community schools and the Save the Children scholarship program. (The pass rate in MOE schools ranges from 65-70%.)	1999/00	95	98
Result No. 2.3: Improved National Policy Environment			
Indicator: Schools exercising policy reforms and demonstrating decentralized decision-making			
Unit of Measure: Cumulative number of schools in which Committees or School Boards make building, budget, school maintenance or similar decisions.	1996/97(B)	NA	0
	1997/98	1	5
	1998/99	5	5
Comments: Policy reform is difficult to attribute to USAID/Cairo or any single donor's action. However, USAID/Cairo funded schools can ensure that liberalizing policy decisions are known and exercised in New Schools as Community Education Teams (comparable to School Boards) will drive the development, design and operation of the New Schools. The actual for 1999/00 reflects on-going management of small schools. NSP launches in March 2000.	1999/00	20	5

Operating Unit Name: USAID/Egypt

Special Objective: Increased Use of Egyptian Universities in Quality Demand-Driven Applied Research (263009)

Self-Assessment: Exceeding expectations

Summary: SpO A (or 9) primarily supports the contributions of host country, higher education objective of the Agency goal “Human Capacity Built Through Education and Training,” as well as contributing to the Agency broad-based economic growth goal. It contributes to the Mission’s Performance Plan broad-based growth goal, helping prepare the foundation for success in the open market, broad-based economic growth, environment, and health goals. This SpO supports university research in solving problems facing Egyptian business and industry, especially the private sector, through linkage grants engaging Egyptian and U.S. universities and Egyptian end-users from business and industry in development problem solving activities. Intermediate results deal with the generation of end-user demand, provision of quality demand-driven research products, and economic returns on investments in research. SpO A activities contribute to economic growth and assist in increasing the competitiveness of Egyptian products and industry through the application of research to reduce costs and improve productivity and quality. The ultimate customers are Egyptian businesses and industries. Egyptian citizens also benefit from research in areas like health and the environment.

Key Results: SpO progress exceeds expectations. Many research activities are successfully benefiting private sector end-users. All the grants sampled in an external assessment, show extremely favorable returns on investments in research as reflected in very high Internal Rates of Return (IRRs), Net Present Values (NPVs), Benefit/Cost Ratios, and short Pay Back Periods. SpO targets require that 25% of completed grants achieve IRRs exceeding 30%. While the assessed grants are not yet complete, the work in progress indicates that the target is being met and exceeded both in terms of the percentage of successful grants and the much higher IRRs than the 30% targeted. In addition, the cost sharing targets, a measure of demand on the research services offered under the project has continued to meet and exceed targets.

Performance and Prospects: Performance exceeds expectations at the intermediate result level. The research program has engaged end-users in cost sharing, exceeding targets. Last year’s R4 reported extremely high economic returns resulting from the funded research activities. Similar results are being achieved by the on-going and new research grants. In addition to the continued progress of grants exhibiting significant economic benefits, this mechanism has provided a successful and low cost approach to technology transfer and innovation by forging tripartite partnerships between Egyptian and U.S. universities and Egyptian business and industry.

As a result of program activities, several business-university partnerships are adopting the technologies that Egyptian businesses need to become globally competitive by solving production problems, and improving quality of products at lower costs. A wide range of technologies are being transferred through program activities. Examples include the capacity to develop advanced composite materials for the construction industry, integrated circuit design technologies, photo-voltaic co-generation and management, bio-engineering methodologies, intelligent computer-based systems for manufacturing and utilities management, and laser scanning and computer assisted manufacturing of spare parts needed by Egyptian industry.

Examples of successful research activities include reduction in operations costs caused by computer-based preventive maintenance systems in the largest fertilizer and chemical plant in Egypt, energy savings and quality improvements in the El Ezz steel exporting company resulting from the development of intelligent automated management systems, savings in production costs of TVs and VCRs at the Goldstar/Bahgat Company resulting from the local production of Integrated Circuits made possible by transfer of the technology needed to design fully programmable gate arrays, and the development of low cost composite materials for use in new construction and maintenance and repair of older buildings.

Research and end-user teams have continued to implement research findings with significant savings and improvements in productivity and quality, and to explore the commercialization of the results of some of the grants. For example, the composite materials grant has worked with the concerned regulatory and professional engineering entities to amend the construction code to allow the use of these modern materials in new construction and repair. The Minister of Housing is currently considering the proposed amendment to the construction code. The research project that saved 40% of the 166 days of preventable downtime in the operation of the chemical and fertilizer factory last year, has achieved the additional planned reductions in downtime for this year (75%) and is expected to eliminate all preventable downtime by the end of the third year of the grant, with large increases in revenues resulting from the achieved and projected down-time days.

Of the 53 linkage grants awarded to date, all have met and exceeded the cost sharing target which requires end-users of 50% of a sample of grants to contribute at least 2/3 (67%) of the USAID local currency grant budgets. Instead, end-users have committed to a significantly larger cost share (113%). Analysis of actual contributions on 44 grants that have been in implementation for more than two quarters indicates that cost sharing is being delivered consistently with end-user commitments.

More of the 53 awarded grants are expected to achieve results over the next year. A final external assessment is planned for late 2000 to allow assessment at or close to the completion point of these grants. Information dissemination events will be used to communicate the success stories to the business and industry community to maximize the research benefits, encourage the replication of this university-industry collaboration model, and attract the attention of investors to the potential for commercializing the results of the successful grants.

This SpO ends in 2001. A small number of grants whose scopes fit within this one-year frame remain to be awarded. At the current expenditure rate there is room for 3-4 new exploratory linkage grants that would contribute to the results under the new strategy. An example would be a linkage between Helwan University College of Tourism and a U.S. community college with strength in the tourism sector to establish a mid-level two-year program addressing market needs in this area. This need was identified in the workforce industrial cluster analysis conducted last December. Other examples of possible bridging grants in support of the new SOs are linkages for upgrading IT and management tertiary education, and teacher preparation. Such linkages would serve as bridging exploratory activities for longer-term efforts under the new SOs.

The linkages program requires 20% female participation in the research teams, and that 70% of the grant funds go to grants with private sector end users, and 33% of grant funds to go to linkages with historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs). These requirements have all been met and exceeded with 22% female participation, 79% private sector grants, and 38% grant funds going to linkages with HBCUs.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None.

Other Donor Programs: USAID is the only donor currently assisting in the area of strengthening university-based, demand-driven applied research.

Major Contractors and Grantees: The main contractor is Mendez England & Associates, an 8(a) firm. The 53 awarded grants have gone to 10 Egyptian universities; 46 U.S. universities, 21 of which are HBCUs; and 60 Egyptian customers and end-users, mostly from the private industrial and business sectors.

EGYPT		Approved: June 1996	
SPECIAL OBJECTIVE A: Increased Use of Egyptian Universities in Quality, Demand-Driven Applied Research (263009)			
Result No. A.1: Increased End-User Demand for University Research Services			
Indicator: Research grants implemented with significant end-user cost sharing			
Unit of Measure: % of research grants meeting cost sharing requirements.	Year	Planned	Actual
	1996(B)		0
Source: USAID contractor reports	1997	50	96
Comments: Data is for the 53 grants awarded to date. The end-user contribution requirement is 40% of grant local currency costs (2/3 of USAID's local currency grant cost). However, end-users are pledging and delivering much higher contributions (113% of USAID's local currency contribution committed by end-users and being delivered). This reflects the increased demand on the research work of Egyptian university staff, a significant result achieved by this Special Objective.	1998	50	100
	1999	50	100
	2000	50	
	2001(T)	50	
Result No. A.2: Egyptian Development Problems Solved by Egyptian University Researchers			
Indicator: Economic benefits accruing to end-users			
Unit of Measure: % of completed grants having an internal rate of return exceeding 30 %, based on a sample.	Year	Planned	Actual
	1997(B)		0
Source: USAID (external evaluation).	1998	25%	87.5%
Comments: Results are based on the external assessment conducted last year. The 1999 "Actual" result increased from 87.5% to 100% based on the completed assessment, which was partly reported on in last year's R4. The target requires that 25% of the grants in an assessed sample have internal rates of return (IRRs) exceeding 30%. Much higher IRRs have been achieved. Economic potential benefits were also assessed using net present values of expected income streams, payback periods, and cost-benefit ratios.	1999	25%	100%
	2000	25%	
	2001(T)	25%	

Operating Unit Name: USAID/Egypt

Special Objective: Basic Education Improved to Meet Market Demands (263022)

Self-Assessment: On-Track

Summary: SpO 22 contributes directly to objectives under the Agency goal of "Building Human Capacity Development through Education and Training" and to Mission Performance Plan broad-based growth and mutual understanding goals, as well as the economic prosperity national interest. Advances in basic education are critical to the success of many elements of USAID/Cairo's strategy and an educated, skilled workforce is necessary for Egypt to successfully compete in the global economy. Studies show that national competitiveness tracks closely with average number of years spent in school and adult literacy rates. While literacy and universal primary education are necessary, they are not sufficient for a competitive workforce. Skills in English language and information technology are also critical for competitiveness. Building human capacity development through education training underpins both the USAID and SpO 22 strategy.

Activities to achieve three intermediate results under SpO 22 will: (1) expand successful quality NGO models piloted under SO 2 (emphasizing girls) and increase community participation in school management; (2) build English language and job skills in the public and private sectors to help Egyptians successfully compete in the global economy and to help teachers to use communicative methodologies; and (3) improve the responsiveness of the secondary education system to market demands. This will help prepare young Egyptians with the skills and problem-solving abilities required to meet the changing market demands of the 21st Century. SpO 22's customers are the underserved areas of Upper Egypt, with the greatest numbers of unenrolled girls ages 6-14, their families, teachers, and communities; Ministry of Education English language trainers, supervisors, teachers and private sector English language providers; and secondary education students, secondary schools and the private sector.

Key Results: None to date.

Performance and Prospects: From efforts under SO 2, a solid foundation has been established to successfully achieve planned impact and no potential conflicts are anticipated. However, USAID/Cairo's new strategy determined that funding for basic education after FY2003, when the present activities end, would be based on the Government of Egypt's undertaking comprehensive and measurable educational reform. The Ministry of Higher Education has recently engaged in such reform and is setting out short-term benchmarks (five years). USAID/Cairo, AA/ANE and the Embassy initiated discussion with the Ministry of Education, which is responsible for basic education, on pursuing a similar path on reform issues. This dialogue process will continue in a Gore-Mubarak Partnership, Subcommittee IV meeting in July/August 2000 at which time future initiatives could be planned based on the Ministry's reform agenda.

A Performance Monitoring Plan for SpO 22 will be developed in coming months to incorporate this new Mission strategy. Performance measures for the next R4 will continue to track girl's participation levels but will also measure impact in English language training and the use of communicative teaching methodologies, as well as the number of public-private sector

partnerships established to improve the secondary education electives curriculum. Subcommittee IV of the U.S.-Egypt Partnership for Economic Growth will likely continue to promote public-private partnerships. No major breakthroughs are required to achieve performance in FY2002 as the procurement for the New Schools Program (NSP) was completed in February 2000. In FY2002 the following results are expected: 73% girls' enrollment rate (ages 6-10, in Upper Egypt); cumulatively, 90,000 girls benefiting from USAID programs; skills built in 22,300 teachers, supervisors, facilitators and Faculty of Education staff through English language training for basic education and occupational purposes; and 20 business and industry linkages providing input to the secondary education electives curriculum. Additional key results to be achieved in FY2002 and to be captured in a new Performance Monitoring Plan include the following estimated targets: 525 classrooms built or renovated under the NSP; 950 teachers trained for the NSP; 120 community education teams or boards participating in or managing local NSP schools; 16,500 girls enrolled in NSP schools; 475 classrooms consistently using improved teaching and learning practices; 10% decrease in MOE drop-out rate among girls enrolled in NSP schools; pre-service teacher training capacity strengthened in three Faculties of Education; 60 "Master Teachers" trained to support the NSP; and more than four million Egyptian children and their families reached through the Egyptian Sesame Street series.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None.

Other Donor Programs: USAID is the largest donor in basic education, and donor coordination is strong. The World Bank and the European Union have a complementary program including teacher training and educational technology and activities to increase access. The World Bank, the German Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the multi-donor supported Social Fund finance school construction. Canada and UNICEF collaborate on a community small school program in geographic regions complementary to USAID's.

Major Contractors and Grantees: CARE International (NSP); Save the Children (girls' scholarships); Centre for Development and Population Activities (adolescent life skills activities); Plan International (urban community school pilot); Academy for Educational Development (curriculum and teacher training); and Children's Television Workshop (Egyptian "Sesame Street").

EGYPT

Approved: January 2000

SPECIAL OBJECTIVE 22: Basic Education Improved to Meet Market Demands (263022)**Indicator SpO 22-1.1:** Increased school enrollment of girls in rural Upper Egypt

Unit of Measure: Percentage of girls (ages 6-10) in rural Upper Egypt currently enrolled in basic education	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Survey	1995/96(B)	NA	54.4
Comments: Unexpected increases in enrollment reflect a trend, rather than an absolute indication since the DHS data actual is from a smaller data sample than the baseline. USAID-funded NGO activities in Upper Egypt support this trend, but are too small to claim credit for such a dramatic increase. The next complete DHS in 2000 should enable USAID to revise planned numbers upward.	1996/97	NA	NA
	1997/98	63	62.5
	1998/99	65	68.7
	1999/00	67	69.8
	2000/01	73	
	2001/02	75	
	2002/03	77	

Indicator 22-1.2: Girls receiving quality basic education through USAID interventions

Unit of Measure: Cumulative number of girls benefiting from USAID support through formal and non-formal programs.	Year	Planned	Actual
	1997/98	600	11,128
Source: Ministry of Education (MOE), USAID, and Grantee	1998/99	34,282	34,282

<p>Comments: Includes girls benefiting directly through the New Schools Program and other NGO interventions (excluding the millions to be reached through the Egyptian Sesame Street series.) The 41,489 girls and young women reached represents impact within the 1999 fiscal year; however, more than 44,000 were reached by the time of R4 reporting. These targets assume that 28,000 girls will benefit annually upon completion of the New School Program in 2003 and will in fact impact more than 1 million learners over the 40 year life span of each school.</p>	1999/00	40,000	41,489
	2000/01	60,000	
	2001/02	90,000	
	2002/03	130,000	
<p>Result No. 22.2: Self Sustaining System to Provide Quality English Language Training Developed</p>			
<p>Indicator 22.2-1: Number of teachers using modern communicative teaching methods</p>			
<p>Unit of Measure: Cumulative number of teachers, supervisors facilitators and Faculty of Education staff participating in English language training for primary education, as well as for private sector and occupational purposes.</p>	1998/99 (B)	0	6,560
	1999/00	7,776	7,776
	2000/01	12,250	
	2001/02	17,300	
<p>Source: MOE, USAID, AED</p>	2002/03	22,000	
<p>Comments: Training is provided to improve skills of MOE inspectors and trainers. They are being trained and used to design and deliver training to improve teaching skills of English teachers. Ultimately, at least 50,000 teachers and student teachers will benefit as direct and indirect beneficiaries, reaching approximately five million students over the next decade.</p>			
<p>Result No. 22.3: Increased Capacity of Secondary Education to Meet Market Demand</p>			
<p>Indicator 22.3-1: Number of business/industry and school-to-work program linkages</p>			
<p>Unit of Measure: Cumulative number of business and industries developing linkages and providing input to the secondary education electives curriculum</p>	1998/99	0 (B)	0
	1999/00	0	3
	2000/01	8	

Source: MOE, USAID, Private Sector Businesses	2001/02	15	
Comments: These targets assumes that accurate labor market information is utilized to assist the education system to design market responsive programs and curricula and that teacher and management training are included to maximize and sustain impact.	2001/02	20	

3. Improved Environment for the Growth of Democracy

Operating Unit Name: USAID/Egypt

Strategic Objective: Increased Citizen Participation in Public Decision-Making (263003)

Self-Assessment: On-Track

Summary: To sustain Egypt's economic and social development, it is vital that citizens are able to participate effectively with the government in the national development process. This results in a development process that is responsive to public needs and priorities. This SO contributes to the achievement of the civil society objective under the Agency democracy and good governance goal, and also contributes to the Mission Performance Plan's democracy goal. The purpose of this SO is to increase citizens' participation in the decision-making process. Thus, USAID assistance has focused on increasing the effectiveness of civil society organizations (CSOs), one of the means through which citizens can participate in public decision-making. In addition, recognizing that CSOs are not able to participate effectively without an enabling legal and regulatory environment, USAID is encouraging GOE efforts to improve the legal and regulatory framework for the operation of CSOs. Three intermediate results (IRs) are critical to achieving this objective: (1) increased CSO participation in public decision-making; (2) reduced restrictions on CSOs; and (3) incremental devolution of authorities to the local level. While the direct beneficiaries are CSOs that will receive assistance under this SO, the ultimate beneficiaries are the citizens of Egypt who, through their CSOs, will enjoy the fruits of a more participatory and responsive development.

Key Results: Progress on increasing CSOs' participation in public decision-making continues, as does, to some extent, the reduction of restrictions on NGOs. As stated in the last R4, activities promoting the devolution of authority at the local level did not achieve expected results and, therefore, USAID terminated its support in this area. USAID's civil society support has proven effective in strengthening the organizational, and technical capabilities of CSOs, allowing for more effective and wider participation in various development activities. Measured in terms of number of significant, well-planned actions taken by CSOs to influence public decision-making, in 1999, performance exceeded the set target of 20 documented actions and reached 36 documented actions. Regarding reduction of restrictions on CSOs, in May 1999, Parliament passed a new NGO (Law 153/99). Concerns were expressed by various elements of Egyptian CSOs and by many donors about a number of its provisions, especially those dealing with permissible activities and foreign funding. The Executive Regulations of the law were issued in November 1999. They appear to have positively addressed those concerns, but the jury is still out on actual implementation.

Performance and Prospects: To increase CSO participation in public decision-making, the Private Voluntary Organization (PVO) Development activity which ended in January 2000 provided training, technical assistance, and grants to strengthen CSO capabilities and finance their development activities. During this reporting period, 11 advocacy-related activity grants were awarded to U.S. PVOs and Egyptian CSOs. In addition, nine advocacy-related institutional strengthening training programs were conducted, benefiting 527 Egyptian CSO representatives, 33% of which are women.

The significant contribution of this year's activities, is reflected in performance at both the SO and IR levels. During this reporting period, at the SO level, citizen participation in public decision-making measured in terms of public decision-makers acknowledgements of position held by CSOs exceeded the set target, reaching 319 cases where decision-makers have acknowledged CSOs positions. This acknowledgment of CSOs positions ranged from holding government-CSOs negotiation meetings (131 cases-in some instances at the initiation of the government), media acknowledgment of CSOs positions (54 times), and granting permission to hold public fora (11 cases). Finally, Egyptian CSOs recorded 123 public fora (workshops and conferences) whereby they actively participated in presenting issues and problems for which they are advocating change. At the IR level (IR 3.1), "Increased Civil Society Organization Participation in Public Decision-Making", measured in terms of actions to influence public policy, practice and attitude has also exceeded the set target. During this reporting period, CSOs documented 36 cases in which they have conducted campaigns on their issues and areas for advocacy. Examples include a CSO conducting awareness programs for 3000 Egyptian women to inform them of their legal and civil rights, and issuance of identity cards and birth certificates for those women so they can have their voting cards. Another CSO, through an intensive media campaign and negotiation with GOE decision-makers was able to successfully contain a health hazard in a community by filling up a canal that was filled with waste and rubbish.

These results are further confirmed by the findings of the December 1999 project final evaluation, which concluded that: "The Project was successful in achieving its purpose of strengthening Egyptian NGOs' capabilities, and has contributed to its goal of improving the quality of life for the poor with the recent emphasis on increased citizen participation in public decision-making."

For IR 3.2, performance did not lend itself to the measurements contained in last year's R4, since the Law 32 Committee completed its work in January 1999, during last year's R4. making the FY 99 targets contained in the table no longer relevant, (please refer to comments in the PMP table). On the other hand, both the Law drafting and the Executive Regulations drafting committees did include members of the CSOs. As mentioned earlier the Executive Regulations for Law 153 appear to reflect improvements over the law itself.

With the approval of USAID/Egypt's new strategy in January 2000, this SO was terminated. On-going activities under this SO and relevant indicators have been folded into the new SpO 21, "Egyptian Initiatives in Governance and Participation Strengthened."

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None.

Other Donor Programs: Multilateral donors include UNICEF, the European Union, and the World Bank. An Egyptian/Swiss Development Fund supports employment generation, environmental and social service projects. Other donors working with NGOs include the United Nations Development Program, the World Health Organization, the Netherlands, Canada, Britain, Italy, Switzerland and the Nordic countries.

Major Contractors and Grantees: USAID implements activities through two U.S. PVOs, the National Council of Negro Women (NCNW) (a PVO Development Activity) and Save the Children (NGO Service Center).

EGYPT		Approved: June 1996	
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: Increased Citizen Participation in Public Decision-Making (26300301)			
Indicator: Public decision maker acknowledgements of positions held by CSOs			
Unit of Measure: Number of acknowledgements based on: inclusion of CSOs in public fora on issues; media inclusion of CSO positions; documented discussions or negotiation meetings between CSOs and decision makers; and official confirmation of CSO rights to raise issues in public fora (e.g., granted permission to hold public meetings or events, official participation in CSO-sponsored meetings or events focused on issues, etc.)	Year	Planned	Actual
	1998 (B)	0	117
	1999	120	319
Source: Primary Implementing Entity (PIE) and NCNW			
Comments: Baseline (planned and actual) data attributed to USAID activities were documented in NCNW letter of January 27, 1999 and in September 1999 Results Report. Targets attributable to the new NGO Service Center RP, approved September 1998.			

Result No. 3.1: Increased Civil Society Organization Participation In Public Decision-Making.			
Indicator: Actions to influence public policy, practice or attitudes.			
Unit of Measure: Number of documented case studies: CSO actions designed to increase public participation – participatory needs assessments, participatory project design processes, public information campaigns, etc.	Year	Planned	Actual
	1998 (B)	0	14
	1999	20	36
Source: CSOs and CDAs, collected by NCNW and PIE			
Comments: Baseline (planned and actual) attributable to USAID activities documented in NCNW letter of January 27, 1999 and in September 1999 Results Report. The target for 2004 is an estimate based on a limited sample. Baseline/targets were established in FY 1998 under the PVO Development Project and will be refined in FY 2000 under the NGO Service Center activity.			
Result No. 3.2: Reduced Restrictions on Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)			
Indicator: CSO and donor agreement on common agenda for reform of Law 32			
Unit of Measure: Number of NGO presentations to Law 32 Committee resulting in "language " incorporated in final document.	Year	Planned	Actual
	1998	0	8-10
	1999	3-4	
Source: USAID Records			
Comments: The Law 32 Committee completed its work in January 1999, during last year's R4, and hence the FY 99 figure contained in the table is no longer relevant. On the other hand, performance is assessed here in light of the Committee established to draft the Executive Regulations, which began its work in June/July 1999 and completed it by November 1999. The Committee included CSO representatives and attempted to remedy a considerable number of the shortcomings in Law 153. Many of the areas improved were directly related to CSO and donors concerns. Application of the law and its Executive Regulations will be informally monitored to assess the reflection of these improvements on the registration and operation of CSOs.			

Operating Unit Name: USAID/Egypt

Special Objective: Improved Civil Legal System (2630011)

Self-Assessment: Exceeding expectations.

Summary: By working on improving Egypt's civil judicial system, this SpO contributes to the achievement of the strengthened rule of law objective under the Agency democracy and good governance goal. This SpO also contributes to the Mission Performance Plan's democracy goal. This SpO aims to improve the civil/commercial legal system by improving the efficiency of two pilot court systems and providing training to help judges become more knowledgeable of Egyptian civil law. The two key results important for achieving this objective are: (1) improved efficiency of two pilot court systems: case processing time needs to be reduced by 40%; and (2) judges more knowledgeable of Egyptian Civil Law: tested knowledge needs to improve by at least 15%. Direct customers are staff of the two pilot court systems and approximately 5,000 judges who will receive training under this activity. Indirect beneficiaries are the overall civil/commercial legal system as lessons learned in the pilot courts are adopted nationwide, and broadly and ultimately the general public and businesses that will gain confidence in the rule of law in Egypt.

Key Results: At the SpO level there has been noticeable improvement in business lawyers' perception towards civil/commercial pilot courts operations. Since the automation and re-engineering of procedures of civil case filing, administration, judgements disposition and court buildings and customer services processes, lawyers' confidence in the operations improved significantly from 52% in 1998 to 61% in 1999. At the IR level performance is also ahead of target. Due to the successful caseload management program and advanced judges training, there has been a reduction in civil/commercial case processing time at the pilot courts, from 22.4 months in 1997 to 12.8 months in 1998, to 12.9 months in 1999 (a 42% reduction over two years). The significance of these results, is that the civil court system is becoming more responsive to the needs of the private sector through the improved timely delivery of justice. The improvement in the quality of training offered by the National Center for Judicial Studies (NCJS) after receiving training of trainers training, the establishment of a computer literacy lab and improvements made in the training curriculum, resulted in a 19% increase of judge's knowledge of civil law.

Performance and Prospects: The main activity under this SpO is the Administration of Justice Support Project (AOJS). The activity is making remarkable progress. An independent mid-term evaluation was conducted with positive results. It noted successes in the court administration and judicial training fields and that the implementation methodology adopted by AOJS has been appropriate to the environment. The evaluation recommended an extension in order for the project to complete the on-going activities and ensure sustainability. Direct feedback from judges confirms the significance and effectiveness of the training courses, study tours, and reengineering procedures that have been conducted. The training courses improved overall performance of the judicial system and improved its responsiveness to the needs of the private sector.

Under this SpO, the activities contributing to the establishment of a model pilot court system have been accepted for replication by the Ministry of Justice (MOJ). This is a good indication that the SpO will be able to reach its target for the year 2000 of having one pilot court system

tested and accepted for replication by the MOJ. Activities implemented include the following: approximately 1500 judges, judicial trainers and 1200 court administrators (with 32% female court administrators) received training in modern court management and use of computers; an automated typing pool is fully functional in the pilot courts which resulted in reduced case processing time and the timely delivery of judicial services; and a computer literacy lab is successfully providing training on the use of computers and electronic legal databases.

The above activities also contributed to the achievement of the IR indicators, improvement in lawyers' perceptions toward court operations, and improved efficiency of two pilot court systems. The achievement of results was accomplished as follows. First, as a result of the training of judges, the improved caseload management system, the reengineering of a court front counter manual; and facilitation and implementation of the new archiving procedures; the training of judges, and the installation of computers, court operations are more efficient and more user-friendly. The improvement in court management has also served to improve lawyers' perceptions of court operations as well. Secondly, due to the training of judges, improvements in the National Center for Judicial Studies, and the installation of computers and training, judges have a greater understanding of the law, legal research has been made easier, and judges at pilot courts are using the new computers and implementing new case management procedures. As a result, judges are now able to review a larger number of cases and accurately apply the law by having greater access to legal references. The combination of training as well as the increased use of computers by the judges and in the courts, has contributed greatly to judges being more knowledgeable of Egyptian civil law and a reduction in the civil/commercial case processing time at the pilot courts.

In order to ensure sustainability of the court reforms and to comply with the mid-term evaluation's recommendations, and to be responsive to the GOE request, activities will be extended. The Mission is in the process of extending the project by one year at no additional cost. A proposed follow-on activity is also being discussed with the GOE. With the approval of the new USAID/Egypt strategy in January 2000, this SpO terminated. Activities under this SpO, and its indicators have been folded into the new SpO 21, "Egyptian Initiatives in Governance and Participation Strengthened."

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None.

Other Donor Programs: USAID is the only donor active in this sector.

Major Contractors and Grantees: USAID implements activities through AMIDEAST (an U.S. PVO) and the Public Affairs Office of the United States Embassy.

EGYPT		Approved: June 1996		
SPECIAL OBJECTIVE C: Improved Civil Legal System (2630011)				
Error! Bookmark not defined.Indicator: Documented pilot court system tested and accepted for replication by Ministry of Justice (MOJ)				
Unit of Measure: MOJ acceptance with minor Modifications	Year	Planned	Actual	
	1997(B)	0	0	
	1998	0	0	
Source: MOJ record.	1999	0	0	
Comments: One-time End of activity measurement. Preliminary acceptance and replication already started by MOJ. MOJ started replicating court reforms in Cairo's biggest court and financed a low interest loan program to facilitate judge's purchase of PCs.				
Indicator: Measurable improvement in lawyers' perceptions toward court operations				
Unit of Measure: Percentage increase in lawyer's Court efficiency	Year	Planned	Actual	
	1997 (B)		44%	
	1998	46%	52%	
Source: Annual survey of civil lawyers practicing in pilot Courts.	1999	50%	61%	
Comments: Baseline was established late 1997. Annual surveys to be conducted hereafter.				

Result No. C.1: Improved Efficiency of Two Pilot Court Systems			
Indicator: Reduction in case processing time			
Unit of Measure: Average number of months from case filing to final decision for all cases.	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Independent verification of pilot court records by AOJS staff.	1997 (B)		22.4
	1998	21.6	12.8
Comments: Data used is extrapolated from the average times between individual 16 steps. In 1999, the case sample size was increased from 400 to 450 cases, in order to ensure that the sampling technique would provide a more accurate cross section of all categories of cases closed during 1999. The caseload management system includes the disposal of older, pending cases which contributes to the decrease in the total number of cases open and pending before the court. However, until the older cases are disposed of, there will be some irregularities in the rate at which the case inventory is reduced.	1999	18.3	12.9
Result No. C.2: Judges More Knowledgeable of Egyptian Civil Law			
Indicator: Average percentage increase between pre-and post-course scores			
Unit of Measure: Annual average differences in pre-and post-tests.	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: NCJS Records	1998	15%	29.9%
	1999	15%	19 %
Comments: NOTE: The nature of pre and post-testing of court staff (participants and programs change yearly) is such that is a stand-alone, zero-based item. Accordingly, the data herein is per annum only. Final average of all testing will be shown as the fifth-year result. The added complexity to the main training program, by the first-time introduction of commercial law and computer training, mandates maintaining moderate average targets for each year. This indicator will be monitored closely to determine its continued appropriateness for measuring purposes.			

Operating Unit Name: USAID/Egypt

Special Objective: Egyptian Initiatives in Governance and Participation Strengthened (263021)

Self-Assessment: On-Track

Summary: This new special objective (SpO) builds on past USAID/Cairo experience, and has been tailored to match the pace and scope of political change in Egypt to support the Mission's achievement of its other objectives. In Egypt today, there are two main forces pressing for reform: private sector actors empowered by economic reforms (who are most interested in improved governance of the economy) and NGOs and other elements of the civil society (who are calling for improved and more responsive services). During the 1990s, the GOE became increasingly responsive to the private sector, resulting in numerous improvements to economic governance. Recently, the GOE has begun to raise the profile of social development, particularly increased participation for improved services and poverty reduction.

