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SUPPORT

PROGRAMME PLANNING

COUNTRY, INTERCOUNTRY AND GLOBAL PROGRAMMES

Reports on mid-term reviews of country, intercountry and
global programmes

Mid-term review of the fourth country programme for Egypt

Report of the Administrator

SUMMARY

The present report is submitted in accordance with Governing Council decision 89/11 of 24 February 1989, requesting the Administrator to report on a representative selection of mid-term reviews of country programmes.

The mid-term review of the fourth country programme for Egypt concluded that the priority objectives and major areas of concentration of the programme (DG/CP/EGY/4) are on track and relevant to the development needs of Egypt. Among other things, the review also recommended a programme approach in the determination of development needs, and suggested criteria to be applied in the selection of pipeline projects. It also concluded that government or national execution of the programme was a key mechanism for national capacity-building in programme management in Egypt.

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Brief outline of the country programme

1. The fourth country programme for Egypt (1987-1991) was prepared in 1986 and approved by the Governing Council at its special session in 1987 (decision 87/4 of 20 February). The programme was formulated in an atmosphere of economic stagnation in Egypt. The real growth rate of the gross domestic product (GDP) had declined from nearly 10 per cent in 1982/1983 to less than 5 per cent by 1986/1987. During the same period, the investment ratio in the national economy fell from 26 to less than 20 per cent, and Egypt's external debt, as estimated by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), had climbed to \$37.6 billion by the middle of 1987. Further, with an average annual population growth rate of 2.8 per cent, the rapidly expanding population was putting increasing pressure on the country's limited natural resources.

2. Consequently, the major development objectives for Egypt as reflected in the fourth country programme were the following:

(a) Increasing production and improving the trade balance, particularly in agriculture and industry, through increased productivity and better utilization of existing capacities;

(b) Increasing the efficiency of the public sector through modernization of the administrative machinery and enhancement of management information systems;

(c) Improving the delivery of public services in selected areas such as health, education, water supply and sanitation.

3. In order to help address these development needs, the areas of concentration for technical co-operation identified in the fourth country programme for Egypt included the following:

(a) Increased production in agriculture and attainment of food security;

(b) Increased industrial production through research and development, improved services and better utilization of installed capacity;

(c) Human resources development and training;

(d) Modernization of the administrative machinery and enhancement of management functions to strengthen the government decision-making process and improve efficiency;

(e) Improved delivery of public services in selected areas;

(f) Transfer of advanced technology.

B. Organization of the mid-term review

4. The mid-term review exercise was initiated in May 1989, with consultations among representatives of the Department of International Co-operation for Development, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the UNDP field office. Under the chairmanship of the Department of International Co-operation for Development, a series of sectoral review meetings were conducted in six areas: agriculture; health; education, science and technology; informatics; industry; tourism; transport and communications; and energy. All national project directors were invited to attend, as were representatives of the specialized agencies of the United Nations in areas of their concern and expertise. At the request of the Government and in continuous close co-operation with it, UNDP prepared the relevant documentation for each meeting. In addition, two thematic review missions were fielded to assess UNDP-funded technical co-operation activities in the industrial sector and in the area of informatics. The industry review mission was comprised of senior staff from the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and an international and national consultant recruited by UNDP; the informatics mission was comprised of one national and two international consultants.

5. The mid-term review exercise culminated in a two-day formal meeting at the policy and strategic level on 29 and 30 October 1989, also under the chairmanship of the Department of International Co-operation for Development. Participants included high-level government officials of all technical ministries, generally at the rank of under-secretary, as well as representatives of the Office of the Prime Minister, Ministry of Finance, the Environmental Affairs Agency and the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood. A number of specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system were also represented at the final meeting, including the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO). The UNDP was represented by the Resident Representative a.i., and the Deputy Chief, Division for Country Programmes, Regional Bureau for Arab States and Europe.

