

Japan Bank for International Cooperation Egyptian NGO Support Center

**Non-Governmental Organizations Sector Study in
Egypt**

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ACRONYMS

ADB:	African Development Bank
BM:	Board Management
CDA:	Community Development Association
CEDAW:	Convention on Elimination of all forms of discrimination Against Women
CEDPA:	Center for Development and Population Activity
CIDA:	Canadian International Development Agency
DAG:	Donors Assistance Group
ENGO SC:	Egyptian NON-Governmental Organizations Service Center
ENP:	European Neighborhood Policy
EU:	European Union
GOE:	Government of Egypt
HDI:	Human Development Index
IT:	Information technology
JBIC:	Japan Bank for International Cooperation
KFW:	Entwicklungsbank (German Development Bank)
MOFA:	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MOSA:	Ministry of Insurance and Social Affairs
MU:	Measurement Unit
NGO:	Non-Governmental Organization
OA tool:	Organization Assessment tool
RBM:	Results Based Management
SEDO:	Small Enterprise Development Organization
SFD:	Social Fund for Development
SME:	Small and Micro enterprises
SPSS:	Statistical Package for Social Science
TA:	Technical Assistance
UNDP:	United Nations Development Program
UNIDO:	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
USAID:	United States Assistance for International Development
WB:	World Bank

1. Introduction

NGO sector in Egypt has witnessed major developments in the last two decades in many aspects. The most obvious is the significant increase in the size of the non governmental sector and the variation in the NGOs fields of specialization. More interaction between the governmental and the non-governmental sectors has developed, that eventually led to more opportunities for partnership, although not always effective. Partnership and collaboration also extended to NGOs amongst each other, in a way that new networks of NGOs were established or that existing networks were enhanced. There is a common agreement between development theorists and practitioners that the role of the NGO sector has remarkably changed to adopt a participatory perspective that considers involvement of communities in development and in decision making. The category and level of NGOs vary according to the partnerships they develop with governmental entities, private sector, other NGOs, or directly with communities. Variation also exists among NGOs due to the divergence in their capacities and resources.

This research aims to study the non-governmental sector in Egypt in order to provide the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) with more analysis on the sector, and with more information on NGOs and on selected donor organizations. This would eventually assist the JBIC to develop its policy and procedures to approach NGO Sector in Egypt.

2. Research Objectives

The research aims to achieve the following objectives:

- To collect the data profile of major NGOs in Egypt: name of NGO, contact information, purpose of establishment, details of activities, scale of activities and sources of funding and scale of cooperation with international NGO and international aid donors ⁽¹⁾.
- To identify the bottlenecks in NGO activities.
- To prepare a complete data base on key donor agencies in Egypt; their mission and objectives, main beneficiaries and criteria for their selection, sector focus, policies and funding strategies and examples of projects funded. Key donors include World Bank, African Development Bank, German KFW, Italian Cooperation, UNDP, USAID, and EU). A brief on challenges that both donors and grantees face will also be studied, followed by tips/recommendations for donors to optimize the use of funds oriented to the development sector.

¹ NGO Data base is attached in annex.

- To study the policies and funding strategies of the social fund for development.
- To make policy recommendations to JIBC on the possibility of cooperation for JIBC aid programs/projects based on the above research and data profiles. This includes methodology of cooperation, priority sectors, project /program type... etc.

3. Research Methodology

In order to ensure validity and accuracy of the research, the following methodologies were followed:

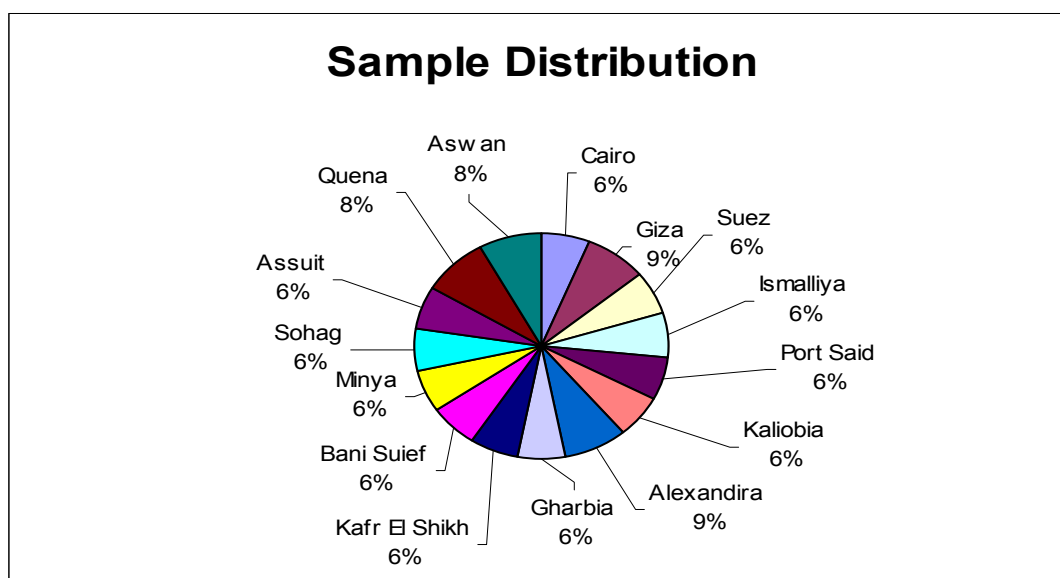
- Literature review to analyze previous studies related to the NGO sector and the donors in Egypt, in particular, those knowledge generated as a result of the NGO Service Center Project.⁽²⁾
- Survey a number of 49 active NGOs in 15 governorates. The sample is selected to represent NGO sector in Egypt. The distribution of the NGO sample geographically is as follows:

No.	Governorate	Percentage %	Number
1.	Cairo	6	3
2.	Giza	8	4
3.	Suez	6	3
4.	Ismalliya	6	3
5.	Port Said	6	3
6.	Kaliobiya	6	3
7.	alexandria	8	3
8.	Gharbia	6	3

² NGO Service Center was a USAID funded project conducted in the period from 2000- 2005 in Egypt.

No.	Governorate	Percentage %	Number
9.	Kafr El shikh	6	3
10.	Bani Suief	6	3
11.	Minya	6	3
12.	Sohag	6	2
13.	Assuit	6	3
14.	Quena	8	4
15.	Aswan	8	4

The above mentioned table presented more clearly in the following chart:



The survey was conducted through a two Technical Assistance Team (TA Team), the TA team included three persons, Capacity Building Advisor, Community Development Specialist, and Accountant. The TA team used two types of tools, the first of which was a “questionnaire” to interview the NGO Board Members (BMs) and NGO Staff. The questionnaire consists of seven sections summarized as follows:

Basic NGO data.

BMs, General assembly, employees' profile.

NGO programs and activities.

NGO relationships with different stakeholders.

NGO future priorities (sectors).

NGO weakness and strengths analysis.

NGO problems with different stakeholders.

The second tool was the “Organizational Assessment tool” (OA tool) aiming to thoroughly analyze the NGO performance in order to identify the NGO needs for future development and interventions. The OA tool incorporates four sections as follows:

NGO governance.

NGO management.

NGO advocacy and networking activities.

NGO financial management.

- Data collection on policies and strategies of donor agencies as well as their relationships with the NGO sector in Egypt, was conducted through direct interviews with donors' representatives. In addition, two interviews were conducted with key governmental organizations to investigate the government policy and strategies of working with the NGO sector. Donors studied are:

No.	Donor Agency
1.	United Nations Development Agency
2.	Italian Cooperation
3.	African Development Bank
4.	World Bank
5.	European Union

6.	United States AIDS
7.	KFW
8.	Social Fund for Development

- Data analysis: the data analysis was based on quantitative and qualitative analysis. The qualitative analyses was employed to tabulate data collected through questionnaires, while the qualitative analysis used to process data collected from research and interviews. Data was processed by using the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS). The SPSS assists to yield a statistical analysis such as frequency and means.

4. Research Organization

The research consists of four main sections as follows:

1. Research methodology.
2. NGO legal framework and NGO sector profile in Egypt.
3. Donor and Government policy and strategy with NGO sector.
4. Key findings and Recommendations

5. NGO legal framework and NGO sector profile in Egypt.

5.1. NGO Sector legal framework

Civil society in Egypt is governed by the provisions of the Law on Non-Governmental Societies and Organizations (No. 84 of 2002) and the Executive Statute on Law 84 of 2002 (Ministry of Insurance and Social Affairs Decree No. 178 of 2002), which implements and clarifies the provisions of the parliamentary law. Egypt's official records, stated that "about" 16,000 NGOs were registered.

Law 84 / 2002 gives enormous discretionary powers to the Ministry of Insurance and Social Affairs (MOSA). The vast majority of Egyptian NGOs is primarily concerned with issues such as the environment, education, and welfare, and is generally left to operate without substantial government interference.

Licensing

Licensing of NGOs in Egypt is mandatory. Law 84 / 2002 requires that any "group whose purpose includes or that carries out any of the activities of associations and institutions, even if it assumes a legal form other than that of associations and institutions" to operate with a permit from MOSA. The licensing process itself is time-consuming and tedious, requiring NGOs to submit to MOSA two copies of the society's bylaws; two copies of a list of the founders, including their names, ages, nationalities, professions, and addresses; a declaration from each founding member that no criminal judgment has ever been made against him or her; a document listing the founding member who will represent the founders in any administrative or legal matter; an occupancy deed demonstrating that the NGO has a physical headquarters; and finally a £E 100 deposit into the account of the government-run "Fund for Support of Non-Governmental Societies and Associations." The mandatory deposit and occupancy deed requirements can pose major obstacles to licensing new NGOs, many of which start out in a founder's home and lack the resources to obtain real estate for separate headquarters.

Foreign NGOs are not allowed to operate in Egypt without securing the permission of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Ministry's decision is based on unspecified factors and not subject to any court appeal. Foreign NGOs do not work directly with communities, but rather subcontract local NGOs or CDAs that assist them in implementing program activities with the local communities. Foreign NGOs can also work with governmental entities, private business, individuals or even banks.

Once all of the necessary paperwork has been submitted, MOSA is required to accept or reject the application within 60 days; otherwise, the application is considered accepted. This is a substantial improvement over the previous associations and foundations law (Law 32 of 1964), which set no limit on how long MOSA could take in considering an application, thus enabling MOSA to "process" an application for years. If MOSA rejects

an application, it must do so in writing and provide substantiated reasons for its decision. Associations have the right to appeal a rejection in court.

Law 84/2002 prohibits NGOs from making many internal decisions without first obtaining government approval. NGOs are not allowed to expand their work into any new “project areas” that were not a part of their original charter, and they are prohibited from collecting funds from abroad or affiliating with foreign or domestic groups or unions without MOSA permission.

Law 84/2002 does, however, confer many benefits on the NGOs that manage to obtain a license and comply with its regulations, including a reduction in telephone, water, electricity, and gas charges; a 25 percent discount on railway shipments; and an exemption from stamp taxes, customs duties, and contract registration fees.

Supervision and Enforcement

As with much of Law 84/2002, the provisions dealing with supervision of NGOs and enforcement of the law are vague. MOSA has the authority to dissolve any NGO at any time if finds that the organization is “threatening national unity” or “violating public order or morals. And although any MOSA dissolution order is appeal-able to the administrative courts, an appeal can take several years in Egypt’s backlogged court system.

The Role of the Judiciary

Law 84/2002 gives MOSA the power to dissolve civil society groups, refuse their applications, and imprison their members, all without first making a case in court. Only after MOSA has acted and the damage has been done can an NGO lodge an appeal, appeals can take months or even years.