The purpose of this SpO is to support such change in economic governance and service delivery—changes for which there is significant domestic government and non-governmental support, and which have the potential to expand into broader reforms. Three intermediate results are necessary to SpO achievement: 1) improved capacity of civil society organizations (CSOs) to participate in development, 2) increased stakeholder collaboration for community level service, and 3) improvements in selected areas of administration of justice. This SpO contributes to the achievement of the rule of law, civil society and accountable government institutions objectives of the Agency's democracy goal and contributes directly to the Mission Performance Plan's democracy goal. While the ultimate beneficiaries are the citizens of Egypt, direct customers are NGOs, employers, local deliberative bodies, elected members of the People's Assembly and the Shura Assembly, staff of the pilot court systems, and judges.

Key Results: None to date.

Performance and Prospects: Through a mix of training, technical assistance and grants, the NGO Service Center activity focuses on supporting the service delivery and advocacy capabilities of individual Egyptian CSOs, strengthening the "infrastructure" of civil society at large, and leaving behind a sustainable facility capable of providing CSOs with a range of services from training, technical assistance and material support to networking opportunities and information. USAID recently signed a Cooperative Agreement with Save the Children to implement the activity. With the passing of Law 153, USAID proceeded cautiously with implementation until the implications of the Law and its Executive Regulations were more clear. With the issuance of the Executive Regulations, the Mission was able to proceed. While there has been a 6-month delay, implementation of the program will begin with the Steering Committee meeting scheduled to be held in late April.

A new design-implement activity is being developed to support intermediate result 21.2: "Increased Stakeholder Collaboration for Community Level Service." The activity will focus on improving community level services by promoting stakeholder ownership of public services and enhancing collaboration between government and non-governmental stakeholders from the local to the national level. The activity will use a mix of technical assistance, training and limited inputs of commodities, and will operate in a small number of pilot communities. It is anticipated

that by the coming reporting cycle, the following will have been achieved: target communities selected; public services identified; and alliances among stakeholders established.

Several activities are being continued in the administration of justice area. At the pilot courts, fourth year activities will center on completing activities and ensuring sustainability. This includes final implementation of the automated Case Management Application (CMA) with completion of training for over 150 users; selected key personnel will complete executive management training, complete CIRN system installation with an improved environment and daily use commenced, consulting services provided to the Judicial Information Center to improve its capability for support and replication services; procurement of some PCs equipment for Ismailia court; continue monitoring of judges use of home PCs in legal research and provide improved CDROM with legal information; adequate testing and validation of software and human re-engineering procedures to ensure that they are robust, sustainable and suitable for adoption at the national level; ensuring that adequate personnel training and staff development have been completed at the pilot courts to assure their sustainability; and ensuring that the capacity of the Ministry of Justice to carry on training and staff development through internal resources and locally out-sourced training is adequate to sustain and extend the project outputs to the national level; and provide the range of Egyptian-sourced skills in the areas of technical software and hardware information.

At the National Center for Judicial Studies (NCJS) the activity will focus on activities supporting sustainability of the result of improved judge's knowledge of Egyptian civil law. This includes: the development of a comprehensive curriculum for new judges and senior judges; emphasis on the integration of various administrative procedures that will strengthen the NCJS' ability to continue the new process and methods of delivering programs; assistance will be provided through the development and release of Request for Proposals (RFP) for curriculum development for new and senior judges training and in the establishment of an administrative operating function for the Personal Computer Literacy Lab; completion of training of trainers programs; development and beginning to deliver a CMA training program which will offer a minimum of two legal content-oriented programs and a minimum of three administrative courses for staff.

To ensure sustainability, the Mission is in the process of executing a no-cost, one-year extension to the AOJS activity, and is discussing a proposed follow-on activity with the GOE.

Activities under SpO 21 will continue to support and expand on gender-related issues. For example, activities under IR 21.1, will focus through training, technical assistance and grants to NGOs, on creating more representation for women. Specifically, the activity will provide grants to NGOs for activities that focus on improving the lives of women such as women's education, women's legal rights, women's health programs and others. Also, the activity will support the formation of a Women's NGO Network to serve as a platform for women's issues, raise awareness on gender-oriented NGOs, and promote participation of women in civil society in general. As for IR 21.2, the new activity is expected that to promote the participation of women in decision-making/oversight of services. This will be achieved through linkages between communities and their authoritative deliberative bodies, as well as by membership on those local bodies. It is anticipated that services that are of particular importance for women will be among those that are upgraded. Also, activities in the administration of justice sector will continue to promote the participation of women in the activity as appropriate.

The performance monitoring plan (PMP) for SpO 21 is in preparation, thus definitive information on SpO indicators, baselines and targets for FY 2000 – FY 2009 are not yet available. In addition, measurement units for the NGO Service Center indicator (IR 21.1) are currently being developed. Progress at the SpO level will be measured through an annual qualitative assessment of the contribution of the IRs to strengthening governance and participation in the targeted areas.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None.

Other Donors: USAID is the lead donor in the area of governance and participation. Multilateral donors working with civil society organizations include the United Nations Children and Education Fund, the European Union, and the World Bank. Other donors working in rural participation activities include the United Nations Development Program, the World Health Organization, the Netherlands, Canada, Britain, Italy, Denmark, and Switzerland. USAID is the only donor working with the Ministry of Justice in support of its procedural reform program.

Major Contractors and Grantees: USAID implements activities through three U.S. Private and Voluntary Organizations (PVOs) and contractor: The National Council of Negro Women (PVO Development Activity), Save the Children (NGO Service Center), and America-Mideast Educational and Training Services, Inc. Development Associates, and the Department of State Public Affairs Bureau (Administration of Justice activities) are also development partners.

EGYPT		Approved: January 2000	
SPECIAL OBJECTIVE 21: Egyptian Initiatives in Governance and Participation Strengthened (263021)			
Intermediate Result No. IR 21.1: Improved Capacity of CSOs to Participate in Development.			
Indicator: Expert assessment of capacity of CSOs to participate in development.			
Unit of Measure: Percent increase in targeted CSOs showing improvements in capacity on an index.	Year	Planned	Actual
	2000 (B)		0%
	2001	15%	
	2002	20%	
	2003	25%	
	2004		
Source: Surveys of civil society experts	2005		
	Comments: The contractor will develop a 5-point index/ Rating Scale to measure the improved capacity ,both institutional and technical, and that extent to which it is reflected in increased participation of CSOs in development. The index will include key factors believed to be related to improved capacity.		
	2004		

Intermediate Result No. IR 21.2: Increased Stakeholder Collaboration for Community Level Services.			
Indicator: Perceived improvement in the delivery of public services in selected communities as a result of private and public sector collaboration (provisional for one year)			
Unit of Measure: Percent increase of stakeholders who perceive improvements in the delivery of services and the process undertaken to achieve them.	Year	Planned	Actual
	2000 (B)	0%	0
Source: surveys or interviews of targeted stakeholders	2001	10%	
	2002	20%	
Comments:	2003		
	2004		
	2005		
Intermediate Result No. IR 21.3: Improvements in selected areas of administration of Justice			
Indicator: Selected court systems tested and accepted for replication by the Ministry of Justice.			
Unit of Measure: MOJ acceptance of systems with minor modifications.	Year	Planned	Actual
	2000 (B)	0	0
Source: MOJ records	2001	1	
	2002		
Comments: One-time End of project measurement	2003		

4. Reduced Population and Improved Health

Operating Unit Name: USAID/Egypt

Strategic Objective: Reduced Fertility (263004)

Self-Assessment: On track.

Summary: The objective of SO 4 is to reduce the total fertility rate (TFR) from 3.9 children per family in 1992 to 3.0 in 2001 in support of the GOE's goal of reaching replacement fertility of 2.1 by the year 2016. This SO is directly linked to population objective of the Agency goal of "World Population Stabilized and Human Health Protected" and directly supports the Mission Performance Plan population goal, already with the global issues interest. USAID provided commodities, training, technical and financial assistance to achieve two key intermediate results: (1) increased use of family planning services as measured by the contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR); and (2) strengthened sustainability of family planning systems as measured primarily by increases in the GOE percentage share of the total costs of the Egyptian family planning (FP) program. Primary customers are married women of reproductive age. However, entire families, with particular emphasis on husbands, are targeted as customers to ensure full participation in FP decision-making.

Key Results: Fertility rates declined as expected between 1998 and 1999, and more importantly, continued their steady long-term trend downwards. USAID assistance to the national family planning and reproductive health (FP/RH) program improved both the quality and availability of services and information, and played a major role in Egypt's notable FP/RH progress and achievement of the following results:

- The percent of Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP) clinics achieving "Gold Star" quality standards increased from 32% in 1998 to 43% in 1999 (from 1,317 to 1,761 clinics).
- According to the 1999 pilot survey for the 2000 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), contraceptive prevalence (all methods) was 54.8%. Looking at the long-term trend, contraceptive use among married women in Egypt has expanded by somewhat more than one percentage point per year since 1992, when the level was 47%.
- The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) dropped from 3.6 children per family in 1995, to 3.3 in 1997, and to 3.1 at the time of the 1999 DHS pilot.
- As a result of increasing contraceptive prevalence and declining fertility, the annual population growth rate declined from 2.8% to 2.1% over the past ten years. While Upper Egypt remains at higher fertility and mortality levels than the rest of Egypt, the gap has been decreasing. Improved birth spacing, resulting from family planning, has also helped reduce infant, child, and maternal mortality.

Increases in family planning use in the latter half of the 1990s have been especially marked in Upper Egypt. In 1995, less than one-third of currently married women were using contraception in Upper Egypt. By the time of the 1999 pilot survey, the use rate in Upper Egypt as a whole had risen to 44 %. Fertility levels in the region fell during the period by an average of more than

one birth per woman. Despite this progress, the rate of contraceptive use in Upper Egypt, particularly in rural areas, is considerably lower than the average use levels found in the rest of the country.

Sustainability indicators have shown modest progress with an increase in the GOE's percentage share of national family planning program costs from 49.5% in 1996/1997 to 52.9% in 1997/1998 (1999 data will not be available until late 2000). The "population policy reform index" which measures experts' perceptions of the overall policy environment increased from an index level of 63.4 in 1998 to 64.9 in 1999.

Performance and Prospects: Our key program performance indicator (the total fertility rate) met the 1999 target; other indicators, like the CPR, showed substantial improvement but did not quite meet the planned level. In the areas of public information, education and communication, in contraceptive procurement and logistics, and in quality assurance, the program has made noteworthy progress. For example, the MOHP began procuring IUDs during this period, and in December 1999, completed its first procurement of Norplant.® With regard to the "near miss" of the actual vs. planned results for CPR, it appears that the Mission set CPR indicator targets unrealistically high for subsequent years based on the 1997 "spike" in CPR. A firm estimate of CPR will be available in June 2000 from the 2000 DHS base on which targets will be refined.

Institutional capacity in both the public and private sectors has improved significantly with USAID assistance, and local capacity to manage resources, promote services, educate the public, and maintain quality standards has improved greatly. Information activities have produced near universal awareness and approval of family planning among married women of reproductive age. The government, the country's religious authorities, and public opinion favor voluntary family planning and fertility reduction.

Despite these notable achievements, there are a number of trends that will need to be addressed in the last decade of USAID assistance to Egypt's FP/RH program. For example, over the latter half of the 1990's significant changes took place in the sources from which family planning clients obtain services. For the IUD, which is the leading method, the majority of users (55 percent) obtained it from a private provider in 1995, whereas in 1999, only 42 percent of IUD users obtained the method from private providers. Method mix has also changed during this period, with a steady decline in the proportion of women taking oral contraceptives, and a concomitant rise in the use of the IUD and injectables. USAID needs to ensure that all approved methods are widely available through non-government providers, and intensify policy dialogue with the GOE on the role and market share (market segmentation) of the private sector.

The increasing public share of FP/RH services provided demonstrates the need to strengthen the program's support for commercial pharmacies, NGOs and private physicians, a major emphasis of the new Population/Family Planning/Reproductive IV Results Package. Also, continued progress in increasing contraceptive use will depend upon making male decision makers better informed on the health benefits of family planning and more supportive of women seeking reproductive health care. A cause for concern is a DHS finding that clients are not receiving all the information they need in counseling sessions offered by public and private sector providers. As a result, counseling -- a critical quality-related element of family planning services - - and

making better and more comprehensible information available to providers and clients, will be given more emphasis.

The legislative requirements governing FY 2000 Population funds stipulating that all NGOs provide certification that they do not perform abortions have been met. All non-US NGOs currently working with USAID/Egypt submitted the necessary certifications. Extension of the population program to additional non-US NGOs will require their agreement with and willingness to make the required certifications.

With the approval of the USAID/Egypt's FY 2000 – FY 2009 strategy in January 2000, this strategic objective terminated, with on-going activities supporting SO 20: Healthier, Planned Families.

Possible Adjustments to plans: None.

Other Donors: For nearly three decades, USAID has been and continues to be the lead donor in population/family planning. The United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) is also an important supporter of the Egyptian program, followed by the World Bank. The Netherlands and German Governments, the International Planned Parenthood Federation, and the European Union provide limited assistance. Donors meet regularly in a working group on population and effectively coordinate their activities.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

- Population/Family Planning/Reproductive Health IV RP: Pathfinder International, The Futures Group International, Family Health International, Management Sciences for Health and Johns Hopkins University Center for Communication Program.
- Three centrally-managed USAID contracts receive incremental funding from USAID/Cairo -- the Population Council, the Futures Group International, and Macro International.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 4: Reduced Fertility (263004)**Indicator:** Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

Unit of Measure: The average number of children a woman would have at the end of her childbearing years if she were to bear children during those years at the currently observed rates.

Source: 1999 Pilot test of 2000 Egypt Demographic & Health Survey

Comments:

Based on an analysis of the 1999 pilot survey results, fertility levels are continuing to decline, reaching a level of 3.1 births per woman in 1999. It should be noted that the 1999 pilot survey estimate is based on a comparatively small sample (N=3,147 women). Data from the 2000 DHS (which will have a sample of over 16,000 households) will provide more precise estimates of fertility. The 2000 DHS data will be available in June 2000 and will be utilized in the Mission's next R4 for SO 20.

Year	Planned	Actual
1992(B)		3.9
1993		NA
1994		NA
1995		3.6
1996	NA	NA
1997	NA	3.3
1998	3.2	3.4
1999	3.2	3.1

RESULT NO. 4.1: Increased Use of Family Planning Services**Indicator:** Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) (National)

Unit of Measure: Percentage of married women of childbearing age (15-49) currently using contraceptives.

Source: 1999 Pilot test of Egypt 2000 Demographic & Health Survey

Comments: Results from a pilot test (sample of 3,167 women) for the 2000 Egypt DHS indicate that the CPR continued to increase in Egypt. [For modern methods, the rate was 50.5%]. The observed rate of progress between 1997 and 1999 is also consistent with the long-term pace of change in Egypt. The pilot survey also confirmed that differentials in contraceptive use between Upper and Lower Egypt are continuing to narrow, although they remain sizeable.

1992(B)		47
1993		NA
1994		NA
1995	50.6	47.9
1996	50.1	NA
1997	NA	54.5
1998	55.6	52.0
1999	56.7	54.8

Operating Unit Name: USAID/Egypt

Strategic Objective: Sustainable Improvements in the Health of Women and Children (263005)

Self-Assessment: On-track.

Summary: SO 5 contributes directly to the child mortality, maternal mortality, and reduced sexually transmitted infections (STI) STI/HIV objectives of the Agency goal of “World Population Stabilized and Human Health Protected.” It contributes to MPP health goal and global issues national interest. The purpose of SO 5 is to reduce maternal, infant and child mortality. The three intermediate results necessary to achieve the objective are: (1) improved quality and increased utilization of maternal, perinatal and child health services; (2) new tools and approaches to combat selected endemic and emerging diseases developed and disseminated; and (3) improved environment to plan, manage and finance sustained maternal and child health systems. Primary customers are Egyptian women of childbearing age and children under five. Other customers include families living in under-served areas.

Key Results: According to the 1999 pilot survey for the 2000 DHS, under-five and infant mortality declined between 1998 and 1999 in which case planned targets for two of four SO-level indicators were exceeded. However, the small survey sample size and small number of deaths on which mortality estimates are based dictate caution in interpreting short-term change. Pilot test results support the conclusion that the long-term decline in deaths among young children likely continued during the reporting period. The under-five mortality rate (U5MR) fell from 151.5 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1982 to 53 in 1999 and the infant mortality rate (IMR) fell from 94.9 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1982 to 39.5 in 1999. In spite of these hopeful long-term trends, mortality levels remain unacceptably high relative to regional levels (e.g. the IMR in Jordan is 30/1000) and there are still wide geographic disparities within Egypt, the U5MR for rural Upper Egypt was 88/1000 compared to 61/1000 for Lower Egypt (1988-1998). Data does not show gender differences in either the IMR or U5MR. The neonatal mortality rate was not calculated due to the high sampling error associated with the sample size of the 1999 pilot survey.

USAID-funded research confirmed that Egypt has the world’s highest prevalence of Hepatitis C (HCV) infection (15 – 20% in the general population -- approximately 8 million people). Research improved our understanding of HCV risk factors and modes of transmission and set the stage for more effective public health interventions such as better training of public health workers. With respect to our health policy program, the Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP) met all remaining Tranche 1 benchmarks, including increased GOE funding for primary and preventive health care and the establishment of a quality assurance unit in the MOHP. As a result, this helped promote the sustainability of maternal and child health services.

Performance and Prospects: IMR and U5MR targets were exceeded, in part due to USAID-support for key child survival interventions: (1) coverage rates for fully vaccinated children increased from 54% in 1988 to 84% in 1998; (2) confirmed polio cases fell from 35 cases in 1998 to 9 cases in 1999; (3) MOHP facilities improved the diagnosis and treatment of diarrheal disease and acute respiratory infections; (4) services in 140 neonatal centers were upgraded in MOHP hospitals; (5) neonatal resuscitation was included in all training courses; and (6) tetanus toxoid immunization coverage increased from 11% in 1988 to 75.5 % in 1999.

Trends in maternal mortality will be discerned in early 2001 with the completion of our second national maternal mortality survey. Some decline in the 1992 maternal mortality ratio (MMR) of 174/100,000 live births is expected based on encouraging increases in the use of antenatal care from 28% in 1995 to 36% in 1999, and an increase in deliveries assisted by trained providers from 46% in 1995 to 58% in 1999. Improvements in essential obstetric care in 15 districts in Upper Egypt where the MMR is highest set the stage for results: (1) fifty health facilities renovated; (2) 1,250 health providers trained in essential obstetric care, management, health information, quality assurance and infection control; (3) 10 district level management information centers established; (4) an NGO sub-grant program launched; and (5) community participation in health planning was initiated in 19 villages. Despite progress, significant numbers of Egyptian women still do not receive proper care during pregnancy and childbirth. Regional disparities in the use of maternal health care are especially marked. For example, the pilot 1999 survey results indicate that the proportion of women assisted at delivery by medically-trained providers varied from 26% in rural Upper Egypt to over 80% in urban governorates.

Efforts to eradicate female genital cutting (FGC) continued. The MOHP collaborated with other ministries and NGOs to reach communities and health providers with information about the hazards of FGC and new IEC material was developed and distributed. Workshops and meetings were conducted to exchange lessons learned and develop plans. The 2000 DHS will help assess the extent to which an increase in FGC prevention activities may be reducing the high levels of FGC approval and practice.

Performance in developing new tools and approaches to combat selected diseases was mixed and some expectations were not met. Moreover, research suggests that new infections (incidence) may be significant. HCV is clearly Egypt's most debilitating emerging disease. In addition to establishing the magnitude of the public health problem, other HCV project accomplishments include: (1) identification of the main modes of transmission and risk factors; (2) the first national conference to develop an action plan to prevent HCV and other blood-borne pathogens; (3) development of a model laboratory for diagnostic and training purposes; and (4) quantification of the potential economic burden of HCV.

Progress was made on a landmark study of STIs among high-risk groups. Study implementation was delayed in part due to the difficulty of enlisting sex workers, IV drug users, and men who have sex with men. Preliminary results reveal significant STI prevalence among certain groups. The study will shed light on behaviors and problems where little is known, and guide designing interventions to prevent STIs, including HIV/AIDS.

The Schistosomiasis Vaccine Development Project (SVDP) is behind schedule. Based on the original five-year work plan, it was expected that Phase I testing of a candidate vaccine would be completed by March 30, 2001. Due to delays in the production of genetic material needed for vaccine development, among other reasons, it will only be possible to complete preparations for Phase I testing by the activity completion date of September 30, 2001. SVDP capacity-building achievements include: (1) establishment of a clinical Vaccine Testing and Evaluation Unit (VTEU) and a pilot vaccine production unit at Egypt's Reference Diagnostic Center; (2) training of Egyptian scientists on parasite diagnostic techniques, VTEU regulations and computer

software skills; and (3) development and implementation of Standard Operation Procedures in all participating laboratories.

Collaboration with NAMRU, CDC and WHO to strengthen national disease surveillance and infectious disease reporting progressed during the reporting period and notable accomplishments were achieved: (1) an external review of the communicable disease program was completed and diseases prioritized; (2) guidelines for disease reporting were developed; (3) a long-term plan to strengthen disease surveillance was completed; (4) Central Public Health Laboratory disease hospital capacity was upgraded; and (5) surveillance of viral infections in hospitals in 12 governorates was strengthened.

Due to start-up delays, the Health Policy Support Program (HPSP) is about one-year behind schedule in terms of planned disbursements. During the reporting year, progress accelerated: Tranche 1 was fully disbursed; Tranche 2 documentation was submitted on time in December 1999 and the verification process began; and Tranche 3 benchmarks were approved by the MOHP and the SO team. Institutional development and policy reform accomplishments include: (1) development and approval of a new district-based Primary Health Care strategy; (2) approval of a Five-Year Plan for health reform; (3) implementation of a pilot project to test the feasibility of a new integrated package of family health services; (4) development of a new planning methodology to determine whether and where additional hospital construction is needed; and (5) MOHP FY 1996/97 expenditures for primary and preventive health care increased by 22 % above FY 1995/96. New family health services were enthusiastically received by the community and the pilot clinic was fully subscribed 20 days after opening. While staffing was decreased by 60% in pilot clinics, client satisfaction surveys and focus groups with patients and providers show a positive response to the new health care model. Planning was completed for the launch of a new initiative – Healthy Egyptians 2010 – to catalyze the shift towards health promotion and disease prevention. Further, Egypt’s first comprehensive anti-smoking strategy was completed.

MOHP commitment to health reform was demonstrated during the reporting period in several ways: (1) the MOHP issued enabling decrees authorizing establishment of a “Family Health Fund” to test the feasibility of alternative health financing schemes; (2) the MOHP authorized the participation of NGO and private sector clinics in the pilot test; and (3) the Minister advocated and publicized reform in Parliament, press interviews, clinic openings and via a widely-disseminated health sector reform report, which publicizes the strengths and weaknesses of the health sector and the rationale for reform.

With the approval of USAID/Cairo’s FY 2000 – FY 2009 strategy in January 2000, this strategic objective terminated, with on-going activities supporting SO 20: Healthier, Planned Families.

Possible Adjustments To Plan: None.

Other Donors: 14 other donors support health activities in Egypt, at an average of \$22 million annually. USAID is the largest donor although both the World Bank and the EU began major health sector programs in 1998. The Bank and the EU are supporting the GOE Health Sector Reform Program in a combined office in the MOH. The Bank provides \$90 million and the EU

supplies 110 million ECUs, both include policy conditionalities. In general, donor cooperation is effective in the health sector.

Major Contractors and Grantees: U.S. implementing organizations include John Snow Inc., Maximus, Abt Associates, the CDC, PATH, and Wellstart International. UNICEF also supports implementation.

EGYPT

Approved: June 1996

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5: Sustainable Improvements in the Health of Women and Children (263005)

Indicator: Under Five Mortality Rate

Unit of Measure: Annual number of deaths of children under five years of age per 1,000 live births (average for five-year periods)

Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys (EDHS)

Comments:

Note 1: Prior Reference Period (U5MR) 1983-87: 130

Note 2: The most recent full EDHS was conducted in 1995; the next is scheduled for 2000. Interim EDHSs were conducted in 1997 and 1998. Socio-economic indicators (including gender break down) are reported in the EDHS decennially. For the period 1985-95, the national under five mortality rates were 92.5 for boys and 99.3 for girls. The rates for 1988-98 were 64.8 for boys and 64.4 for girls, continuing the downward trend and for the first time showing no significant difference between boys and girls. No statistically significant changes were noted in the 1999 pilot DHS.

Note 3: For mortality rates, EDHS estimates are for the five year period preceding the survey. The actual results reported for 1997, 1998 and 1999 are attributed to the survey year rather than the mid-point year as in the past.

Year	Planned	Actual
1995(B)		80.6
1996		
1997	76	66.2
1998	66	58
1999	64	53

Indicator: Infant Mortality Rate				
Unit of Measure: Annual number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births (average for five year periods)	Year	Planned	Actual	
		1995(B)		62.6
Source: Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys (EDHS)	1996			
Comments: Note 1: Prior Reference Period (IMR) 1983-87: 97 Note 2: For the ten-year period 1985-95, the national infant mortality rate was 72.5 for boys and 73.3 for girls. The rates for 1988-98 were 50.8 for boys and 50.1 for girls. No statistically significant changes were noted in the 1999 pilot DHS. Note 3: For mortality rates, EDHS estimates on the five year period preceding the survey. The actual results reported for 1997, 1998, 1999 are attributed to the survey year.	1997	55	52.7	
		1998	51	45.5
		1999	50	39.5
Result No. 5.1: Improved Quality and Increased Utilization of Maternal, Perinatal and Child Health Services				
Indicator: Neonatal Mortality/National and Upper Egypt Rates				
Unit of Measure: Annual number of deaths of infants within the first month of life per 1,000 live births for nation/Upper Egypt (average for ten year periods)	1992		42/52	
	1994		N/A	
Source: EDHS and MOHP statistics	1995(B)	NA	37/47	
Comments: Note 1: Prior Reference Year 1992: 42/52 Note 2: For 10-year period 1985-95, the national neonatal mortality rate for newborns was 42.6 for males and 31.5 for females. The rates for 1988-98 were 23.9 for boys and 22.4 for girls. Note 3: Because of the small sample size in the 1999 pilot of the 2000 DHS, and the small number of deaths on which mortality estimates are based, and since neonatal mortality rates are a subset of infant mortality, neonatal mortality rates from the 1999 pilot will not be used.	1996	NA	NA	
		1997	37/47	32/40
		1998	35/42	23/25
		1999	35/41	N/A

Result No. 5.3: Improved Environment to Plan, Manage and Finance Sustained Maternal & Child Health Systems

Indicator: Adoption of Policy Reform Measures

Unit of Measure: Percentage of policy reform achieved as represented by the percentage disbursement of authorized cash transfer funding

Year	Planned	Actual
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1994		NA
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1995		NA
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Source: USAID records

1996		NA
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Comments:

Note: To date, \$15 million of the originally planned \$60 million, or 25%, have been disbursed. As a result of the 1998/99 “scrub” exercise, the mission decided to eliminate Tranche 4. Given the slow start up, Tranche 4 could not be disbursed before the end of FY 2001, the SO 5 end date. Planned targets are based on: (1) the decision to split Tranche 1 into two “sub-tranches” of \$5 million and \$10 million; (2) the original plan to disburse \$60 million: thus, \$15 million disbursed out of \$60 million planned is 25%; (3) and the assumption – in retrospect mistaken – included in the 3/98 R4, that the SO duration could be extended through FY2004.

1997	0	NA
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1998	15	8
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1999	35	25
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Operating Unit Name: USAID/Egypt

Strategic Objective: Healthier, Planned Families (263020)

Self-Assessment: On-Track

Summary: The Strategic Objective (SO), “Healthier, Planned Families” contributes to the objectives of the Agency goal of “World Population Stabilized and Human Health Protected” and the MPP population and health goals, along with the global issues interest.

The main measures of SO 20 success are targeted declines of 56% in infant mortality from 45.5/1000 in 1998 to 20/1000 in 2009, and 27% in fertility from 3.4 in 1998 to 2.5 in 2009. To achieve targeted reductions, and to ensure that reductions continue after USAID support is phased-out in 2009, three intermediate results are necessary: (1) increased use of services by target populations, particularly the poor and vulnerable; (2) increased adoption of healthy behaviors; and (3) increased sustainability of basic health services. The primary customers are Egyptian families, particularly those who lack access to basic health services. Within the family, the focus is on vulnerable women and children. Overall, the national economy will be stimulated by the benefits of lower population growth and improved health.

Key Results: None to date.

Performance and Prospects: Prospects are good for the achievement of results that will contribute to reductions in mortality and fertility. Efforts will be focused on: (1) narrowing the gap in health and fertility status between Upper and Lower Egypt; (2) reducing unmet need for family planning – 900,000 women in 1998; (3) improving the acceptability, convenience and safety of services; (4) implementing a national plan to prevent transmission of blood-borne pathogens, notably hepatitis C; and (5) targeting high risk groups with new NGO HIV/AIDS prevention activities.

Prospects are good for the achievement of results which will sustain reductions in mortality and fertility after USAID assistance is phased-out. Sustainability will be enhanced through: (1) health sector reforms such as increased funding for primary and preventive health care; (2) increased NGO and private sector participation; (3) strengthened MOHP institutional capacity to perform core public health functions (e.g. health promotion and disease surveillance and control); (4) assumption by the GOE of recurrent costs; (5) expanded training capacity; and (6) the development of leadership, managerial and technical capacity.

The MOHP will continue to be our principal partner. USAID will also work in close cooperation with other government ministries such as the Ministry of Information (on health education and promotion), the Ministry of Insurance and Social Affairs (on NGO programs), the Ministry of Higher Education (on medical and nursing education), and the Ministries of Finance, Planning and International Cooperation on phase-out and sustainability.

SO 20 achievement would be facilitated by an improved policy environment which more actively encourages and facilitates greater NGO and private sector participation in the health sector.

In June 2000, the results of a full Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), the first since 1995, will be available. Results will be used to refine SO baseline and target indicators in the next R4. Targets for the reduction of geographic disparities in health and fertility status will be established. Among the indicators that will be tracked are the percent of births where mothers received four or more antenatal care visits.

Performance may be affected by any number of sectoral issues including: achieving consensus on the optimal roles for NGOs and the public and private sectors and the pace of the transition into new roles; balancing competing service provision and capacity-building objectives; improving collaboration between the health and education ministries in health workforce development; GOE willingness/ability to assume recurrent costs borne by USAID; and the transition from current vertical service delivery programs to the integrated approach envisioned under health sector reform.

In FY 2001, a detailed plan will be completed for an orderly phase-out of USAID bilateral assistance by FY 2009 and an orderly phase-in of GOE and other partners' support. The plan will lead to a reduction in USAID/Egypt management units consistent with reduced staffing levels and the transition strategy. Guided by the phase-out plan and our new strategy, USAID will design a consolidated set of new activities to: (1) broaden access to quality family planning and maternal and child health services for the under-served; (2) enable families to prevent disease and maintain health; and (3) secure the sustainability of family planning and MCH services through greater NGO and private sector participation, system strengthening and capacity-building. If further reform appears feasible, a health policy reform agenda will be developed for inclusion in the cash transfer and reform results would be tracked in future R4s. Some current activities may also be extended.