II. FINANCIAL DATA

6. Resources available from the indicative planning figure (IPF) for the period 1987-1991 amounted to \$29.4 million. This figure had increased to \$37.0 million by the time of the mid-term review, as a result of the adjustment of per capita GNP and an overall increase in resources available within UNDP. As reflected in annex I to the present report, however, actual project cost-sharing contributions were much below what had been envisaged at the time of the country programme: a total of \$4.8 million, compared with \$11.5 million. The discrepancy is primarily due to the country's lack of hard currency as well as the difficulty of mobilizing third-party cost sharing on a project level.

A. IPF funds committed to new projects and uncommitted balance

7. Approved budgets against IPF resources at the time of the review amounted to \$34.4 million, representing more than 92 per cent of the current IPF entitlement, leaving an uncommitted balance of \$2.6 million, or 8 per cent. Programme development was very healthy, with hard pipeline budgets estimated at \$7.0 million. It was expected that all resources would be fully committed by the end of the first quarter of 1990.

B. Expenditures against approved projects and unexpended balance of funds committed to projects

8. Total expenditures at the time of the review were estimated at \$22.2 million: \$5.0 million for 1987, \$8.2 million for 1988 and an estimated \$9.0 million for 1989. With a total commitment of \$34.4 million, the unexpended balance of funds committed to projects stood at \$12.2 million. IPF expenditures were low in 1987 owing to the relatively low budget build-up at the beginning of the cycle. By 1988, this situation had changed and expenditures had increased by 60 per cent. With approximately the same level of expenditures for 1989, total expenditures at the time of the review amounted to almost 60 per cent of IPF resources, a level consistent with the expenditure targets for the period 1987-1989.

III. PROGRAMME AND PROJECT DATA

A. Comparison of planned project list against actual project approvals

9. The fourth country programme document (DP/CP/EGY/4) did not contain any national figure for the allocation of IPF resources, either by area of concentration or by project. At the beginning of the cycle, there were 59 ongoing projects and 34 project proposals for a total of 93 projects. During the period under review, emphasis was given to completing projects initiated during previous programming cycles, monitoring more closely the approval of project extensions and establishing a more focused pipeline of projects. As a result, 42 projects have been completed since the beginning of the cycle. Of the 34 project proposals outlined in the country programme document, 24 were approved, 5 were deleted during the appraisal process and the remaining 5 are in various stages of formulation.

B. Projects not included in the original country programme

10. Twenty new projects have come from the pipeline, bringing to 61 the total number of ongoing projects at the time of the mid-term review. The breakdown of approved projects included in the fourth country programme and those approved but not originally included in the country programme document are contained in annex II to the present report.

C. Implementation of the programme: activities launched

11. The allocation of IPF resources by area of concentration based on approved project budgets at the time of the review is shown in annex III to the present report. Only four areas of concentration are reflected, as the review concluded that "transfer of technology" and "human resources development" were not areas of concentration per se but a feature common to all technical co-operation activities funded by UNDP in Egypt. Accordingly, the 10 projects falling into these two categories were reassigned to other areas of concentration.

12. Industrial development had the highest allocation at the time of the mid-term review: \$11.2 million, or 33 per cent of committed IPF resources, resulting in the following programme configuration: (a) 42 per cent towards the implementation of nine capacity-building projects in support of technical development centres in such areas as electronics, plastics development for agriculture, industrial energy conservation and fertilizer development; (b) 40 per cent directed towards capacity-building projects in support of public enterprises in the production of a specific product such as sugar, pesticides and potassium; and (c) 18 per cent for projects giving support to the private sector and strengthening the research and management information capacities of the Ministry of Industry.

13. Agricultural development and water management received the next highest allocation of approved IPF resources: \$10.1 million, or 30 per cent. Almost 72 per cent of these resources is for agricultural projects, while the remaining 28 per cent is allocated to water management. The majority of allocations to the agricultural sector are aimed at improving agricultural productivity in the Noubaria and north-western coastal zone regions, developing expert group systems for crop management and strengthening research and training activities in protected cultivation. In water management, the overwhelming majority of resources are aimed at rehabilitating and improving irrigation systems, strengthening capacity in water research and assisting in the establishment of a master plan for water resources development.