5.2. NGO geographical distortion in Egypt

As mentioned above Egypt has around 20,575 NGO. The NGOs are distributed in governorates as follows:

No.	Governorate	Number of NGOs
1.	Cairo	5,255
2.	Alexandria	1,577
3.	Portsaid	211
4.	Ismailia	317
5.	Suez	320
6.	Domiat	374
7.	Dakhliya	608
8.	Sharkia	1,127

9.	Qaliobia	763
10.	Kafr El Sheikh	510
11.	Gharbia	728
12.	Monofia	827
13.	Behera	752
14.	Giza	1,992
15.	Fayoum	442
16.	Bany swefe	572
17.	Menia	892
18.	Asyout	508
19.	Sohag	542
20.	Kena	524
21.	Aswan	672
22.	Aloksor	158
23.	Red Sea	161
24.	New Vally	180
25.	Matrouh	143
26.	North of Sinai	218
27.	South of Sinai	55
28.	General NGO	147
29.	TOTAL	20,575

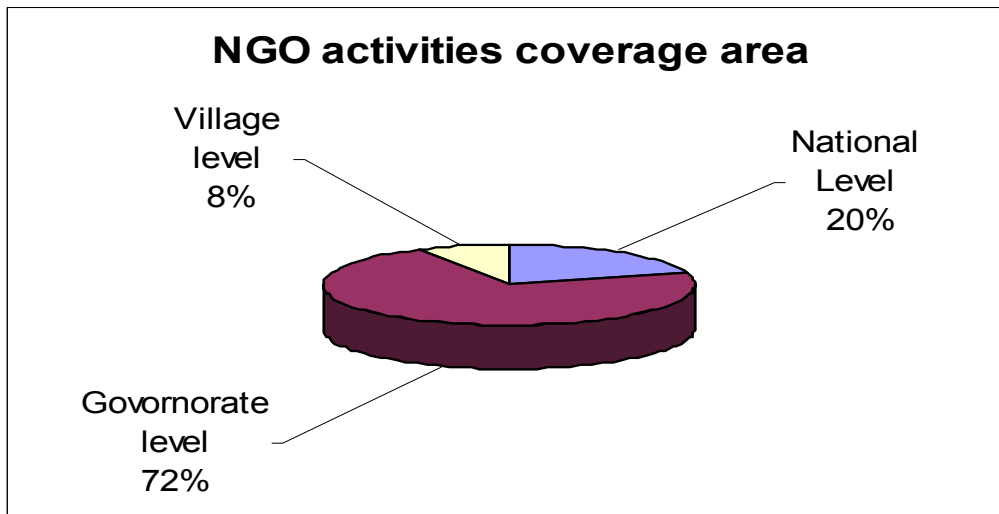
The Majority of NGOs are small NGOs “Community Based Development Associations (CDAs)” and they are working as a grass root organizations. There is no accurate estimation of the NGOs classification according to their capacity and scale, however, it is –informally- agreed among development practitioners that NGO sector in Egypt could be classified to three categories: Strong ad big NGOs and those type of NGO represent around 10 % at the optimistic estimation, medium capacity NGO and represent 30% , and finally small and grass root NGO and represent 60% of the NGO sector in Egypt. The research sample focused mainly on the strong and medium capacity NGO as they are the target for the large scale project that JBIC is intending to implement in cooperation with the NGO sector in Egypt³.

5.3. NGO activities coverage area

The research sample analysis reveals that the medium and strong capacity NGOs tend to work at the governorate level (72%), national level (20%), and at the village level (8%). the following chart shows the NGO activities coverage area:

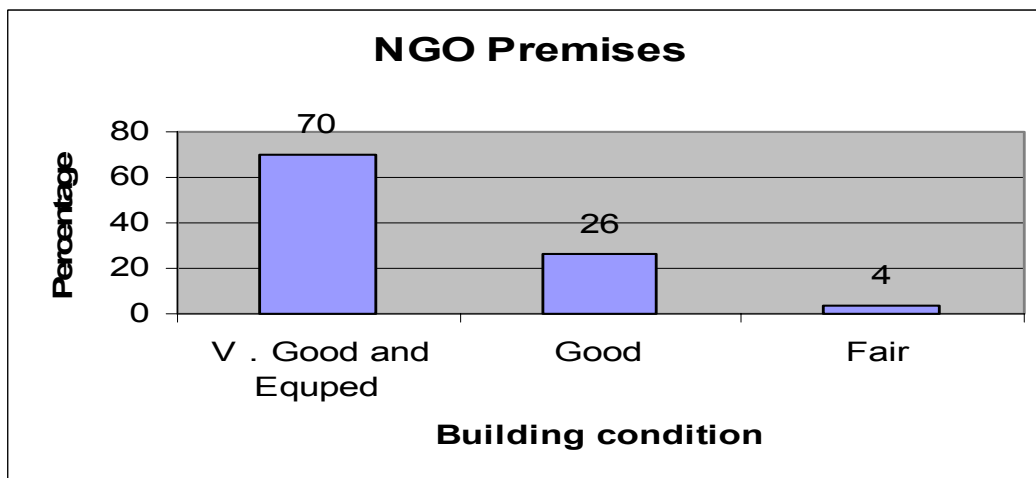
³ The estimation based on:

1. Abdel Hamed, Mosaad R., NGO Institutional Building Strategies in Egypt, Phd Theses, Faculty of Economic and Political Science, Cairo University, 2003.
2. NGO Service Center Basic Study and working experience with NGO sector in Egypt in the period from 2000-2005.



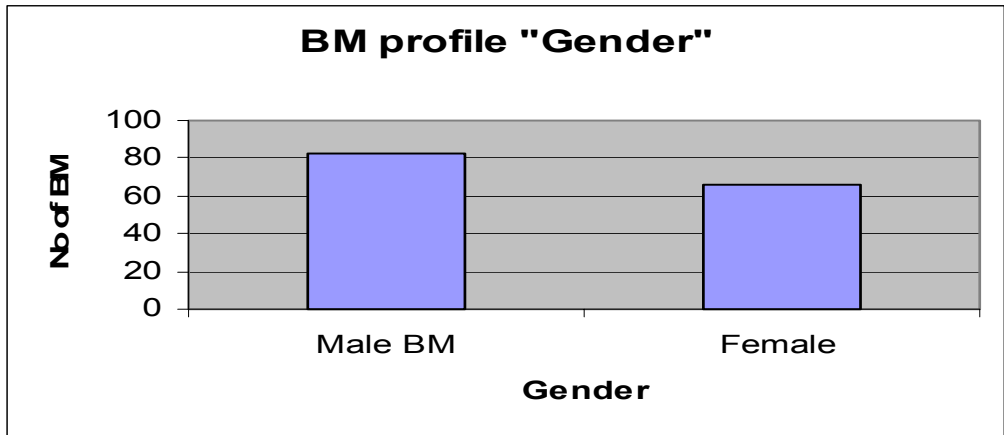
5.4. NGO premises and equipment

Most of the interviewed NGOs have a good -quality building and reasonable equipment, as presented in the following chart:

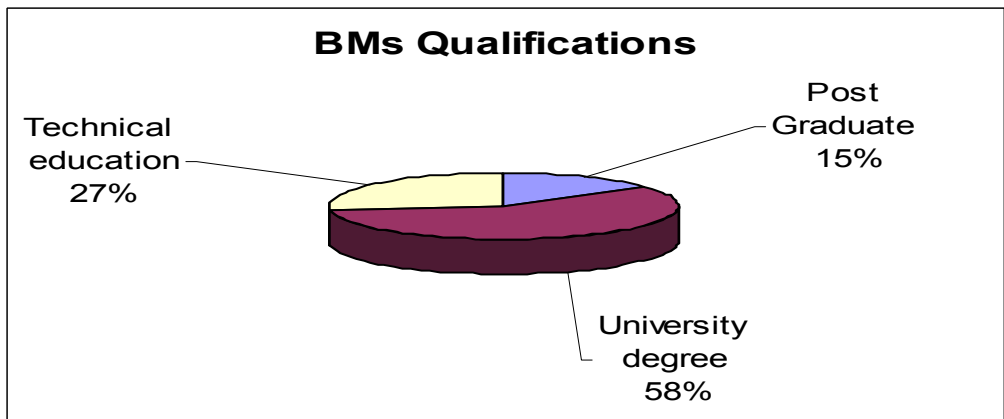


5.5. NGO BM profile and General Assembly

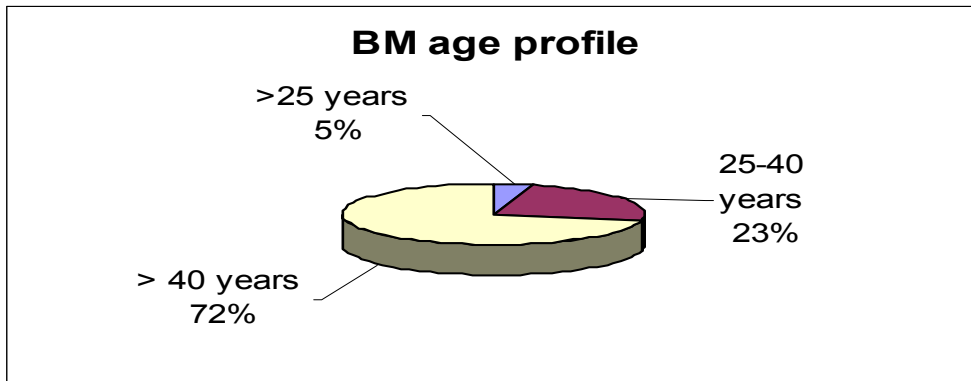
The NGO BMs profile analysis utilizes three dimensions: Gender, qualifications, and age. The gender profile of the interviewed NGOs illustrates that the majority of the medium and strong capacity NGO have a balanced gender combination in its BM, as the following chart explain.



The analysis of the BM qualifications indicated that the majority of the NGO BMs have a university degree, while BMs who have a high school certificate is less, and BMs who have a post graduate qualifications is a minor (PhD, M Sc, etc), as follows:



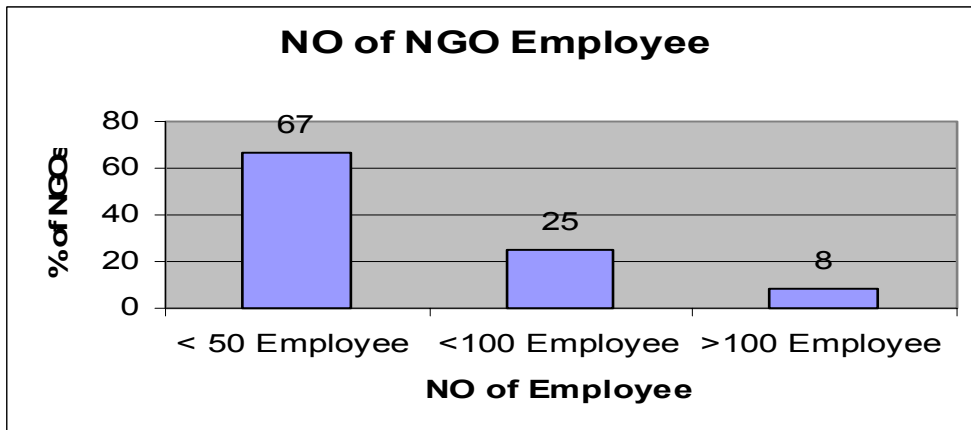
While the analysis of the BM gender profile and qualifications reveals a positive change and progress in the medium and strong capacity NGO, the BM age profile analysis - strongly- reflects that the majority of the NGO BM age above 40 years and the representations of the youth still insignificant, as showed in the following chart:



The NGO General Assembly (GA) analysis shows that the average number of NGOs GA is 470 members, while approximately 30% of the GA members regularly pay the membership fees. The previous findings indicate membership development proved to be one of the needed areas for NGO capacity building.