Other Donors:

Effective donor collaboration is particularly important over the course of the new plan as USAID support to the sector is phased-out. The health and population Donors' group will serve as the main mechanism to ensure a smooth transition. Also, a continuation of the successful health sector reform partnership between the GOE and the European Union, World Bank, and USAID is critical to the achievement of sustainability results. Substantive support from the World Health Organization, European Commission, World Bank, UNICEF, UNFPA, and the Swiss Government complements that of USAID in achieving mutual objectives such as strengthening Egypt's infectious disease surveillance and control capacity, improving blood safety, improving maternal and child health services, and expanding access to voluntary family planning.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

NGO and private sector participation will increase significantly through the life of the SO, and strong inter-agency collaboration will continue with the U.S. Naval Medical Research Unit (NAMRU), Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 20: Healthier, Planned Families (263020)**Indicator:** Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

Unit of Measure: The average number of children a woman would have at the end of her childbearing years if she were to bear children during those years at the currently observed rates.

Source: *Interim DHS (IDHS) 1998

Comments:

Note 1: Planned targets are based on: (1) historical trends; (2) anticipated program performance; and (3) projected TFR levels needed to achieve the national goal of replacement level fertility of 2.10 by 2016.

Note 2: Planned TFR targets for 2000 and beyond will be refined in next year's R4 based on a full 2000 DHS, the results of which will be available in June 2000.

Year	Planned	Actual
1998 (B)*		3.4
2000	3.10	
2001	3.05	
2002	3.00	

Indicator: Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

Unit of Measure: Average number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births.

Source: * IDHS 1998

Comments:

Note 1: The 1998 IMR baseline of 45.5 is an estimated average for the five-year period 1994-1998 preceding the 1998 IDHS.

Note 2: Planned targets are based primarily on past IMR trends and MOHP planning targets. Planned IMR targets for 2000 and beyond will be refined in next year's R4 based on the full 2000 DHS, the results of which will be available in June 2000.

1999(B)*		45.5
2000	42	
2001	40	
2002	38	

RESULT NO. 20.1: Increased Use of Family Planning, Reproductive Health and Maternal and Child Health Services by Target Populations			
Indicator: Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) for modern methods.			
Unit of Measure: Percent of married women of childbearing age (15-49) currently using modern methods of contraception.	1999(B)*		49.5
	2000	50.5	
Source: IDHS1998	2001	51.5	
	2002	52.5	
Comments: Note 1: Under SO 20 the Mission will monitor prevalence of <u>modern</u> methods as opposed to all methods. Note 2: Planned targets of a 1% annual increase in the use of modern methods of contraception are based on an analysis of trends over the past ten years and assessments by USAID and our partners of future program performance. Note 3: Planned CPR targets for 2000 and beyond will be refined in next year's R4 based on the full 2000 DHS, the results of which will be available in June 2000. National targets and targets for Upper Egypt will be set.			
RESULT NO. 20.2: Sustainability of Basic Health Services Promoted			
Indicator: MOHP expenditures for primary/preventive health care per capita			
Unit of Measure: MOHP per capita expenditures for primary/preventive health care (in LE and inflation adjusted).	1999 (B)*		LE 19.47
	2000	LE 20.25	
Source: CAPMAS population projections. Official MOHP	2001	LE 21.06	
	2002	LE 21.90	
Comments: Note 1: There is a targeted increase in MOHP expenditures on primary and preventive health care per capita of 4% annually. If targets are met, there will be a 40% inflation-adjusted increase per capita between 2000 and 2009. Note 2: Population projections are from CAPMAS and based on results of the 1996 national census. Note 3: Should the mission decide to proceed with a health policy reform agenda under DSP, new indicator(s) tracking progress on health sector reform, particularly increased participation of NGOs and the private sector will be established in the R4.			

5. Environment Managed for Long-Term Sustainability

Operating Unit Name: USAID/Egypt

Strategic Objective: Increased Access to Sustainable Water and Wastewater Service (263006)

Self-Assessment: On-Track

Summary: The purpose of this SO is to increase access to improved and sustainable potable water and wastewater services in selected urban areas. Efforts include attention to legal/regulatory reform and efficiency improvements at the central level, and institutional reform at the local utility level. SO 6 supports the sustainable urbanization objective of the Agency environmental goal. Activities under this SO also directly support the Mission Performance Plan broad-based growth goal. While USAID has been involved in urban water and wastewater infrastructure in Egypt for over two decades, the geographic focus has shifted from large urban centers to smaller centers in Middle and Upper Egypt where customers have less access to quality services. Three intermediate results are necessary to achieve the SO: (1) full recovery of operation and maintenance (O&M) costs by utilities; (2) decentralized utility management; and, (3) improved capacity to deliver services. Customers are the many Egyptians residing in urban areas where improvements in the water and wastewater services are being made.

Key Results: Recently completed water and wastewater facilities are meeting demand in the SO 6 service areas as demonstrated by target achievement of the indicator for population served by new or improved water and wastewater service in Alexandria. Headway in cost recovery was mixed, with striking success achieved by several smaller urban utilities in increasing coverage of O&M costs by generated revenues. Steady progress continued over the past year in support of expanded service coverage, improved O&M, increased cost recovery, and legal and regulatory reform of the municipal water/wastewater sector. New infrastructure activities are being initiated in Alexandria, Luxor, Mansoura, Aswan, Fayoum, Beni Suef, Minia, and South Sinai governorates. Meanwhile, as a result of comprehensive USAID-financed institutional support, most targeted utilities have made impressive and consistent gains in operating efficiency and recovery of operation and maintenance costs through improved metering and billing systems, stricter fiscal controls and improved accounting procedures. USAID assistance is supporting a shift away from central government responsibility for planning, constructing, and financing basic services towards local utility autonomy and responsibility for operating on a commercial basis responsive to consumer needs. Significant progress has been achieved towards comprehensive legal and regulatory reform, aimed at increasing autonomy and promoting commercial management of local utilities, as well as encouraging private investment and management of services. During FY 1999, USAID technical assistance, coupled with extensive policy dialogue, directly supported the GOE in preparing a comprehensive package of legal and regulatory reform instruments for the water and wastewater sector. The new legislation will be promulgated during FY 2000.

Performance and Prospects: No new water and wastewater infrastructure was planned for commissioning last year. Earlier investments are coping with rising customer demand. For example, some 2.7 million Alexandria residents are now served by USAID-funded wastewater collection, conveyance, and primary treatment facilities, indicating that USAID-funded

infrastructure (two treatment plants and associated conveyance and pumping facilities) is being operated and maintained successfully to meet demand from the city's growing population.

Headway in cost recovery was mixed, with striking success achieved by several smaller urban utilities in increasing coverage of O&M costs by generated revenues. In Alexandria, actual revenues covered only 60 percent of wastewater service O&M costs last year, against a target of 100 percent. Several factors account for this. Wastewater collection and treatment for the city is the responsibility of the Alexandria General Organization Sanitary Drainage (AGOSD). Tariff revenues come to AGOSD through a surcharge (currently 35 percent) on customers' water bills by the city's water utility, the Alexandria Water General Authority (AWGA).

AGOSD's lower than expected cost recovery is partially attributable to shortfalls in AWGA's billing and collection of water service tariffs and by AGOSD's inability to claim its full share of surcharge income from AWGA. There was a shortfall in AGOSD's non-tariff revenues also, mostly due to AGOSD's failure to adequately bill and collect for septic tank evacuation service it provides to customers outside the sewer service area. By far, however, the largest obstacle to AGOSD's ability to recover its operating costs is the inadequate level of the sewer service surcharge (35 percent of the water bill). Over the past year USAID has worked extensively to assist AGOSD in obtaining an increase in the surcharge. These efforts bore fruit with the recent decision of the Budget Committee of the Alexandria Popular Council to propose to the Council a surcharge increase which, if approved by the Council, is projected to raise AGOSD's O&M cost recovery to 80 percent in the GOE 2000 – 2001 fiscal year. The surcharge increase represents a major policy level breakthrough, and is expected to be approved by the full Council in the second quarter of FY 2000 and implemented in the third quarter.

In contrast, cost recovery by five minor urban center utilities exceeded expectations. Averaged together, the minor urban utilities (in the Middle Egypt governorates of Beni Suef and Minia as well as three utilities currently receiving assistance under the Secondary Cities project - Luxor, Aswan, and South Sinai) covered 72 percent of their O&M costs from generated revenues, as opposed to planned coverage of 65 percent. This impressive cost recovery increase was largely due to the expansion of automated billing systems and enhanced collection procedures.

A mid-term evaluation of institutional development activities aimed at strengthening institutional capabilities of water and wastewater utility organizations in selected urban centers was conducted in FY 1999. Activities were found to be on track in meeting program objectives to increase management autonomy of assisted utilities and achieve full recovery of operations and maintenance costs by 2003. While no substantial changes in approach were proposed by evaluators, specific recommendations to enhance cost control at the utility level were made. These were incorporated in the activity plans.

For tracking performance in decentralization of financial and management authority to local utilities, the Mission employs an approach which registers incremental progress of utilities in securing the authority to: (1) internally manage personnel policies; (2) budget by chart of accounts; and (3) retain revenues. The minor urban center utilities under the Secondary Cities project - Luxor, Aswan, and South Sinai - exceeded their 1999 targets, attaining an aggregate score of 41 (on a scale of 0-100) in 1999 against a target of 27. Most of this progress represented

intense efforts at the utility level to further personnel and financial reforms, while further progress awaits enactment of legal and regulatory reform of the sector at the central government level. Increased USAID support for local authorities supporting reform continues to produce good results. In 1999, the city of Luxor met reform benchmarks triggering the release of \$45 million in USAID construction funds.

USAID-supported legal and regulatory reform legislation that will establish an independent regulatory agency, promote higher standards of customer service, and encourage private investment by repealing restrictions on private concessions, has been forwarded by the Minister of Housing to the Cabinet for final approval. In addition, the GOE is proceeding, with USAID assistance, with the competitive award of private water supply concessions, including a water sector “build-operate-transfer (BOT) ” transaction.

Beginning in FY 2000, the new infrastructure special objective (SpO 18: Access to Sustainable Utility Service in Selected Areas Increased) comprising water and wastewater, as well as electric power and telecommunications sectors, encompasses on-going activities from SO 6.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None.

Other Donor Programs: USAID is the largest donor in the water/wastewater sector. Other donors include the European Union, Great Britain and Italy in Cairo; Denmark in Aswan and Qena Governorates; Germany and the Netherlands in Alexandria and Fayoum.

Major Contractors and Grantees: U.S. firms such as ABB SUSA, Morrison Knudsen, Morganti, Black & Veatch International, Camp Dresser & McKee, CH2M Hill, Harza Engineering, Metcalf & Eddy, PADCO, Hagler Bailly, and Chemonics International help implement the programs.

EGYPT		Approved: June 1996	
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 6: Increased Access to Sustainable Water and Wastewater Service (263006)			
Indicator: Alexandria wastewater conveyance and primary treatment facilities			
Unit of Measure: In millions: Population served by USAID-funded infrastructure.	Year	Planned	Actual
	1995(B)		2.4
Source: AGOSD	1996	2.4	2.4
Comments: Service capacity leveled out after the 1997 opening of the Central Zone tunnel, and will rise again with commissioning of Alex WW II-funded facilities in 2003.	1997	2.4	2.6
	1998	2.6	2.7
	1999(T)	2.7	2.7

Result No. 6.1: Improved Sustainability through the Recovery of Full O&M Costs			
Indicator: Alexandria wastewater O&M cost covered by generated revenues			
Unit of Measure: Percent	1995(B)		27
Source: AGOSD, TA Contractor	1996		35
Comments: Principal causes of shortfall in cost recovery are inadequate cost control and the low sewerage surcharge levied on Alexandria water bills.	1997	83	73
	1998	90	56
	1999(T)	100	60
Indicator: Minor urban centers utility costs covered by generated revenues			
Unit of Measure: Percent	1995(B)		30
Source: NOPWASD, Local Administrations, Contractors	1996	30	30
Comments: Indicator reflects the simple mean of the individual cost recovery percentages of Minia, Beni Suef, Aswan, South Sinai, and Luxor.	1997	40	48
	1998	50	68
	1999(T)	65	72
Result 6.2: Improved Decentralized Management			
Indicator: Utility organizations within minor urban centers delegated appropriate authorities			
Unit of Measure: Cumulative percent progress towards each of the following delegated authorities: internal management of personnel policies, use of performance-based budget, and retention of revenues.	1996(B)		19
Source: NOPWASD, Local Administrations, Contractors	1997		23
Comments: Performance for Aswan, Luxor, and South Sinai only. See next page for explanation of scoring system.	1998	24	23
	1999	27	41

IR 6.2: Improved Decentralized Utility Management

PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT		INDICATOR	SCORE (%)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each utility is assigned a cumulative percentage score against its progress towards delegation of authority in each of the three reform areas (personnel policy, performance-based budgeting, revenue retention). • The three scores are aggregated by computing their simple average, which is in turn the aggregate score for the specific urban center. • For the “other major” and “minor” urban center indicators, a composite score for the indicator is derived by computing the simple average of the aggregates scores of each of the urban centers covered by the indicator. 	PERSONNEL POLICY	Undeveloped	0
		Developed	10
		Approved by Chairman	20
		Approved by Board of Directors	30
		Approved by Governor	40
		Approved by CAO	50
		Approved by Prime Minister	75
		Implemented	100
			BUDGET BY CHART OF ACCOUNTS
Developed	12.5		
Approved by Financial Manager	25		
Approved by Chairman	37.5		
Approved by Board of Directors	50		
Approved by Minister of Finance	75		
Implemented	100		

	REVENUE RETENTION	No Plan to Retain Revenues	0
		Plan Developed	12.5
		Approved by Financial Manager	25
		Approved by Chairman	37.5
		Approved by Board of Directors	50
		Approved by Minister of Finance	75
		Revenue Retained	100

Operating Unit Name: USAID/Egypt

Special Objective: Access to Sustainable Utility Service in Selected Areas Increased (263018)

Self-Assessment: On-Track

Summary: This special objective (SpO) results from the consolidation of the water/wastewater and power/telecommunications programs in Egypt and represents USAID's plan to logically close-out the infrastructure program that has spanned over two decades. Under this objective, USAID programs will improve access by Egyptians to more reliable, higher quality utility services. Three intermediate results are necessary for SpO achievement: 1) enhancement of utility services by increasing the capacity and efficiency of water, wastewater, telecommunications and power infrastructure, 2) improved commercialization of utilities through improving cost recovery and operating efficiency, and 3) establishment of legal and regulatory frameworks needed to encourage private sector investment and management. Enhanced wastewater collection/treatment facilities and more efficient electricity infrastructure will improve environmental quality and the health of millions of Egyptians. Better infrastructure will also provide the foundation for increased private investment throughout the economy. This SpO contributes directly to the Mission Performance Plan's broad-based growth goal and economic prosperity interest. The SpO also strongly supports the sustainable urbanization objective of the Agency environmental goal. Customers include millions of urban dwellers, as well as Egyptian public and private enterprises enjoying new or improved services as a result of USAID-financed programs.

Activities under the SpO will assist in mobilizing private sector financing of infrastructure, enhancing utility management and protecting USAID's massive capital investments to date. This is a logical graduation strategy for a program that has matured to the point where the GOE appears ready to change its role from service deliverer to facilitator and regulator. Activities promote the investment of resources to support the implementation of the regulatory framework and the enhancement of private sector participation in the infrastructure sector after USAID assistance ends.

Key Results: None to date.

Performance and Prospects: This new SpO encompasses on-going power/telecommunications and water/wastewater activities begun under SOs 1 and 6, as these objectives end in FY 2000. In the power sector, completion of the Alexandria Regional Control Center in FY 2000 will improve service for nearly one million Alexandria residents. The Cairo Regional Control Center will be nearly complete by the end of FY 2001 and will improve the supply of electricity to approximately one million Cairo residents. USAID will assist the power regulatory board to initiate basic oversight functions. In telecommunications, installation of digital switching technology during FY 2000 will expand telephone services to about 450,000 Egyptians. By the end of 2001, an additional 900,000 Egyptians will benefit from expanded telephone service. Assistance to Telecom Egypt will focus on improving the quality of customer service and positioning the organization for further privatization in the medium-term. Power and telecommunications reform will emphasize institutional strengthening of utilities,

implementation of current regulatory legislation and the establishment of efficiency mechanisms such as power pooling.

In the area of water/wastewater, the first new water treatment facility financed under the SpO will come on line in the Daqaliya Governorate; over half a million residents will receive new or upgraded water service by the end of FY 2001. Water and wastewater service improvements in the Alexandria, South Sinai, Fayoum, Beni Suef, Luxor, Aswan and Minia Governorates will come on line during 2002 - 2004.

USAID plans to continue assistance for the creation of an independent regulatory agency, and the strengthening of the Government of Egypt (GOE)'s capacity to manage private sector investment transactions, and institute measures to enable/encourage local utilities to operate along business lines. USAID assistance enabled the GOE to draft a private sector enhancement law that will repeal limitations on profits, lengthen the duration of concessions, and limit the right of the GOE to interfere in utility management concessions. Under a Presidential decree drafted with USAID assistance, a regulatory agency will be established that will encourage private investment by facilitating the approval of needed water tariff increases. Enactment of the decree will also improve the GOE's capacity to facilitate the competitive award of private sector concessions and enhance the ability of local utilities to manage operations more cost effectively. Current assistance to the GOE on the award of Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) contracts supports private sector financing and management of water/wastewater facilities in the North Suez Gulf and Nuweiba. These BOTs demonstrate solid prospects for increased private sector participation in the sector. Concurrently, institutional development efforts, aimed at operational efficiency enhancements, will complement capital assistance investments to expand and improve water/wastewater service delivery to customers. As a result, utilities are expected to achieve significant improvements in cost recovery by 2004.

While providing utility services is largely considered gender neutral, an abundance of studies in Egypt have shown that water and wastewater services in the home, or lack thereof, do impact disproportionately the females in a household. Under a new community-based activity, special efforts will be made to involve women actively in all aspects of project implementation, not only as the beneficiaries but also as decision-makers and agents of change.

As seen in the performance data tables, the Mission intends to change performance measures under this SpO from those used to gauge results of water/wastewater and power/telecoms programs in SO 6 and 1. A new comprehensive performance monitoring plan is being developed with the assistance of USAID-financed contractors working with partner utilities in all sectors of the SpO. This plan, expected to be completed during the third quarter of FY 2000, will verify baseline information, validate performance indicators and out-year targets, and establish a cost effective system to gather data from management information systems of partner utilities and develop performance monitoring reports. Values for baselines and targets of indicators in the performance data tables are indicative only, and will be refined upon completion of the plan and reflected in the next R4 submission.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None.

Other Donor Programs: USAID is the largest donor in the water/wastewater sector. Other donors include the European Union, Great Britain and Italy in Cairo; Denmark in Aswan and

Qena Governorates; Germany and the Netherlands in Alexandria; and the Netherlands in Fayoum. In power and telecommunications, USAID's focus on policy and regulatory reforms is complemented by European Union and the World Bank programs.

Major Contractors and Grantees: U.S. firms such as ABB-SUSA, Morrison Knudsen, Morganti, Black & Veatch International, Camp Dresser & McKee, CH2M Hill, Harza Engineering, Metcalf & Eddy, PADCO, Hagler Bailly, Chemonics International, Advanced Engineering Associates, Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu, Duke Engineering Services, Pennsylvania Power and Light, Gilbert Commonwealth International, General Dynamics, Nortel Networks, Raytheon, Macro Corporation, Kuljian, and K&M Engineering help implement the program.

EGYPT

Approved: January 2000

SPECIAL OBJECTIVE 18: Access to Sustainable Utility Service in Selected Areas Increased (263018)

Indicator: Cumulative change in the number of customers with new or upgraded electric power utility service

Unit of Measure: Population served by USAID-supported systems and/or infrastructure.	Year	Planned	Actual
	1999(B)		0
Source: EEA, Contractor	2000	900,000	
Comments:	2001	1,900,000	
	2002(T)	6,000,000	

Indicator: Cumulative change in the number of customers with new or upgraded telecommunications service

Unit of Measure: Population served by USAID-supported systems and/or infrastructure.	1999(B)		0
	2000	450,000	
Source: Telecom Egypt, Contractor	2001	1,350,000	
Comments:	2002(T)	3,000,000	

Indicator: Cumulative change in the number of customers with new or upgraded water utility service

Unit of Measure: Population served by USAID-supported systems and/or infrastructure.	Year	Planned	Actual
	1999(B)		0
Source: Governorates, Contractors	2000	0	
Comments:	2001	525,000	
	2002	525,000	
	2003	1,600,000	
	2004(T)	4,400,000	

Indicator: Cumulative change in the number of customers with new or upgraded wastewater service			
Unit of Measure: Population served by USAID-supported systems and/or infrastructure.	1999(B)		0
Source: Contractors	2000	0	
Comments:	2001	0	
	2002	0	
	2003	700,000	
	2004(T)	2,300,000	
Indicator: Percent of electric power system O&M costs recovered			
Unit of Measure: Percent	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: EEA, contractors	1999(B)		80
	2000	82	
Comments:	2001	84	
	2002(T)	90	
Indicator: Percent of telecommunications system O&M costs recovered			
Unit of Measure: Percent	Year	Planned	Actual
	1999(B)		90
Source: Egypt Telecom, contractors	2000	91	
	2001	92	
	2002(T)	95	
Comments:			
Indicator: Percent of water and wastewater systems O&M costs recovered			
Unit of Measure: Percent	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Local Administrations, contractors	1999(B)		45
	2000	48	
Comments:	2001	50	
	2002	55	
	2003	65	
	2004(T)	75	

Operating Unit Name: USAID/Egypt

Strategic Objective: Reduced Generation of Air Pollution (263007)

Self-Assessment: Not meeting expectations

Summary: The aim of SO 7 is to achieve a sustainable reduction in the generation of air pollution through averting the emissions of principal pollutants such as lead and particulate matter. It supports the global climate change and sustainable environmentally sound energy services objectives of the Agency environmental goal. It also supports the Mission Performance Plan environmental goal and global issues interest. Three intermediate results support achievement of this SO: (1) cleaner and more efficient energy use through increasing fuel efficiency, accelerated use of natural gas in place of oil, and cleaner fuels use; (2) reduced industrial pollution through encouraging and enabling industry to comply with applicable pollution regulations; and (3) improved solid waste management through the development of a sustainable nationwide municipal solid waste management policy framework, with national level guidelines and local private sector-led implementation. Customers include all Egyptians, particularly those residing in urban areas and close to sources of pollution. Although recent achievements under this SO bode well for eventual accomplishment of targets, progress towards reducing the generation of air pollution was mixed when measured strictly against 1999 targets.

Key Results: The target for reducing the generation of lead pollution was not met, although a great deal of progress was achieved on this issue. There are currently 26 lead smelters in the Greater Cairo of which fifty-two percent are unlicensed. Many of these small, informal producers have relocated to remote areas to avoid legal action. Licensed smelters account for more than eighty percent of the lead pollution generated and are principally located in the residential areas of Shoubra El Kheima. Accelerated reduction of lead pollution will not occur until these large privately-owned lead smelters are relocated and upgraded.

It is estimated that the cleaner and more efficient energy target, increased operation of compressed natural gas (CNG) fueled buses (125 units), will be met in 2000. USAID promotes CNG use in the municipal bus fleets through the procurement of CNG garage and testing equipment, spare parts, and import of 50 US-built CNG bus rolling chassis that arrived late CY 1999. By mid-2000, bus bodies will be installed on these chassis by the GOE as its contribution and operating units will increase from 20 to 70. USAID CNG technology introduction efforts have influenced the first direct procurements of 35 CNG buses by the Cairo and Alexandria municipal bus companies for early 2000 delivery. Also, the GOE is investing considerable local resources to construct the CNG garage infrastructure to maintain fleets.

Although the 1999 compliance target was exceeded last year, the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA) suspended the system requiring industrial plants to submit environmental compliance action plans. Discussions are underway with the GOE to determine what impact this may have on future compliance efforts in Egypt.

Performance and Prospects: During 1999, major steps were taken to put systems in place that will ultimately ensure lead smelters can be relocated. An industrial site in a remote area has been identified to relocate Shoubra smelters. Land has been allocated and purchased by smelter owners there. Site-specific environmental impact assessment work is underway. Agreements

signed by smelter owners and the GOE require the use of up-to-date environmentally friendly technologies and emission control systems to reduce lead and other pollutants. Some smelters may import US technology through the Commodity Import Program. Funding required to install utility and other basic service connections at the site has been approved and preliminary planning is underway. Detailed design and financial plans for large smelters were completed. Technological upgrades and financial options have been developed for small to medium-sized smelters. Shoubra smelters are expected to relocate by April 2001, and old smelters will be shut down.

Many of these steps took more time than originally estimated in part due to delays. However, much of this is trailblazing work in Egypt. A strong environmental ethos needs to be nurtured and institutional capacity needs to be increased at both the local and national levels of government. Public awareness of the health risks associated with allowing industrial plants to operate in densely populated areas can also help reduce bureaucratic delays.

Other positive moves include the continued enforcement by the EEAA of the importation ban on used car batteries has reduced production (and resultant pollution) in Cairo's largest public sector lead smelter located in Helwan. One large private smelter in the 10th of Ramadan Industrial City has been upgraded with modern technology, reducing lead emissions.

CNG promotional work is having significant spinoffs. By the end of 1999, about 20,000 passenger cars, taxis and mini-vans converted to CNG; a 34-site CNG fueling station network was operational; and a third private sector company entered the CNG fuel and conversion retail market. Egypt now ranks 8th in the world in terms of CNG use, up from 48th place five years ago. At the request of the Minister of State for Environmental Affairs, each Greater Cairo Governorate has agreed to convert its GOE vehicles to CNG. Of the 115,000 taxis in Greater Cairo, about 17,000 have been converted to CNG. Recent GOE decrees stipulate that all taxis be converted within the next two years. Egypt's importation of CNG related equipment from the U.S. is increasing. USAID has provided almost \$10 million through its Commodity Import Program for the procurement of U.S. CNG fueling equipment. That amount is expected to double in year 2000. Cairo is now home to the largest conversion and commercial fueling station in the world. With USAID-financed technical assistance, the GOE has drafted comprehensive CNG safety standards. The Ministry of Petroleum's MISR Lab, which will test the performance of the CNG buses, has constructed its new addition and procured its laboratory equipment. Bus garage upgrades are underway with equipment to be procured and installed by early 2000.

Additional SO 7 accomplishments through the Cairo Air Improvement project (CAIP) include the on-road vehicle emissions testing (VET) program to educate the Egyptian public of the future testing requirement and to promote the benefits of tune-ups. Over 25,000 vehicles were tested and 63 percent of the gasoline-fueled vehicles met the standards. Owners of vehicles that fail the test are given information on tune-up benefits and service locations. The first USAID-financed model vehicle testing and certification station was constructed and testing equipment installed. In February 2000, the Cairo Governorate issued a decree allocating five acres of land for the second VET station and a technical center. The GOE developed new emission standards for vehicles manufactured in 2002 and beyond.

In mid-August, 1999, the GOE and USG signed the four-year cash transfer-based Egyptian Environmental Policy Program (EEPP) and by September, 1999, EEPP technical assistance contract teams put in place. This allowed several initiatives to resume activity. Technical assistance under the program supports high priority/profile initiatives. The GOE formed an 11-member private/public Energy Efficiency Council to develop a National Energy Efficiency Strategy. Under its Environmentally Friendly Cities initiative, the GOE established a set of policy, institutional and database actions to address issues such as hazardous and non-hazardous waste concerns in the 10th of Ramadan Industrial City (10R). EEPP TA recommended practical alternative approaches to managing industrial hazardous waste in 10R. The GOE will now promote an EEPP-recommended simplified integrated environmental management system that has a higher likelihood for replication in other industrialized cities in Egypt.

The GOE has also made significant progress on municipal solid waste management (MSWM). At the national level, work is nearly complete on the development of a national MSWM strategy; and, at the local level, MSWM in the City of Alexandria will soon be privatized through a public tender process. EEPP is providing pre-award TA for this privatization and assistance in the design and training of a small but agile MSWM monitoring and inspection unit to ensure contract terms are respected. This represents a local government attitudinal change in favor of focusing on compliance and regulatory functions, outsourcing, and use of fee-based basic service delivery. The Ministry of Finance also approved the new Environmental Protection Fund financial regulations, an initiative assisted through EEPP.

A very successful December 1999 Sub-Committee III session (Partnership for an Environmentally Sound Future) in Cairo under the Gore-Mubarak Partnership, co-chaired by the USAID Administrator and GOE Environment Minister, reaffirmed agreement to collaborate on energy efficiency, industrial self-compliance and solid waste initiatives.

In the past year, the Mission concluded that SO 7 targets were overly ambitious and that a more practical framework for measuring progress in this area was needed. Some valuable lessons have been learned about performance measurement. Equally as critical is the importance (and relationship) of strengthening institutional capacity to securing and sustaining results over the long-term. Throughout 1999, the development of this framework was a priority and led to the January 2000 approval of a new ten-year environment and natural resources (ENR) strategic objective (SO 19) that focuses on improved ENR management in order to eventually sustain physical condition improvement. Evaluation of Cairo Air Improvement activities in 1999 contributed to framework development. SO 7 terminated, but several SO 7 activities will continue to be supported under SO 19.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None.

Other Donor Programs: USAID coordinates its program with the World Bank and the EU on solid waste management issues; DANIDA on air quality monitoring, industrial compliance, and the Environmental Protection Fund; and the UNDP on the National Environmental Action Plan and National Environmental Information Strategy, inter alia.

Major Contractors and Grantees: USAID implements SO activities through contracts with Chemonics International, Nexant LLC (formerly Bechtel), Abt Associates, and the International Resources Group, Inc. Active contracts with these firms are being incorporated into SO 19.