14. Projects in the area of public service delivery account for 19 per cent of approved IPF resources, or \$6.7 million. Approximately 27 per cent of the allocated IPF resources is for 9 projects to improve the delivery of transport and communication services in civil aviation, maritime, bus and railway transport, postal administration and electronic mail services; 18 per cent to 2 projects to introduce cost-effective water supply and sanitation technologies in rural areas; 16 per cent to 10 projects designed to improve the delivery of health services through research, technological, institutional and management support in such areas as radiation technology, nursing education and public health services; 11 per cent to 3 projects in specific educational areas such as informatics and tourism; and 28 per cent to projects to strengthen research and planning and management capacities in culture, environment, social services and electricity.

15. Projects in the area of public administration management accounted for 18 per cent of approved IPF resources, or \$6.3 million. Almost 85 per cent of the IPF resources allocated to this area has been directed towards 10 projects designed to strengthen national capacities in information and decision support systems in

such critical development areas as energy planning, import and debt management and administrative reforms. The remaining 15 per cent of the IPF resources has been allocated to 5 projects intended to strengthen the collection and dissemination of information in areas such as export opportunities and technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC) and Egypt.

IV. PROGRAMME ANALYSIS: MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE REVIEW

A. Implementation of the programme: results

1. Industrial development

16. At the time of the formulation of the fourth country programme, the main development objectives established for industry were to transform the industrial sector from a net importer to a net exporter, to encourage industrialization in new communities and to generate employment opportunities for the country's work-force. The private sector was also expected to play a more dynamic role in terms of industrial investment and industrial output. The fourth country programme supported these priorities, particularly with its emphasis on increased industrial production and export promotion.

17. Technical co-operation support provided to the Industrial Energy Conservation Centre for the development of energy conservation technology and to the Plastics Development Centre for Agriculture were both highlighted by the review as particularly successful projects. The former has resulted in significant energy savings and improved efficiency in the metallurgical industry, while the latter has helped to develop the new types of plastic products required to increase productivity in protected cultivation.

18. It was recommended by the review that future assistance to industry should be targeted in areas other than Cairo and Alexandria which have received the bulk of technical assistance to date. It was further recommended that the issues of recurrent costs and financing modalities should be analysed more closely during both programme and project formulation, including the possibility of establishing, through partial IPF financing, revolving funds to recover technical co-operation costs related to financially viable projects. Further, it was concluded that the impact of various industrial projects on the private sector, although evident, had not yet realized its full potential. As needs were identified on a project-by-project basis, critical areas such as employment creation may not have received as much emphasis as the overall development needs identified on a programme level may have dictated.

2. Agricultural development and water management

19. Among the major challenges facing the agricultural sector in Egypt are the need: (a) to improve the level of food security for a rapidly growing population; (b) to create employment; and (c) to improve the regional balance between population and space. In order to address these constraints in a comprehensive

manner, a joint UNDP/FAO/World Bank mission formulated a UNDP capacity-building programme in agriculture in 1986 focused on: (a) the adaptation and transfer of new and advanced technologies in support of increased productivity; (b) the improved use of conventional technologies in support of increased productivity on both old and new lands; (c) the transfer and application of advanced technology and know-how for improved water management; (d) technical and institutional capacity-building for socio-economic and physical surveys of potential agricultural lands; and (e) the enhancement of planning, co-ordination and management capacities.

20. Technical co-operation support to the Government's programme in Noubaria for the resettlement of university graduates on newly reclaimed land was highlighted by the review as a successful project in the programme. It has helped to address the issues of food security, creation of jobs and better distribution of the population through an area development approach. Other projects, in genetic engineering, remote sensing, expert systems, protected cultivation and ground-water management, were also commended for their effective transfer of technology.

21. In the review, it was noted that the projects concerned with increased food security were most successful within the capacity-building programme formulated. The need for closer linkages between agricultural research and development and the various relevant institutions was highlighted as was the need to focus more on the specific needs of disadvantaged groups.

3. Public administration management

22. The lack of both an appropriate management information system and a comprehensive decision support system have been identified as two major contributing factors to the numerous administrative and management problems facing Egyptian public administration. Consequently, both the second five-year plan and the fourth country programme placed high priority on improved information management methods and systems for the collection, storage and analysis of information required for planning and making policy decisions.