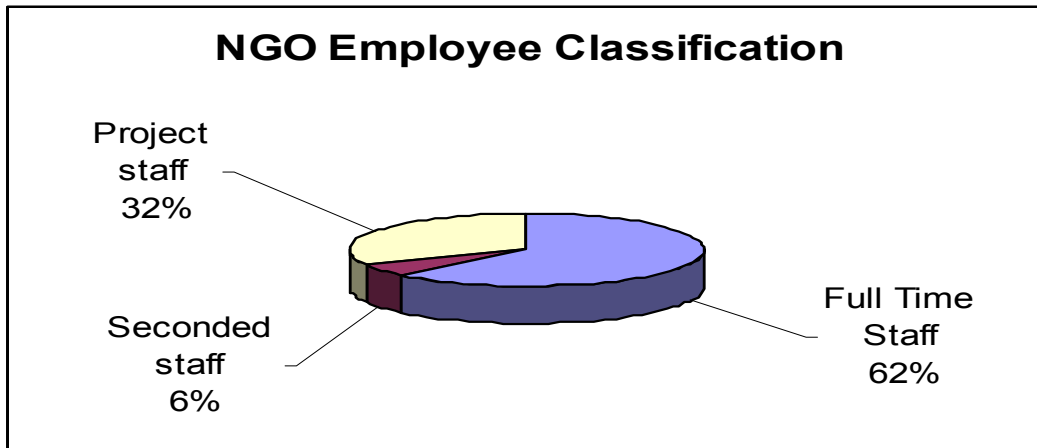
5.6. NGO Staffing

The interviewed sample NGOs indicated that the majority of the NGOs have less than 50 employees, and 25% of the NGOs have less than 100, while a minor number of NGOs have more than 100 employees as showed in the following chart.



Mainly most of the NGO staff is full time (62%), seconded staff around (32%) ⁽⁴⁾, and project staff contracted for the project duration are only (6%) as presented in the following chart.

⁽⁴⁾) NGOs in Egypt can have a government employee to work in the NGO as a seconded staff.

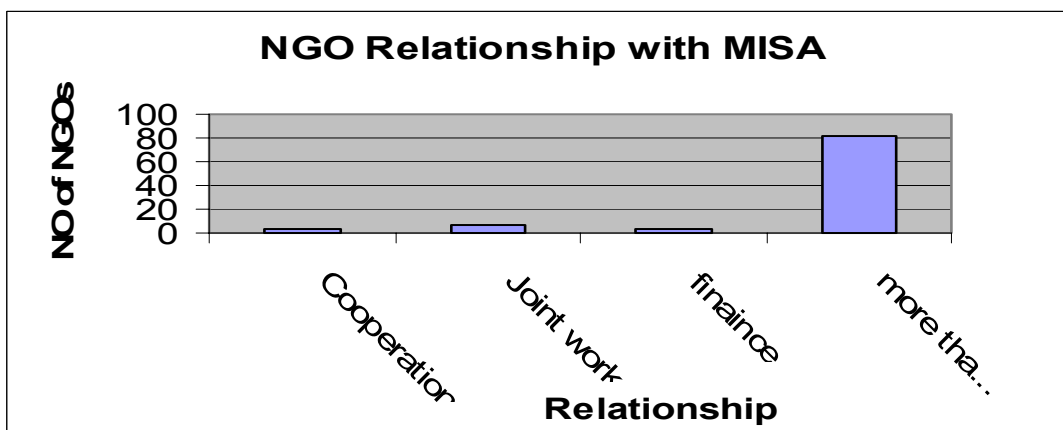


5.7. NGO relationship and interaction with stakeholders

NGOs in Egypt have a variety of relationships with stakeholders. For the purpose of this research, four stakeholders were selected to test their interaction with NGO sector. The four stakeholders are: MOSA, other NGOs, private sector, and donor agencies. Four dimensions were identified to analyze the interaction between NGO sector and stakeholders, the four dimensions are: cooperation, Financial support, joint work, and more than one type of relationship.

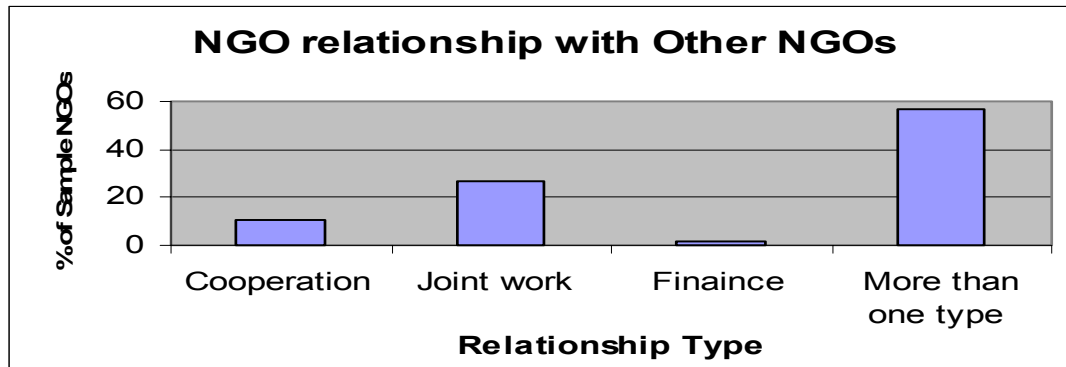
5.7.1. NGO interaction with MOSA

The NGO –MOSA interaction tends to be concentrated in the area of working together in more than one type of work, i.e. doing a joint work, financing, and cooperation, as indicated below.



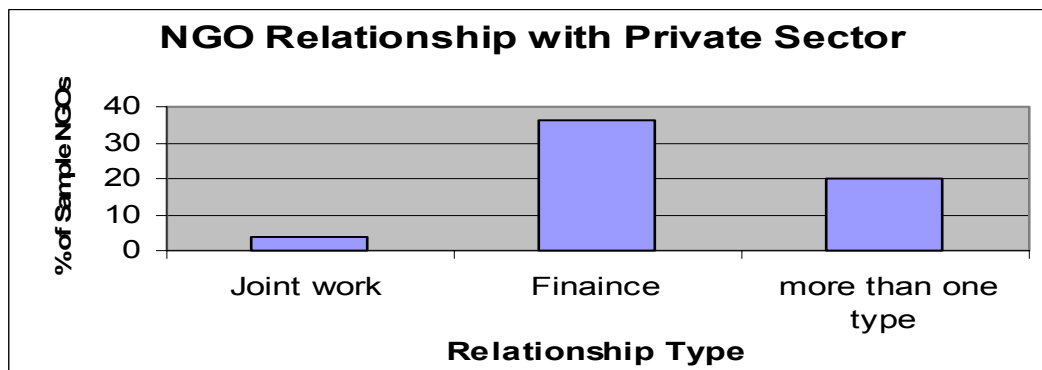
5.7.2. NGO interaction with other NGOs

The interaction within the NGO sector takes more than one type and joint work, the interaction within the NGO sector is portrayed in the following chart.



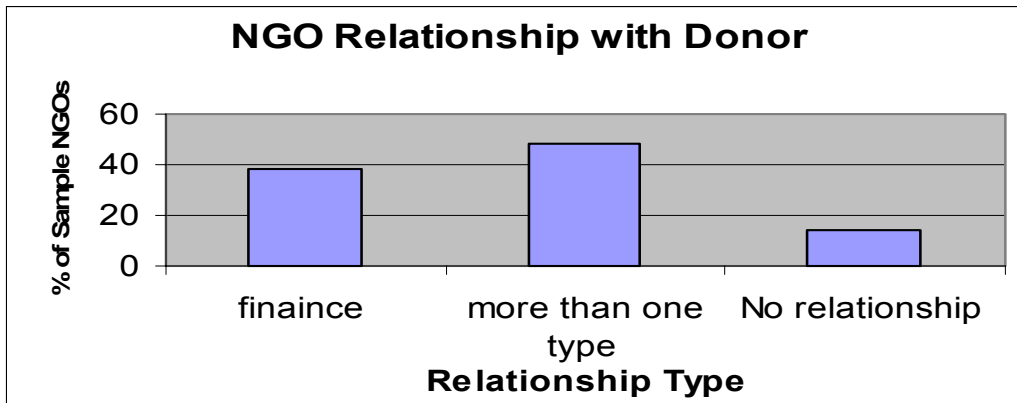
5.7.3. NGO interaction with private sector

As showed in the herein under chart, the NGO relationship with the private sector is mainly centered on the financing relationship.



5.7.4. NGO interaction with other donors

The analysis of NGOs interaction with the donors' agencies tends to be based on cooperation in more than one type such as technical assistance and Financial support, and a financing relationship, as indicated below.

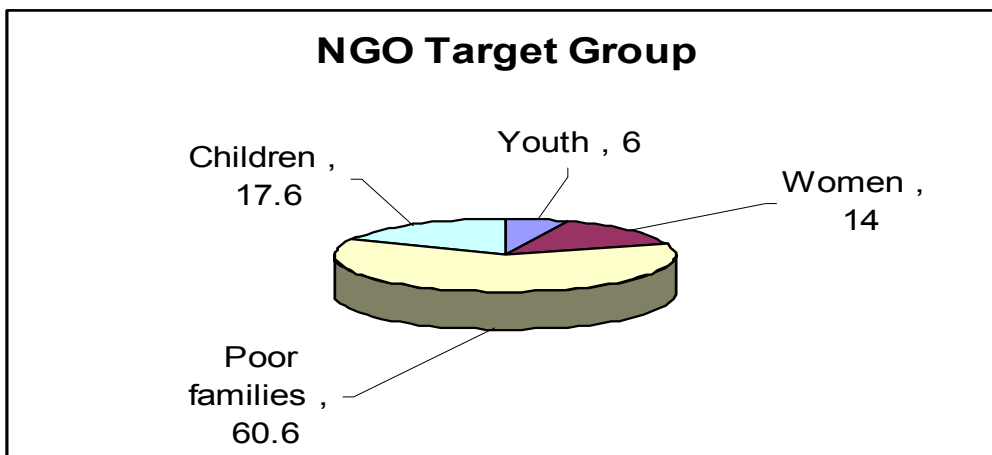


5.8. NGO Program and Activities

NGO sector plays a crucial role in providing service to different community groups. The sample NGO project interviewed were analyzed in order to investigate: the NGO target group, the sector NGOs is giving more priority and consideration, sectors that NGO are working in, and source of project funds.