EGYPT		Approved: June 1996		
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 7: Reduced Generation Of Air Pollution (263007)				
Indicator: Lead				
Unit of Measure: Annual metric tons of emissions averted.	Year	Planned	Actual	
Source: Cairo Air Improvement Program (CAIP): Environmental Information and Management Program of the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA).	1996 (B)	N.A.	0	
	1997	519	519	
	1998	1,095	649	
Comments: Reductions are due primarily to decreasing lead smelter production levels and continued use of unleaded gas.	1999	1,497	805	
Result No. 7.1 Cleaner and More Efficient Energy Use.				
Unit of Measure: Cumulative number of public municipal buses operating CNG.	1996 (B)	N.A.	0	
	1997	0	0	
	1998	7	12	
Source: CAIP: Cairo Transport Authority, Greater Cairo Bus Company.	1999	125	20	
Comments: Actuals to increase from 20 to 105 by mid-2000 once 50 CAIP and 35 GOE-direct purchased buses are operational.				
Result No. 7.2 Reduced Industrial Pollution				
Indicator: Industries with Law 4 compliance action plans submitted to EEAA				
Unit of Measure: Percent based on 2,200 largest industrial plants	1997 (B)	N.A.	1	
Source: MOEA/EEAA	1998	5	21	
Comments: .	1999	11	21	

Operating Unit Name: USAID/Egypt

Strategic Objective: Natural Resources Managed for Environmental Sustainability (263008)

Self-Assessment: On-track

Summary: SO 8 builds on work started under Special Objective D on coral reef preservation and coastal habitat protection. It supports the biological diversity and sustainable resource objectives of the Agency environmental goal. It also contributes directly to the Mission Performance Plan environmental goal and global issues interest. The purpose of the SO is to foster sustainable management of coastal and marine resources by correcting the policy and institutional weaknesses that allowed uncontrolled, non-sustainable tourism growth in the Red Sea region to threaten the natural resource base. Two key results are necessary to achieve the objective: (1) Red Sea marine ecosystems and biodiversity protected; and (2) Red Sea coastal habitats protected. Customers include the Egyptian residents of the Red Sea region and residents of other areas drawn by tourism-related employment and investment opportunities in the region. Domestic and foreign tourists to the region also benefit.

Key Results: The health of coral reefs continued to improve in 1999 in the Hurghada and Safaga areas of the Red Sea. The number of new construction starts in the Red Sea coastal area that are in compliance with regulations concerning environmental safeguards remained steady. In addition, the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA) has increased its funding of the operations and maintenance costs of the Red Sea Marine Park.

Performance and Prospects: Historical data for the period of 1987 to 1996 indicates that the percentage of hard and soft coral coverage (Coral Reef Index) decreased dramatically as damage from anchoring, diving, and fishing activities, such as dynamiting, increased. For the second year in a row, this trend appears to be reversing as measures to protect the coral reefs are implemented. In 1999, surveys at popular dive sites in Hurghada and Safaga showed that 85 percent of the coral reefs experienced either no further degradation or improved conditions as shown by an increase in soft coral regrowth.

The Tourism Development Authority (TDA) and EEAA implemented joint environmental awareness and training courses for Red Sea tourism investors and developers. TDA has issued a new best practices instruction manual and a checklist tailored to Red Sea coastal developers. In 1999 USAID conducted a random check of ten of the 33 new construction starts in the Red Sea coastal area. Of the new development sites independently surveyed, 60 percent (six of ten) were in compliance with Egypt's environmental regulations on coastal set backs and protection of fringing reef and mangrove areas. Last year, a 55 percent compliance rate was reported. In the four developments where major environmental violations had occurred, TDA with EEAA took legal action to stop construction in three of the cases, which demonstrates the Government of Egypt's commitment to safeguard natural resources in the Red Sea area.

In 1998, EEAA funded 15 percent of the operations and maintenance (O&M) costs for the Sinai and Red Sea Marine Parks. EEAA not only has assumed full responsibility for funding staff salaries, benefits, allowances, and transportation costs for the Sinai and Red Sea Marine Parks, but also has made significant investments in housing and infrastructure. In 1999 in the Red Sea, EEAA funded 29 percent of the \$368,000 total O&M costs. In 1999, EEAA collected \$71,000 in

visitor fees to the 5 Southern Islands and invested approximately \$70,000 in long-term housing for Rangers in Hurghada. In anticipation of the Red Sea Marine Protectorate expansion, EEAA has announced that it will begin collecting \$5 per tourist per day for visitors to the Red Sea Protectorate in the Hurghada area in April 2000. These funds are expected to generate an additional \$350,000 per year.

Mooring buoys are now installed at 77 percent of the most frequently dived areas in the Red Sea, including new coastal areas in the far south and the Northern Islands of the Red Sea. The NGO, Hurghada Environmental Protection and Conservation Association (HEPCA), has installed a total of 491 mooring buoys at 150 dive sites, approximately 40 of the moorings were financed by the private sector.

The Red Sea Marine Protectorate is defined as the area encompassed by a 0.5 km radius drawn around each of the 22 islands in the Red Sea, an area of 100 km². Of these islands, 12 are currently open to divers, 5 in the south are limited to divers with special permits, and 5 islands near the border with Sudan remain closed for military reasons. In FY 1999, EEAA did not increase its coverage of the Red Sea Marine Protectorate from the previous year. Instead, EEAA expanded its patrols on land in order to more effectively monitor actions by coastal developers that impact protected areas. EEAA currently operates two stations (Hurghada and Quseir) that allow the rangers to regularly monitor a 59 km² area of the park, which includes all of the open access islands (100 percent) and two of the limited access islands (15 percent). The rangers also monitor diving, fishing, and coastal construction activities in non-park areas of the Red Sea. The total area patrolled by the rangers is 447 km². An additional station is planned for Marsa Alam by the end of 2000, which will allow the Rangers to extend their patrol coverage to areas in the far south of the country. EEAA is in the process of finalizing a decree to expand the park from 100 km² to over 22,200 km² and once completed, this decree will be forwarded to the Prime Minister's office for approval. Expansion of the park to this degree and over a short period of time will have a major impact on park management responsibilities.

TDA is taking steps to improve monitoring of compliance to environmental regulations and construction permits. In FY 1999, all 33 sites in the Red Sea under construction (100 percent) were checked by on-site inspections for compliance with construction permits and environmental regulations. However, only six new developments submitting environment impact assessments (EIAs) to EEAA received approval (18 percent) prior to the start of construction. This is a reduction in EIA approvals from last year. The difference in performance is due to EEAA more thoroughly complying with its own internal review process and providing EIA submitters with comments and requests for changes within the period allowed by law instead of allowing approvals by default by failing to issue comments within 60 days. USAID is currently working with TDA to improve inter-departmental coordination and environmental monitoring capacity within the agency.

The U.S.-Egypt Partnership for Economic Growth and Development serves as a forum for the setting of the jointly agreed-to GOE and USAID environmental agenda. The very successful December 1999 Sub-Committee III meeting (Partnership for an Environmentally Sound Future) in Cairo under the Gore-Mubarak Partnership, co-chaired by the USAID Administrator and GOE Environment Minister, reconfirmed the agreement to focus on sustainable natural resource

management issues in the Red Sea area, especially the management and expansion of the Red Sea Marine Park and the promotion of improved environmental practices in coastal tourism developments.

A new ENR strategy was approved in January 2000. All of the activities previously funded under this SO now contribute to the achievement of the new environmental strategic objective: SO 19: Improved Management of the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) in Targeted Sectors. These sectors are: Nile water resources, Red Sea natural resources, urban/industrial pollution, and energy efficiency (global climate change).

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None.

Other Donor Programs: USAID works closely with the European Union (EU) to replicate the EU-funded Sinai Marine Park system from the Gulf of Aqaba into the Red Sea islands and coastal area.

Major Contractors and Grantees: International Resources Group Inc., Hagler-Bailly Inc., and Chemonics International Inc. provide technical support. These contracts will be incorporated under SO 19.

EGYPT

Approved: June 1996

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 8: Natural Resources Managed for Environmental Sustainability

Indicator: Coral Reef Index (CRI)

Unit of Measure: Percent of sites where Coral Reef Index (ratio of area of hard coral to area of soft coral to area of dead or no coral) does not show degeneration

Source: Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA) Protectorates Department and USAID Technical Assistance Contract

Comments:

* The CRI indicator is calculated by comparison to a baseline index that is unique for each site. It is not possible to calculate the CRI in the baseline year.

Year	Planned	Actual
1997(B)		*
1998	60	80
1999	70	85
2000	75	
2001	80	
2002 (T)	90	

Indicator: New tourism development sites where environmental safeguards are undertaken to eliminate the practice of coastal alterations that threaten fringing reefs and mangroves			
Unit of Measure: Percent of new developments that comply with the environmental impact assessment and environmental regulations related to coastline preservation.	1997 (B)		5
	1998	10	55
	1999	20	60
Source: Tourism Development Authority (TDA) and USAID Technical Assistance Contract	2000	40	
	2001	60	
Comments:	2002 (T)	80	
Indicator: O&M costs funded by GOE			
Unit of Measure: percent of O&M requirements	1997 (B)		5
Source: EEAA Protectorates Department; European Union (EU); USAID Technical Assistance Contract.	1998	5	Red Sea 30 Sinai 11 Overall 15
	1999	25	Red Sea 29 Sinai 28 Overall 28
Comments: EEAA and EU fund the Sinai marine parks. USAID and EEAA fund the Red Sea marine park.	2000	50	
	2001	75	
	2002 (T)	100	

Operating Unit Name: USAID/Egypt

Strategic Objective: Approaches to Sustainable Tourism Developed (263012)

Self-Assessment: On-track

Summary: The purpose of Special Objective D is to develop and demonstrate models to manage the natural and cultural resources that are the major tourist attractions in Egypt. It supports the Agency environmental goal. It also contributes directly to Mission Performance Plan environmental goal. Models to manage natural resources have been completed, and activities building upon these natural resource models are reported under Strategic Objective 8. The remaining model is for managing cultural resources. The cultural resource management model involves restoring and conserving selected antiquities along the Red Sea coast and near Luxor to serve domestic and international tourism. Customers include Egyptians residing in proximity to sites who are affected by and who could benefit from increased visitation by tourists, and those involved with and responsible for resource management and conservation.

Key Results: All previously planned work scheduled under the cultural resource management model was completed in 1999.

Performance and Prospects:

Cultural Resource Management Model

St. Anthony's Monastery: Restoration of the 13th century murals the Church of St. Anthony the Great was completed in November 1999. This work included upgrading the electrical and lighting systems and developing a site management plan. A book on the mural restoration will be published by Yale University Press in December 2000.

St. Paul's Monastery: Restoration of the mill room and refectory with displays of monastery artifacts has been completed. A guide book was published in December 1999. A recent discovery in the cave church of the monastery has led to further planned enhancements of this model component and is discussed below in the prospects section.

Quseir Fort: Restoration work on the cistern, central tower, and battlements has been completed. Many of the artifacts recovered during restoration work are now displayed in the Fort's Visitor Center.

Seti I: A survey of existing conditions inside the tomb has been completed. Recommendations for conservation of the paintings and reliefs were sent to the Supreme Council of Antiquities in April 1999.

During the final phase of restoration of the murals at St. Anthony's monastery, the Mission arranged for the restorers to visit the Cave Church of St. Paul's monastery to evaluate the murals there. These murals were previously excluded as an activity under the Cultural Resource Management Model based upon the belief that the murals were very recent in age and lacked any historical or cultural significance. The restorers cleaned several test patches in the church, discovering that very recent overpainting had completely obscured murals dating from the same period (13th century) as the ones found in the Church of St. Anthony as well as murals which most likely date from the 15th to the early 19th centuries. These murals, also, have significant

cultural and historical value, as the styles of painting are not commonly found elsewhere in Egypt. Accordingly, the Mission has decided to extend SpO D and utilize remaining funds to enhance the Cultural Resource Management Model by restoring the murals of the Cave Church at St. Paul's Monastery. This work is expected to require two years to complete.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: The Mission is extending SpO D from December 1999 to December 2001 and will continue to report on the status of the work at St. Paul's during this time frame. The Mission will discontinue reporting on the other aspects of the cultural resource management model that have been completed.

Other Donor Programs: None.

Major Contractor and Grantees: The American Research Center in Egypt is the grantee.

EGYPT**Approved: June 1996****STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE D: Approaches to Sustainable Tourism Demonstrated (263012)****Indicator:** Effective models achieved**Unit of Measure:** Cumulative number of natural and cultural site development plans implemented.**Source:** USAID reports**Comments:** Performance data was collected from the American Research Center in Egypt

Year	Planned	Actual
1996	0	0
1997	6	4
1998(T)	5	4
1999	5	5
2000	5	
2001	5	

Operating Unit Name: USAID/Egypt

Strategic Objective: Improved Management of the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) in Targeted Sectors (263019)

Self-Assessment: On-track

Summary: SO 19 supports objectives under the Agency environmental goal. It is consistent with and supports the environmental goal of the Mission Performance Plan, and global issues national interest. Preserving Egypt's environment and natural resource (ENR) base--in particular water, air and coastal ecological areas--is key to improving competitiveness and creating a healthier environment that benefits all Egyptians. The challenges facing the stabilization of the resource base are considerable. The quality and efficient use of Nile water must be improved in order to meet population increases and the increasing demand for water in the agricultural and industrial sectors. Growing levels of tourism and rapid development along the Red Sea coast require protection of fragile coastal ecosystems there and, in order to ensure continued growth in the area's tourism industry, Egypt must take steps to preserve its coral reefs. Air pollutant levels in Cairo are among the world's highest and contribute to respiratory ailments and lost productivity. A growing economy requires greater amounts of energy.

SO 19 responds to these challenges initially by formulating and implementing policy, regulatory and institutional reforms that support the environment. Later, activities focus more directly on the actual improvement of environmental conditions. Four areas are targeted: Nile water resources management, Red Sea natural resources, urban/industrial pollution, and energy efficiency. Two results are key to the achievement of this strategic objective: fostering public-private partnerships and increasing investment in ENR best practices and technology. The success of this SO also depends on the engagement of business, academia, grassroots organizations, and other stakeholder groups on environmental stewardship issues to create awareness and leadership opportunities to meet the challenges that lie ahead. SO 19 customers include Egyptians of all walks of life, income levels, and both genders with a particular emphasis on the active participation from national and local GOE authorities, business and NGO communities, and individual communities such as those along the Red Sea coast.

Key Results: None to date.

Performance and Prospects:

Nile Water Resources: Anticipated results for Nile water resources management activities are based on policy reform benchmarks negotiated with the GOE. Working with the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation and other relevant GOE agencies, USAID's activities are directed at improving management and efficiency of use of Nile water. Overall, USAID-financed activities are expected to result in improved water use efficiencies, as measured by an increase in the agricultural productivity per 1000 cubic meters of water from the 1998 baseline of LE522 to LE588 by the end of 2002. To achieve this, it is expected that during the 2000-2002 period, the GOE will transfer operation and management responsibility for sections of the irrigation system to water users and private associations of water users, thus fostering public-private partnerships directly. In addition, draft legislation to update and revitalize the irrigation and drainage law will be presented to the People's Assembly. Anticipated changes in law and

policy will allow for canal operation and maintenance transfer to stakeholders and improve regulations governing Nile water quality and the use and reuse of wastewater for agricultural purposes. It is further anticipated that the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation will permanently support an experienced water policy analysis unit within the Ministry by the end of 2002. Recent changes in policy from on-going activities will also result in the increased use and application of water-saving irrigation technologies and practices in high water consumption crops. Other sectors supported under SO 19 will benefit from the lessons learned in the water resources area especially those supported through cash transfer policy programs.

Red Sea Natural Resources: During the 2000 to 2002 period, USAID will work with EEAA and the Tourism Development Authority (TDA) to strengthen their institutional capacity to monitor and enforce existing regulations pertaining to protected areas and tourism development. By the end of this period, the area of Red Sea coastal and marine habitats given “protected status” under Egyptian law will have been expanded (from 100 km² to over 22,000 km²). By the year 2002, seventy-five percent of popular dive sites within the Red Sea Marine Park will not experience coral reef degradation. The management plan for this protected area will be developed in a participatory fashion emphasizing public-private sector partnerships and will begin to be financed largely through the collection of user fees and by the privatization of some park services such as mooring buoy installation and maintenance. Tourism developers will comply fully with the environmental assessment regulations and will greatly increase their investments in environmentally sensitive “best practice” technologies and methods for hotel design, construction, and management. TDA will have an environmental management unit operating to monitor tourist development environmental compliance and a policy implementation unit to disseminate information to tourist developments about environmentally sensitive technologies and strategies.

Urban/Industrial Pollution: During the 2000 to 2002 period, USAID will work with public and private sector partnerships that promote reduced urban and industrial pollution. By the end of this period, an estimated 75 percent of vehicles in Cairo under-going vehicle emission testing will meet GOE standards. The GOE will have implemented a model environmental management system in 10th of Ramadan Industrial City that uses partnerships to yield higher rates of self-compliance and increase the investments in ENR best practices and technologies and disposal of hazardous waste. Municipal solid waste collection will be privatized in cities such as Alexandria, allowing the GOE to gain valuable experience with fee-based service delivery systems and in contract compliance responsibilities. Increased ENR clean technology sales and services through the Commodity Import Program and the EEAA Environmental Protection Fund will increase.

Energy Efficiency: During the 2000 to 2002 period, through EEAA, the Organization for Energy Planning (OEP), and other members of the National Energy Efficiency Council, a National Energy Efficiency Strategy (NEES) will be designed and implementation begun. This will help rationalize energy use based upon optimum environmental and economic considerations, and transform the energy efficiency business sector, in part by facilitating the adoption of energy efficient practices and technologies. Increasing receptivity within the banking/financial sector to financing energy efficient investments, and developing and applying a NEES through the collective work of a vibrant public/private partnership that spans the energy

sector, are central to this effort. These actions contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and benefit the health of all Egyptians.

The performance monitoring plan (PMP) for SO 19 is in preparation, thus definitive information on baselines and targets for FY 2000 – FY 2009 is not yet available in some cases. The values for baselines and targets presented in the performance data tables are indicative only, and will be refined upon completion of the PMP in FY 2000.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None at this time.

Other Donor Programs: USAID is the largest donor focusing on ENR management. Some complementary donor initiatives include: the UNDP energy efficiency program; the European Union's regional solid waste landfill activities; Denmark's environmental finance and environmental quality monitoring activities; Canada's industrial pollution and capacity building projects; the World Bank's rehabilitation of drainage systems program; Netherlands and Italy's water management activities; and the World Bank, UNDP, and Canada's joint Nile River Basin initiatives.

Major Contractors and Grantees: USAID implements ENR activities through contracts with Chemonics International, Hagler Bailly, Abt Associates, Nexant, the International Resources Group, Academy for Educational Development, and grants to the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. Workplan discussions are currently underway with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to initiate a program to support EPPP objectives.

EGYPT

Approved: January 2000

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 19: Improved Management of the Environment and Natural Resources in Targeted Sectors (263019)**Indicator:** Real Value of Agricultural Production per Unit of Water (1000 c.m.) for Agricultural Use

Unit of Measure: Egyptian Pounds (LE)	Year	Planned	Actual
	1998 (B)	522	527
Source: Ministry of Water Resources & Irrigation and Ministry of Agriculture	1999	538	
	2000	552	
Comments: The value of production pertains to 23 main crops in Egypt's "old lands." There is a one-year time lag in the reporting of agricultural statistics.	2001	568	
	2002	588	

Indicator: Percentage of Tested Vehicle Fleet Meeting GOE Emission Standards

Unit of Measure: Percentage of vehicles undergoing vehicle emissions testing (VET) which met GOE standards	1999 (B)	N.A.	65
	2000	65	
Source: Cairo VET Network and on road random testing	2001	70	
	2002	75	
Comments:			

Indicator: Coral Reef Management Index (CRMI)

Unit of Measure: Percent of sites where Coral Reef Index (ratio of the area of soft coral to hard coral to total area) does not show degradation	1998B*	60	80
	Source: Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA) Protectorates Department and USAID Technical Assistance Contract	1999	70
Comments: *The CRMI indicator is calculated by comparison to a baseline index that is unique for each site. It is not possible to calculate the CRI in the baseline year. **Due to the anticipated expansion of the Red Sea Marine Park from 100 km ² to more than 22,000 km ² , the CRMI's performance is expected to drop in year 2000.	2000**	65	
	2001	70	
	2002	75	

*

Operating Unit Name: USAID/Egypt

Special Objective: Increased Use of Information Services by the Legislature in Decision-Making (2630010)

Self-Assessment: Not meeting expectations.

Summary: The purpose of this special objective is to increase use of information services by the legislature in decision-making. This SpO contributes to the achievement of the Agency objective “More Transparent and Accountable Government Institutions” under the democracy and governance goal and contributes directly to the Mission Performance Plan’s democracy goal. The two results necessary to achieve this special objective are: (1) increased members’ demand for improved information services; and (2) improved information services. While the ultimate beneficiaries are the citizens of Egypt, the direct customers are the 454 elected members of the People’s Assembly (PA), the 264 members of the Shura Assembly (SA) and the 450 staff of the information services and administrative infrastructure of the two assemblies.

Key Results: For Legislative Cycle (LC) 98/99, both assemblies, PA and SA were rated at level 2.5 on a five point scale for the SpO level indicator, while the target was level 4 for both. Although expectations for this indicator were not met, analysis of parliamentary proceedings indicates that overall performance is generally moving in the right direction, with legislative discourse increasingly being informed by facts and figures. Progress on intermediate results is generally on track.

Performance and Prospects: Overall performance did not meet expectations partly because of a slowdown in implementation in 1998 and the first half of 1999. This occurred because of the need to address Government of Egypt (GOE) concerns regarding the access of project staff to Members of Parliament (MP), USAID monitoring and evaluation requirements, and the perception that the activity could potentially influence politically sensitive issues. After long negotiations with the GOE, the Decision Services Support Project (DSSP) agreement was amended to retain original results but take a new implementation approach, and extend the completion date until September 30, 2001. The amendment also increased funding by the local currency equivalent of \$1.13 million to finance the additional equipment, software, and training. The new approach focuses primarily on establishing an adequate campus-wide information network including the upgrading of two existing mainframes. This will allow the Parliament to achieve the fullest use of the improved analytical and research skills, allow a better dissemination of information, and provide access of MPs and staff to a wider information base.

In order to achieve the target 4 level for the SpO indicator, public policy analysis and modeling needed to be part of the legislative process via committee deliberations and parliamentary debates. Inclusion of analysis and modeling were delayed, in part, to the delay in the development of the computer network in Parliament. Committees did not have adequate access to computers and therefore could not carry out any type of computer simulation models. The purchase of new equipment was delayed due to the long negotiations between USAID and the GOE on the new approach to DSSP.

Analysis of the parliamentary minutes indicates that the overall performance is generally moving in the right direction, with legislative discourse increasingly informed by actual facts and figures.

While not extensive, some members did, on occasion, use “modern” analytical tools in committee discussions and plenary sessions. These tools included cost-benefit analysis, projections, and simple modeling. For example, PA staff on the Industry Committee used extensive cost-benefit analysis and comparative analysis in its report on the Information Technology Industry in Egypt. The report was actively debated in the Plenary Session. The Budget Committee, with support from the Research Unit, prepared an extensive analysis of the Government's budget. In spite of the increased use of analytic tools by some Committees, these tools are still not used extensively, and they are not integrated into the decision-making process.

Research staff, particularly those within the Research Unit, do have the training to use analytic tools and modeling (manual and in some cases, computerized simulation modeling). However, the nature of the discourse within the Parliament is such that these tools are rarely utilized. Members are not generally trained in the use of such techniques, particularly simulation modeling. In general, Members tend to rely on analyses conducted by other organizations, particularly studies carried out by the Government. The use of computer simulation modeling, while used in large Government projects, the National Security Agency, and financial analysis, is not being used in the Parliament to any extent. Members have neither the training, nor the need, to utilize such information. There will not be a demand for such tools until there is broader representation in Parliament. Therefore, the Mission proposes to change the rating scale for this indicator to more realistically reflect the changes in the use of information within the Parliament.

The indicator for the first intermediate result is “Members are requesting information from PA/SA information services.” The unit of measure for this indicator is the percentage of members requesting information. The planned target for 1999 was 30 percent for the PA and 25 percent for the SA. Data were not available for the SA since the minutes of the meetings are summaries and not verbatim accounts of proceedings. Therefore, they could not be analyzed using content analysis. However, SA members have been demanding more data, information, and analyses, mainly from the SA computer center, than in earlier LC's. Indications are that the SA has surpassed the 25 percent target. An analysis of the minutes from the PA shows that there is an increasing demand by members for better information services. Members are requesting to have the sessions' agenda in hand well before seating, and some are insisting (even issuing petitions) on receiving accurate data from government agencies concerning the issues under discussion.

Content analysis also showed that there are increased demands for hard and numerical information, especially on issues being debated. Finally, direct observation suggests that Members are demanding improvement in the quality of information provided by the Parliamentary Research Center (PRC) *.

The indicator for the second intermediate result is “PA members perceptions of improvements in information services.” The 1999 target for both the PA and SA was 30 percent. Due to political sensitivities, activity staff was not able to collect data directly from the Members of the Parliament for this indicator through questionnaires as planned. However, analysis of the PA

* The Parliamentary Research Center (PRC) is a recently established research entity under the PA Speaker. It is different from the Research Unit.

minutes of the meetings as well as external sources suggest that the percentage of PA members who expressed satisfaction with information services are more than 30% during the LC 98/99. A questionnaire sent to all PA members (454) by the Group of Democratic Development (GDD) in 1999 indicated that 102 members, out of 112 responses, expressed satisfaction with the PA library and information services. If these 112 responses constitute a representative sample of MPs, the percentage of satisfied members would be 94%. The content analysis of the PA minutes of the meetings disclosed that 64% of the referenced source of information used by the members was from an institutional parliamentary sources, which include library, committees and research units of the Parliament. In the SA, about 30% of the members have made an effort to personally acknowledge and express appreciation for the work of the Information Center. Though not a scientific sampling, it does indicate that there is a new found satisfaction with the Center's services. In addition, recent discussion in the plenary sessions in both assemblies on the ratification of the DSSP amendment reflected a great deal of appreciation and awareness by the members of the benefits of the project.

Due to a concern about the rating scale developed to measure progress, USAID is changing the definition of accomplishment of levels 3 through 5 to the following:

- Level 3: Public policy analysis and analytic tools used by Members, particularly key committees; legislative discourse references public policy analysis, and analysis of implementation and evaluation.
- Level 4: Public policy analysis and analytic tools used extensively and are starting to be integrated into the legislative process via committees and debates.
- Level 5: Information and analysis are integrated into the legislative process.

Experience has shown that the scale as constructed is not sensitive enough to small gradations of change. The standards defining each point on the scale proved to be of a generic nature, and not sensitive enough to the stage of development of the Egyptian Parliament. The objective of the scale remains the measurement of progression in use of information and its reflection in parliamentary discourse.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None.

Other Donor Programs: USAID is the major donor working with the legislature. From 1992-94 the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) granted the Parliament \$2 million to set up a computer center to service both chambers, financing basic hardware, software and preliminary computer literacy training for a limited number of staff. DSSP has built on this initial UNDP investment. UNICEF is funding workshops on gender issues for parliamentarians through 2000.

Major Contractors and Grantees: Associates in Rural Development is the principal contractor implementing this activity.

EGYPT		Approved: June 1996	
SPECIAL OBJECTIVE B: INCREASED USE OF INFORMATION SERVICES BY THE LEGISLATURE IN DECISION-MAKING (2630010)			
Indicator: PA/SA actions indicate that more information is being used in the decision-making process			
Unit of Measure: A 5 point rating scale is used to measure the use of information in legislative process. (Please see Rating scale following this table).	Year	Planned	Actual
	1995(B)	1/1 PA/SA	
	1996	1/1	1/1
Source: Legislative records, members.	1997	2/2	2/2
Comments: Note that the Shura Assembly (SA) has an advisory role. Its functions rotate around debating issues, with no legislative or oversight functions. In addition, in comparison to the PA Minutes of Meetings, the SA Minutes of Meetings are re-edited and refined in a way that makes them an intellectual custodian of thoughts and attitudes more than legislative records. Please note that the main source of information were legislative records rather than interviews with members.	1998	3/3	2/2
	1999	4/4	2.5/2.5
	2000	4/4	
	2001(T)	4/4	
Result No. B.1: Increased Members' Demand for Improved Information Services			
Indicator: Members are requesting information from PA/SA information services			
Unit of Measure: Percentage of members requesting information.	Year	Planned	Actual
	1995(B)	PA 12%	
Source: Records of the library, committees, and Research Unit that track members' information requests.	1996	15%	15%
	1997	20%	N/A
	1998	25%	27.5%

<p>Comments: Universe = 454 PA Members and 264 SA members.</p> <p>Note that these percentages are determined based on data received informally from the Parliament. These data are confirmed by the content analysis of the PA Minutes of Meetings.</p>	1999	30%	30%
	2000	35%	
	2001(T)	30%	
	1995(B)	SA 10%	
	1996	12%	12%
	1997	16%	N/A
	1998	20%	N/A
	1999	25%	25%
	2000	30%	
	2001(T)	30%	
Result No. B.2: Improved Information Services			
Indicator: PA/SA members' perceptions of improvements in information services			
<p>Unit of Measure: Percentage of members who express satisfaction with information services.</p>	Year	Planned	Actual
	1995(B)	PA 0% (0 Members)	
Source: Members	1996	15%	29%
<p>Comments: Universe = 454 PA Members and 264 SA members.</p> <p>Note that due to the lack of access to members, it was not possible to use the main instrument for measuring this indicator (Member's questionnaires). Therefore, analysis of the PA Minutes of Meetings and estimates based on external sources were used to confirm achievements of the target.</p> <p>As for the SA, informal interviews with information service managers at the SA were used to confirm the achievement of the target.</p>	1997	20%	N/A
	1998	25%	22.5%
	1999	30%	22.5%
	2000	35%	
	2001(T)	40%	
	Year	Planned	Actual
	1995(B)	SA 0% (0 Members)	
	1996	10%	10%
	1997	15%	N/A
	1998	25%	34%
1999	30%	34%	
2000	35%		
2001(T)	40%		

The 5-point rating scale is defined as follows:

Level 1: Limited access to and impact of information on legislative actions; rhetoric predominates in legislative discourse, passive acceptance of executive initiatives and budget proposal predominates.

Level 2: Discourse references reliable facts and figures; reliable facts and figures on government performance (accountability, integrity) and on the budget (expenditure patterns, multi-year projections, audits) are sought referenced, interpreted and debated.

Level 3: Extensive public policy analysis and simulation modeling used by Members, particularly key committees; legislative discourse references public policy analysis, and analysis of implementation and evaluation. *

Level 4: Public policy analysis and modeling integrated into legislative process via committees and debates. *

Level 5: Information and analysis are used in all phases of the legislative process; lagged improvements effects are becoming measurable in the technical and substantive quality of legislative actions, in measurable impact on presentations and actions of the government, on final budget and future budget submissions, enhancement of government respect for the Parliament as a partner, and in external respect for the Parliament within the context of Egyptian expectations and functions.*

* Will be revised as noted in the narrative.

R4 2002

Part 3:

RESOURCE REQUEST

PART III. RESOURCE REQUEST

A. Overview

The assistance level for Egypt is expected to drop to \$655 million by FY 02. The pipeline level is projected to continue to drop over the planning period, from \$1.9 billion in FY 00 to \$1.2 billion at the end of FY 02. With respect to workforce, the USDH level will continue to decline dropping from 60 in 2000 to 51 by the end of FY 02. FSN levels decline from 279 in FY 00 to 261 in FY 02.