23. As an input to the mid-term review, in 1989, UNDP sponsored a thematic evaluation of all informatics projects. Highlighted by the evaluation as a successful project was the technical co-operation support provided to the Cabinet Information and Decision Support Centre for the establishment of a centralized, computerized data base and information system within the Central Bank of Egypt for the aggregation, monitoring, projection and management of the country's external debt.

24. The evaluation concluded that most of the projects in this area had contributed substantially to capacity-building by entrusting the entire process of system development to national institutions and staff while providing appropriate advisory and training support. Further, project assistance had helped build capacity not only through the transfer of systems technology but also, more importantly, through the introduction of more efficient management procedures. It was recommended that greater emphasis be given in the future to the pooling of resources of various institutions involved in data processing, in order to avoid

costly duplication. The review noted that the existing pool of appropriately trained nationals should be expanded, given the high mobility of staff in the area. Systems should, wherever possible, be adapted to data-processing needs, while standardization, maintenance, level of recurrent costs and ease of "arabization" should constitute basic criteria for the selection of hardware and software.

4. Public services delivery

25. The review recognized that small-scale projects could make a valuable contribution to the larger public service setting. An example of effective projects highlighted during the review included the technical support being provided for the control of environmental health hazards which is expected to encourage the adoption and implementation of improved safety standards. Similarly, technical co-operation support to nursing education was cited for assistance rendered to the training of teachers and hospital administrators. The review stressed, however, that appropriate linkages between development objectives, policies and projects must be ensured at the programme level to maximize impact in public services. It was further felt that the scattered dispersal of projects in public services has required an inordinate number of monitoring activities that have not been cost effective.

B. Modalities of execution

26. As indicated in annex IV to the present report, the overall input mix of the various projects implemented since the inception of the cycle shows 49 per cent of approved budgets allocated to the provision of expertise: 26 per cent to project personnel; 23 per cent to sub-contracts, 35 per cent to equipment, 14 per cent to training and 2 per cent to various other inputs. As foreseen in the fourth country programme, expertise has essentially been provided in the form of short-term consultants, both national and international.

27. While national execution, narrowly defined as the designation of the Government as executing agency, represented only 11 per cent of the approved IPF budgets, the review pointed out that all projects were under the management of a national project director. This modality of entrusting project management to national project directors has been found to be specially effective in Egypt and consistent with the objective of increased national self-reliance. This modality has also increased the potential for the sustainability of UNDP assistance as projects become better integrated into the recurrent operations of national institutions. It is expected that the percentage of projects in which the Government is designated as executing agency will increase substantially during the next cycle, as national institutions are now well versed in such areas of project implementation as procurement of equipment and tendering of sub-contracts.

28. Finally, the review also found other modalities of execution such as Transfer of Knowledge through Expatriate Nationals (TOKTEN) to be quite effective, and indicated that TOKTEN would be given greater consideration in the fifth cycle.

C. Programme management

29. The review concluded that the quality of project design has generally improved since the initiation of the cycle and agreed that future emphasis should be placed on a more comprehensive assessment of the pre-project situation and the formulation of more precise and verifiable immediate objectives and outputs. Information produced at the project design stage should be complementary to that produced at other stages of the programming cycle. A clearer distinction should be made between the overall technical co-operation needs required at the targeted level and the design of a particular project, which constitutes but one step in the general process of national capacity-building. While recognizing the need for budget flexibility, the review concluded that projects should be designed with greater precision on the basis of realistic linkages of objectives, outputs and inputs. The allocation of additional resources to a project should be perceived as a premium for efficiency rather than a subsidy for poor performance.

30. In terms of financial management, the review noted that, although expenditure targets were being met, the annual average delivery rate remained low, at 70 per cent. In future, increased emphasis should be given to more realistic budgeting and the timely rephrasing of project budgets. In order to expedite the completion of projects and reduce the procedural burden of government-executed projects on national executing agencies, UNDP is making direct payments to the entities providing services at the request of the project authorities. In order to facilitate project implementation under agency execution, national project directors are being encouraged to correspond directly with, and regularly visit, executing agencies.