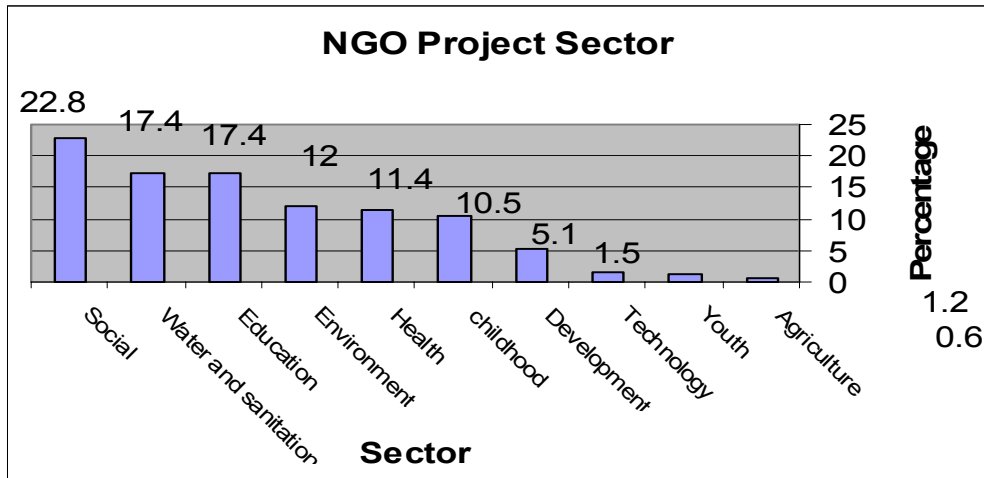
5.8.1. NGO target group

NGOs give priority to working with poor families, and then working with children followed by youth and finally with women. The following chart explains the profile of the NGOs target group.



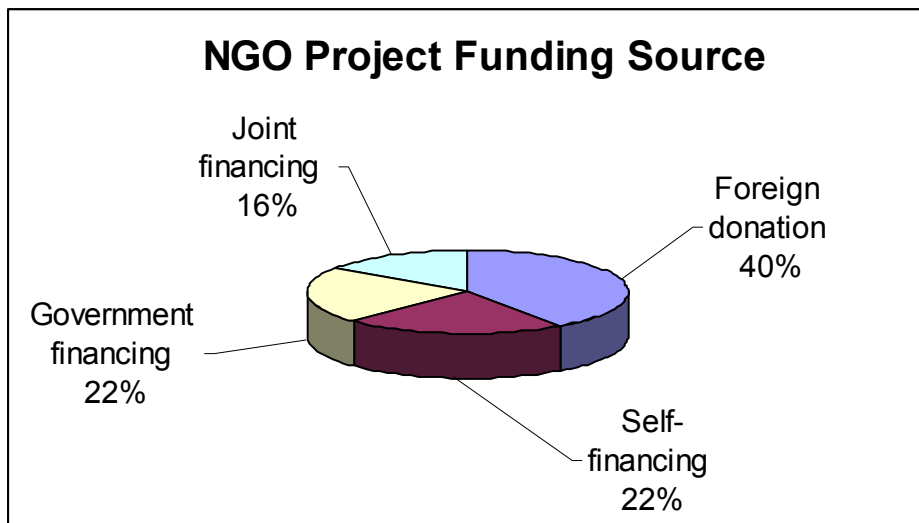
5.8.2. NGO working sectors

As presented in the under mentioned chart, it was clear that social issues, water & sanitation, education, environment, health and childhood are the sectors that majority of the interviewed NGO have a preference to work in.

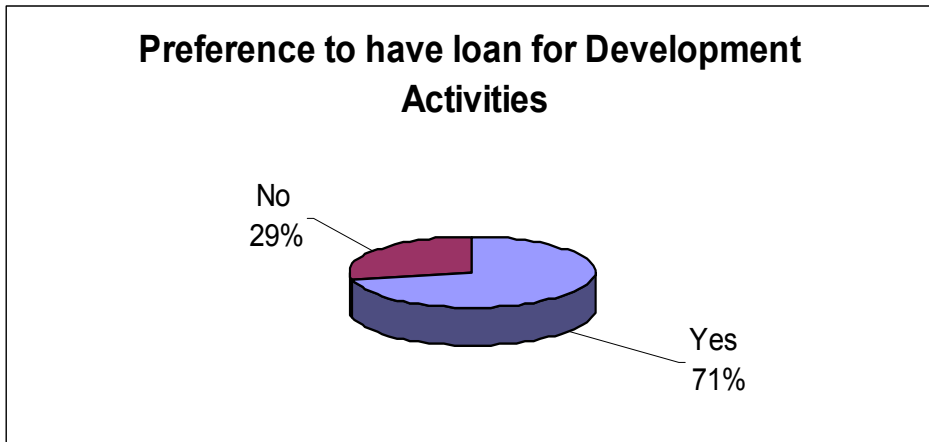


5.8.3. NGO Project funding Sources

Deduced from the interviews conducted with NGOs and through reviewing their project portfolio, it was concluded that foreign funds are the main source for them to finance their activities followed by the government donation from MOSA, then the self-financing come done to the list as presented in the following chart.



The interviewed NGOs responded positively when they were asked if they would accept to receive loans in order to conduct development projects. As a matter of fact, some of NGOs, particularly the medium capacity NGO, previously received loan from donor organizations such as the Social Fund for Development. The chart below clarifies the response of the interviewed NGOs as follows:

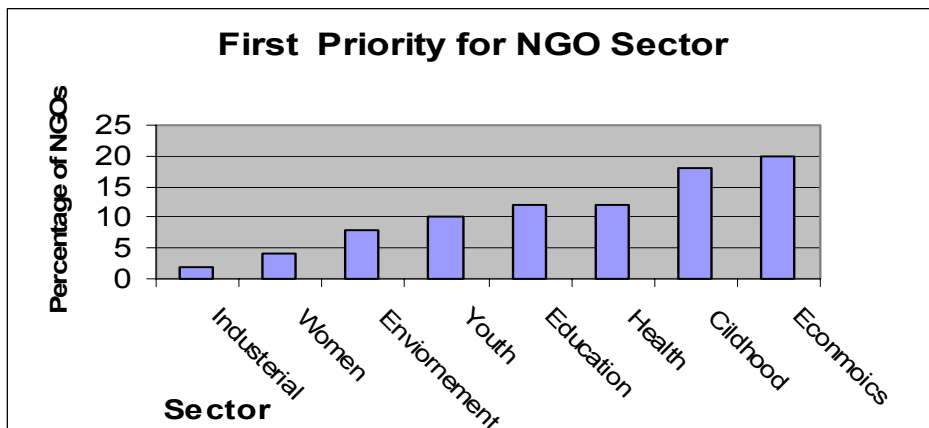


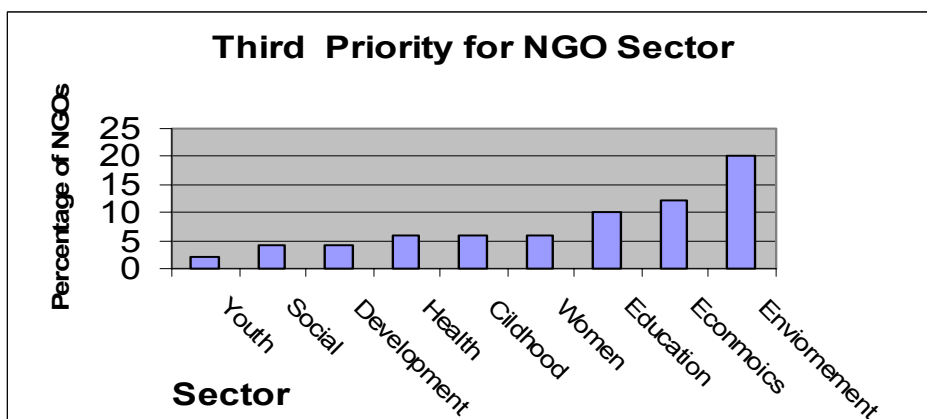
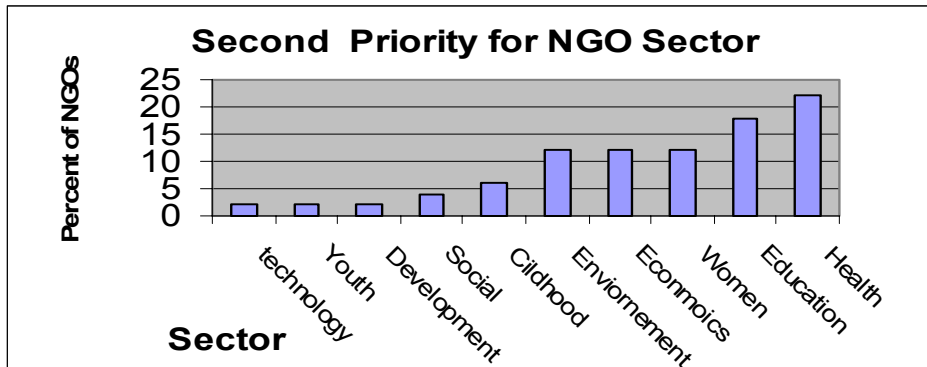
5.8.4. NGO project duration and budget

The average of the NGO project duration is 5 years. Nonetheless, the project duration vary too much from one NGO to another. The descriptive analysis indicates that the average of the NGO project budget is 586.75 thousand EGP, however, the Standard Deviation (STD) is 2678.75 which means that there is a significant differences among NGOs in terms of the projects budgets.

5.9. NGO Sector priory for future activities and programs

The interviewed NGOs were asked to prioritize three sectors that shape their future preference. The analysis of the interviewed NGO preferences for future activities and program are presented in the following charts:

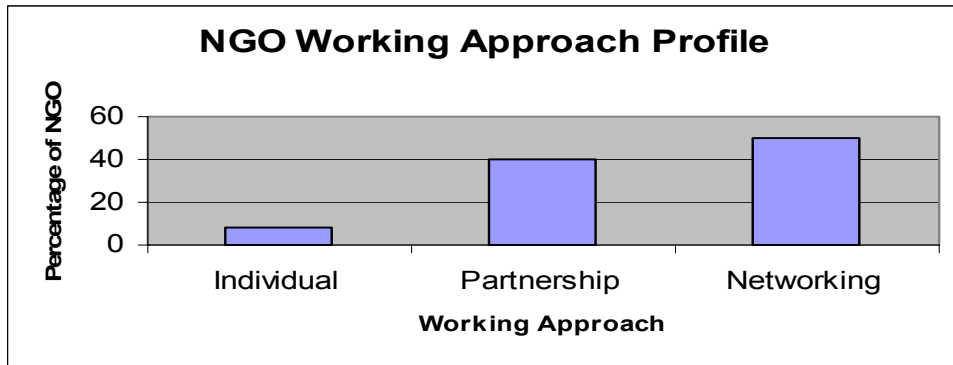




Reviewing the above mentioned charts, they indicate that four major sectors got a high score from the interviewed NGOs point of view as a first priority: economic, childhood, health and education. Health, education, women, economic, and environment got high score as a second priority for future activities and program. In the third priority environment, economics, and education were highly scored. It is noticeably, that economics sector “such as income generation activities’, health, and education get high score along the three previous charts, which might put them as areas for future cooperation between NGOs and donors agencies.