B. Program Resource Allocations

Planned ESF assistance levels are \$727 million for FY 00 (not including an additional \$10 million in recoveries), \$695 million for FY 01 and \$655 million for FY 02, continuing the annual reductions in the Egypt earmark from the previous high of \$815 million. The bulk of the funding continues to be allocated to Strategic Objective (SO) 16 for strengthened trade and investment, the centerpiece of the Mission's new strategy. Included in this SO are CIP and cash transfer programs in support of policy reforms. The remainder is allocated to other important areas of skills development, utility services, environment, health and family planning, governance, and basic education. Resource allocations for each SO reflect a review of on-going and planned activities under the new strategy as well as budgets and mortgages under the program's reduced OYB trajectory. For this R4 period, resources dedicated to traditional project assistance will represent less than forty percent of total planned obligations while planned CIP and cash transfer obligations will consume approximately sixty percent.

C. Earmarks and Directives

Historically, a stable level of ESF appropriations has enabled the Egypt program to contribute extensively to Agency and Congressional priorities ("hard" or "soft" earmarks). However, the new strategic focus of the program combined with declining assistance levels will reduce the Mission's overall ability to contribute to earmarks and directives over the long term. Currently, program contributions to earmarks are in large part derived from funding under policy programs and technical assistance results packages. Given the above, and assuming that existing funding priorities remain constant, estimated Mission support for earmarks and directives is provided below. The numbers are based on the contributions of current programs plus new starts.

	FY00	FY01	FY02 (\$Millions)
Agriculture	70.8	53.2	58
Microenterprise	16	23	23
Climate	20	15	-
POP	17.7	13.8	12.5
CSD	14	22	21.7

D. Pipeline

The end-of-FY 99 pipeline was \$2.184 billion. Nearly all of the FY 99 obligations (\$857 million) occurred late in the fiscal year, thereby making up a substantial part of the pipeline. Expected acceleration in the completion phases of older infrastructure projects should accelerate pipeline draw down in FY 00. Of the FY 99 \$2.184 billion pipeline, approximately \$928 million was in infrastructure (\$517 million in Water/Wastewater and \$411 million in power and telecommunications) results packages. The phasing out of power and telecommunications, (the last obligation for these activities was in FY 99), should contribute to pipeline reduction. The pipeline for policy programs is \$429 million, of which the bulk (\$325 million) was obligated at the end FY 99. Normally the CIP disburses steadily, but its pipeline of \$304 million (\$200 million in new obligations) is higher than planned because of GOE delays on actions required prior to disbursement. With training plans largely completed, the large training pipeline of \$77 million should be reduced. The remaining \$446 million is in other projects and activities.

The Mission plans on obligating \$727 million in new obligations in FY 00 (plus \$10 million in recoveries). Projected expenditures are \$995 million, leaving a pipeline of \$1.914 billion at the end of FY 00. By the end of FY 01, the pipeline should have dropped to \$1.455 billion and by the end of FY 02 to \$1.203 billion, less than double the \$655 million obligation level.

E. Workforce

The Mission has implemented significant staff reductions over the past several years. These reductions have been combined with efforts to reduce staff redundancies and develop new approaches to maximize staff use, including continuing the active development and recruitment of Egypt staff to accept responsibilities to replace vacated USDH slots. However, these measures do not totally compensate for an accelerating decline in USDH staff. Over the FY 96 - FY 99 period, the USDH workforce dropped from 88 to 66 and will continue to decline from 60 in FY 00 to 51 in FY 02. The Egyptian staff level is expected to decline from 279 in FY 00 to 261 in FY 02. In addition, the USPSC level is expected to decline from 21 (of which eight are OE funded) in FY 00 to 19 in FY 02. Continuing flexibility to hire program-funded USPSCs will be important to minimize the impact of USDH cuts on program achievements. In addition, staffing plans include one IDI, one PASA and two TAAC.

A stable level of USDHs through FY 01 is necessary to initiate the transition in the U.S.-Egyptian bilateral assistance relationship from one of aid to trade and investment and to reduce the pipeline. Time is needed for this transition. New strategic priorities provide for phasing out less staff-intensive infrastructure activities while continuing with the more staff-intensive technical assistance necessary for building the sustainable institutions for Egypt's successful transition to a globally competitive economy. In particular, the Mission is concerned that key USDH positions related to strategic objectives in workforce and education be filled as soon as possible so that these two priority areas, both critical in supporting the U.S.-Egypt Partnership for Economic Growth and Development, can move forward. It is important to note that the Partnership will continue to demand considerable USDH and other staff resources. In addition, experienced USDHs are needed to provide sufficient management oversight of continuing high levels of new assistance and the existing pipeline. The transition from aid to trade will require

USDH competence in continuing important policy dialogue, developing new assistance mechanisms, refocusing activities for greater impact, and negotiating the phase out or curtailment of less successful activities. In fact, the Mission believes the overall demand for USDH staff will be higher than normal well into implementation of the new Mission strategy. Regional responsibilities in program, legal, financial management, and contracting services to support Yemen and Oman plus financial management support to Rome, Tunis and Paris also contribute to workload.

F. Operating Expense (OE)

The \$19.10 million OE budget for FY 01 does not include costs associated with the New Office Building (NOB), but does include ICASS costs. The Mission urges USAID/W to approve its request, particularly since nearly all of the funds come from Egyptian-owned local currency Trust Funds, rather than scarce appropriated dollars.

OPERATING EXPENSE BUDGET (\$000)

USAID/Cairo	FY 00 *	FY 01	FY 02
OE Costs	\$17,779.0	\$18,041.6	\$16,950.1
ICASS	\$985.2	\$1,054.1	\$1,127.9
Sub-total	\$18,764.2	\$19,095.7	\$18,078.0
NOB Costs	\$3,279.6	\$0.0	\$0.0
Total	\$22,043.8	\$19,095.7	\$18,078.0

*Last year's proposed change to the FSN local compensation plan mentioned in the R4 was not approved. Our budget reflects this \$2.85 million reduction from the \$19.72 Trust Fund level.

Total OE is projected to mildly increase from FY 00 to FY 01. A decline in the total would have been presented except for the unusual moving costs associated with the move to the NOB scheduled for the 1st quarter 2001 and a residual IOB lease cost budgeted for FY 01. These two cost total approximately \$700,000. A primary driver for OE is the personnel movement and projected levels for USDH. Cost categories linked to USDH levels track a USDH count of 60 in FY 00, 56 in FY 01 and 51 in FY 02. Related costs such as residential rent and utilities, for example, are decreased in terms of number of units, but are offset by inflationary increases.

The Mission is expected to move from its current office location to the NOB once the new structure is ready for occupancy in the first quarter of FY 2001. Long-term office rent will decline precipitously in FY 2002 as USAID/Cairo terminates the lease in its former office space and resettles in the NOB. As illustrated in Object Class 23.2, office rent declines from \$494,000 (FY 01) to \$19,300 (FY 02).

Trust fund projections contain a mix of dollar and local currency expenses since the Mission continues to fund large amounts of dollar expenses through the Trust Fund (by selling Egyptian pounds (LE) in exchange for dollars). A principal assumption underlying the budget projections is that the value of the LE will remain relatively stable, with only a small variation in exchange rate. The exchange rate has been stable in recent years, but recent economic problems affecting foreign exchange reserves indicate a possible future devaluation.

The budget includes \$72,000 for FY 00 in travel costs associated with current backstopping responsibilities for program support for a number of regional posts. The Mission has accounting responsibilities for Oman and Yemen in addition to providing accounting support to Rome, Tunis and Paris. These costs must be absorbed within the dollar-appropriated funding since the trust fund should fund only Egyptian activities.

Several cost (object classes) categories vary moderately from FY 00 to FY 01 as follows:

- FSNDH (11.1) - Salary costs are assumed to increase due to step increases and inflationary adjustments.
- Personnel Services Payments (11.8) - This increase is a result of inflationary adjustments and a net increase of two offshore USPSCs.
- Personnel Benefits (12.1) - This decrease reflects fewer expenditures on education allowances resulting from the overall reduction in USDH personnel.
- Travel (21.0) - This decrease reflects a decreased expenditure on USDH entitlement travel (assignment to post, HL, R&R, Evacuation) resulting from the overall reduction in USDH personnel. Also, regional programs in Yemen and Oman will cease.
- Transportation of Things (22.0) - This decrease reflects a decreased expenditure on post assignment freight resulting from the overall reduction in USDH personnel
- ICASS (25.3) - This increase represents an upward adjustment for inflation.
- Operations and Maintenance of Facilities (25.4) - Net increase reflects the additional costs relating to returning the Mission's Interim Office Building (IOB) space back to its original condition as required by the lease terms once the Mission vacates the space. Reversion to a normalized level of expenditure is achieved in FY 02.
- Equipment (31.0) - Net decrease in equipment reflects a reduction in purchases of ADP Hardware. It is anticipated that substantial computer equipment to be installed in the NOB will be procured in FY 00, prior to the move scheduled for 1st quarter FY 01, thereby relieving some demand for hardware in FY 01 and FY 02.

The supplementary table for the capital investment fund relates almost entirely to the costs associated with the NOB. The expenditure for the NOB consists of construction costs, furniture, fixtures and equipment. As these costs are essential to the construction completion and final build out of the NOB interior space, the costs presented are not discretionary. Reductions in these amounts would seriously impede USAID/Cairo's ability to complete its final move to the NOB and hinder closure to this multi-year construction project.

FY 2000 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2000 Program/Country: Egypt
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario:

S.O. # , Title	FY 2000 Request													Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2000
	Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G		
SO 16: Environment for Trade and Investment Strengthened															
Bilateral	484,243		70,843	378,799		24,101	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,500	582,420	839,488
Field Spt		484,243	70,843	378,799	0	24,101	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,500	582,420	839,488
SO 17: Skills Developed for Competitiveness															
Bilateral	10,000			5,000		5,000								0	10,000
Field Spt		10,000	0	5,000	0	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000
SpO 18: Increased Access to Sustainable Utility															
Bilateral	86,079					554	8,552						76,973	231,819	782,161
Field Spt		86,079	0	0	0	554	8,552	0	0	0	0	0	76,973	231,819	782,161
SO 19: Improved Management of the Environment															
Bilateral	66,481					1,481							65,000	58,929	99,987
Field Spt		66,481	0	0	0	1,481	0	0	0	0	0	0	65,000	58,929	99,987
SO 20: Healthier Planned Families															
Bilateral	52,422					3,422	17,710	14,290	1,900	100	15,000			79,506	85,564
Field Spt		52,422	0	0	0	3,422	17,710	14,290	1,900	100	15,000	0	0	79,506	85,564
SpO 21: Egyptian Initiatives in Governance															
Bilateral	14,042					1,275							12,767	15,393	26,056
Field Spt		14,042	0	0	0	1,275	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,767	15,393	26,056
SpO 22: Basic Education Improved to meet Market Demand															
Bilateral	14,000				4,600	9,400								27,108	70,316
Field Spt		14,000	0	0	4,600	9,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27,108	70,316
Total Bilateral	727,267		70,843	383,799	4,600	45,233	17,710	22,842	1,900	100	15,000	141,973	23,267	995,175	1,913,572
Total Field Support	0	727,267	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	727,267	727,267	70,843	383,799	4,600	45,233	17,710	22,842	1,900	100	15,000	141,973	23,267	995,175	1,913,572

FY 2000 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	454,642
Democracy	23,267
HCD	49,833
PHN	57,552
Environment	141,973
Program ICASS	985
GCC (from all Goals)	10,438

FY 2000 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	
CSD Program	
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (**) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Workforce Tables

Org_EGYPT End of year On-Board FY 2000 Estimate	SO 16	SO 17	SpO 18	SO 19	SO 20	SpO21	SpO22	Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	12	2	7	4	3	2	3	33	12	4	2	6	3	0	27	60
Other U.S. Citizens								0	2	0	6	0	0	0	8	8
FSN/TCN Direct Hire	15	0	2	3	4	0	5	29	4	9	11	1	0	0	25	54
Other FSN/TCN	26	3	12	6	6	5	5	63	18	32	72	13	3	2	140	203
Subtotal	53	5	21	13	13	7	13	125	36	45	91	20	6	2	200	325
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	2	1	4	0	5	0	1	13	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	14
FSNs/TCNs	5	0	5	1	4	2	0	17	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	22
Subtotal	7	1	9	1	9	2	1	30	0	6	0	0	0	0	6	36
Total Direct Workforce	60	6	30	14	22	9	14	155	36	51	91	20	6	2	206	361
TAACS	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2							0	2
Fellows	1							1							0	1
IDIs								0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Subtotal	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4
TOTAL WORKFORCE	61	6	30	14	23	9	15	158	36	51	92	20	6	2	207	365

USDH Staffing Requirements by Backstop, FY 2000 - FY 2003

Mission: EGYPT

Functional Backstop (BS)	Number of USDH Employees in Backstop in:			
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
Senior Management				
SMG - 01	5	4	4	4
Program Management				
Program Mgt - 02	2	2	2	1
Project Dvpm Officer - 94	14	13	12	10
Support Management				
EXO - 03	3	2	2	2
Controller - 04	4	4	3	3
Legal - 85	3	3	3	2
Commodity Mgt. - 92	2	2	2	2
Contract Mgt. - 93	6	6	5	5
Secretary - 05 & 07	1	0	0	0
Sector Management				
Agriculture - 10 & 14	3	2	1	1
Economics - 11	2	1	1	1
Democracy - 12	2	2	2	2
Food for Peace - 15	0	0	0	0
Private Enterprise - 21	2	3	3	3
Engineering - 25	1	0	0	0
Environment - 40 & 75	3	4	4	4
Health/Pop. - 50	3	3	3	3
Education - 60	2	2	1	1
General Dvpm. - 12*	3	3	3	2
RUDO, UE-funded - 40				
Total	61	56	51	46

*GDO - 12: for the rare case where an officer manages activities in several technical areas, none of which predominate, e.g., the officer manages Democracy, Health, and Environment activities that are about equal. An officer who manages primarily Health activities with some Democracy and Environment activities would be a Health Officer, BS 50.

remaining **IDIs**: list under the Functional Backstop for the work they do.

Please e-mail this worksheet in Excel to: Maribeth.Zankowski@HR.PPIM@aidw as well as include it with your R4 submission.

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title:	USAID/CAIRO	Overseas Mission Budgets												
		Org. No:	263	FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target				
				Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total		
OC														
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent				Do not enter data on this line				Do not enter data on this line				Do not enter data on this line	
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	0	1309.6	1309.6	0	1309.6	1309.6	0	1430.5	1430.5	0	1463.5	1463.5	
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0	1309.6	1309.6	0	1309.6	1309.6	0	1430.5	1430.5	0	1463.5	1463.5	
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent				Do not enter data on this line				Do not enter data on this line				Do not enter data on this line	
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11.5	Other personnel compensation				Do not enter data on this line				Do not enter data on this line				Do not enter data on this line	
11.5	USDH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11.5	FNDH	0	63	63	0	63	63	0	69.3	69.3	0	76.2	76.2	
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0	63	63	0	63	63	0	69.3	69.3	0	76.2	76.2	
11.8	Special personal services payments				Do not enter data on this line				Do not enter data on this line				Do not enter data on this line	
11.8	USPSC Salaries	587.8	0	587.8	587.8	0	587.8	821.7	0	821.7	586.7	0	586.7	
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	0	3763.9	3763.9	0	3763.9	3763.9	0	4082.8	4082.8	0	4326.1	4326.1	
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Subtotal OC 11.8	587.8	3763.9	4351.7	587.8	3763.9	4351.7	821.7	4082.8	4904.5	586.7	4326.1	4912.8	
12.1	Personnel benefits				Do not enter data on this line				Do not enter data on this line				Do not enter data on this line	
12.1	USDH benefits				Do not enter data on this line				Do not enter data on this line				Do not enter data on this line	
12.1	Educational Allowances	0	1066.4	1066.4	0	1066.4	1066.4	0	927.5	927.5	0	892	892	
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12.1	Quarters Allowances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	0	64.3	64.3	0	64.3	64.3	0	62	62	0	37.2	37.2	
12.1	FNDH Benefits				Do not enter data on this line				Do not enter data on this line				Do not enter data on this line	
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH	0	59.8	59.8	0	59.8	59.8	0	65.7	65.7	0	72.3	72.3	
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	0	225.8	225.8	0	225.8	225.8	0	248.4	248.4	0	273.3	273.3	
12.1	US PSC Benefits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12.1	FN PSC Benefits				Do not enter data on this line				Do not enter data on this line				Do not enter data on this line	
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC	0	87.1	87.1	0	87.1	87.1	0	95.8	95.8	0	106.4	106.4	
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Subtotal OC 12.1	0	1503.4	1503.4	0	1503.4	1503.4	0	1399.4	1399.4	0	1381.2	1381.2	

Organization: USAID/CAIRO

Foreign National Voluntary Separation Account									
Action	FY 2000			FY 2001			FY 2002		
	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total
Deposits	146.9	0.0	146.9	161.5	0.0	161.5	178.7	0.0	178.7
Withdrawals	0.0	0.0	0.0	118.4		118.4	0.0	0.0	0.0

Local Currency Trust Funds - Regular			
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Balance Start of Year	20,290.9	20,811.5	21,017.1
Obligations	16,870.7	16,937.3	16,158.8
Deposits	17,391.3	17,142.9	16,666.7
Balance End of Year	20,811.5	21,017.1	21,525.0

Exchange Rate 3.45 3.5 3.60

Local Currency Trust Funds - Real Property			
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Balance Start of Year	3,279.6	0.0	0.0
Obligations	3,279.6	0.0	0.0
Deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate 3.45 3.5 3.6

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: USAID/CAIRO Org. No: 263 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH		226.07	226.07		243.21	243.21		267.53	267.53
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0	226.07	226.07	0	243.21	243.21	0	267.53	267.53
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0			0			0
11.5	FNDH		8.97	8.97		9.87	9.87		10.87	10.87
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0	8.97	8.97	0	9.87	9.87	0	10.87	10.87
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries			0	165		165			0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries		722.79	722.79		784.68	784.68		863.15	863.15
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	0	722.79	722.79	165	784.68	949.68	0	863.15	863.15
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances		75.7	75.7		58.2	58.2		58.2	58.2
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0			0			0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits		13.2	13.2		0	0		20	20
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH		14.12	14.12		15.53	15.53		17.08	17.08
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits		42.06	42.06		46.27	46.27		50.89	50.89
12.1	US PSC Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC		4.31	4.31		4.74	4.74		5.22	5.22
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits			0			0			0
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	0	149.39	149.39	0	124.74	124.74	0	151.39	151.39

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

Org. Title: USAID/CAIRO Org. No:263 263 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0		0	
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0			0		0	
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0			0		0	
11.5	FNDH			0			0		0	
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries			0			0		0	
11.8	FN PSC Salaries			0			0		0	
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0			0		0	
	Subtotal OC 11.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances			0			0		0	
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			0			0		0	
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			0			0		0	
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0			0		0	
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits			0			0		0	
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0			0		0	
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits			0			0		0	
12.1	US PSC Benefits			0			0		0	
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC			0			0		0	
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits			0			0		0	
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0			0		0	
	Subtotal OC 12.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Mission Strategic Obj.	Activity Description	Global Project NO	Global Project/Activity Name (INCLUDE SUB-AGREEMENT IF Appropriate)	Mission Priority	Duration of Activity	Estimated Funding (\$000)					
						Fiscal Year 2000		Fiscal Year 2001		Fiscal Year 2002	
						Obligated By		Obligated By		Obligated By	
						Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau
S.O.16 Environment for Trade and Investment Strengthened											
	President's Council Support	TBD	TBD	High	2 Years	2,000	0	0	0	0	0
	Partnership for Competitiveness	936-4212	SEGIR Privatization, GBTI	High	4 Years	15,000	0	16,000	0	0	0
	Privatization Support II	936-4212	SEGIR Privatization	High	9 months	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
	Capital Markets Financial Intermediate	940-0025	SEGIR Financial Services	High	2 Years	0	0	10,275	0	0	0
	Water Policy Analysis (APRP.TA)	TBD	Environment. Policy Instit. Strengthening	High	3 Years	3,000	0	2,000	0	0	0
	Water Communications Unit (APRP.TA)	TBD	Green Com.	High	2.5 Years	1,300	0	0	0	0	0
	TA for Policy Reform	TBD	TBD	High	6 Years	0	0	5,000	0	6,000	0
	Partnership in Economic Reform (PER),Corporate Tax Activity	TBD	SEGIR GBII	High	5 Years	5,000	0	3,000	0	0	0
	TOTAL					27,300	0	36,275	0	6,000	0
S.O. 17 Skills Developed for Competitiveness											
	TOTAL					0	0	0	0	0	0
Sp.O. 18 Increased Access to Sustainable Utility											
	Project Assistance Completion Report for Canal Cities	TBD	TBD	Medium	2 months	0	0	100	0	0	0
	Public - Private Partnerships/Water Sector Reform	TBD	SEGIR/GBTI	High	3 Years	0	0	4,000	0	4,000	0
	Water resource dispute resolution	TBD	Fostering Resolution of Water Res. Disbutes	Medium	2 Years	0	0	300	0	200	0
	TOTAL					0	0	4,400	0	4,200	0
S.O.19 Improved Management of the Environment											
	T.A. for EPPP Implementation (PSU)	TBD	Strengthening	High	4 Years	6,000	0	9,000	0	3,000	0
	T.A. for Monitoring and Evaluation System Implementation	TBD	Support for Economic Growth & Institutional Ref	High	4 Years	1,500	0	3,500	0	1,000	0
	T.A. for EPPP Implementation (Energy)	TBD	Energy and Environment IQC	High	2 Years	1,000	0	5,000	0	2,000	0
	T.A. for EPPP Implementation (Tourism)	TBD	Energy and Environment IQC	High	2 Years	1,500	0	3,500	0	2,000	0
	T.A. for EPPP Implementation (Pub.Awarness)	TBD	Env. Education & Communication Project	High	3 Years	1,500	0	3,500	0	2,000	0
	T.A. for EPPP Implementation (Alex SolidWaste)	TBD	Sustainable Urban Management	High	4 Years	500	0	1,000	0	500	0
	TOTAL					12,000	0	25,500	0	10,500	0
S.O. 20 Healthier Planned Families											
	New Policy Project	936-3078	The POLICY Project	High	3 Years	800	0	1,300	0	1,000	0
	Demographic and Health Survey-Secondary Analysis	936-3023	Demographic and Health Surveys	High	3 Years	700	0	450	0	0	0
	Contraceptive Requirements	936-3057	Central Contraceptive Procurement	High	3 Years	3,415	0	5,000	0	4,200	0
	Technical Support for HPSP	936-5974	Partnership for Health Reform	High	3 Years	800	0	0	0	0	0
	Technical Support for HPSP	TBD	TBD	High	3 Years	0	0	1,000	0	3,000	0
	T A for Schisto Vaccine Development	936-5968	Technologies for Child Health (HealthTech)	High	3 Years	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
	Evaluation for Healthy Mother Healthy Child	TBD	TBD	High	3 Months	70	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL					6,785	0	7,750	0	8,200	0
Sp.O. 21 Egyptian Initiatives in Governance											
	End of Project Evaluation	TBD	General Rule of Law	Medium	2 months	0	0	0	0	300	0
	Design/Implementaion of New Communities	TBD	TBD	High	24 month	0	0	2,500	0	3,700	0
	TOTAL					0	0	2,500	0	4,000	0
Sp.O. 22 Basic Education Improved to Meet Market Demand											
	Curriculum Development	TBD	Global Distance Learning (Learn Link)	High	4 Years	2,000	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL					2,000	0	0	0	0	0
	OPERATING UNIT TOTAL					48,085	0	76,425	0	32,900	0

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

Org. Title: USAID/CAIRO Org. No:263 263 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets										
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target				
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total		
13.0	Benefits for former personnel				Do not enter data on this line				Do not enter data on this line			
13.0	FNDH				Do not enter data on this line				Do not enter data on this line			
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0			0					0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0			0					0
13.0	FN PSCs				Do not enter data on this line				Do not enter data on this line			
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0			0					0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0			0					0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons				Do not enter data on this line				Do not enter data on this line			
21.0	Training Travel			0			0					0
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel				Do not enter data on this line				Do not enter data on this line			
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field			0			0					0
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel			0			0					0
21.0	Home Leave Travel			0			0					0
21.0	R & R Travel			0			0					0
21.0	Education Travel			0			0					0
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0			0					0
21.0	Retirement Travel			0			0					0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0			0					0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			0			0					0
21.0	Operational Travel				Do not enter data on this line				Do not enter data on this line			
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel			0			0					0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel			0			0					0
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats			0			0					0
21.0	Assessment Travel			0			0					0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0			0					0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0			0					0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0			0					0
21.0	Other Operational Travel			0			0					0
	Subtotal OC 21.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.0	Transportation of things				Do not enter data on this line				Do not enter data on this line			
22.0	Post assignment freight			0			0					0
22.0	Home Leave Freight			0			0					0
22.0	Retirement Freight			0			0					0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.			0			0					0

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

Org. Title: USAID/CAIRO Org. No:263 263 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space			0			0			0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space			0			0			0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 23.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities		100	100			0			0
23.3	Residential Utilities			0			0			0
23.3	Telephone Costs		100	100			0			0
23.3	ADP Software Leases			0			0			0
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease			0			0			0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing			0			0			0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0			0			0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs			0			0			0
23.3	Courier Services			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 23.3	0	200	200	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.0	Printing and Reproduction			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 24.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0			0			0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services			0			0			0
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards			0			0			0
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services			0			0			0
25.2	Official Residential Expenses			0			0			0
25.2	Representation Allowances			0			0			0
25.2	Non-Federal Audits			0			0			0

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

Org. Title: USAID/CAIRO Org. No:263 263 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.2	Grievances/Investigations			0			0			0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees			0			0			0
25.2	Vehicle Rental			0			0			0
25.2	Manpower Contracts			0			0			0
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0			0			0
25.2	Recruiting activities			0			0			0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments			0			0			0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services			0			0			0
25.2	Staff training contracts			0			0			0
25.2	ADP related contracts				200	200				0
	Subtotal OC 25.2	0	200	200	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS			0			0			0
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance			0			0			0
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.6	Medical Care									
	Subtotal OC 25.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs			0			0			0
25.7	Storage Services			0			0			0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0			0			0
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance			0			0			0
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

Org. Title: USAID/CAIRO Org. No:263 263 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
26.0	Supplies and materials		79.6	79.6			0		0	
	Subtotal OC 26.0	0	79.6	79.6	0	0	0	0	0	
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.			0			0		0	
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.		400	400			0		0	
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles			0			0		0	
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0			0		0	
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases			0			0		0	
31.0	ADP Software purchases			0			0		0	
	Subtotal OC 31.0	0	400	400	0	0	0	0	0	
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)		2400	2400			0		0	
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0			0		0	
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			0			0		0	
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0			0		0	
	Subtotal OC 32.0	0	2400	2400	0	0	0	0	0	
42.0	Claims and indemnities			0			0		0	
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL BUDGET		0	3279.6	3279.6	0	0	0	0	0	

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Exchange Rate Used in Computations	<u>3.45</u>	<u>3.45</u>	<u>3.6</u>

** If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.
On that form, OE funded deposits must equal: 0 0 0

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: Org. No: OC		USAID/CAIRO 263		Overseas Mission Budgets									
				FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target			
				Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	
13.0	Benefits for former personnel				Do not enter data on this line				Do not enter data on this line				Do not enter data on this line
13.0	FNDH				Do not enter data on this line				Do not enter data on this line				Do not enter data on this line
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0			0				0		0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0			0				0		0
13.0	FN PSCs				Do not enter data on this line				Do not enter data on this line				Do not enter data on this line
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0			0				0		0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0			0				0		0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0	0	0			0	0	0		0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons				Do not enter data on this line				Do not enter data on this line				Do not enter data on this line
21.0	Training Travel			19.13	19.13		19.41	19.41			21.9	21.9	
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel				Do not enter data on this line				Do not enter data on this line				Do not enter data on this line
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field			6.4	6.4		14.4	14.4			0	0	
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel			5.4	5.4		10.8	10.8					0
21.0	Home Leave Travel			6.6	6.6			0			17.6	17.6	
21.0	R & R Travel			10.8	10.8		12.6	12.6			14.4	14.4	
21.0	Education Travel			0	0			0				0	
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0	0			0				0	
21.0	Retirement Travel			0	0			0				0	
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0	0			0				0	
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			0	0			0				0	
21.0	Operational Travel				Do not enter data on this line				Do not enter data on this line				Do not enter data on this line
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel			20.59	20.59		22.03	22.03			23.57	23.57	
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel			66.45	66.45		66.34	66.34			70.99	70.99	
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats			18.21	18.21		19.48	19.48			20.84	20.84	
21.0	Assessment Travel			0.75	0.75		0.8	0.8			0.86	0.86	
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel				0			0				0	
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)				0			0				0	
21.0	Recruitment Travel				0			0				0	
21.0	Other Operational Travel			3.81	3.81		4.08	4.08			4.36	4.36	
	Subtotal OC 21.0	0	158.14	158.14			0	169.94	169.94		0	174.52	174.52
22.0	Transportation of things				Do not enter data on this line				Do not enter data on this line				Do not enter data on this line
22.0	Post assignment freight			20	20		40	40			0	0	
22.0	Home Leave Freight			2.2	2.2			0			5	5	
22.0	Retirement Freight				0			0				0	
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.			32.1	32.1		28.62	28.62			28.37	28.37	

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title: USAID/CAIRO Org. No: 263 OC		Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	2.8	4.62	7.42		4.8	4.8		4.08	4.08
	Subtotal OC 22.0	2.8	58.92	61.72	0	73.42	73.42	0	37.45	37.45
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space		72.23	72.23		68.75	68.75		0	0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space			0			0			0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences		95.59	95.59		95.59	95.59		70.6	70.6
	Subtotal OC 23.2	0	167.82	167.82	0	164.34	164.34	0	70.6	70.6
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities		30.39	30.39		32.52	32.52		34.8	34.8
23.3	Residential Utilities		45.47	45.47		48.66	48.66		52.07	52.07
23.3	Telephone Costs		24.32	24.32		23.45	23.45		25.09	25.09
23.3	ADP Software Leases						0			0
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease			0			0			0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing			0			0			0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0			0			0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs			0			0			0
23.3	Courier Services		2.04	2.04		2.18	2.18		2.33	2.33
	Subtotal OC 23.3	0	102.22	102.22	0	106.81	106.81	0	114.29	114.29
24.0	Printing and Reproduction		1.68	1.68		1.8	1.8		1.93	1.93
	Subtotal OC 24.0	0	1.68	1.68	0	1.8	1.8	0	1.93	1.93
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0			0			0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services		45.69	45.69		50.59	50.59		50.4	50.4
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services			0			0			0
	Subtotal OC 25.1	0	45.69	45.69	0	50.59	50.59	0	50.4	50.4
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards		85.32	85.32		73.04	73.04		78.75	78.75
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services		19.09	19.09		14.92	14.92		16.42	16.42
25.2	Official Residential Expenses			0			0			0
25.2	Representation Allowances			0			0			0
25.2	Non-Federal Audits			0			0			0