31. Finally, the review concluded that, in the monitoring of projects, attention should be given to ensuring not only that inputs are delivered but also that outputs produced by the project are consistent with the achievement of objectives. The need to simplify reporting procedures and improve the quality of the monitoring tools was also expressed. Specifically, the Project Performance and Evaluation Report (PPER) was considered to be overly cumbersome and under-utilized as a management tool because it did not facilitate computerized statistical and graphical comparisons at different stages of project implementation.

D. Programme related policy review

1. National capacity-building and sustainability

32. At each sectoral review, and major review meeting, it was agreed that capacity-building must be at the heart of UNDP assistance. Careful attention must be paid to ensure that projects truly build and develop national capacity and do not merely provide budget support. The review noted that the key to building national capacities at the programme level lies in the proper assessment of the capacities to be strengthened and the identification of institutional complementarity. In this respect, it was felt that some capacities had not been adequately screened at either the project or the programme level. The assessment of national capacity should focus not only on existing capacities in the Government

but also in Egyptian society as a whole. Consequently, appropriate mechanisms need to be created in order to mobilize all existing national capacities, wherever they exist.

33. The review noted that adequate recurrent budgetary resources must be allocated to ensure the sustainability of systems created through provision of technical assistance, whether administrative, financial, managerial, technical or a combination thereof. Further, attention should be given not only to building up the national capacity required to operate such systems but also to managing the systems in a dynamic manner. In this connection, the review highlighted the problem of retaining highly trained national project staff without a system of incentives. Ideally, a dual system of financial remuneration should not be established if it cannot be maintained at the end of external assistance. At the same time, a mechanism should be developed for motivating and retaining top national experts.

2. Co-ordination

34. It was noted throughout the review that in order to maximize the impact of development assistance allocated to Egypt, there must be improved co-ordination at the programme level. A shift from a project-oriented to a programme approach should facilitate better co-ordination among all parties. At the project level, mechanisms such as steering and technical co-ordinating committees should continue to be established to minimize overlapping of efforts and to ensure that feedback from project experience is widely disseminated. All participants at the final review meeting expressed interest in holding similar joint meetings on a regular basis of all relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system together with government ministries, to improve co-ordination of their activities as well as to discuss important issues of common concern.

3. Mobilization of resources

35. The report concluded that actual cost-sharing contributions were lower than originally envisaged because, in most cases, cost sharing was approached on a project-by-project basis. A shift from a project-oriented to a programme approach in the future should ensure that projects proposed for financing on a cost-sharing basis would be an integral part of a carefully defined programme. A programme approach should also identify complementary areas for future follow-up financing while providing greater flexibility.

4. Area development

36. The review noted that an overwhelming majority of ongoing projects were located in and around Cairo and, to a lesser extent, Alexandria. By adopting an area development focus, future programming would be able to target the need for technical assistance at a number of levels - literacy, basic health, employment - in disadvantaged communities in heretofore under-serviced areas of the country. The

multi-sectoral planning entailed in area development also lends itself readily to a comprehensive programme approach through which all organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations, bilateral donors and non-governmental organizations can participate.

5. Environment

37. The review confirmed that all projects will continue to be assessed as to their respective environmental impact. Not only will concern with the environment be incorporated at all stages of future project conceptualization and formulation, but specific environmental problems, particularly within the context of area development, will be targeted at the programme level in the next cycle.

6. Women in development

38. The review concluded that more attention should be paid at the programme level to addressing the role of women as both participants and beneficiaries in the development process. In this regard, the holding of an international Arab women's conference at Cairo in May 1990 under the sponsorship of the UNDP Regional Programme for Arab States is particularly timely.

7. Private sector

39. As with environment and women in development (WID), the review stressed that the private sector should continue to be given special consideration. Project proposals should be more carefully appraised not only as to the role of the private sector within the project itself but, more importantly, in the context of the sub-sector within which the project is located. It was further recommended that the involvement of the private sector not only during project implementation but also as an end-user should also be addressed.