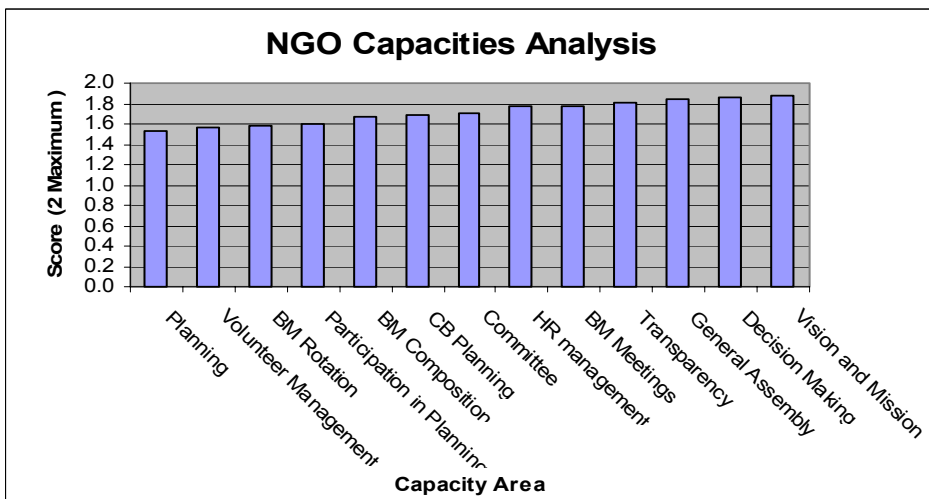
5.10. NGO working Approach

50% of the interviewed NGOs prefer to work through networking with other NGOs, while 40% are quite satisfied in working through partnership. The analysis of the NGO preference approach for work is reflecting the progress in the NGO sector and the increase of their convincing by new working approaches such as networking and partnership. The following chart describes the NGO working approach preferences.



5.11. NGO capacities

The OA tool used to assess the NGO capacity investigated 13 capacity building areas. The analysis of the completed OA tool of the interviewed NGOs indicated that generally speaking, most of the interviewed NGO have reasonable capacities in areas of setting vision and mission, decision making process, general assembly, BM meetings, Human Resource management, and committee. Areas of planning, volunteer management, BM rotation and participation are weak, and hence capacity building need to be more enhanced.



5.12. NGO financial management capacities

The Research Methodology:

The NGOs profile in this Section is based on data collected/analyzed by the research team on 49 medium to large Egyptian NGOs in fifteen governorates. The Financial Management Section comprises 4 sub-sections: Financial Accounting, Financial Accountability, Financial Sustainability, and Financial Planning.

The Research also used a new E-tool (Excel spreadsheet) that was designed by the ENGOSC to process/analyze the financial data and rate NGOs capacities in this field. According to their scores, the researched NGOs were divided into three categories: Low score (0-25% of the MUs are positive); Medium score (26-74% of the MUs are positive); and High score (75% and above of the MUs are positive).

Below are the findings in each sub-section.

5.12.1. Financial Accounting and internal control

This first sub-section assesses, using MUs, whether the NGO uses a thorough, well-documented system of internal control; and it is capable of grant compliance. The results showed that NGOs capacities varied highly, ranging from lowest score of 0% to the highest score of 98%. Most researched NGOs scored above average in the overall accounting capacity; scored high in authorization and documentation of expenditure; and scored low in safeguarding of assets and management capacity for grant compliance. This is mainly due to the lack of written policies and procedures and know-how of proper documentation.

5.12.1.1. Accounting/Internal Control Capacities that scored low (less than 25%)

5.12.1.1.a: Safeguarding of Assets:

Does the NGO have insurance of its assets against fire and theft? Only 14% of NGOs have such insurance policies.

5.12.1.1.b: Grant Compliance Capacity

Does the NGO have a copy of, and applies the Egypt's Generally Accepted Accounting Principles? Only 20% of the NGOs had such capacity. Also, it was noticed that a very limited number of NGOs have Charts of Accounts.

5.12.1.1.c:

Does the NGO's treasurer has experience in submitting financial statements for a USAID sub-grant? Only 33% of NGOs have such a capacity.

5.12.1.2. Accounting/InternalControl Capacities that scored high (more than 75%)

5.12.1.2.a: Safeguarding of Assets

NGO keeps deeds & valuables in a bank safe box, 82 % of NGOs answered yes.

5.12.1.2.b:

NGO has written procedures for the timely settlement of staff advances? 78%, of NGOs have such procedures.

5.12.1.2.c: Documentation of Expenditure

NGO keeps monthly files of expenditures that include: cash /check requests, delivery notes for goods / services received, original invoices & receipts of payment? This is another MU to which a significantly high percentage of NGOs, another 98%, answered yes to.

5.12.1.2.d:

NGO keeps a payroll file with signed receipts of payment for each employee? This is another MU to which a significantly high percentage of NGOs, another 94%, answered yes to.

5.12.1.2.e:

NGO uses purchase request forms for all purchases? 84% of NGOs, answered yes to this MU.

5.12.1.2.f:

NGO uses advance request forms for all advances issued to staff? 76% of NGOs, answered yes to this MU.

5.12.1.2.g:

NGO uses travel authorization forms for all travel? 96% of NGOs, answered yes to this MU.

5.12.1.2.h:

NGO keeps a separate file of current service contracts and leases that it references in check requests? 94% of NGOs, answered yes to this MU.

5.12.1.2.i:

NGO keep bank-books for all bank accounts. 88% of NGOs, answered yes to this MU.

5.12.1.2.j: Authorization

NGO check/cash requests are always signed by the authorized preparer & review person(s). 100% of NGOs answered yes to this MU. In all the NGOs, checks are usually signed by more than 2 persons, most noticeable of which are the NGO Chairman and Financial Officer.

5.12.1.2.k: Contracts

NGO contracts are always signed by the authorized person? 100% of NGOs answered yes to this MU.

5.12.1.2.l: Written procedures

NGO has written procedures, approved by the Board of Directors, that specify the limits of authority to sign financial documents? 96% of NGOs have written procedures.

5.12.1.2.m:

NGO has a written delegation of authority to sign financial documents in case of absence of authorized person? 84% of NGOs answered yes to this MU.

5.12.1.2.n: Safeguarding of Assets

NGO stores checks & cash-on-hand in a locked safe on the premises. This is the only MU about safeguarding of assets that a high percentage of 82% of NGOs answered yes to.

5.12.1.2.o: Documentation of Expenditure

NGO keeps a file of project agreements / amendments & budget, 90% of NGOs answered yes to this MU.

5.12.1.3. Accounting/Internal Control Capacities that scored medium (26-74%)

The following selected MUs with low-medium scores (less than 75%) reflect the need for more proper and written documentation from NGOs in financial accounting.

5.12.1.3.a: Internal Control

NGO has written policies & procedures that segregate duties & responsibilities in all financial transactions? 68% answered yes to this MU, as internal control policies and procedures require segregation of duties (Access, record keeping and authorization). Yet it was noted from several comments made by the Financial Analysts in their reports that segregation of responsibilities in financial transactions is not fully implemented by NGOs, even if a policy for that exists. In some cases, the treasurer prepares the cash disbursement vouchers, records various transactions and has access to the cash.

5.12.1.3.c: Safeguarding of Assets

NGO conducts a physical count of inventory & fixed assets at least once each year & presents a written report to the Board of Directors? 29% of NGOs answered yes to this MU, as accounting principles and procedures require that the physical count be performed at the end of each year.

5.12.1.3.d:

NGO maintains liability insurance on vehicles or appropriate staff? 53% of NGOs answered yes to this MU.

5.12.1.3.e:

NGO uses keys / passwords to restrict access to financial files / records? 41% of NGOs answered yes to this MU.

5.12.1.3.f: Management Capacity for Compliance

NGO keeps a file of project agreements / amendments & budget? 61% of NGOs answered yes to this MU.

5.12.1.3.g: Documentation of Expenditure

NGO uses purchase request forms for all purchases? 45% of NGOs answered yes to this MU. Purchase requisition forms are still lacking in many NGOs, although they are quite simple to develop.

5.12.1.3.h: Documentation of Expenditure

NGO uses travel authorization forms for all travel? 45% of NGOs answered yes to this MU.

5.12.1.3.i: Safeguarding of Assets:

NGO follows a written policy for deposit of excess cash in the bank? 57% of NGOs answered yes to this MU. Again the problem of written policies (documentation) appears here, as many other NGOs said that they deposit excess cash in the bank, but with no written policy.

5.12.1.3.j:

Does the NGO produces a monthly bank reconciliation report for each account? 65% of the researched NGOs have such capacity.

5.12.1.3.k:

Does the NGO have personnel files include social insurance forms (e.g. Forms 1 & 6) for all employees. 61% of NGOs have this capacity.

5.12.1.3.l:

Does the NGO has an accountant or more with experience in preparing financial statements for donors. 53% of NGOs have such capacity.

5.12.1.3.m:

Does the NGO conducts an independent check of a sample of financial transactions at least once every three months? Only 29% of NGOs have such capacity.

5.12.1.3.n:

NGO backs up computer files of financial accounts at least once each week & stores the back-up files off site? Although it was evident from the Management Profile (Information Management sub-section) that most of our sample NGOs use computers and information systems in their work, only 41% of NGOs answered yes to this MU.

5.12.1.3.o: Safeguarding of Assets:

NGO provides written procedures for the use of key assets ? 43% of NGOs answered yes to this MU.

5.12.1.4. Accounting/Internal Control Capacities with Scale MUs

There is only 1 scale question in this sub-section, and that is:

5.12.1.4 : Segregating responsibility & duties in financial transactions:

3- All financial transactions are implemented by 3 or more persons.

2- All financial transactions are implemented by 2 persons.

1- Not all financial transactions are implemented by 2 persons.

In this scale question, 61% of NGOs got the maximum score (3), while 31% scored 2; 8% scored 1 .

5.12.2. Financial Accountability

This section addresses whether the NGO conducts audits and prepares and disseminates financial reports on a regular basis. This is the strongest sub-section of all four, as in only one of the MUs, NGOs got a low score (20%). This might be due to the fact that all the policies audits and financial reports are a must to all NGOs and are required by MOSA regulations and thus are carried out as accurately as possible.

5.12.2.1. Financial Accountability capacities that scored low (less than 25%)

5.12.2.1.a:

NGO has an accounting & financial procedures manual for financial reporting? Only 20% of NGOs answered yes to this MU. It was also noticed from other sections of the OA Tool (e.g. Management) and from the observations of financial analysts, that the presence of manuals in NGOs is highly uncommon.

5.12.2.2. Financial Accountability capacities that scored high (more than 75%)

5.12.2.2.a:

NGO financial accounts are included in its annual report? A high percentage (92%) of NGOs include their financial accounts in their annual report.

5.12.2.2.b:

NGO presents its financial accounts, financial reports & budgets to the General Assembly for vote & approval? 88% of NGOs answered yes to this MU. It should be noted however that the financial accounts presented to the GA are usually approved by majority votes.

5.12.2.2.c:

NGO contracts for an external audit each year? 82% of NGOs contract for an external audit each year. Some other NGOs who have negatively answered this MU explained that auditing was done through the financial manager of the NGO itself.

5.12.2.2.d:

NGO presents the financial review reports that it receives from donors to its staff, Board of Directors and General Assembly? 76% of NGOs answered yes to this MU.

5.12.2.2.e:

NGO programs and services are shown as separate sub-accounts in the NGO's financial accounts and reports? 96% of NGOs answered yes to this MU.

5.12.2.3. Financial Accountability Capacities that scored medium (26-74%)

5.12.2.3.a:

NGO prepares monthly financial reports for presentation to the Board of Directors? 63% of NGOs answered yes to this capacity. Other NGOs who did not achieve this baseline capacity said that reports are not prepared on quarterly basis, or that monthly reports are presented to the Board on a random basis only upon its request.

5.12.2.3.b:

NGO has a designated staff person to conduct internal audits? 31% of NGOs answered yes to this MU. As it is clear from the next MU, most audits are conducted by external firms.

5.12.2.3.c:

NGO contracts a top-ranked auditing firm for annual audits? A fairly high percentage of NGOs (63%) answered yes to this MU.