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title:	USAID/CAIRO	Overseas Mission Budgets										
		Org. No:	263	FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
				Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
OC												
25.2	Grievances/Investigations			0			0			0		
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees			0			0			0		
25.2	Vehicle Rental			0			0			0		
25.2	Manpower Contracts		16.23	16.23		17	17		18.7	18.7		
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0			0			0		
25.2	Recruiting activities			0			0			0		
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments			0			0			0		
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services		42.26	42.26		43.3	43.3		32.33	32.33		
25.2	Staff training contracts		37.13	37.13		39.73	39.73		42.51	42.51		
25.2	ADP related contracts		37.25	37.25		49.39	49.39		42.51	42.51		
	Subtotal OC 25.2		0	237.28		0	237.38	237.38	0	231.22	231.22	
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			
25.3	ICASS	64.53	0	64.53	69.04		69.04		73.87	73.87		
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 25.3	64.53	0	64.53	69.04	0	69.04		73.87	0	73.87	
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			
25.4	Office building Maintenance		20.78	20.78		48.95	48.95		21.13	21.13		
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance		38.61	38.61		39.48	39.48		39.77	39.77		
	Subtotal OC 25.4	0	59.39	59.39	0	88.43	88.43		0	60.9	60.9	
25.6	Medical Care		6.62			6.62			6.62			
	Subtotal OC 25.6	0	6.62	6.62	0	6.62	6.62		0	6.62	6.62	
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods		Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs			0			0			0		
25.7	Storage Services			0			0			0		
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance		3.93	3.93		4.24	4.24		4.65	4.65		
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance		0.41	0.41		0.41	0.41		0.41	0.41		
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 25.7	0	4.34	4.34	0	4.65	4.65		0	5.06	5.06	
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0			0			0		
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	

CONTROLLER OPERATIONS

Org. Title:	USAID/CAIRO	Overseas Mission Budgets									
		OC	FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
			Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
26.0	Supplies and materials		151.75	151.75		120.45	120.45		117	117	
	Subtotal OC 26.0	0	151.75	151.75	0	120.45	120.45	0	117	117	
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.		24.3	24.3		25.49	25.49		21.85	21.85	
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.			0			0			0	
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles			0			0			0	
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0			0			0	
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases		56.47	56.47		44.51	44.51		44.51	44.51	
31.0	ADP Software purchases		4.66	4.66		6.05	6.05		7.65	7.65	
	Subtotal OC 31.0	0	85.43	85.43	0	76.05	76.05	0	74.01	74.01	
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0			0			0	
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0			0			0	
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			0			0			0	
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0			0			0	
	Subtotal OC 32.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
42.0	Claims and indemnities			0			0			0	
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL BUDGET		67.33	1949.22	2253.83	234.04	2262.98	2497.02	73.87	2230.32	2304.19	

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Exchange Rate Used in Computations	<u>3.45</u>	<u>3.45</u>	<u>3.6</u>

** If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.
 On that form, OE funded deposits must equal: 18.43 20.27 22.3

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: Org. No: OC		USAID/CAIRO 263		Overseas Mission Budgets								
				FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
				Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
21.0	Training Travel	0	137.5	137.5	0	147.1	147.1	0	157.4	157.4		
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	0	104.4	104.4	0	74.7	74.7	0	21.6	21.6		
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel	0	49.7	49.7	0	64.8	64.8	0	9	9		
21.0	Home Leave Travel	0	143.5	143.5	0	124.9	124.9	0	116.4	116.4		
21.0	R & R Travel	0	149.4	149.4	0	115.2	115.2	0	187.2	187.2		
21.0	Education Travel	0	14.4	14.4	0	8	8	0	3.2	3.2		
21.0	Evacuation Travel	0	106.4	106.4	0	54.9	54.9	0	54.9	54.9		
21.0	Retirement Travel	0	17.1	17.1	0	14.4	14.4	0	7.2	7.2		
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel	0	31.7	31.7	0	31.7	31.7	0	31.7	31.7		
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	0	148	148	0	158.4	158.4	0	169.5	169.5		
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	72.4	417.7	490.1	72.4	416.9	489.3	72.4	450.3	522.7		
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	44.5	130.9	175.4	45	140.1	185.1	0	149.9	149.9		
21.0	Assessment Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
21.0	Recruitment Travel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
21.0	Other Operational Travel	0	32.5	32.5	0	35.1	35.1	0	37.6	37.6		
	Subtotal OC 21.0	116.9	1483.2	1600.1	117.4	1386.2	1503.6	72.4	1395.9	1468.3		
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
22.0	Post assignment freight	0	513	513	0	440	440	0	112	112		
22.0	Home Leave Freight	0	49.2	49.2	0	42	42	0	35.9	35.9		
22.0	Retirement Freight	0	57	57	0	40	40	0	20	20		
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	0	230.8	230.8	0	205.8	205.8	0	204	204		

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: Org. No: OC	USAID/CAIRO 263	Overseas Mission Budgets								
		FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	42.9	70.6	113.5	0	73.4	73.4	0	62.4	62.4
	Subtotal OC 22.0	42.9	920.6	963.5	0	801.2	801.2	0	434.3	434.3
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	0	519.3	519.3	0	494.3	494.3	0	19.3	19.3
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	0	1425.6	1425.6	0	1454.5	1454.5	0	1475	1475
	Subtotal OC 23.2	0	1944.9	1944.9	0	1948.8	1948.8	0	1494.3	1494.3
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities	0	218.5	218.5	0	233.8	233.8	0	250.2	250.2
23.3	Residential Utilities	0	326.9	326.9	0	349.8	349.8	0	374.3	374.3
23.3	Telephone Costs	0	174.9	174.9	0	168.6	168.6	0	180.4	180.4
23.3	ADP Software Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.3	Courier Services	0	14.7	14.7	0	15.7	15.7		16.8	16.8
	Subtotal OC 23.3	0	735	735	0	767.9	767.9	0	821.7	821.7
24.0	Printing and Reproduction	0	12.1	12.1	0	13	13	0	13.9	13.9
	Subtotal OC 24.0	0	12.1	12.1	0	13	13	0	13.9	13.9
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services	0	353.9	353.9	0	363.7	363.7	0	362.3	362.3
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subtotal OC 25.1	0	353.9	353.9	0	363.7	363.7	0	362.3	362.3
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards	0	613.4	613.4	0	525.1	525.1	0	561.8	561.8
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services	0	291.6	291.6	0	227.9	227.9	0	250.7	250.7
25.2	Official Residential Expenses	3.2	0	3.2	3.2	0	3.2	3.2	0	3.2
25.2	Representation Allowances	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	3
25.2	Non-Federal Audits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title:	USAID/CAIRO	Overseas Mission Budgets										
		Org. No:	263	FY 2000 Estimate			FY 2001 Target			FY 2002 Target		
				Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.2	Grievances/Investigations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
25.2	Vehicle Rental	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
25.2	Manpower Contracts	0	116.7	116.7	0	122.2	122.2	0	134.4	134.4		
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
25.2	Recruiting activities	0	8.4	8.4	0	8.4	8.4	0	8.4	8.4		
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments	0	16.2	16.2	0	17.3	17.3	0	18.5	18.5		
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services	0	303.8	303.8	0	311.3	311.3	0	232.4	232.4		
25.2	Staff training contracts	0	266.9	266.9	0	285.6	285.6	0	305.6	305.6		
25.2	ADP related contracts	0	267.8	267.8	0	355.1	355.1	0	355.1	355.1		
	Subtotal OC 25.2	6.2	1884.8	1891	6.2	1852.9	1859.1	6.2	1866.9	1873.1		
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
25.3	ICASS	985.2	0	985.2	1054.1	0	1054.1	1127.9	0	1127.9		
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Subtotal OC 25.3	985.2	0	985.2	1054.1	0	1054.1	1127.9	0	1127.9		
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
25.4	Office building Maintenance	0	149.4	149.4	0	351.9	351.9	0	151.9	151.9		
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	0	589.5	589.5	0	602.9	602.9	0	607.2	607.2		
	Subtotal OC 25.4	0	738.9	738.9	0	954.8	954.8	0	759.1	759.1		
25.6	Medical Care	0	47.6	47.6	0	47.6	47.6	0	47.6	47.6		
	Subtotal OC 25.6	0	47.6	47.6	0	47.6	47.6	0	47.6	47.6		
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line				
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs	0	60	60	0	70	70	0	80	80		
25.7	Storage Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	0	28.3	28.3	0	30.5	30.5	0	33.5	33.5		
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	0	30	30	0	30	30	0	30	30		
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	0	30	30	0	30	30	0	30	30		
	Subtotal OC 25.7	0	148.3	148.3	0	160.5	160.5	0	173.5	173.5		
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

Workforce Tables

Org_EGYPT End of year On-Board								Total						Total	Total		
FY 2001 Target	SO 16	SO 17	SpO 18	SO 19	SO 20	SpO21	SpO22	SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con-tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff	
OE Funded: 1/																	
U.S. Direct Hire	11	2	6	5	3	2	3	32	9	4	2	6	3	0	24	56	
Other U.S. Citizens	0							0	2	1	4	1	0	0	8	8	
FSN/TCN Direct Hire	14	0	3	3	4	0	5	29	3	8	11	1	0	0	23	52	
Other FSN/TCN	26	3	11	3	5	5	4	57	18	30	71	12	3	2	136	193	
Subtotal	51	5	20	11	12	7	12	118	32	43	88	20	6	2	191	309	
Program Funded 1/																	
U.S. Citizens	2	1	4	0	3	0	1	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	12	
FSNs/TCNs	5	0	5	1	4	2	0	17	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	22	
Subtotal	7	1	9	1	7	2	1	28	0	6	0	0	0	0	6	34	
Total Direct Workforce	58	6	29	12	19	9	13	146	32	49	88	20	6	2	197	343	
TAACS								1								0	2
Fellows								1								0	1
IDIs								0								0	0
Subtotal	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
TOTAL WORKFORCE	59	6	29	12	20	9	14	149	32	49	88	20	6	2	197	346	

Workforce Tables

Org_ EGYPT End of year On-Board FY 2002 Target	SO 16	SO 17	SpO 18	SO 19	SO 20	SpO21	SpO22	Total SO/SpO Staff	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	10	2	6	5	3	2	2	30	8	3	2	5	3	0	21	51
Other U.S. Citizens							0	0	2	0	4	1	0	0	7	7
FSN/TCN Direct Hire	13	0	3	3	4	0	5	28	3	8	11	1	0	0	23	51
Other FSN/TCN	26	4	11	3	4	5	4	57	16	30	68	12	3	2	131	188
Subtotal	49	6	20	11	11	7	11	115	29	41	85	19	6	2	182	297
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	2	1	4	0	3	0	1	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	12
FSNs/TCNs	5	0	5	1	4	2	0	17	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	22
Subtotal	7	1	9	1	7	2	1	28	0	6	0	0	0	0	6	34
Total Direct Workforce	56	7	29	12	18	9	12	143	29	47	85	19	6	2	188	331
TAACS					1			1							0	1
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL WORKFORCE	56	7	29	12	19	9	12	144	29	47	85	19	6	2	188	332

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: Egypt
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario:

S.O. # , Title	FY 2001 Request													Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2001
	Bilateral/Field Spt	Total	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G		
SO 16: Environment for Trade and Investment Strengthened															
Bilateral	501,557		53,200	416,125		22,832		0			0		9,400	678,285	662,760
Field Spt														0	0
	501,557		53,200	416,125	0	22,832	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,400	678,285	662,760
SO 17: Skills Developed for Competitiveness															
Bilateral	15,000			5,250		9,750								8,000	17,000
Field Spt															
	15,000		0	5,250	0	9,750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,000	17,000
SpO 18: Increased Access to Sustainable Utility															
Bilateral	44,626					583		4,404				39,639		284,704	542,083
Field Spt															
	44,626		0	0	0	583	0	4,404	0	0	0	39,639	0	284,704	542,083
SO 19: Improved Management of the Environment															
Bilateral	51,560					1,560						50,000		64,475	87,072
Field Spt															
	51,560		0	0	0	1,560	0	0	0	0	0	50,000	0	64,475	87,072
SO 20: Healthier Planned Families															
Bilateral	48,107					3,607	13,860	22,140	5,226	274	3,000			87,667	46,004
Field Spt															
	48,107		0	0	0	3,607	13,860	22,140	5,226	274	3,000	0	0	87,667	46,004
SpO 21: Egyptian Initiatives in Governance															
Bilateral	18,650					1,344							17,306	14,599	30,107
Field Spt															
	18,650		0	0	0	1,344	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,306	14,599	30,107
SpO 22: Basic Education Improved to meet Market Demand															
Bilateral	15,500				6,200	9,300								16,260	69,556
Field Spt															
	15,500		0	0	6,200	9,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,260	69,556
Total Bilateral	695,000		53,200	421,375	6,200	48,976	13,860	26,544	5,226	274	3,000	89,639	26,706	1,153,990	1,454,582
Total Field Support		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	695,000		53,200	421,375	6,200	48,976	13,860	26,544	5,226	274	3,000	89,639	26,706	1,153,990	1,454,582

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	474,575
Democracy	26,706
HCD	55,176
PHN	48,904
Environment	89,639
Program ICASS	1,054
GCC (from all Goals)	6,938

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	
CSD Program	
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (**) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: Egypt

Approp: ESF
 Scenario:

S.O. # , Title	FY 2002 Request													Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY2002
	Bilateral/ Field Spt	Total	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival (*)	Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Health Promotion (**)	Environ	D/G		
SO 16: Environment for Trade and Investment Strengthened															
Bilateral	509,500		58,156	418,365		23,479		0			0		9,500	492,983	679,277
Field Spt														0	0
	509,500		58,156	418,365	0	23,479	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,500	492,983	679,277
SO 17: Skills Developed for Competitiveness															
Bilateral	20,000			13,000		7,000								14,000	23,000
Field Spt															
	20,000		0	13,000	0	7,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,000	23,000
SpO 18: Increased Access to Sustainable Utility															
Bilateral	35,000							3,500					31,500	229,337	347,746
Field Spt															
	35,000		0	0	0	0	0	3,500	0	0	0	0	31,500	229,337	347,746
SO 19: Improved Management of the Environment															
Bilateral	14,000					2,000							12,000	80,719	20,353
Field Spt															
	14,000		0	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,000	80,719	20,353
SO 20: Healthier Planned Families															
Bilateral	43,650					3,500	12,589	21,761	2,660	140	3,000			43,855	45,799
Field Spt															
	43,650		0	0	0	3,500	12,589	21,761	2,660	140	3,000	0	0	43,855	45,799
SpO 21: Egyptian Initiatives in Governance															
Bilateral	18,050				0	1,000							17,050	15,911	32,246
Field Spt															
	18,050		0	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,050	15,911	32,246
SpO 22: Basic Education Improved to meet Market Demand															
Bilateral	14,800				5,260	9,540								29,376	54,980
Field Spt															
	14,800		0	0	5,260	9,540	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29,376	54,980
Total Bilateral	655,000		58,156	431,365	5,260	46,519	12,589	25,261	2,660	140	3,000	43,500	26,550	906,181	1,203,401
Total Field Support			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	655,000		58,156	431,365	5,260	46,519	12,589	25,261	2,660	140	3,000	43,500	26,550	906,181	1,203,401

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	489,521
Democracy	26,550
HCD	51,779
PHN	43,650
Environment	43,500
Program ICASS	1,128
GCC (from all Goals)	1,500

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program	
Dev. Assist ICASS	
Dev. Assist Total:	
CSD Program	
CSD ICASS	
CSD Total:	

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2000, FY2001, FY2002)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account. (**) Health Promotion is normally funded from the CSD Account, although amounts for Victims of War/Victims of Torture are funded from the DA/DFA Account

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

ANNEXES

R4 ANNEX: 22 CFR 216 Compliance

The Mission's Strategic Objectives and related activities are in compliance with previously approved Initial Environmental Examinations (IEEs) and Environmental Assessments (EAs). The Mission does not anticipate any issues related to the implementation of requirements under 22 CFR 216 in FY 00. A threshold determination of environmental impact is made during the results package design process by the Mission Environmental Officer in consultation with the Results Package and Strategic Objective Team Leaders. Planned new activities or amendments to existing activities during FY 00 are listed below:

Activities that require IEEs or EAs

<u>Results Package Title</u>	<u>Environmental Review Status</u>
NEW ACTIVITIES	
Management and Business Skills Acquisition	IEE required
Trade Skills	IEE required
Governance in New Communities	IEE required
School-to-Work	IEE required
ACTIVITY/RP AMENDMENTS *	
Technical Assistance for Policy Reform	IEE required
Power Sector Support II	IEE required
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS IN PROCESS	
Egypt Utility Management	FY 00 start

PLANNED ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS: None.

* Amendments may not require an IEE if the additional activities to be funded have been reviewed in a previously approved IEE.

Results Frameworks (FY 1996 -1999)

SO 1 : Accelerated Private Sector-Led, Export-Oriented Economic Growth

- Result No. 1.1: Improved Economic Policy Environment
- Result No. 1.1.1: Increase Economic Stabilization and Structural Adjustment
- Result No. 1.1.2: Liberalized Trade
- Result No. 1.1.3: Liberalized Markets
- Result No. 1.2: Increased Agricultural Sector Productivity
- Result No. 1.2.1: Liberalized Agricultural Markets
- Result No. 1.2.2: Improved Allocation of Water Resources
- Result No. 1.2.3: Increased Access to Agricultural Information
- Result No. 1.3: Increased Exports in Targeted Sectors
- Result No. 1.3.1: Increased Use of Improved Products, Technologies and Management Practices
- Result No. 1.3.2: Increased Access to Market Information
- Result No. 1.3.3: Increased Private Participation in Policy Dialogue
- Result No. 1.4: Accelerated Privatization and Strengthened Financial Markets
- Result No. 1.4.1: Expanded Institutional Capacities to Promote Small and Emerging Businesses
- Result No. 1.4.2: Expanded and Deepened Financial Services
- Result No. 1.4.3: Increased Privatization Efforts
- Result No. 1.5: Increased Access to Reliable Power and Telecom Services
- Result No. 1.5.1: Increased Capacity of Power and Telecom
- Result No. 1.5.2: Improved Services of Power and Telecom
- Result No. 1.5.3: Commercialization and Privatization of Power and Telecom

Special Objective A: Increased Use of Egyptian Universities in Quality, Demand-Driven Research

- Result No. A.1: Increased End-User Demand for University Research Services
- Result No. A.2: Strengthened/Expanded Cooperative Relationships between Egyptian and U.S. Universities and Egyptian End-Users, Especially from the Private Sector
- Result No. A.3: Egyptian Development Problems Solved by Egyptian University Researchers

Strategic Objective 2: Increased Participation of Girls in Quality Basic Education

- Result No. 2.1: Increased Number of Classrooms in Which Constraints to Girls' Attendance Removed
- Result No. 2.2: Increased Demand for Girls' Education
- Result No. 2.3: Improved National Policy Environment

Strategic Objective 3: Increased Citizen Participation in Public Decision-Making

- Result No. 3.1: Increased Civil Society Organization Participation in Public Decision-Making
- Result No. 3.2: Reduced Restrictions on Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)

Special Objective B: Increased Use of Information Services by the Legislature in Decision-Making

- Result No. B.1: Increased Members' Demand for Improved Information Services
- Result No. B.2: Improved Information Services

Special Objective C: Improved Civil Legal System

- Result No. C.1: Improved Efficiency of Two Pilot Court Systems
- Result No. C.2: Judges More Knowledgeable of Egyptian Civil Law

Strategic Objective 4: Reduced Fertility

- Result No. 4.1: Increased Use of Family Planning Services
 - Result No. 4.1.1: Enhanced Supply
 - Result No. 4.1.2: Increased Demand
- Result No. 4.2: Strengthened Sustainability of FP Systems
 - Result No. 4.2.1: Increased Financial Self-Sufficiency of FP Systems
 - Result No. 4.2.2: Strengthened Institutional Capacity
 - Result No. 4.2.3: Improved Policy Environment

Strategic Objective 5: Sustainable Improvements in the Health of Women and Children

- Result No. 5.1: Improved Quality and Increased Utilization of Maternal, Perinatal and Child Health Services
- Result No. 5.2: New Tools & Approaches to Combat Selected Endemic and Emerging Diseases Developed and Disseminated
- Result No. 5.3: Improved Environment to Plan, Manage and Finance Sustained Maternal & Child Health Systems

Strategic Objective 6: Increased Access to Sustainable Water and Wastewater Service

- Result No. 6.1: Improved Sustainability through the Recovery of Full O&M Costs
- Result No. 6.2: Improved Decentralized Utility Management
- Result No. 6.3: Improved Capacity to Deliver Services through Improved Systems and Qualified Staff

Strategic Objective 7: Reduced Generation of Air Pollution

- Result No. 7.1: Cleaner and More Efficient Energy Use
- Result No. 7.2: Reduced Industrial Pollution
- Result No. 7.3: Improved Solid Waste Management

Strategic Objective 8: Natural Resources Managed for Environmental Sustainability

- Result No. 8.1: Red Sea Marine Ecosystems and Biodiversity Protected
- Result No. 8.2: Red Sea Coastal Habitats Protected
 - Result No. 8.1.1 & 8.1.2: Capacity of GOE to Manage Tourism for Environmental Sustainability Enhanced
 - Result No. 8.2.1 & 8.2.2: Effective NGOs and Public/Private Partnerships Created or Strengthened
 - Result No. 8.3.1 & 8.3.3: Policies and Institutions Reformed to Promote Improved

Environmental Management

Special Objective D: Approaches to Sustainable Tourism Demonstrated

Result No. D.1: Approaches to Natural and Cultural Tourist Asset Management Created

Special Objective E: Improved Human Capacity Development System Linked to Strategic Priority Areas

Result No. E.1: Strategically Linked Training Plans

Result No. E.2: Positive Partner Institution Feedback

Results Frameworks (FY 2000-2009)

Strategic Objective 16: Environment for Trade and Investment Strengthened

Result No. 16.1: Policy Framework for Trade and Investment Improved

Result No. 16.1.1: Tariffs & non-tariff barriers reduced

Result No. 16.1.2: Privatization & Commercialization Increased

Result No.16.1.3: Information for Policy Making Improved

Result No. 16.2: Private Sector Competitiveness Increased

Result No. 16.2.1: Investor Friendly Tax System Reinforced & Extended

Result No. 16.2.2: Financial Instructions & Markets Fortified

Result No. 16.2.3: Sectoral-level Perceptions & Behaviors Increasingly Demand Focused

Result No. 16.3: Opportunities for Business Growth Enhanced

Result No. 16.3.1: Legal & Regulatory Environment Improved

Result No.16.3.2: Business & Job Opportunities for Disadvantage Groups Increased

Result No. 16.3.3: Market Information Improved & Increased

Strategic Objective 17: Skills for Competitiveness Developed

Result No. 17.1: Business Skills Strengthened

Result No. 17.2: Private Sector Capacity to Provide Business Skills Improved

Result No. 17.3: Workforce Development Strengthened in 2-3 Industrial Clusters

Special Objective 18: Access to Sustainable Utility Services in Selected Areas Increased

Result No. 18.1: Utility Services Enhanced

Result No. 18.2: Commercialization of Utilities Improved

Result No. 18.3: Legal and Regulatory Framework for the Municipal Water, Power, and Telecommunications Sectors Established

Strategic Objective 19: Management of the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) in Targeted Sectors Improved

Result No. 19.1: Increase Investment in ENR Best Practices and Technology

Result No. 19.1.1: Adopt Effective ENR Policy and Regulatory Framework

Result No. 19.1.2: Increase Capacity of ENR Sector Institutions

Result No. 19.1.3: Enhance Citizen Awareness

Result No. 19.2: Foster Public – Private Partnerships

Result No. 19.2.1: Adopt Effective ENR Policy and Regulatory Framework

- Result No. 19.2.2: Increase Capacity of ENR Sector Institutions
- Result No. 19.2.3: Enhance Citizen Awareness

Special Objective 20: Healthier, Planned Families

- Result No. 20.1: Increased Use of Family Planning, Reproductive Health and Maternal and Child Health Services by Target Populations
 - Result No. 20.1.1: Enhanced Supply of Quality Services
 - Result No. 20.1.2: Increased Demand for Quality Services
- Result No. 20.2: Healthy Behaviors Adopted
 - Result No. 20.2.1: Increased Knowledge of Health Risks and Healthy Practices
- Result No. 20.3: Sustainability of Basic Health Services Promoted
 - Result No. 20.3.1: Private Sector Participation Enhanced
 - Result No. 20.3.2: Health Sector Capacity Strengthened
 - Result No. 20.3.3: Improved Policy and Regulatory Environment

Special Objective 21: Egyptian Initiatives in Governance and Participation Strengthened

- Result No. 21.1: Capacity of Civil Society Organizations Improved to Participate in Development
 - Result No. 21.1.1: CSO Advocacy Skills Improved
 - Result No. 21.1.2: CSO Organizational Bases Strengthened
 - Result No. 21.1.3: Service Center Established and Functioning
- Result No. 21.2: Stakeholder Collaboration Increased for Community Level Services
 - Result No. 21.2.1: Institutional Capacity Strengthened for Policy-Making & Oversight
 - Result No. 21.2.2: Stakeholder Capacity Strengthened to Participate in Policy Process
- Result No. 21.3: Improvements in Selected Areas of Administration of Justice
 - Result No. 21.3.1: Administrative Capability of Pilot Courts Improved
 - Result No. 21.3.2: Knowledge of Egyptian Commercial Law Increased
 - Result No. 21.3.3: Laws, Regulations & Decrees Affecting Com. Court Administrative Improved

Special Objective 22: Basic Education Improved to Meet Market Demands

- Result No. 22.1: Models for Quality Primary Demonstrated
- Result No. 22.2: Self-sustaining System to Provide Language Training
- Result No. 22.3: Self-sustaining System to Provide Language Training.

Global Climate Change Annex

USAID launched its Climate Change Initiative (CCI) action plan for FY 1998-2002 and developed a results reporting package to capture the impact of climate change-related programs supported by USAID in either designated key CCI countries or in those countries where USAID missions (including Egypt) volunteered to attribute results from their programs to the CCI. This is the second year of reporting these results annually to the U.S. Congress and Administration, and constitutes USAID's inter-agency tracking efforts under the Agency's objective for climate change. The following narrative and attached tables summarize key accomplishments of Global Climate Change Annex (GCC)-related activities supported by USAID/Egypt.

FY99 Climate Change-Related Activities

Under part of SO 1 and SO 7 in its entirety, which were incorporated into the new SpO 18 and SO 19 in January 2000 pursuant to USAID/Egypt's newly approved strategy, the Mission's GCC-linked activities that are captured by CCI indicators focus on best practices for economic growth and wise environmental management, while simultaneously realizing secondary benefits related to GCC. The primary connections to the CCI are through the indicators that track results in the energy, industrial and urban sectors, with some implications for support of the GOE's commitment to the UNFCCC.

SO 1: Accelerated, Private Sector-led, Export-Oriented Growth

SpO 18: Access to Sustainable Utility Service in Selected Areas Increased

Power Sector Support Project (PSSP)

The PSSP is working at the national level with major partners in the power sector including the Ministry of Energy and Electricity, and the Egyptian Electricity Authority (EEA). The project started in 1994 and continues through FY 02, focusing on financial viability and tariff reform, autonomy of the EEA, regulatory reform, and improved planning and efficiency in addition to related infrastructure activities.

Direct links can be made to the CCI through efforts in renewable energy promotion, energy efficiency and fuel switching, and results have been shown in decreased greenhouse gases (GHGs), as well as policy advances. The promotion of renewable energy and a reduction in annual emissions of CO₂ (estimated at 7 million tons) is clearly linked to the use of hydropower via USAID's past and on-going support of the Aswan High Dam, where USAID is currently working with the EEA to upgrade the control room. PSSP provided technical assistance to enhance power station efficiency, reduce losses in power stations and transmission, and introduce time-of-day metering to adjust the generation and flow of energy. Such interventions can reduce CO₂ considerably. PSSP also encourages greater use of natural gas in power generation: over 70 percent of thermal generation is now from natural gas, which burns cleaner than traditional coal, mazout, and kerosene. PSSP efforts were supported through technical assistance and training in preventative maintenance, utility management, economic dispatching, and environmental impacts for managers in the power sector.

SO 7: Reduced Generation of Air Pollution

SO 19: Management of Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) in Targeted Sectors Improved

Cairo Air Improvement Project (CAIP)

CCI indicators capture climate change links encompassed within two CAIP activities: compressed natural gas (CNG) fuel conversion and vehicle emissions testing (VET). The CAIP is promoting the use of Egypt's widely available, high quality natural gas through the conversion of vehicles from diesel and gasoline to CNG. Use of CNG can save fuel for vehicles (including bus fleets) and gain associated climate change benefits by switching to an alternative cleaner fuel, which can be expressed in the tons of GHGs avoided. To date, an estimated 20,000 vehicles in Cairo, mostly taxis, passenger cars and mini-vans have converted to CNG fuel; a 34-station CNG fueling network has become operational; and a third private sector company entered the CNG fuel and conversion retail market. Within the municipal bus fleets, 12 CNG buses are currently in operation. Through CAIP support in FY99, 50 U.S.-built CNG bus rolling chassis arrived and were being fitted with Egyptian bus bodies. These on-going bus-related efforts have influenced the first direct procurements of CNG buses by the Cairo and Alexandria municipal bus companies. By the end of year 2000, nearly 100 CNG buses will be in operation. With the number of conversion centers, commercial fueling stations and vehicles converted, Egypt now ranks 8th in the world in terms of CNG use, up from 48th place five years ago.

The VET activity promotes vehicle testing and tune-ups, aimed at lowering emissions that contribute to local air pollution problems with the additional benefits of achieving greater fuel efficiency and lowering GHG emissions. Tune-ups could increase the fuel efficiency of vehicles by an estimated 17 percent. The VET on-road vehicle testing program to educate the Egyptian public of the future testing requirements and to promote the benefits of tune-ups has spot-tested over 25,000 vehicles, of which 63 percent of the gasoline-fueled vehicles met emission standards. Owners of vehicles that fail the test are given information on tune-up benefits and service locations. The first CAIP-financed model vehicle testing and certification station has been constructed and testing equipment installed. To examine the system, GOE vehicles will be tested at this facility. A private-sector vehicle testing and certification station network throughout Cairo to test and certify the 1.3 million vehicles (both private and GOE) in Greater Cairo will be in place by early 2002, by which time an adequate number of tune-up facilities will also be in place. The GOE developed and approved new emission standards for vehicles manufactured in 2002 and beyond. Procedures are being set to implement these standards in year 2002.

Egyptian Environmental Policy Program

The Egyptian Environmental Policy Program responds to the challenges of adopting the best practices and modern technologies, economic/market incentives, and privatization of environment and natural resources services. It is doing so initially by formulating and implementing policy, regulatory and institutional reforms that support the environment, and will later focus more directly on the actual improvement of environmental conditions. Now in its

initial year, this program will report on specific progress towards reducing GHG emissions in subsequent years. This will be primarily through energy efficiency initiatives that mitigate the resulting GHG emissions.