8. Technical co-operation among developing countries

40. The Government of Egypt was host to a conference in July 1988, to promote technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC) between Egypt and 15 African countries. The Government reaffirmed its interest in promoting TCDC and proposed that future TCDC efforts comprise study tours and the establishment of twinning arrangements between national institutions.

E. Consistency of the programme and linkages with macro-economic framework

41. With a burgeoning population growing at an annual rate of 2.8 per cent, an external debt estimated at \$40 billion and an economy constrained by continuing weakness in its balance of payments, it seems clear that the foreign exchange

constraint has become even more pressing than at the time of the preparation of the fourth country programme. Consequently, development and adjustment policies are increasingly more concerned with improving the use of existing capacities, increasing productivity and reducing losses in production and distribution by improving the overall efficiency of the country's economic and administrative systems. Both the country programme's development objectives and its areas of concentration are consistent with these macro-economic conditions.

V. EVALUATION OF THE PROGRAMME

42. The review concluded that no further evaluation was needed on an overall programme level. However, given the large amount of IPF resources allocated to various technical development centres, it was decided that a comprehensive evaluation should be made of the impact of this assistance on the overall programme for capacity-building in industry.

43. Similarly, the review recommended that there should be several ex post evaluations of projects in areas in which the next programme may be involved, such as area development, in order to determine the social, institutional and financial conditions required to ensure the replicability and sustainability of successful approaches. Further, to make such evaluations more meaningful and cost effective, it was decided that, wherever possible, projects should be evaluated in a cluster.

VI. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE REVIEW

44. The review concluded that the three priority development objectives referred to in the fourth country programme document (DP/CP/EGY/4), as well as the four major areas of concentration, are on track and still relevant to the development needs and priorities of Egypt.

A. Proposed adjustments

45. By way of fine-tuning, the review acknowledged that "transfer of technology" and "human resources development and training" are common features of the UNDP programme in Egypt; hence, it was decided not to categorize them as separate areas of concentration. The review also concluded that employment generation and an improved balance among population, space and environment should be given greater emphasis in future programming.

46. As to implementation of the balance of the fourth country programme, the review reiterated the importance of selecting high calibre, short-term international experts and identifying appropriate training mechanisms, bearing in mind Egypt's existing capacities, its need for the transfer of advanced technology and the unique role UNDP can play in matching these needs with the best available sources of expert knowledge.

47. The review concluded that the following criteria should be applied to the selection of pipeline projects to be funded against the remaining uncommitted IPF resources of the fourth cycle:

- (a) Contribution to the creation of jobs;
- (b) Complementarity and concentration of efforts as opposed to fragmentation;
- (c) Capacity-building;
- (d) Soundness of the proposed project design and absorptive capacities of the targeted beneficiaries;
- (e) Replicability and sustainability;
- (f) Potential for investment follow-up.

B. Programming approach for the fifth country programme

48. A major conclusion of the mid-term review was that in a number of areas such as industrial development and public services delivery, as well on a number of different levels - operational, managerial, policy and financial - the potential impact and sustainability of UNDP technical assistance apparently would have been greater if development needs had been determined through a programme rather than a project-oriented approach.

49. The review suggested that the experience gained in the preparation of the programme of technical co-operation for the agricultural development and water management sector covered by the fourth country programme could serve as a reference for the preparation of the fifth country programme. More specifically, it was recommended that the technical co-operation needs in each area of concentration be identified by missions to assess needs within the framework of a comprehensive capacity-building programme.

50. Finally, the review concluded that government or national execution should be considered as an important element of increased self-reliance and a key mechanism for national capacity-building in programme management. It was therefore recommended that the use of this modality of execution should be encouraged and increased wherever possible in the next cycle.