5.12.2.3.d:

NGO accounts to donors for sub-grants that it gives to other NGOs from donor grants that it receives? 31% of NGOs answered yes to this MU. Obviously, only Intermediary NGOs that receive funds from donor organizations give sub-grants to other NGOs. More NGOs are expected to change this baseline capacity during the annual results monitoring visits, as they deal with their partner NGOs.

5.12.2.3.e:

NGO prepares financial reports and accounts for grants to donors? 51% of NGOs answered yes to this MU.

5.12.2.3.f:

NGO publishes and disseminates financial reports that it receives from the General Organization for Accounts (GOA) to its staff, donors and General Assembly? 63% of NGOs answered yes to this MU.

5.12.3. Financial Sustainability

The section addresses whether the NGO plans for financial sustainability and a diversity of resources, and conducts fund-raising activities.

5.12.3.1. Financial Sustainability Capacities that scored low (less than 75%)

5.12.3.1.a:

NGO currently has grants from 2 or more donors? 49% of NGOs answered yes to this MU.

5.12.3.1.b:

NGO prepares a cost analysis to calculate its Indirect Cost Rate (ICR)? Only 4% of NGOs answered yes to this MU.

5.12.3.1.c:

NGO has an established (calculated) ICR? Only 4% of NGOs answered yes to this MU. This might be because calculated ICR must be done and approved by a recognized CPA Firm (e.g. Hazem Hassan), which is a costly process that most NGOs do not have means to.

5.12.3.1.d:

NGO conducts 2 or more different fund-raising activities each year? 61% of NGOs answered yes to this MU.

5.12.3.1.e:

NGO prepares a cost analysis to calculate its Indirect Cost Rate (ICR)? 12% of NGOs answered yes to this MU.

5.12.3.1.f:

NGO has contracted for consultant support in the planning and implementation of a fund-raising campaign? 14% of NGOs answered yes to this MU.

5.12.3.1.g:

NGO has prepared a strategic review of fund-raising options & calculated the expected financial returns of selected fund-raising activities within 3 years? 24% of NGOs answered yes to this MU.

5.12.3.1.h:

NGO budgets include one or more line items for fund-raising expenditure? 37% of NGOs answered yes to this MU.

5.12.3.2. Financial Sustainability Capacities that scored high (more than 75%)

5.12.3.2.a:

Two or more NGO board members or senior managers have completed training in the strategic planning and implementation of NGO fund- raising? 80% of NGOs answered yes to this MU.

5.12.3.2.b:

NGO budgets include one or more line items for fund-raising expenditure? 76% of NGOs answered yes to this MU.

5.12.3.3. Financial Sustainability Capacities with Scale MUs

There is only one scale MU in this sub-section:

5.12.3.3: Revenue from "own" sources:

4- More than 40% of the NGO's total annual revenues (TAR) comes from "own" sources,(i.e. membership dues, sales, service fees, income from investments). (12% of NGOs chose this scale)

3- From 26-50% of the NGO's TAR comes from "own" sources. (14% of NGOs chose this scale)

2- From 10-25% of the NGO's TAR comes from "own" sources. (8% of NGOs chose this scale)

1- Less than 10% of the NGO's TAR comes from "own" sources. (65% of NGOs chose this scale)

5.12.4. Financial Planning

This last sub-section, that addresses whether the NGO has developed capacities for strategic financial planning and financial projection, posted some of the lowest scores in Financial Management.

5.12.4.1. Financial Planning Capacities that scored high (more than 75%)

5.12.4.1.a:

NGO provides program financial data to program staff for budgeting & planning? 86% of NGO answered yes to this MU.

5.12.4.2. Financial Planning Capacities that scored low (less than 25%)

5.12.4.2.a:

NGO has, within the last 3 years, contracted for consultant support in preparing 2-3 year financial projections for the organization as a whole & its major program? Only 4% of NGOs answered yes to this MU.

5.12.4.2.b:

NGO has reviewed its ICR calculations within the last 3 years? Only 6% of NGOs answered yes to this MU.

5.12.4.2.c:

NGO prepares annual cash flow projections for major services or the organization overall? Only 31% of NGOs answered yes to this MU.

5.12.4.2.d:

NGO uses computer to prepare its financial projections? Although it was evident from the Management Profile (Information Management sub-section) that most of our sample NGOs use computers and information systems in their work, a fairly low percentage (45% of NGOs) said that they use these computer to prepare financial projections.

5.12.4.2.e:

NGO staff train the staff / board members of other NGOs in financial planning? 27% of NGOs (mostly large intermediary ones) answered yes to this MU.

5.12.4.2.f:

NGO has a written policy to enhance cost recovery and surplus growth? 14% of NGOs answered yes.

5.12.4.2.g:

Two or more NGO staff / board members have attended training in financial planning in the last 3 years? 45% of NGOs answered yes. This number is definitely expected to rise in NGOs that have worked with the NGOCS and who therefore receive financial training.

5.12.4.3. Financial Planning Capacities with Scale MUs

5.12.4.3.a : NGO Prepares budget forecasts:

3- NGO prepares 3-5 year budget forecasts & presents the forecast to the Board of Directors for review?

2- NGO prepares 2-3 year budget forecasts for the organization & its major programs.

1- NGO prepares a budget for next year only (as required by MOSA).

Only 6% of our sample NGOs reached the highest score in this scale MU. The majority of NGOs on the other hand (82%) got the minimum score (1), saying that they prepare a budget for the next year only.

5.12.4.3.b: NGO compares actual to budgeted program costs:

4- NGO prepares monthly financial reports that compare actual to budgeted costs for each major program.

3- NGO prepares quarterly financial reports that compare actual to budgeted costs for each major program.

2- NGO prepares annual financial reports that compare actual to budgeted costs for each major program.

1- NGO prepares occasional financial reports that compare actual to budgeted costs for each major program.

22% of NGOs got the maximum score in this scale MU. The biggest percentage of NGOs who answered this scale MU (27%) scored 3, i.e. they only prepare quarterly financial reports.

5.13. Bottlenecks in NGOs Activities

This section presents and analyzes problems that NGO activities face. Problems are classified to four categories: problems related to NGOs themselves, problems related to external environment, problems related to the MOSA, and problems related to the donor agencies.

5.13.1. Problems related to NGOs

- Lack of capacity building.
- Weak relationship between NGOs , community and constituencies.
- Lack of coordination among NGOs.
- General and regional federations are not active.
- Lack of social marketing for the NGOs projects.
- NGOs do not have enough number of volunteers
- One man show organization and lack of institutionalization of the NGO work
- NGOs have not a data base or management information system.
- Lack of resources and community resources mobilization.
- Lack of NGO law understanding and how to deal with MOSA official.
- Lack of stakeholders participation in NGO activities.
- NGOs do not understand their roles in community development.
- Declaration of many NGOs without having a clear vision.

5.13.2. Problems related to external environment

- Lack of community awareness of the importance and the role of the NGO in community.
- Lack of resources.
- Lack of volunteerism sprit amongst the community.
- Communities consider NGOs as charity organization more than a development organization.
- Lack of community participation and support to the NGO.
- The media doesn't support NGO through raising community awareness concerning the importance and role of NGO.

5.13.3. Problems related to MOSA

- Bureaucracy and long procedures.
- Employees at MIS do not have enough knowledge, skills and attitude to work properly with NGOs.
- Lack of funding available from MOSA to NGOs.
- Some government departments lack the awareness on the role and importance of NGOs in community and the partnership approach.
- Lack of coordination between different government departments concerning the work with NGOs.

- MOSA staff –in some- cases complicate the explanation of law 84 /2003 articles which hinder the NGO work.
- MOSA and other government department-in some cases- do not have enough information concerning the requirement to work with donors.
- MOSA staff –inspectors- do not have required knowledge, skills, and attitude that need to control and audit the NGO work which in turn create a lot of misunderstanding.

5.13.4. Problem related to donor agencies

- Donor agencies have their policies and procedures, which in some cases do not fit with the NGO reality and community needs.
- Donors rely on NGO proposal -on paper- to fund project without doing in-depth analysis of the NGO capacity and its community needs.
- Most of the donor agencies concentrate in upper Egypt and did not give enough attention to NGOs in lower Egypt.
- Some of donor agencies have a long process to approve and fund project proposal which affect negatively on the NGO credibility with its community.
- Some donor agencies set a prerequisites and specification for NGOs to apply to their grants, which block small and medium capacity NGO to go through the process.
- Donor agencies focus more on monitoring the funded project more than the improvement of the implementing NGO capacity, which in turn, minimize the impact of the grant on the NGO management improvement.
- The new policy of donor agencies is to focus on strong and experienced NGO to give them grant and not to cooperate with small and medium capacity NGOs.

6. Donors' and Government's policies and strategies with NGO sector Mutual Vision and Main Challenges

6.1. General statements for donors in Egypt

- Total donor assistance in Egypt's development strategy exceeds 2 billion dollars. Aid donors are ranked from the largest donor to the smallest as follows: USAID, European Union, Germany, Japan, African Development Bank, Canada, France, Italy and Arab Agencies. This is added to WB, IMF, IFC, UNDP, and other specialized UN agencies'. Egypt constitutes the largest recipient in Africa of aid from OECD countries.
- Security, political and trade aspects of Egypt's relationship with the outside world are the most important reason for the large flow of aid to the country and for the multiplicity of donors operating in Egypt. There are 35 bilateral and multilateral donors giving aid to Egypt.
- Government show seriousness in its economic development efforts, however the capital and investment opportunities are limited. It is currently estimated that between 27% and 47% of Egypt's total population are living in poverty, of which 8% are ultra poor.
- Egypt has a promising civil society sector that is amenable to participate in development, except that they lack the "know how", or that the socio-political and economic environment is not yet conducive to effective participation in development.
- Egyptian government is adopting a trend towards achieving decentralization, devolution of decision making powers to lower levels of civil service, which creates a bottle neck in the decision making process.
- The GOE put development objectives and priorities, known as the "2017 Vision" with which many donors have sought to coordinate their interventions. Donors declare that it is difficult to harmonize and coordinate without the government formulating strong sector strategies. However, experience proved that governmental institutions do not have sufficient capacities to develop strategies and that they definitely need technical assistance to do that job and to conduct bilateral consultations with donors. Improved access to budgetary process would make it easier for donors to consider sector/budget support.

- Economic reform program has dismantled many of the social welfare mechanisms associated with the public sector such as job security, job-related healthcare and pension, rent ceilings and food subsidies. The most affected people that became vulnerable out of this social welfare are women, children, and unemployed youth, besides environmental degradation, depletion of resources and of cultural heritage.
- Aid coordination on the government side is the responsibility of the International Cooperation Sector (ICS) in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) headed by the minister of state for foreign Affairs Ms. Fayza Abou El-Naga.
- EU and World Bank take lead in supporting social-economic development projects, USAID more supports governance and participation as well as economic growth and disparity issues, African development Bank supports poverty alleviation and infrastructure improvement.

6.2. Progress Egypt Achieved During the last Ten Years

1. Privatization of many public sector investments
2. Infrastructure investments were made in power, telecommunications, water and wastewater sectors.
3. Increase of enrollment rate in the formal education system from 62% to 87% in the past two decades, and increase in enrollment of girls from 50% to 80%.
4. More consciousness of the need to address key social development concerns, environmental protection and human rights.
5. More focus on key beneficiaries such as youth and vulnerable children and women.
6. Decentralization became to be more highlighted in government and administration, as it is adopted as a mechanism to enhance local communities' participation in decision making in a way that improves access, quality and cost efficiency of basic services.
7. Agricultural productivity has relatively improved in newly reclaimed areas, and investments enhanced in new lands in the West Delta of the Nile. This was done through In the East Delta, the outlook was less bright, mainly because the environment for reclamation had been more difficult and challenges more severe.