FY 00+ On-going and Future Activities

On-going work through CAIP on CNG and VET will continue to generate results as the program expands within Cairo, and as USAID continues to support natural gas vehicle conversion for Cairo's public bus fleet.

On-going work through the EEPP should see, in FY 2000, the adoption of a national energy efficiency strategy (NEES) and financial sector reforms that support productive investments in energy efficient technologies. The NEES is being developed by an 11-member public/private Energy Efficiency Council coordinated by the Office of Energy Planning. The strategy will help rationalize energy use based upon optimum environmental and economic considerations, and transform the energy efficiency business sector, in part by facilitating the adoption of energy efficient practices and technologies. Increasing receptivity within the banking/financial sector to financing energy efficient investments, and developing and applying a NEES through the collective work of a vibrant public/private partnership that spans the energy sector, are central to this effort. The application of the NEES will create a "win-win" environment with the potential to save the Egyptian economy up to \$2.3 billion a year, create a \$2-3 billion per year market for energy efficiency goods and services, significantly decrease Egypt's emissions of greenhouse gasses, and have consequent positive health benefits for the Egyptian public.

FY99 Climate Change Reporting Guidance - Data Tables

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 1 - Background Information	
Country, Region, Office, or Program Reporting:	USAID/Egypt
Name of person(s) completing tables:	Cheryl Jennings
GCC Contact 1:	
SO Team (including SO number):	Management of the Environment and Natural Resources in Targeted Sectors Improved (SO19)
GCC Contact 2:	Elzadia Washington
SO Team (including SO number):	Management of the Environment and Natural Resources in Targeted Sectors Improved (SO19)
GCC Contact 3:	
SO Team (including SO number):	
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Email address:	cjennings@usaid.gov
Other relevant information:	

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2						
Result 1: Increased Participation in the UNFCCC						
Indicator 1: Policy Development Supporting the Framework Convention on Climate Change						
Policy Measure	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CNTN Number for Activity
Ex: Integration of climate change into national strategic, energy, and sustainable development strategies	1	1		Gov't-established interagency group has completed all necessary analysis and preparation to develop NEAP. The government has also signed Annex b of the FCCC.	3.2	CN-23-222
Integration of climate change into national strategic, energy, and sustainable development strategies	1			Protocol signed to develop national energy efficiency strategy		
Emissions inventory						
Mitigation analysis						
Vulnerability and adaptation analysis						
National Climate Change Action Plan						
Procedures for receiving, evaluating, and approving joint implementation (JI) proposals						
Procedures for monitoring and verifying greenhouse gas emissions						
Growth baselines for pegging greenhouse gas emissions to economic growth						
Legally binding emission reduction targets and timetables						
Other (describe)						
Other						
Other						
Other						
Other						
Sub-total (number of policy steps achieved):	1	0	0			
TOTAL (number of policy steps achieved):	1	0	0			

Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measure	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or decree; guidance issued by an agency, ministry, or sub-national body; a land use plan; a National Environmental Action Plan; a Climate Change Action Plan; or a National Communication to the IPCC. The term "policy measures" does not include technical documentation, such as technical reports or land use maps, nor site-specific activities reported under Indicators 1 and 2 (e.g., legal demarcation of individual site or granting of community access to single location).
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.
Definitions: Types of Activities	
Adaptation	Adjustments in practices, processes or structures of systems to projected or actual changes of climate (may be spontaneous or planned).
Emissions inventory	Detailed listing of GHG sources and sinks.
Growth Baselines	An approach that would link countries' emissions targets to improvements in energy efficiency.
Joint Implementation (JI)	The process by which industrialized countries can meet a portion of their emissions reduction obligations by receiving credits for investing in GHG reductions in developing countries.
Mitigation	An action that prevents or slows the increase of greenhouse gases (GHGs) by reducing emissions from sources and sinks.
National Climate Change Action Plan	Plans that delineate specific mitigation and adaptation measures that countries will implement and integrate into their ongoing programs. These plans form the basis for the national communications that countries submit to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3					
Result 1: Increased Participation in the UNFCCC					
Indicator 2: Increased capacity to meet requirements of the UNFCCC					
Categories	Types of Support Provided (mark with an "X" for each category)		List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
	Training	Technical Assistance			
Ex: Support for joint implementation activities	1	1	Provided training and assistance in the economic and financial evaluation of energy efficient projects for consideration in JI activities.	2.4	CN-23-222
Monitoring and verifying GHG emissions					
Growth baselines for pegging GHG emissions to economic growth					
Development of emissions reduction targets and timetables					
Support for joint implementation activities	1		"Moving Markets for Energy Efficiency" Evaluation for energy efficiency activities		
Other (describe)					
Other					
Total number of points for Training/Technical Assistance:	1	0			

Justification for including site:														
7.														
Justification for including site:														
8.														
Justification for including site:														
9.														
Justification for including site:														
10.														
Justification for including site:														
11.														
Justification for including site:														
12.														
Justification for including site:														
13.														
Justification for including site:														
14.														
Justification for including site:														
15.														
Justification for including site:														
Total area (hectares):				0	Total area:				0	Total area:				0
<p>Note: If you need to list more than 15 activities in this table, please create a second copy of this spreadsheet, following the instructions at bottom.</p>														

Codes for Land Use and Forestry Sector Indicators									
Principal Activities:		Predominant Vegetation Type:				Predominant Managed Land Type:		Codes for Additional Information:	
1	Conservation of natural ecosystems (may include protected area management, extraction of non-timber products, etc. but <i>not</i> timber harvesting.)	A	Tropical evergreen forest	H	Tropical grassland and pasture	1	Agricultural systems: Less than 15% of the area under trees	1	Maps
2	Sustainable forest management for timber using reduced-impact harvesting (non-timber forest products may also be harvested)	B	Tropical seasonal forest	I	Temperate grassland and pasture	2	Agroforestry systems: Greater than 15% of the area under trees	2	Geo-referenced site coord-inates
3	Afforestation/reforestation/plantation forests	C	Temperate evergreen forest	J	Tundra and alpine meadow	3	Plantation Forests: At least 80% of the area under planted trees	3	Biomass inventory
4	Agroforestry	D	Temperate deciduous forest	K	Desert scrub	4	Protected areas	4	Rainfall data
5	Sustainable agriculture	E	Boreal forest	L	Swamp and marsh			5	Soil type data
		F	Temperate woodland	M	Coastal mangrove				
		G	Tropical open forest / woodland	N	Wetlands				

Definitions: Natural Ecosystems	
Natural Ecosystems	Any areas that have not experienced serious degradation or exploitation of biomass, and without significant harvest of biomass. This includes protected areas, areas used for the extraction of non-timber forest products, and community-managed forests with minimal timber extraction. Areas where non-timber forest products are harvested can be counted in this category but not those that are managed for timber. The latter are included in 2b below. The distinction is important as different approaches are employed in estimating carbon for "natural areas" (2a) and "managed areas" (2b). Natural areas include: (1) protected areas; (2) areas where non-timber forest products are extracted if significant biomass is not removed (often managed as community-based forest management areas); and (3) any other areas which exclude larger-scale biomass harvest from a management regime including many areas managed by communities and/or indigenous groups.
Definitions: Managed Lands Categories	
Sustainable Forest Management for Timber, using Reduced Impact Harvesting (RIH)	<p>A timber management activity will be considered to have a positive impact on carbon (relative to conventional methods) if it employs RIH practices and/or other key criteria. RIH is a package of practices proven to minimize environmental damage and carbon emissions during the logging of natural tropical forest. To be included, an activity must include most of the following practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - tree inventorying, marking and mapping; - careful planning and marking of skidder trails; - vine cutting prior to harvest, where appropriate; - directional felling of trees; - appropriate skidding techniques that employ winching and best available equipment (rubber tired skidder/animal - proper road and log deck construction; - a trained work force and implementation of proper safety practices; - fire mitigation techniques (fire breaks); - existence of a long-term management plan. <p>Report on the area where government, industry or community organizations are carrying out forest management for commercial timber using the techniques above, or forest management areas that have been "certified" as environmentally sound by a recognized independent party. Only the area where sound planning and harvesting is being currently practiced should be included (not the whole concession or forest).</p>
Agroforestry	Agroforestry covers a wide variety of land-use systems combining tree, crop and/or animals on the same land. Two characteristics distinguish agroforestry from other land uses: 1) it involves the deliberate growing of woody perennial on the same unit of land as agricultural crops and/or animals either spatially or sequentially, and 2) there is significant interaction between woody and non-woody components, either ecological or economical. To be counted, at least 15 percent of the system must be trees or woody perennials grown for a specific function (shade, fuel, fodder, windbreak). -- Include the area of land under an agroforestry system in which a positive carbon benefit is apparent (i.e., through the increase in biomass, litter or soil organic matter). Do not include agroforestry systems being established on forestlands that were deforested since 1990.

Reforestation/ Afforestation	The act of planting trees on deforested or degraded land previously under forest (reforestation) or on land that has not previously been under forest according to historical records (afforestation). This would include reforestation on slopes for watershed protection; mangrove reforestation or reforestation to protect coastal areas; commercial plantations and community tree planting on a significant scale, and/or the introduction of trees in non-forested areas for ecological or economic purposes. -- Include the area under reforestation or afforestation (i.e., plantation forests and/or community woodlots). Do not include natural forested areas that have been recently deforested for the purpose of planting trees. Do not include tree planting in agroforestry systems (include this under agroforestry).
Sustainable Agriculture	Agricultural systems that increase or maintain carbon in their soil and biomass through time by employing certain proven <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no-tillage or reduced tillage - erosion control/soil conservation techniques, especially on hillsides - perennial crops in the system - higher crop yields through better nitrogen and soil management - long-term rotations with legumes - the use of organic mulches, crop residues and other organic inputs into the soil - better management of agrochemicals, by stressing careful fertilizer management that will increase yields while minimizing the use of petro-based agrochemicals which increase emissions.

Special Instructions: Creating a Copy of this Spreadsheet	
Step 1	Finish filling any cells you are working on and hit " Return " or " Enter ".
Step 2	Then click on " Edit " in the menu bar, above. Go down and click on " Move or Copy Sheet ". The "Move or Copy" dialog box will open. (NOTE: You may also open this dialog box by using the right button on your mouse and clicking on the "T4-2.1 Land Use" tab near the bottom of the screen.)
Step 3	Next, scroll down in the dialog box and click on " T4-2.1 Land Use ".
Step 4	Next, click on the box at bottom to Create a copy .
Step 5	Hit " OK ". A new copy of T4-2.1 Land Use will appear in the row of tabs near the bottom of the screen. PLEASE NOTE: Some cells may not retain all the original ntext when the sheet is copied, especially in the definitions sections.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 5							
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector							
Indicator 3: National/sub-national policy advances in the land use/forestry sector that contribute to the preservation or increase of carbon stocks and sinks, and to the avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions							
PLEASE SEE BELOW FOR DEFINITIONS necessary to complete this table.	Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N	2	1		Two studies completed on national protected areas law for the Environment Min., including recommendations for legal reform; revised National Protected Areas Law adopted, Min. Decree No. 1999/304.	3.1	TN-556-27
Facilitates improved land use planning							
Facilitates sustainable forest management							
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas							
Improves integrated coastal management							
Decreases agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management							
Corrects protective trade policies that devalue forest resources							
Clarifies and improves land and resource tenure							
Other (describe)							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Sub-total (number of policy steps achieved):		0	0	0			
		Total (number of policy steps achieved):		0			

Definitions: Scope	
National Policies (N)	Policies that influence issues on a countrywide level.
Sub-national Policies (S)	Policies that affect a tribal nation, province, state or region that are neither national nor site specific in impact.
Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measure	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or decree; guidance issued by an agency, ministry, or sub-national body; a land use plan; a National Environmental Action Plan; a Climate Change Action Plan; or a National Communication to the IPCC. The term "policy measures" does not include technical documentation, such as technical reports or land use maps, nor site-specific activities reported under Indicators 1 and 2 (e.g., legal demarcation of individual site or granting of community access to single location).
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 6							
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector							
Indicator 4: Value of Public and Private Investment Leveraged by USAID for Activities that Contribute to the Preservation or Increase of Carbon Stocks and Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions							
PLEASE SEE BELOW for DEFINITIONS necessary to complete this table.		Source of Leveraged Funds	Describe methodology for determining amount of funding	Direct Leveraged Funds	Indirect Leveraged Funds	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Activity Description							
Ex	National Nature Conservation Fund	National Government	Figure reflects direct, in-kind contribution of national government.	\$572,800		3.3	TN-556-27
Ex	Big Forest Climate Change Action Project	The Nature Conservancy and the Friends of Nature Foundation	NGOs initiated independent activity with separate funding, building on earlier USAID conservation project.		\$1,700,000	3.3	CN-23-222
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
Total:				\$0	\$0		

Definitions: Funding Leveraged	
Direct Leveraged Funding	Funding leveraged directly in support of USAID activities and programs, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - funding leveraged from partners for joint USAID activities; - funding for activities in which USAID developed enabling policies, regulations, or provided pre-investment support (prorated); - obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on MDB loan programs (prorated); - obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on private-sector funded programs that reach financial closure (prorated); - joint implementation investments; - Development Credit Authority investments.
Indirect Leveraged Funding	Funding dedicated by other donors or governments to replicate programs that USAID initiated, but which USAID does not or will not itself fund.

Please fill in the **YELLOW** cells to complete the table.

TABLE 6				
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector				
Indicator 5a: Increased Capacity to Address Global Climate Change Issues				
Number of institutions strengthened to address GCC issues		Names of Associations, NGOs, or other Institutions Strengthened	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Number of NGOs	4	Friends of Nature Foundation, SITA, Sustainable Forests Unlimited	3.2	CN-23-222
Number of NGOs				
Number of Private Institutions				
Number of Research/Educational Institutions				
Number of Public Institutions				
Total Number of Institutions Strengthened:	0			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 8					
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector					
Indicator 5b: Technical Capacity Strengthened through Workshops, Research, and/or Training Activities					
Category	Types of Support Provided (mark with an "X" for each category)		List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
	Training	Technical Assistance			
Ex: Advancing sustainable forest management	1	1	Presentation of nursery & reforestation studies; US training on resource mgmt; env'l impact assessment law training; forest restoration & recovery workshop. TA for fire prevention.	3.3	CN-23-222
Advancing improved land use planning					
Advancing sustainable forest management					
Advancing establishment and conservation of protected areas					
Advancing integrated coastal management					
Advancing decreases in agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management					
Advancing the correction of protective trade policies that devalue forest resources					
Advancing the clarification and improvement of land and resource tenure					
Other (describe)					
Other					
Number of categories where training and technical assistance has been provided:	0	0			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 9												
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas												
Indicator 1: Emissions of Carbon Dioxide Equivalents Avoided, due to USAID Assistance (Measuring Carbon Dioxide, Methane, and Nitrous Oxide)												
PLEASE SEE BELOW for CODES necessary to complete this table.		3.1 A - CO2 Emissions avoided through renewable energy activities			3.1 B - CO2 emissions avoided through end use energy efficiency improvements			3.1 C - CO2 emissions avoided through energy efficiency improvements in generation, transmission, and distribution (including new production capacity)			SO number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
		MW-h produced in electricity generation	BTU's produced in thermal combustion	Fuel type replaced (use codes)	MW-h saved	BTU's saved in thermal combustion	Fuel type saved (use codes)	MW-h saved	BTU's saved in thermal combustion	Fuel type saved (use codes)		
Activity												
Ex	Renewable Energy Production Prog.	512,258		J							2.1	CN-120-97
Ex	Steam & Combustion Efficiency Pilot Proj.					1,832,144	J				2.1	CN-120-97
Ex	Power Sector Retrofits							912,733		T	2.1	CN-120-97
1	ECEP demonstrations				397527		J					
2	ECEP demonstrations				99382		EE					
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												
11												
12												
13												
14												
15												
Totals:		0	0		496909	0		0	0			

PLEASE SEE BELOW for CODES necessary to complete this table.		3.1 D - CO2 emissions avoided as a result of switching to cleaner fossil fuels (including new production capacity)				3.1 E - Methane emissions captured from solid waste, coal mining, or sewage treatment	3.1 F - Tonnes of nitrous oxide emissions avoided through improved agriculture	SO number for Activity	CNTN Number for Activity
		MW-h produced in electricity generation	BTUs produced in thermal combustion	Old fuel type (use codes)	New fuel type (use codes)	Tonnes of methane	Tonnes of nitrous oxide		
Activity									
Ex	Clean Fuels Program	4,551		H	FF			2	CN-120-97
Ex	Municipal Landfill Proj.					450		2	CN-120-97
Ex	Sust. Ag. & Devt. Proj.						575	2	CN-120-97
1									
2									
3									
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5									
6									
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8									
9									
10									
11									
12									
13									
14									
15									
Totals:		0	0			0		0	

Codes for Fuel Type			
Fuel Types		Code	Fuel Name
Liquid Fossil	Primary Fuels	A	Crude oil
		B	Orimulsion
		C	Natural gas liquid
	Secondary Fuels	D	Gasoline
		E	Jet kerosene
		F	Other kerosene
		G	Shale oil
		H	Gas/diesel oil
		J	Residual fuel oil
		K	LPG
		L	Ethane
		M	Naphtha
		N	Bitumen
		O	Lubricants
		P	Petroleum coke
		Q	Refinery feedstocks
R	Refinery gas		
S	Other oil		
Solid Fossil	Primary Fuels	T	Anthracite (coal)
		U	Coking coal
		V	Other bituminous coal
		W	Sub-bituminous coal
		X	Lignite
		Y	Oil shale
		Z	Peat
	Secondary fuels/ products	AA	BKB & patent fuels
		BB	Coke oven/gas coke
		CC	Coke oven gas
		DD	Blast furnace gas
Gaseous Fossil		EE	Natural gas (dry)
Biomass		FF	Solid biomass
		GG	Liquid biomass
		HH	Gas biomass

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 10							
Result 3: Decreased Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry, and Urban Areas							
Indicator 3: National/sub-national policy advances in the energy sector, industry and urban areas that contribute to the avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions							
PLEASE SEE BELOW for DEFINITIONS necessary to complete this table.	Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Example: Facilitates improved demand side management or integrated resource planning	N	2	1		Mission supported introduction of two decrees for energy tariff reforms (pursuant to National Energy Reform Law) in the national parliament; one decree was adopted.	2.4	CN-577-92
Facilitates improved demand side management or integrated resource planning	N	1			National Energy Efficiency Strategy (NEES) protocol		
Facilitates competitive energy markets that promote market-based energy prices, decrease fossil fuel subsidies, or allow open access to independent providers	N	1			National Energy Efficiency Strategy protocol		
Facilitates the installation of energy efficient or other greenhouse gas reducing technologies, including improved efficiencies in industrial processes	N	1			National Energy Efficiency Strategy protocol		
Facilitates the use of renewable energy technologies	N	1			National Energy Efficiency Strategy protocol		
Facilitates the use of cleaner fossil fuels (cleaner coal or natural gas)	N	*1/3			National Energy Efficiency Strategy protocol (1)/mission-supported development of 3 standards for CNG fuel systems		
Facilitates the introduction of cleaner modes of transportation and efficient transportation systems	N/S	*1/2			National Energy Efficiency Strategy protocol (1)/decrees issued in the Cairo and Giza Governorates that mandates all high-polluting vehicles including buses to convert to CNG. USAID will assist in		
Promotes the use of cogeneration	N	1			National Energy Efficiency Strategy protocol		
Other (describe)	protocol signed for developing NEES				protocol signed by 11 entities to develop NEES		
Other							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Sub-total (number of policy steps achieved):		5	0	0			
Total (number of policy steps achieved):		5					

Definitions: Scope	
National Policies (N)	Policies that influence issues on a countrywide level.
Sub-national Policies (S)	Policies that affect a tribal nation, province, state or region that are neither national nor site specific in impact.
Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measure	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or decree; guidance issued by an agency, ministry, or sub-national body; a land use plan; a National Environmental Action Plan; a Climate Change Action Plan; or a National Communication to the IPCC. The term "policy measures" does not include technical documentation, such as technical reports or land use maps, nor site-specific activities reported under Indicators 1 and 2 (e.g., legal demarcation of individual site or granting of community access to single location).
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.

Please fill in the **YELLOW** cells to complete the table.

Table 11					
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas					
Indicator 4: Strategies/Audits that Contribute to the Avoidance of Greenhouse Gas Emissions					
Activity		Number of audits or strategies completed	Number or audit recommendations or strategies implemented	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex	Steam & Combustion Efficiency Pilot Project	41	35	2.1	CN-577-92
1	Development of National Energy Efficiency Strategy (under development)				
2	Market Transformation Initiatives: Inter-Banking Working Group (under development)				
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
Total:		0	0		

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 12							
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas							
Indicator 5: Value of Public and Private Investment Leveraged by USAID for Activities that Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions							
PLEASE SEE BELOW for DEFINITIONS necessary to complete this table.		Source of Leveraged Funds	Describe methodology for determining amount of funding	Direct Leveraged Funds	Indirect Leveraged Funds	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Activity Description							
Ex	National Renewable Energy Program	Dept. of Energy, World Bank-GEF	DOE direct buy-in to USAID. In FY99, GEF funded replication of NREP activity begun in FY98, called the Renewables for Economic Devt Proj.	\$120,000	\$2,500,000	2	CN-577-92
1	UNDP/GEF project	UNDP/GEF	UNDP-Global Environmental Facility Greenhouse Gas Reduction Project started to compliment the National Energy Efficiency development activity, supported by USAID under its Egyptian Environmental Policy Program with the GOE		\$5,100,000		
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
Total:				\$0	\$5,100,000		

Definitions: Funding Leveraged	
Direct Leveraged Funding	Funding leveraged directly in support of USAID activities and programs, including: - funding leveraged from partners for joint USAID activities; - funding for activities in which USAID developed enabling policies, regulations, or provided pre-investment support (prorated); - obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on MDB loan programs (prorated); - obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on private-sector funded programs that reach financial closure (prorated); - joint implementation investments; - Development Credit Authority investments.
Indirect Leveraged Funding	Funding dedicated by other donors or governments to replicate programs that USAID initiated, but which USAID does not or will not itself fund.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 13				
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas				
Indicator 6a: Increased Capacity to Address Global Climate Change Issues				
Number of institutions strengthened to address GCC issues		Names of Associations, NGO's or other Institutions Strengthened	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Example: Number of NGOs	5	Center for Cleaner Production, Association of Industrial Engineers, National Solar Energy Foundation, Clean Air Alliance, Institute for Industrial Efficiency	2.4	CN-577-92
Number of NGOs	1	Egyptian Energy Services Businesses Association (EESBA)		
Number of Private Institutions				
Number of Research/Educational Institutions				
Number of Public Institutions	10	OPE; EEAA; EEA; NREA; EAP; GOFI; FEI; MOT; MOPW & WR; EGPC		
Total Number of Institutions Strengthened:	11			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 14					
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas					
Indicator 6b: Technical Capacity Strengthened through Workshops, Research, and/or Training Activities					
Category	Types of Support Provided (mark with an "X" for each category)		List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
	Training	Technical Assistance			
Example: Use of renewable energy technologies	1	1	Developed sustainable markets for renewable energy technologies. Over 200 renewable energy systems installed. Training for utilities, government officials, NGOs. Study on renewable energy applications completed.	2.4	CN-577-92
Improved demand-side management or integrated resource planning					
Competitive energy markets that promote market-based energy prices, decrease fossil fuel subsidies, or allow open access to independent providers		2	:Moving Markets for Energy Efficiency"; National Energy Efficiency Strategy development under Egyptian Environmental Policy Program (EPPP)		
Installation of energy efficient or other greenhouse gas reducing technologies, including improved efficiencies in industrial processes					
Use of renewable energy technologies					
Use of cleaner fossil fuels (cleaner coal or natural gas)	1	1	Training and technical assistance to promote the use of compressed natural gas in the transportation sector	SO 19	
Introduction of cleaner modes of transportation and efficient transportation systems					
Use of cogeneration					
Other (describe)	National Energy Efficiency Strategy		1	task order to develop this under EPPP	
Other					
Total number of points for Training/Technical Assistance:	1	4			

GENDER ANNEX

Introduction:

Last year's R4 reported modest progress at the national level, with some worrisome developments, and better progress at the Strategic Objective (SO), Intermediate Result (IR) and Results Package (RP) levels. The past year has seen several encouraging developments, offering opportunity for more equity and more independence for women, especially married women. The People's Assembly, after heated debate, passed a new Personal Status Law that provides greater equity for women's participation in social and economic endeavors. Although not removing all of the most critical impediments, it is an important step forward.

In partial response to President Mubarak's call for a social development reform program to complement the economic reform program, and in conformance with the Beijing Platform for Action, the GOE and NGOs created a public-private organization, the National Council for Women (NCW). Headed by Mrs. Mubarak, the NCW reports directly to the President, reflecting a serious political commitment to women's increased economic, social and political participation in Egypt. The NCW will recommend policies and reforms, consultatively prepare national plans, monitor and evaluate Egypt's achievements and progress in gender and Women In Development, establish a documentation center, and review relevant laws and conventions. To help the NCW more quickly become operational, USAID has provided grant-in-aid assistance in setting up the secretariat. Also promising, in terms of the NCW's dynamics and operational focus, as well as political support and NGO orientation, is the appointment of former Minister for Social Affairs, Ambassador Mervat Tallawi as Secretary General. Also reflecting this move to more dynamic, action-oriented leadership focusing on women is the appointment of Ambassador Moushira Khattab as Secretary General of the National Council of Childhood and Motherhood. For this latter organization, USAID is helping the Council establish a Gender Unit.

Gender in USAID/Egypt:

USAID/Egypt continues to mainstream gender into all aspects of Mission-funded activities. Currently, the Mission has an active Gender Task Force with representation from all prior SOs (2 USDH and 7 FSNs). The Task Force meets regularly. With the advent of the new FY 2000-FY 2009 strategy, "Advancing the Partnership," the Mission will be reorganizing its internal operations to reflect the new strategic framework.

Performance: The country's low adult literacy rate, one of the four components of the Human Development Index (HDI), accounts for Egypt's continued poor HDI performance. Since 1995, adult literacy has increased by only 8.2%, although adult female literacy increased by 13% over the same period. The remaining three indicators comprising the index (life expectancy at birth, combined school enrollment ratios, and real GDP per capita) all improved. The actual percentage of school enrollment of girls in upper rural Egypt rose to 69.8% in 1999, about 3% above the Mission's target, and the number of girls receiving quality basic education through USAID interventions increased from 34,282 in 1998, to 41,489 in 1999.

Prospects: In the new strategy, gender has been identified as one of three cross cutting concerns, along with poverty, equity and geographical disparities and the roles of the private and public sectors. To ensure that a gender focus was integral to strategy development, during

the development of the strategy, the Gender Task Force undertook several presentations to the various task forces developing the new strategic objectives, as well as the goal and sub-goals. In addition, the Task Force shared broadly with the Mission a document prepared for last year's R4, "Cross Cutting Issues: Poverty, Quality of Life, and Gender: Results Review" which included a comparative analysis of the situation of women in Egypt.

Anticipating the increased attention the Mission will be giving gender across all SOs, the Mission expanded its technical competence in implementing gender by sending three (the maximum number we could negotiate) SO team members to the "Gender for Results Workshop" in Washington in June 1999. Their experiences, as well as the information and guidance they received at the workshop have been shared with all of the SO teams. Because of the increased importance the Mission and its partners have given to gender in the new strategy, the Mission is refining its approach to integrating and monitoring gender in the strategy. Each SO Team is being asked to identify one or more team members who will have gender responsibilities on the team. These team members, together with the Gender Advocate, will then become the Mission's Gender Team. This Team will have its "institutional" home in the Strategy Coordination and Support Office (SCS), which has responsibility for monitoring SO performance related to the three cross cutting concerns. The Gender Team, individually and as a team, will be responsible for ensuring that gender impact is taken in account at all stages of implementation of the strategy—from gender disaggregated indicators for the SOs and their IRs to integration of gender into all activities and sub-activities. As a first step, as part of developing the Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP), gender sensitive indicators and disaggregated data will be incorporated at all levels of the strategic framework. New designs will reflect the guidance from the, "Guidelines for Gender Integration in Mission SOs." The next R4 will include indicators and targets developed as part of the PMP.

Highlights: Following are highlights of activities over the past year and some examples of potential activities under the new strategy.

SO 1: Accelerated PrivateSector-Led Export-Oriented Economic Growth

SO 16: Environment for Trade and Investment Strengthened

Concerned about the gender impact of its horticultural activities, the **Agriculture Technology Utilization and Transfer (ATUT) RP**, undertook a study on "Feminization of Strawberrys." This study focused on gender roles and division of labor, wage differential, productivity and cost of labor, transfer of technology and constraints facing female laborers. Also under this activity, seven agronomists/extension workers and 23 females farmer laborers successfully completed a training program for female farmers that combined technical expertise, food safety, health and nutrition. Those trainees are now ready to pass the information gained to an additional 300 female laborers.

In Phase I of the **Agricultural Policy Reform Project (APRP)**, a study identified five areas where women face constraints, and which require policy reform. The five areas are: (1) access to land, (2) privatization, (3) technology transfer, (4) agribusiness, and (5) associations. As a result of the study, Phase II of the program, approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MALR), includes the benchmark, "The GOE/MALR will adopt policies to

encourage the creation and success of women-owned and managed agribusinesses, employment for women, increased incomes for women, and access to resources and information for women in agriculture in Egypt (a 2-year Policy Benchmark).” This benchmark is expected to substantially affect women’s access to land, information, credit and business services, and consequently lead to increased employment of and by women.

Over the past year, associations of businesswomen grew dramatically in number and level of participation. Presently, there are at least 10 such businesswomen associations in the various governorates of Egypt, including at least four active associations in greater Cairo. USAID supported the Economic Conference for Arab Businesswomen, held in Cairo by the Businesswomen of Egypt 21st Century Association in March 1999 to promote inter-regional trade. The Mission also funded two businesswomen’s participation (including a presentation) in a businesswomen conference held in Chicago in February of 2000. A gender analysis was included as part of a USAID-financed assessment/study in November 1999 on “Strengthening Business Associations in Egypt.”

The Private Sector Commodity Import Program (PRCIP): We will soon include in our PRCIP computerized system a “Women’s Ownership Percentage” that will allow us to generate gender disaggregated data on ownership and track the amount of women PRCIP users.

The percentage of women recipients of loans under the **Small and Micro Enterprise Credit Program (SME)** has increased in several governorates. For example, the percentage in Assiut increased from 22% to 23%, in Sharkiya from 18% to 21% and in Port Said from 15% to 25%. In addition, USAID has strengthened its approach to encourage women participation. **The Poverty Lending Project** (Bashayer El-Kheir) is specifically designed to serve the needs of poor female-headed households. This program has been created to target those who are ineligible for the standard SME lending program. It is already being successfully implemented in Alexandria, Sharkiya and Assiut.