Annex I

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Fourth country programme for Egypt

Millions of United States
 dollars

I. ACTUAL RESOURCES TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT FOR PROGRAMMING

A. Total resources taken into account for
 programming at time of approval of
 country programme

IPF allocations		29.40
Programme cost sharing		-
Government project cost sharing <u>a/</u>		8.00
Third party cost sharing <u>a/</u>		3.50
Other sources		-
		<u>40.90</u>

B. Resources taken into account for programming
 at time of mid-term review

IPF allocations	37.03 <u>b/</u>	
Programme cost sharing	-	
Government project cost sharing	3.70	
Third party cost sharing	<u>1.10</u>	
	41.83	

C. <u>Net change in resources (increase)</u>		0.93
D. <u>Net change in IPF allocations (increase)</u>		7.63

II. USE OF RESOURCES

	<u>Start of country programme (January 1987)</u>	<u>Mid-term (October 1989)</u>
Approved projects IPF	2.04	34.38
C/S	-	4.80
Project proposals	36.58 <u>c/</u>	7.32
Unprogrammed reserve	<u>2.28</u>	<u>(4.67)</u>
	40.90	41.83

a/ Cost sharing to be negotiated on a project-by-project basis at project formulation stage.

b/ Exclusive of \$917,000 borrowed during the third cycle against the resources of the fourth cycle.

c/ Includes estimated government and third-party cost sharing of \$11.5 million.

Annex II

LIST OF PROJECTS AT MID-TERM REVIEW

Fourth country programme for Egypt

A. Industrial development

EGY/77/004 Plastics Development Centre
EGY/78/003 EIRDC
EGY/79/001 IVTC
EGY/80/018 MIS for Arab Contractors
EGY/81/006 Pesticide Pilot Plant
EGY/81/010 Sugar Development Centre
EGY/81/011 Industrial Training Advisory Service
EGY/81/012 Managed Maintenance Metallurgical
EGY/81/016 ENPPI
EGY/81/028 Industrial Consultancy Services
EGY/81/029 Plastics Development Centre for Agriculture
EGY/83/001 Energy Conservation in Industry
EGY/84/006 South Hussaniya - Lake Manzala
EGY/85/002 Energy Conservation - (new)
EGY/85/004 Managed Maintenance for Africa
EGY/85/008 Fertilizer Development
EGY/86/002 Food Development Centre
EGY/86/004 Feeder Industries
EGY/86/010 Fashion and Design Centre
EGY/86/019 Technical Education
EGY/86/026 Semi-Industrial Laboratories
EGY/87/013 Arab Contractors Management Training Centre
EGY/87/017 Potassium Sulphate-El Max Salines a/
EGY/87/022 Capital Goods - Hawandieh
EGY/88/001 Manufacture of Wind Turbines
EGY/88/002 Plastics in Construction
EGY/88/007 Electric Power Capacitors
EGY/88/020 Pesticide Intermediate a/
EGY/88/021 Titanium (ilmenite) investment a/
EGY/88/029 Manufacture of High Rupture Fuses
EGY/88/030 Improve your Business a/
EGY/88/031 R&D Centre a/
EGY/88/032 Industry Umbrella Project a/

B. Agricultural development and water management

EGY/79/020 Amelioration - Deteriorated Soils
EGY/81/032 CATGO - Phase II
EGY/81/036 Hydraulic Research Institute
EGY/81/040 Improved Farming Systems

EGY/82/005 Remote Sensing I
 EGY/82/007 Beef Industry
 EGY/82/013 Agricultural Development - Bahareya
 EGY/82/014 Rice Technology
 EGY/83/003 Master Plan for Coastal Protection
 EGY/84/007 Water Master Plan - Phase II
 EGY/85/001 Noubaria - Phase I
 EGY/85/012 Rehabilitation Water Delivery Systems
 EGY/86/006 Water Research Centre
 EGY/86/007 Remote Sensing - Phase II
 EGY/86/013 Control of Brucellosis
 EGY/86/014 Protected Cultivation
 EGY/87/010 North West Capital Zone
 EGY/87/016 Irrigation Pumping Stations a/
 EGY/88/011 Genetic Engineering - Agriculture
 EGY/88/012 Noubaria - Phase II a/
 EGY/88/024 Experts System a/
 EGY/88/040 NAGEL

C. Public administration management

EGY/81/037 Electricity/Energy Data Bank - Phase I
 EGY/83/006 TOKTEN
 EGY/84/003 Trade Information Services
 EGY/84/005 Patent Office
 EGY/85/006 Cabinet Information System
 EGY/85/007 Import Management
 EGY/85/009 Debt Management
 EGY/85/010 Capital Markets a/
 EGY/86/011 Export Promotion Studies
 EGY/86/023 Technology Network
 EGY/86/029 Electricity/Energy Data Bank - Phase II a/
 EGY/87/004 Assistance to ASD (CAPMAS)
 EGY/87/011 TCDC Programming Exercise
 EGY/87/015 Export to ASKAN Countries
 EGY/88/017 Computerized System (Presidency)
 EGY/88/039 Presidency Comp. Sys.