8. Egypt achieved an improvement of 49.6 percent. in its Human Development Index (HDI), however significant regional disparities on human development still prevail.

6.3. General Challenges to Progress of Development and Participation in Global Economy

1. Educational system that is not providing enough skills for competitive market demands.
2. Inadequate investment in human resources development and in training opportunities.
3. Work force growing faster than job creation and this eventually leads to limited savings level.
4. Low level of governance and lack of participation.
5. Lack of cooperation and partnership between private and public spheres.
6. Increasing foreign exchange equilibrium that leads to frequent economic shocks.
7. Lack of policy and institutional reform that does not lead to attraction of foreign investment.
8. Relative environmental challenges such as air pollution in major urban areas, flow of pollutants from industrial and agricultural sources, as well as accumulated solid waste that threatens coastal resources.
9. Decline in the living standards of the working class and social tensions especially in extremely poor areas where poverty is widespread.

6.4. Donors' Challenges in Egypt

1. Most of the state's administrative capacities are often too weak to effectively participate in sustainable development. Many institutions suffer from shortages of needed financial, technical skills, overstaffing and low levels of computerization and automation of their records and procedures.
2. There is a sort of divided supervision of programs across ministries and public institutions. This division causes not only delays in administrative procedures and eventually in funding, but also might cause confusion of responsibilities and commitment among multiple parties.

3. There is a weak monitoring of compliance towards beneficiaries that are not always user-friendly; in the same time the legal capacities could be too stretchy to enforce accountability.
4. Social insurance systems are not designed to include the informal sector, that forms a large part of the workforce, and thus there is a weak mechanism for social protection.
5. Long time to obtain parliamentary ratification for a grant or a loan. Parliamentary ratification is the prerogative of the People's Assembly and is beyond ministerial control.
6. Most clients, whether government, NGOs, or whatsoever granted entities, do not submit progress reports and audit reports in the right timing or in the proper format. This renders it difficult to follow the progress of implementation and of the use of funds.
7. Delays in recruitment of project technical staff and non-compliance with procurement procedures.
8. The projects do not always address environmental and gender issues into consideration at the implementation level or they are considered in a shallow and ostensible manner. The reason for this non-consideration might be to the lack of knowledge in how to incorporate these aspects in the implementation.
9. There is clear lack of statistics concerning poverty and concerning major social problems, which entail lack of vision, difficulty in needs assessment and in setting clear and objective results.
10. With regards to business development and donors' efforts to enhance economic growth, there are decreasing opportunities for the public sector lending in Egypt. Hence, donors should intensify their efforts at co-financing of projects and to encourage public/private partnerships to make interest rates more competitive.
11. The language of the documents is somewhat problematic, as long time is needed to translate the documents into the working languages of the donor agencies.

6.5. Grantees Challenges in Egypt

1. Donors often have lots of requirements and lengthy procedures that constitute a delay in the funding cycle and sometimes exceed the capacities of the grantees. Although diversifying funds is positively regarded, donors do not have common procedures. This difference constitutes a burden on grantees to respond to each donor's requirements especially those related to procurement and Financial

- support. This might cause grantees to more focus on administrative and bureaucratic issues more than on the technical and program issues. Donors also have to be more aware of the governmental policies and procedures, as they will help them to get broader and realistic comprehension of the legal and administrative situation in Egypt.
2. Benchmarks of donors are mostly over expected or unrealistic especially if the project period is not long, or if it includes more than one component. Grantees tailor their proposals to the donor expectations without perceiving their realistic needs and capacities. This translates the delay in implementation of projects or the moderate results that are frequently achieved. Grantees should be more consulted before setting the donor strategies and priorities. Rational behind funding are believed to be more political rather than developmental.
 3. Selections of consultants and of procurement of goods are rarely participated with grantees. In addition, local consultants are not dealt with as equal as foreign consultants, where the later are highly considered and encourages even though the local ones are sometimes better and more aware of the socio-political and economic environment and more communicative with communities. This does not mean that foreign donors are not needed, but means that selection should be more rational and should be participated with the grantees as they are the owners of the projects.
 4. Newly reclaimed areas are not sufficiently covered. In addition, diverse donors could be found working in the same areas without minimal coordination amongst them. They need to compliment their objectives and eventually organize their efforts, build on the achieved objectives so as not to disseminate the exerted efforts or to work in different areas giving more priority to the areas that are not served at all.
 5. The trust between donors and grantees needs to be more enhanced, as there is a lack of transparency between both parties especially with regards to financial issues. Donors are less transparent on the budgets and the funds secured and grantees are not transparent and tailor their reporting to the donors' needs. Financial information should be transparently shared and information frequently rotated.
 6. There is a problem of ownership of the projects, where grantees do not always feel this sense of ownership but rather feel as if that the projects belong to the donors. Ownership goes back to those who pay and not to those who own the project objectives and activities. Sometimes, donors attempt to establish this local or community ownership but they often fail to do it. More participation in decision making would help build the sense of ownership for the grantees, and hence donors are more encouraged to participate with the original and concerned parties and to enhance coordination channels with them. This translates the

strategy of many donors who currently have annual consultations with government and with partners to agree on aid allocation and on new projects.

7. Technical assistance, though is extremely important and is very costing, does not breed its expected results. The most flagrant example for this saying is the training component and the several workshops that are conducted by each donor. Sometimes training is decided without doing the needs assessment and hence is not cost effective. Other times, participating trainees are not the ones who should be targeted to build their capacities especially if they are working in another sector or field of specialization. Trainees have to be selected relevant to the topic of training. Finally, a training follow up plan has to be put with clear practical objectives that meet the planned ones.
8. Proposals that are requested to be submitted not in Arabic language often generate a challenge for grantees or generate a lengthy process for translating the documents needed. African development bank is a clear example for the delay in the funding cycle due to the delay in papers that need to be translated. The Bank supported the idea of establishing a translation unit within the International Cooperation Sector in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in order to help speed up the process.
9. Donors need to coordinate with each other on their agendas, sector focuses, strategies, systems and formats of reporting. This would largely help the grantees to gain time and effort and to shorten the period till the fund is disbursed. Procedural differences could be easily avoided and common systems to be accommodated. Having a sort of basket funding or pooling the funds under one umbrella would also help enlarge the size of the fund for the grantees. A good example for this pooling of funds is the Donors Assistance Group (DAG) that was able to pool funds under the leadership of the UNDP resident coordinator in Egypt.

6.6. Tips for Donors to Optimize the Benefit From Funding Opportunities

1. Invest more in social development and in poorer areas.
2. Improve partnerships and engage more in policy dialogue
3. Improve the capabilities of women and youth in the Egyptian labor market.
4. Address the role of Public Sector and Government, Private Sector and NGO's in offering training and skills development programs, also the skills standardization efforts in Egypt for the different sectors.

5. Provide support for programs providing basic services for divorced women and victims of domestic violence. These services should include women's shelters, medical care, counseling, literacy classes, job/skills training, and legal aid.
6. Drive for public-private partnerships, including NGOs, as this partnership is vital for an improved provision of service delivery of all types. It provides opportunities for enhancing citizen participation and improving quality of governance.
7. Urge the Egyptian government to foster the participation of women in all levels of civil society, including the judiciary and the police.
8. Assist the Egyptian government toward institutional development and the better training of governmental officers and public officials.
9. Work with the government of Egypt to ensure that development policies and programs are designed and implemented in a manner that promotes the rights of the marginalized groups.
10. Increase assistance to civil society organizations towards community based activities, community participation and community resource mobilizations, aiming to increase opportunities for sustainability.
11. Assist Egyptian business institutions to reform its business environment, its corporate tax structure and administration to encourage investment, added to developing efficient financial markets.
12. Give more attention to "programs" monitoring and periodic evaluation using a participatory approach and a rights' based one.

7. Key findings and Recommendations

"The recommendations in this report was prepared by Dr. Mossad Radwan and does not represent any opinion and decision of JBIC and the Egyptian government authorities"

The following section presents the key research findings and the researchers recommendations to JBIC and other foreign donors working in Egypt.

7.1. **NGO legal framework and NGO sector profile in Egypt**

- There are many indications that Law 84/2002 and other respective general policies and legislations hinder the civil society sector development and expansion. Yet, changing the policies and Laws, to be more flexible and supportive, will not instantly lead to a strong Civil Society or NGOs. The Civil Society/NGOs suffer from weak institutional capacities, lack of awareness and shortage in resources (material and human), especially because the majority of them are small, grass-root level. Therefore, it is recommended that-- in addition to advocating for change in the Law to give NGOs more freedom to develop their capacities, interact with community and effectively mobilize resources—there should be programs jointly funded by donors to build NGOs institutional capacities, raise their awareness regarding their role and how to fulfill it, and provide them with the required resources. These programs should be implemented in partnership with Intermediary-NGOs that have the required expertise, and strong collaborative relationships with grassroots-level NGOs. NGO-to-NGO Mentoring and Networking approaches should be used to sustain and expand the effect of such programs.
- It is noticed that there is minimal cooperation, coordination and/or integration between the 3 main stakeholders (the Government, the Private Sector and NGOs) and/or their programs/projects (infrastructure included), so that the outcomes can be maximized and positively impact on the lives of the marginalized groups (the poorer sector of the community, youth and women). We recommend that foreign donors, especially JBIC that have previous experiences in this field in other countries, provide the Egyptian Government and Private Sector with the information and know-how, so that they can design and implement programs with development components. For example, when a road is to be built, the project should include a component that provides resources and TA to local citizens, especially unemployed youth and women, to have some relevant enterprises alongside the road; e.g., workshops for car repair, gas stations and rest-houses (coffee-shops, rest-rooms and/or small traditional restaurants).
- Most of the NGOs with medium or strong institutional capacity rely on grants from international donors to implement their programs/projects, and are willing to have loans, provided that the loans are with minimal interest rate, to carry out programs/projects. We recommend to JBIC to provide such soft loans to NGOs. This strategy will assist in developing the NGO sector in Egypt through

encouraging NGOs to run their programs with ultimate efficiency and cost/effectiveness; and making available a sustainable source of funding.

- The programmatic focuses of the researched NGO are: Economic, especially income generation (handicrafts), employment generating (mostly computer training) and micro-credit programs; Health, especially health awareness-raising, health and family planning clinics, nutrition and female circumcision; environment protection, especially garbage collection/disposal/recycling, tree planting and awareness-raising; the disabled, especially providing them with specialized education and health care; and Education, especially day-care centers, school children tutoring and literacy classes. We recommend that JBIC builds on the NGOs expertise in these fields and help them expand their programs with more efficiency and effectiveness, which entails having NGOs capacity building programs, especially in program and financial management.
- NGOs encounter many problems that hinder their work with MOSA and other respective government authorities, other NGOs and donor agencies. As for MOSA, challenges are: i) Law 84/2002 and other respective laws that make NGOs fully controlled by the Government and subject to severe restrictions and penalties that may lead to imprisonment; and ii) the bureaucratic procedures that take long times to approve NGOs activities. As for other NGOs, the main problem is lack of coordination/cooperation and/or exchange of information/experience. As for donor agencies, the problem is that the donors programmatic focuses do not respond to NGOs priority needs. In addition, most donor agencies rely on written project proposals to fund projects, while most NGOs in need do not have the skill to write sound proposals. Therefore, our recommendations to JBIC are: i) to have funds for NGOs that are willing to get into a dialogue and collaborate with the government and private sector; provide training to respective government employees to make them more understanding of the nature of NGOs work and more able to do their work efficiently and with flexibility; and carry out advocacy campaigns asking for more flexible Laws for NGOs to enable them to fulfill their potential roles in serving their constituencies/communities and defending their interests; ii) to have a condition in its grants favoring applicants that are members of NGOs-Networks; and iii) to have a partnership with a Sector Support NGO, like the ENGOSC, to contact directly targeted NGOs, assess their needs and their communities', help them write sound proposals and implement manage projects efficiently.