The Sector Policy Reform Program is funding a research project called “**Youth Livelihood Opportunities in Egypt**” to explore and better understand the range of options and work roles available to young adults. This activity supports USAID’s sub-goal of increasing the number of jobs created and people employed. Special attention is being given to the situation of young women. The project will hold policy workshops toward the end of this research project to discuss and disseminate its findings.

SO 17: Skills for Competitiveness Developed

In the context of the Workforce Development Diagnostic Assessment of three industry clusters (Agribusiness, Tourism and Information Technology), a gender assessment was conducted with a focus on the tourism industry, as a pioneer cluster for workforce development and USAID’s involvement in this new gender-sensitive area. The analysis confirmed that Egyptian women’s potential employment in non-traditional sectors needs to be emphasized. As a potential solution to the tourism cluster’s recruitment challenge, the analysis emphasized the need to create policies and practices that accommodate women’s participation in this industry. A next step in developing an RP will be to incorporate the gender-related recommendations from the analysis.

SO 2: Increased Participation of Girls in Quality Basic Education.

SO 22: Basic Education Improved to Meet Market Demand

Children's Television Workshop's production of 130 half-hour programs of an indigenous "Sesame Street" series named "**Alaam Simsim**" is scheduled to premiere in the second quarter of the year 2000. The series is intended to help equalize opportunities for early school success, particularly among disadvantaged girls. The series will actively promote girls' education and will model positive images for girls as well as boys, thus encouraging girls' early and continued educational participation. At least two million girls and their families will benefit from the series.

PLAN International has been working in close collaboration with local Community Development Associations (CDAs) to support 142 girls, aged 9 to 14 years who have never enrolled in school before or who have dropped out of school. Working collaboratively with the CDAs in five areas, PLAN has motivated the girls' families and communities to find and renovate suitable space for classrooms and encouraged the formation of community support committees to work with local authorities. Five community-based schools have been established and girls' attendance rates have continued at 89%, extremely high for these geographic areas and economic strata, demonstrating that significant community participation in program planning, implementation and monitoring can be highly successful in educating out-of-school girls.

Working through local NGOs and CDAs, CEDPA's "**New Horizons Program**" has reached thousands of community leaders and young women. The program has: (1) mobilized leadership at the national, governorate and community levels; (2) built capacity and improved life skills, self confidence and social competence in disadvantaged girls and young women in rural communities; (3) reduced the gender gap in girls' education; (4) improved general and reproductive health in girls, young women and young couples; and (5) strengthened the capacity of institutions to plan and implement sustainable programs.

Gender-disaggregated data on the barriers and constraints preventing Egyptian girls from entering and staying in school has been collected through the Save the Children "**APEAL Project**" in selected Egyptian governorates where the dropout rate for girls and female illiteracy rates have been particularly high. The data has been used to help target the more than 19,200 scholarships awarded to enable 4,200 girls to attend primary school.

"**The New Schools Program**" targets girls, aged 6 to 14, who have never enrolled or who have dropped out of school. The program is expected to benefit at least 28,800 girls in areas where girls' enrollment is particularly low. Boys will be included, but classroom ratios will highly favor girls (1 boy to 5 girls).

SO 3: Increased Civil Society Participation in Public Decision-Making

SpO 21: Egyptian Initiatives in Governance and Participation Strengthened

The PVO Development Project which was completed and evaluated at the end of 1999, supported institutional strengthening and grants for Egyptian community organizations which dealt with issues directly affecting the lives of women, such as women's education, women's rights, women's health programs and pollution prevention. During 1999, the project provided

training to 527 representatives from Egyptian PVOs, 33% of who were women. A second symposium on “Citizen Participation in Public Decision-Making” was held in October 1999. During the symposium, a Best Practices competition was held among the Egyptian Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to recognize their contributions in the area of promoting citizen participation. One of the two programs that won first prize was an awareness program for 3,000 Egyptian women that informed them of their legal and civil rights, and helped obtain identity cards and birth certificates for these women, enabling them to obtain voting cards.

Activities under SpO 21 will continue to support and expand on gender-related issues. For example, the **NGO Service Center**, which aims at increasing CSO participation in public decision-making, will focus, through training, technical assistance and grants to NGOs, on creating more representation for women. Specifically, the activity will provide grants to NGOs for activities that focus on improving the lives of women such as women’s education, women’s legal rights, women’s health programs and other similar activities. Also, the Center will support the formation of a Women’s NGO Network to serve as a platform for women’s issues, raise awareness on gender-oriented NGOs, and promote participation of women in civil society in general.

The new activity, **Increased Stakeholder Collaboration in Local Communities** (under design), will improve community level services through enhancing collaboration between governmental and non-governmental stakeholders, and promote the participation of women in decision-making/oversight of services. Implementation will be through linkages between communities and their authoritative deliberative bodies, as well as by membership on those local bodies. The Mission anticipates that services that are of particular importance for women will be among those that are upgraded.

SO 4: Reduced Fertility

SO 5: Sustainable Improvements in the Health of Women and Children

SpO 20: Healthier, Planned Families

Fertility rates declined as expected between 1998 and 1999, and more importantly, continued their steady long-term trend downwards. USAID assistance to the National Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH) Program improved both the quality and availability of services and information, and played a major role in Egypt’s notable FP/RH progress. Achievements include: a) an increase in contraceptive prevalence (all methods) to 54.8% compared to 47% in 1992; and b) the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) dropped from 3.6 children per family in 1995, to 3.1 at the time of the 1999 DHS pilot.

As a result of increasing contraceptive prevalence and declining fertility, the annual population growth rate declined from 2.8 to 2.1% over the past ten years. While Upper Egypt remains at higher fertility and mortality levels than the rest of Egypt, the gap has been decreasing. Improved birth spacing resulting from family planning has also helped reduce infant, child, and maternal mortality.

Addressing the SO from a gender perspective, television (which provides the greatest media coverage) spots targeting men to raise their awareness about family planning were also prepared.

SO 5 focused on improving the readiness of health care facilities to provide effective obstetrics and maternal care. USAID supported the preparation of protocols and service standards for obstetric care with more emphasis on pre-and post-natal care. USAID has emphasized, in particular, the training of physicians and nurse-midwives in Upper Egypt.

Through grants to NGOs and support to the Female Genital Cutting (FGC) Task Force, USAID continued to support enhanced advocacy efforts to raise awareness and reduce the practices of FGC. In addition, the Ministry of Health and Population conducted training for its staff on the hazards of FGC.

SO 6: Increased Access to Sustainable Water and Wastewater Services

SpO 18: Access to Sustainable Utility Services in Selected Areas Increased

While providing utility services is largely considered gender neutral, an abundance of studies in Egypt have shown that water and wastewater services in the home, or lack thereof, have a disproportionate impact on women. Women and girl household members bear the primary responsibility for transporting water to the home in the absence of a direct connection, a task which involved transporting heavy loads of water over many trips to supply the family's requirements. In areas without access to piped water, women are forced to find alternative water sources for washing clothes and household utensils. They normally resort to water from irrigation ditches that are heavily polluted and parasite-laden, especially in urban areas. This exposes the women to a higher risk of adverse health effects.

Poor wastewater services also adversely affect women as they spend more of their time in the home, too frequently under flooded conditions and in an environment plagued with flies, mosquitoes, and other disease vectors due to inadequate wastewater drainage. Improving sanitary drainage removes the flooding, eliminates the insect habitat, and encourages the neighborhoods to take further action to clear the general environment of solid waste.

In three USAID-assisted water and wastewater utilities, USAID is initiating new community-based assistance activities. In Fayoum, Beni Suef, and Minia, or Middle Egypt, a new grant program with UNICEF will extend access to safe drinking water and proper sanitation to about 450,000 people, primarily in twelve village organizational units. A package of assistance will be developed in collaboration with CDAs. Special efforts will be made to involve women activity in all aspects of project implementation, not only as the beneficiaries but also as decision-makers and agents of change.

SO 7: Reduced Generation of Air Pollution

SO 19: Management of Environment and Natural Resources in Targeted Sectors Improved

While women and men breathe the same air, women have different reactions to pollutants in the air. Women may be more adversely affected by the small particulate component of polluted air, resulting in a higher incidence of bronchial asthma and other serious respiratory diseases. Furthermore, higher levels of air pollution seem to result in a higher incidence of breast and uterine cancer. Therefore, USAID's efforts to improve air quality in Egypt should have a disproportionate positive effect on women's health.

The USAID environmental sector has activities addressing natural resources, urban/industrial pollution, Nile River resources, and energy efficiency. The primary beneficiaries of this SO are Egyptians, half of whom are women. The Egyptian Environmental Policy Program (EEPP) includes a public awareness component that is aimed at increasing public awareness about environmental issues and takes into account gender differences. Under EEPP, consultants will be used to include gender considerations into all areas of the environmental sector. Gender will be tackled at the policy, institutional and local community levels. The nature of attitudes, opinions, behaviors, pre-testing campaign messages will also be taken into consideration.

Donor Coordination:

In 1999 the Mission continued to coordinate its gender-related activities with other donors within the context of the **Gender and Development Donor Sub-Group** of the Donor Assistance Group (DAG). USAID actively participated in national and international conferences and workshops on gender issues. More specially, the chair of the DAG is the USAID Deputy Director who recently addressed women's issues as a speaker at the International Women's Day.

OMAN AND YEMEN STATUS REPORT

PREPARED BY USAID/EGYPT

April 1, 2000

Introduction: USAID/Cairo will conclude monitoring responsibilities for Oman and Yemen activities September 30, 2000. Final payment to the contractor for the Oman Salalah Water Resources Development project will be issued by June 30, 2000 upon completion of minor remedial work on the reclamation plant. The World Learning Task Order for the management of U.S.-based Omani and Yemeni participant trainees expires June 15, 2000. Two remaining Yemen activities, Development Training III and Commodities Procurement for Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Delivery, both funded from pipeline resources remaining after Mission closure, will be concluded by September 30, 2000.

I. Oman

Salalah Water Resources Development (Project No. 272-0104): The American construction firm of ABB SUSA, Inc. substantially completed remedial work on the Salalah Wastewater Reclamation Plant during the defects liability period which ended on November 13, 1999. The project has been extended for six months until June 30, 2000 to allow for completion of several minor punch list items and relocation of a generator. Final USAID payment will be made upon completion of this work. The American engineering firm of Camp Dresser McKee, International (CDM) was the construction supervision firm to the GovOman and the Municipality of Dhofar during this period. The contract to construct the GovOman-financed wastewater collection and conveyance system (known as Contract 1) was signed in January 1999 with the Omani construction firm, Galfar. The American engineering firm of Parsons Environmental Sciences is the construction supervision firm for the new contract. Full operation of the reclamation plant will not begin until the first phase of the conveyance system is completed, now anticipated in July 2001.

II. Yemen

A. Global Training for Development (GTD) Task Order No. 817 (\$2,600,000)

Under this task order World Learning, Inc. was contracted in August 1998 to conduct a detailed training needs assessment (TNA) to provide a two-year training plan, implement USAID-approved training interventions, and provide evaluation, tracking, monitoring, and activity follow-up support. The TNA indicated five major training interventions to be undertaken to support strengthened capacities, particularly technical and management improvements, in the health and education sectors and for the Yemen Central Statistical Organization (CSO), the Yemen National Institute for Administrative Science (NIAS), and selected NGOs. The majority of the training will be focused on health and education and will be conducted in-country and/or in-region. This task order is funded from the pipeline of two remaining USAID/Yemen projects: Development Training III (Project No. 279-0080) (PACD 9/00) and Options for Family Care (Project No. 279-0090) (PACD 9/00). Summaries on active and planned interventions in each of the above five interventions are as follows.

Strategic Objective 1: Increased Management Capacity in Delivery and Quality of Health Care Services - Yemen Ministry of Public Health (MOPH)

Intermediate Result 1.1: Upgraded Management Skills of Hospital/Health Administrators and MOPH Staff:

Phase one of this MOPH Intervention (IR) 1.1 successfully concluded on November 11, 1999. Twenty officials from MOPH completed four months of training in health and hospital administration, management, and training of trainers (TOT) at the Center for Consultation, Technical Services, and Studies at the University of Jordan in Amman. The intervention targeted health officials from Sana'a as well as the governorates of Hadramout, Hajjah, Hodeidah, and Lahj, who, once trained, will return to their home communities to train other health care workers.

For phase two, thirteen from the above twenty officials were selected to train 136 health and hospital administrators at rural health centers/hospitals in the above mentioned governorates. Two workshops were held in each governorate with 17 trainees and two trainers assigned for each workshop. Trainer follow-on site visits by World Learning and USAID are scheduled between July 1-August 31, 2000.

This intervention has resulted in improved and increased capacity for health care administrators at all levels of the public health care system to more efficiently assume responsibilities, utilize available resources more effectively, manage health care facilities, and more effectively meet the immediate demands of local populations, particularly of women and children.

Intermediate Result 1.2: Upgraded Management Skills of MOPH Staff: The National Institute of Administrative Sciences (NIAS) and MOPH established the curriculum for this intervention and recruited participants from MOPH central (Sana'a) and governorate (Hadramout, Hajjah, Hodeidah, and Lahj) staffs. Thirteen Yemeni trainers from NIAS who earlier participated in a six week TOT course under NIAS Intervention (IR) 4.1 were selected to deliver the training workshops. (See NIAS IR 4.1 discussion, below.) This training focused on management, budgeting, planning, and staff evaluation, all topics selected by MOPH to develop and strengthen staff capabilities in these areas.

This intervention has resulted in enhanced budgetary and administrative skills on the part of trainees and improved overall management and reporting to both supervisors and staff. Trainees now have improved understanding and skills to implement government fee-for-service and cost recovery systems for more self-sufficient, sustainable health care facilities.

Intermediate Result 1.3: Upgraded Technical Skills of Paraprofessionals: This intervention was conducted by two consultants from the Egypt High Institute of Nursing. Its purpose was to upgrade/refresh the knowledge, attitudes, and technical skills of 16 maternal and child health (MCH) paraprofessionals; i.e., community midwives, from rural health centers and hospitals. These trainees will then be responsible for training 272 personnel in the rural health centers of the above mentioned target governorates from June 17 - June 28, 2000. At the same time, two consultants from the High Institute of Nursing will return to Yemen to monitor the follow-on training.

With the completion of this activity in May, officials and staff will have increased capacity to provide timely in-service training to rural health care workers. In addition, midwives and health

care workers will have improved capacity to more effectively address immediate mother/child issues and provide more effective outreach and health education within the community.

Strategic Objective 2: Increased Management Capacity in Primary School Administration and Instruction Quality - Ministry of Education

Intermediate Result 2.1: Upgraded Administrative and Supervisory Skills of Head

Teachers: The objective of this intervention is to increase management capacities in the administration of primary schools and improve quality of instruction with special emphasis on gender issues related to girls' retention. A group of 34 Yemeni headmasters and educational trainers received four weeks of training conducted by two experts from School Development Consultants (SDC), based in Lebanon. Participatory instruction included topics such as research methodology, priority setting, aspects of school improvement planning, leadership, and training methodology. The above Training of Trainers (TOT) course was completed on February 3, 2000. These trainees in turn trained an additional 200 participants, which concluded March 12, 2000 with a follow-on visit by SDC. This training will increase the capacity of the MOE training staff to design and deliver programs to train headmasters, increase the ability of headmasters to address issues affecting girls' retention, and overall result in more efficient use of human and financial resources by headmasters.

Intermediate Result 2.2: Upgraded Management Skills of MOE Staff: This intervention was a collaborative effort between the National Institute of Administrative Sciences (NIAS) and MOE. Both worked together to establish a curriculum for this intervention for 75 MOE central (Sana'a) and governorate (Hadramout, Hajar, Hodeidah, and Lahj) staff. Twelve Yemeni trainers from the NIAS who participated in six weeks of training under NIAS Intervention (IR) 4.1 were selected to deliver the training workshops. (See NIAS IR 4.1 discussion, below.) This training for MOE staff focused on such topics as management, budgeting, planning, and staff evaluation. These topics were selected by MOE to develop and strengthen staff capabilities in these areas. As a result, mid-level MOE administrators now have increased capacity to implement policy reforms and support other elements of USAID training interventions.

Intermediate Result 2.3: Upgraded Class Teachers of Females: The objective of this intervention is to upgrade the teaching skills of teachers of girls in primary schools in rural areas toward increased girls' retention in school. A group of 30 Yemeni educational trainers will receive six weeks of training of trainers at the MOE Teacher Training Institute. At present, requests for proposals have been sent and three proposals have been received from School Development Consultants (SDC), Lebanon, North and South Consultants Exchange (NSCE), Egypt, and the Center for Consultation Technical Services & Studies at the University of Jordan. This intervention is scheduled to be completed September 30, 2000.

It is expected that when completed this training will result in: (1) improved capacity of MOE to provide in-service teacher training; (2) improved capacity of teachers to deliver quality instruction; (3) improved educational delivery to rural school districts through training of 420 teachers; and (4) increased retention of girls in primary school through increased teacher awareness of the special needs of young girls.

Strategic Objective 3: Development of Technical, Training and Administrative Capacity of NSTC - Central Statistical Organization (CSO)

Intermediate Result 3.1: Upgraded NSTC Capacity to Provide Training to CSO and Line Ministry Staff:

The objective of this intervention is to assist in developing technical training and administrative capacities for the newly established National Statistical Training Center (NSTC), a unit which compiles all national statistics for all line ministries of the Yemeni government. To implement this activity, eight CSO staff members were selected to undergo a four-month program in the Statistical Department at Cairo University. They will be trained to design, deliver and evaluate training, develop training manuals/materials and plan a structured training program that includes follow-on activities. Upon completion of this external short-term training, this cadre of trainers will return to Yemen, be based within NSTC, and provide training to approximately 100 CSO central and regional staff and line Ministry statistical staffs to increase competence in specific subject areas. All action plans and nomination forms have been prepared for the training. The proposed duration of the entire intervention is from March 24 - July 24, 2000. It is expected that this intervention will improve statistical data collection and analysis and help in providing more appropriate and accurate information for overall policy and budgetary decision-making throughout the government.

Intermediate Result 3.2: Upgraded Ability of Senior NSTC Staff to Manage Overall Responsibilities:

The objective of this intervention is to enhance the ability of senior NSTC staff to direct staff, plan, and organize programs and manage overall center responsibilities. This training will involve a study tour for the director of NSTC and his deputy planned for a April-May timeframe.

Strategic Objective 4: Increased Capacity of the National Institute of Administrative Sciences (NIAS) to Meet Yemeni Civil Service Training Needs

Intermediate Result 4.1: Upgraded NIAS Capacity to Provide Training to Mid-Level Administrators:

This intervention involved two external experts from the Egyptian consulting firm, Getrac (Gebril for Training and Consultancy). These trainers conducted a 13-week program to include needs assessment, curricula development, training of trainers, curricula refinement and follow-on. All activities were programmed with NIAS staff as part of capacity building for NIAS. A total of 33 NIAS central (Sana'a) and governorate training staff were selected. Branches of NIAS were targeted and represented one-half of the total trainees as part of an effort to assist the Yemeni Government with decentralization. Training was completed December 1, 1999. NIAS then selected 13 trainees to become trainers as the follow-on intervention for the Ministries of Health (IR1.2) and Education (IR2.2), both of which will be completed by the beginning of April for approximately 120 participants. These participants from MOPH and MOE will receive training from NIAS trainees in adoption and practice of improved administrative procedures, including better documentation systems, financial and accounting performance, and procurement and documentation systems using computers. Getrac will conduct follow-on training and follow-up with the trainees for two weeks during the same training period, March 25 – April 5, 2000 (2 weeks).

As a result of this intervention NIAS staff now have upgraded capacity to deliver effective and relevant training. This, it turn, will lead to improved administrative skills of mid-level administrators in targeted ministries.

Intermediate Result 4.2: Upgraded NIAS Capacity to Provide Training to Senior-Level

Administrators: The objective of this intervention is to upgrade NIAS capacity to provide conferences and seminars on topics of national interest. The conferences and seminars are to be designed for senior-level ministry officials to include Deputy Ministers, Vice Ministers, Ministers, Deputy Governors, Governors, Members of Parliament and high-level representatives from the President's Office, Prime Minister's Office, and Consultative Council. NIAS senior officials, Ministry of Planning and Development, Ministry of Civil Service and Administrative Reform, and the President's and Prime Minister's Offices have selected the topics for each seminar. The request for seminar development proposals attracted interest from individuals and training institutions throughout the region. Based on an agreed upon criteria, seminar preparers were selected and the training proposals for the external experts were received and selected.

It was decided that three seminars would be undertaken to cover the topics selected including Manpower Planning and Development Requirements (April 15-April 17); The Panoramic Approach for Governance Apparatus Modernization (June 17-19); and Decentralization and Local Council Development (August 12-14).

Strategic Objective 5: Increased Capacity of NGO Leadership to Deliver Services

Intermediate Result 5.1: Upgraded Managerial and Networking Skills of Senior NGO

Staff/Leaders: USAID is planning to have three workshops for three days each between April and June. The main objective of the workshops is to increase the capacity of NGO leadership to deliver services and support institutional capacity building through these training workshops. A Lebanese firm, International Management and Training Institute (IMTI), was selected to develop the workshops. World Learning (WL)/AMIDEAST will negotiate and finalize with IMTI all necessary arrangements.

Options for Family Care (OFC) (Project No. 279-0090) Commodity Support for Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Delivery for 50 Health Centers (\$800,000):

USAID is procuring clinical equipment to support MCH service delivery in approximately 50 health centers. All fifty centers, in 19 governorates, were selected/designated by the Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) based on critical need for upgraded health equipment. The following criteria were used for center selection: (1) availability of female health staff; (2) availability of space for provision of maternal and child health, including family planning services; (3) not supported by other agencies for provision of medical equipment; (4) readiness to maintain medical equipment; and (5) within a populated area (more than 10,000 population). A procurement services agent has been contracted to procure, consolidate, and ship the equipment. MOPH will be responsible for customs clearance, inspection, and inland transportation of the commodities to the health centers. Commodities will arrive in Yemen by August 30, 2000.

Omani and Yemeni Participants: When USAID/Egypt began backstopping responsibilities for Oman and Yemen, 12 Omani and 16 Yemeni participants were still in the U.S. completing long-

term academic programs. The participants at that time were being managed under the USAID/Washington central participant training contract with Partners for International Education and Training (PIET). This contract ended March 31, 1997.

Subsequently, USAID/Egypt's Office of Procurement finalized a Task Order for \$1,228,000 under the Global Bureau's training contract with World Learning, Inc., to continue managing and monitoring the participants. The Task Order duration was April 1, 1997 through September 30, 1999. A modification to the Task Order was executed in February 1998 to add an additional \$86,821 to fully fund the participants' programs through completion. The Task Order was further modified to extend its completion date to June 15, 2000 to allow the contractor to file final tax returns for the participants.

No participants remain under USAID-sponsored training. Among the Yemeni participants 12 successfully completed their training and have returned home; two are non-returnees, one now legally in the U.S. under a USIA approved J-1 residency waiver; and two others terminated. Among the Omani participants, 10 have successfully completed training and returned home or have continued under GovOman sponsored training programs; one was terminated; and one did not return.

YEMENI PARTICIPANTS

NAME	INSTITUTION	DEGREE	COMPLETION	STATUS
1. Morheb Al Assad	Jackson St. U.	Ph.D./Pub Adm.	Aug. 1998	RH
2. Entisar Dahane	Carnegie Mellon	MPM/Health	May 1998	RH
3. Tawfeek Al Dubhani	Carnegie Mellon	MPM/InfoSy	May 1998	RH
4. Abdullah Al Hamdi	Carnegie Mellon	MPM/InfoSy	May 1998	RH
5. Ilham Al Hamadi	George Mason.	M.Ed./Ed	Aug. 1998	RH
6. Nahla El Huraibi	Ohio U.	MA/Soc.	November 1999	NR
7. Lamis A. Irayani	Kentucky St. U.	MPA	Dec. 1997	RH
8. Adnan Ismail	U. Mass/Lowell	Ph.D./Physics	Aug. 1998- extended 3/99	RH
9. Iskhrak Al Kershi	Carnegie Mellon	MPM/HRes.	May 1998	NR
10. Ali Al Omary	Carnegie Mellon	MPM/Fin.	May 1998	RH
11. Anwar Al Sanabani	Morgan St. U.	MS/Plan.	Dec. 1998	T
12. Mohamed Shamsuddin	U. of Arizona	MS/P.Health	Aug. 1998	RH
13. Amatalwali Al Sharki	U. of Dayton	MS/Eng. Mgt.	Aug. 1997	RH
14. Mohamed Al Ward	Morgan St. U.	MS/Planning	May 1998	RH
15. Musad Al Ward	Clark Atlanta	MS/Comp. Sc.	Dec. 1997	RH
16. Tariq Yehya	Iowa State U.	MS/Statistics	Aug. 1997	TH

SIT: Still in Training

RH: Returned Home

TH: Terminated for Health Reasons

NR: Non-returnee

T: Terminated

OMANI PARTICIPANTS

NAME	INSTITUTION	DEGREE	COMPLETION	STATUS
1. Saada Al Ghafry	U. Georgia	PhD/Ed	Nov. 1997	SIT/GOF
2. Sanaa El Balushi	U. of Louisville	EdD/Ed	Dec. 1997	RH
3. Nada Al Moussa	Villanova	BS/Nurse	May 1998	SIT/GOF
4. Mohamed Al Murzaaa	St. Louis U.	BS/Bus	July 1997	SIT/GOF
5. Hilal El Mukhaini	U. Rhode Island	PhD/Res. Econ.	Sept. 1997	SIT/GOF
6. Saada Al Barawani	Villanova	BS/Nurse	May 1998	RH
7. Sumaiya Al Ghaithy	Villanova	BS/Nurse	May 1998	RH
8. Ahmed Al Khabouri	Jackson St. U.	PhD/Pub. Adm.	Aug. 1998	T
9. Jamal Al Khaduri	Villanova	BS/Nurse	May 1999	RH
10. Fatma Al Lamaki	Villanova	BS/Nurse	May 1998	RH
11. Abdullah Al Rubei	Villanova	MS/Nurse	May 1998	RH
12. Samira Al Rawahi	Villanova	MS/Nurse	May 1997	NR

SIT: Still in Training
 RH: Returned Home
 NR: Non-Returnee
 GOF: GovOman Funding
 T: Terminated

USAID/EGYPT SUCCESS STORIES

SO 16: Environment for Trade and Investment Strengthened

USAID/Cairo supports a \$44 million Small and Micro Enterprise (SME) program, under this SO to expand the economic output of the small and microenterprise sector of the economy and to increase employment and earnings among low-income residents. The purpose of the program is to establish a viable credit delivery system for SMEs in Egypt using not-for-profit foundations as financial intermediaries. The foundations administer funds in cooperation with local banks to facilitate the provision of credit to SMEs. The SME program began in 1988, and demonstrates that the credit needs of the poor can be met on a cost recoverable basis.

PREPARING FOR THE FUTURE

Mona is a young college graduate who worked for ten years in a shop in Cairo's Khan El Khalili bazaar. She sold traditional decorative items and learned handicraft skills from her father. To obtain some financial independence, she decided to capitalize on her skills and start her own business. With SME program loans ranging from LE 2,000 (\$588) to LE 4,500 (\$1,323), Mona now produces and sells made-to-order ceramic and copper jewelry from her home. She employs her sister to meet increasing customer demand. Mona is saving her profits for her future home and family: "I want to generate my own income, so that I can buy my trousseau."

PRESERVING A TRADITION

Patchwork design used in the manufacture of curtains, quilts and ceremonial tents is a traditional handicraft in Egypt. Mohamed, a trained patchwork artisan, wanted to revive his family business and preserve this important craft. With an LE 2,000 (\$588) loan, he was able to purchase top quality materials and train apprentices. Given his success so far, Mohamed plans to expand his business with additional loans.

S.O. 19 Improved Management of the Environment and Natural Resources

USAID/Cairo, with its partners, is committed to improving the air quality in Cairo through the use of clean burning compressed natural gas (CNG) as an alternative fuel for cars and buses under this SO. USAID, through the Commodity Import Program, has provided two private sector companies with nearly \$10 million in loans to finance many of the CNG fueling stations that use American technology.

CLEANER AIR FOR CAIRO, LOWER COSTS FOR FUEL

Mohamed is a taxi driver from Shoubra, a very congested neighborhood in Cairo. For ten years, he has supported his large family in operating his own Fiat taxi. Recently, Mohamed converted the taxi to use CNG as fuel, and now fills up at one of the many CNG fueling stations in the city. When asked his opinion on the use of CNG, Mohamed responded that its use helped make Cairo's air cleaner. "I also started using compressed natural gas because the cost was half of what it would be for gasoline, and this allows me to save more money and help my family," he

said. “It cost me over LE 1,000 to convert my taxi, but I’ve already recovered this expense, and am enjoying the profits of conversion,” he added.

SpO 22 Basic Education Improved to Meet Market Demands

USAID/Cairo funds several education activities that aim at improving education with an emphasis on girls. USAID works with the Center for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA) to expand young women’s life options through strengthening and expanding services at the community level, while simultaneously mobilizing national and governorate leaders to advocate for gender equity, and to promote a policy environment favorable to the needs of girls and young women. Local NGOs are trained by CEDPA, and provide primary school scholarships and help implement CEDPA’s “New Horizons” life skills program for girls who are not enrolled in the formal education system. Working through NGOs and community development associations, CEDPA has reached thousands of community leaders and young women, and is mobilizing leadership at the national, governorate and community levels; building capacity and improving life skills, self-confidence and social competence in disadvantaged girls and young women in rural communities; reducing gender gap in girls’ education; improving general and reproductive health in girls, young women and young couples; and strengthening the capacity of institutions to plan and implement sustainable programs.

A STORY ABOUT A GIRL IN NEW HORIZONS CLASSES

Hoda Mohamed, a twelve-year-old girl in Mansheat Nasser village, comes from a large family of ten brothers and six sisters. All the boys go to school, whereas none of the girls attend. Hoda asked the coordinator of the Partnership Project for Girls and Young Women to help her join the literacy classes organized by the local association. The coordinator helped her join the first level of literacy classes. Later, in monitoring her progress, the coordinator noticed that Hoda excelled in her classwork and was ahead of many of her colleagues.

Hoda also enrolled in New Horizon classes. One of the New Horizons classes deals with the rights of girls to an education. When asked her opinion on this subject, Hoda said, “A girl has no right to an education. Her place is at home until marriage, while a boy has this right because he bears the name of his father.” In expressing this opinion, Hoda was reflecting her father’s thinking and the traditions of rural Upper Egypt.

The class teacher, the coordinator, and the girls of the class continued to discuss the topic. During this discussion, it was discovered that Hoda had already completed the fifth grade but dropped out of school because she thought that girls have no right to an education. Hoda was convinced to return to school by her New Horizon classmates. She currently attends school in the morning and New Horizons classes in the afternoon. She now believes that all girls have the right to an education, and she hopes to continue her studies and become a teacher.