D. Public services delivery

EGY/73/058 Aquatic Pollutions
 EGY/76/001 Suez Canal
 EGY/78/011 Radiation Technology - Phase II
 EGY/78/018 Health Laboratory Services
 EGY/79/016 Maritime Examinations
 EGY/80/001 Science Education Centre
 EGY/80/008 Mentally Handicapped
 EGY/81/002 Hotel Training & Management Development

EGY/81/014 Laboratory for Virus Diseases
EGY/81/019 Maintenance of Medical Equipment
EGY/81/035 Civil Aviation Training
EGY/81/038 Solar and Wind Energy
EGY/82/002 Drinking Water Supply & Sanitation
EGY/82/006 Social Defence
EGY/83/002 Bilbarzial Lesions
EGY/83/005 Egyptian Railways
EGY/84/002 Public Health Services - Phase II
EGY/85/003 Gas Turbine - Mahmoudia/Damanhour
EGY/86/001 Middle Delta Bus - Phase II
EGY/86/016 Maintenance W/S for Gas Turbines
EGY/86/017 Nursing Education
EGY/86/018 Upgrading Communicable Disease Services
EGY/86/025 Umbrella Project a/
EGY/86/028 Advanced Training in Civil Aviation
EGY/87/001 Rehabilitation of Juvenile Delinquents
EGY/87/002 Disaster Preparedness
EGY/87/003 Development of Self-Financing System
EGY/87/006 Electronic Mail Services
EGY/87/012 National Port Training Centre
EGY/87/018 Genetic Engineering
EGY/88/003 Alexandrina a/
EGY/88/006 National Employment Strategy - 1990s a/
EGY/88/008 Control of AIDS a/
EGY/88/010 Ministry of Civil Aviation - Fellowships a/
EGY/88/035 Development of Computer Education Programme a/
EGY/88/036 Rehabilitation of CAI/DAM a/
EGY/89/005 Env. Hazard Control a/

a/ Projects approved but not included in original country document
(DP/CP/EGY/4).

Annex III

NUMBER OF PROJECTS AND ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES BY AREA OF
CONCENTRATION, 15 OCTOBER 1989

Fourth country programme for Egypt

Area of concentration	<u>Country programme</u>		Ongoing projects	<u>Mid-term review</u>		CS	IPF percentage
	Ongoing projects	Proposed projects		Completed projects	IPF (thousands of US dollars)		
Agricultural development and water management	14	6	10	12	10 088	657	30
Industrial development	15	10	19	13	11 228	1 727	33
Public administration management	15	6	11	4	6 325	458	18
Public service delivery	15	12	21	13	6 743	1 941	19
Total	<u>59</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>34 381</u>	<u>4 782</u>	<u>100</u>

Annex IV

DISTRIBUTION OF PROGRAMME RESOURCES BY BUDGET COMPONENT,
15 OCTOBER 1989

Fourth country programme for Egypt

Budget component	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	Total	Percentage
	(United States dollars)						
Project personnel	1 579	1 768	3 386	2 523	891	10 147	26
Sub-contracts	1 248	1 748	3 591	1 797	697	9 081	23
Training	371	843	2 422	1 324	461	5 421	14
Equipment	2 779	4 030	4 831	1 566	316	13 522	35
Miscellaneous	90	178	468	171	89	996	2
Total	<u>6 067</u>	<u>8 567</u>	<u>14 698</u>	<u>7 381</u>	<u>2 454</u>	<u>39 167</u>	<u>100</u>