8. Annexes

8.1. Annex 1: Donors database

1. United Nations Development Program (UNDP)

Contact Information

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Country: Egypt

Governorate: Cairo

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Noeman EL-SAYED
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Development Strategies

Egypt and UNDP strategic relationship:

UNDP, in its relationship with Egypt government and civil society, expresses that democratic governance is central to the achievement of “*enabling environment*” for the elimination of poverty and for the participation of *all* categories in public decision making.

UNDP Egypt supports activities in three practice areas:

- Poverty reduction;
- Energy and Environment;
- Democratic Governance.

UNDP is the deputy chair of the Donor Assistance Group (DAG) in Egypt and that is chaired by the Netherlands. UNDP provides secretarial support to the above mentioned three thematic subgroups (Governance, private sector, and environment and energy), in addition to SME development. UNDP and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs lay down plans to establish a data base for development assistance to Egypt. In recent years, coordination with the World Bank has been enhanced while co-financing partnerships with bilateral donors have been established.

Mission/ Objectives:

Mission:

UNDP main mission is to help the Egyptian government, in its efforts, to reduce poverty and to promote sustainable development policies.

Strategic Objectives

Support Egypt in its goal to enhance participatory, transparent, equitable and accountable government, which is central to creating an enabling environment to eradicate poverty

- Create enabling environment to empower civil society organizations to assume its effective role as a partner in development
- Protect global environment through funding projects for environmental protection and the use of natural resources
- Support and encourage civil society initiatives addressing local environmental needs with positive impact on the global environmental challenges;
- Capacity building and training of NGOs especially those working in the fields of environment, governance, gender and business development.
- Review and draft strategies, operations and small-scale projects, that are based on “dialogue” at the local level

Sector Focus:

Advocacy and social change through communication and public information, targeting key decision makers and enhance involvement of social actors in development;

Institutional Development and human resource development to reach an efficient governmental sector, competitive business sector and a powerful civil society who can jointly develop the standard and the quality of living of people with special emphasis on the poor.

Participatory Development Planning and Community Development;

Gender issues and participation of women in public decision making;

Human Rights culminated in governance issues and economic growth;

Income Generation, through income generation programs and SMEs oriented towards poor and women empowerment;

Environment conservation and protection, including support to Mine Action Initiatives

Beneficiaries

- Intermediary and tertiary NGOs that can work on advocacy and governance issues
- Business associations
- Environment associations
- Gender associations
- National councils such as those of childhood and motherhood, women and human rights
- Business sector especially IT sector
- Grass roots community based organizations and local organizations
- Small Projects’ Development Association
- Care

- Foundation for International Training
- Agricultural Bank for development and Credit (PBDAC)

Geographic Focus:

All Egypt, with particular focus on remote areas and urban squatters as well as on Upper Egypt governorates

Types of Services / grants Offered to NGOs

- Financial and/or technical Assistance, either as part of the funded project, or separately.
- Funding NGOs in the implementation of a full sized energy efficiency project (NGOs funded by GEF small grants programs).
- Funding the initiative “Assisting Communities Together” (ACT), six NGOs were funded by UNDP to support local initiatives for promoting and protecting human rights.
- Funding 12 NGOs working on combating FGM in the national initiative led by NCCM to “Stop FGM”.
- Social marketing program to advocate for rights of children at risk and raise public awareness on their problems and risks.
- Build national capacities o mobilize all levels of government and civil society to establish a coordinated response to HIV/AIDS and protect the rights of people living with such a disease.
- Strengthen capacities to address loss of biodiversity, ozone layer depletion and environmental degradation aiming to share best practices, provide innovative policy advice and to link partners through pilot projects.

Examples of Funded Projects/ Activities

- The improvement of energy efficiency
- Increasing awareness to combat pollution of seashores
- Assisting Communities Together (ACT) Project, established by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in partnership with the United Nations Development Program.
- The Environmental Street Project in 6 governorates: Suhag, Minia, Beni-Suef, Hurghada, Suez and Menoufia
- Improving the Urban Environment in Abu Kharouf Area in Alexandria
- Installing latrines in a squatter settlement (El Hekr) in suburban Cairo
- Developing the environment in Ein Helwan for the earthquake victims
- Record and documentation of the indigenous knowledge of the use of components of biological diversity
- Information and Communication Technology for Development

NGO Eligibility Criteria

- NGOs must be registered under an Egyptian ministry
- NGO proposals must have clear objectives, a clear budget and a time framework

- NGO projects should be executed in poor urban areas; achieve a tangible impact and social change in society; and carry out priority activities that would improve the urban environment, such as the integrated waste management
- The sustainability of the project is one of the criteria for selection
- NGO must not be affiliated with any of political or religious groups or associations.

Donor policies

1. **Reform:** Promote democracy through reform aiming to strengthen electoral systems and improve access to justice and public administration that eventually leads to economic progress and sustainable development.
2. **Poor empowerment:** Promote national initiatives to the poor aiming to ensure greater voice for them, expand access to productive assets and economic opportunities and linking poverty programs with Egypt's economic and financial policies.
3. **Respect for human rights:** Promote transparent use of resources, efficiency of public and private sectors and set clear criteria for accountability.
4. Strengthen human resources: Promote sustainable development, clean and affordable energy services, and environmental protection against pollution and depletion.
5. **Prevent spread of HIV and reduce its impact:** Promote placing HIV/AIDs at the centre of national planning and budgets as well as supporting community level action..
6. **Joint programming among UN agencies:** Promote working in partnerships to deal with problems that have global impact and cannot be handled by one single agency.
7. **Promote volunteerism** including development and mobilization of volunteers.
8. Manage in a “**Results Based Management**” (RBM) approach that aims to show exactly how development projects are making a contribution to improving the development situation of the country.

Grant Information

Contact with Donor Organization

Channel: Direct contact of the National Coordinator

Preferred Date: Preferably January until June

Procedures of Funding/ Approval Cycle

- NGOs contact the office of the National Coordinator to get the Basic Guidelines and the Request of Funding Application
- NGOs prepare a Concept Paper, with the guidance of the technical input of the office of the National Coordinator and the Application guidelines
- Accepted Concept Papers are developed into a full project proposal with the help of the National Coordinator
- Complete proposals are screened through the Program's National Steering Committee for final decision.

Average Duration of Funding Cycle

- 3-6 months

Average Duration of Project

- 1-2 years

Funding Amounts per Project

Minimum	L.E. 25,000
Average	L.E. 100,000
Maximum	L.E. 250,000

Documents

- Reference information that include location, contact numbers and persons... etc.
- Brief description of work performed
- Documentation on previous contracts or assistance awards
- Curriculum vitae for proposed staff
- Cost application
- Letters of support

Funding strategies:

UNDP encourages the protection of human rights, poverty alleviation and the empowerment of women. Clear shift is achieved in the close previous years from supporting the implementation of projects by UN agencies to the management and implementation of projects by the Egyptian authorities.

UNDP implements an anti-corruption strategy through establishing and strengthening of financial accountability and integrity enhancement systems through capacity and institutional building.

Criteria / conditions

- Tackles an issue of the UNDP main priorities: poverty alleviation, advocacy, governance, gender, environment or energy.
- Activity is technically and financially sound to make a significant contribution towards achieving its main objectives.
- Cost-effectiveness.
- NGO has good experience in managing funds and preferably in the same field of experience.
- Proposals should include gender aspect and how it adopts the gender approach.
- Funding proposals should be comply with announced formats and specifications

Projects currently funded by UNDP

1. Pilot projects for capacity building of human rights targeting officials of the Egyptian justice system, including, judges, prosecutors and law enforcement

- personnel, and the media indirect beneficiaries: The general public and civil society organizations.
2. Integrated women health project targeting rural women and children and staff of health administrations.
 3. Female Genital Mutilation targeting young girls and implemented through NGOs and National Council for Childhood and Motherhood.
 4. Civil Service Reform Program to increase efficiency of public services
 5. Enhancing local development and governance issues using IT support targeting local authorities and local communities.
 6. Participatory slum upgrading in Hallous and Bahtini to improve the living conditions and to upgrade the slum areas services.
 7. Support for the National Council for Women to establish a CEDAW monitoring unit.

2. Italian Cooperation

Contact Information

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Governorate: Cairo
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Development Strategies

Egypt and US strategic relationship:

The Italian Government, in its relationship with Egypt, focuses on assisting the Egyptian Government to develop poverty alleviation strategies and create more opportunities especially for women and youth. However, it adopts an approach that the dialogue with the countries on poverty reduction strategies must not be limited to central governments but must involve as broadly as possible the various actors of the civil society and the decentralised levels of the State.

From the perspective of Italian Cooperation, three essential criteria should be adopted in order to evaluate a country's real stance towards the objective a of poverty reduction:

- how well governments' institutions are working and if they are making concrete changes with regard to the objective of poverty reduction;
- quality of the explicit integrated efforts being made to orient development strategies towards the objective of poverty reduction;
- the capacity to involve the social actors in the processes of planning public policies.

Egyptian national debts with Italy are recovered by funds for projects of bilateral co-operation (debt swap) with Italy (about € 132 million).

Mission/ Objectives:

Mission:

The main mission of Italian Cooperation in Egypt is centered on supporting the creation of technological Centers, know-how transfers and technical assistance, vocational training, micro credit programs to promote the access of youth to the labor market, partnerships between Italian associations and firms. In this context, the Italian Government is providing lines of credit that constitute both subsidiary and synergic development tools, but also good opportunities for entrepreneurs.

Strategic Objectives

1. Support economic progress and Institution Building. The activities of Italian co-operation have always aimed at assisting reactivation of economic activities, creation of employment opportunities, reconstruction of social infrastructures, environmental rehabilitation, education, and capacity building initiatives.
2. Enhance the adoption of Gender empowerment and child development perspectives. This involves participation of women in micro-enterprise, education, social services, and agriculture. Italian Cooperation has recently adopted specific guidelines on gender issues and on child development issues.
3. Promotion of Private Sector/Local Entrepreneurs programming intends to expand micro enterprise development.
4. Promotion of effective partnerships: fostering effective partnership at all levels and raising dialogue with everyone helps fight corruption and reduce conflict.
5. Foster environmental sustainability and pollution control.

Sector Focus:

Human and social development

- Public Health
- Rural development

Support to the economic and productive system

- Development of Small and Medium Enterprises and employment generation
- Breeding
- Food

Environmental and cultural heritage care and sustainability

- Museum, conservation and restoration
- Environmental sustainability
- Water resources planning and pollution control

Public infrastructures and basic services

- Energy and water supply
- Informatics: technology upgrading and innovation
- Education

Beneficiaries

- **Italian NGOs** have been willing to work in Egypt since long. After their formal recognition from the Egyptian authorities, they are currently implementing projects in several sectors and geographical areas. These projects are co-financed by Italian Co-operation.
- **MAIS, COSPE and MOVIMONDO** are presently active in the Country. **CISS and Ricerca e Cooperazione** will be starting soon. Other NGOs are currently exploring areas of interventions. NGOs promote economic, social and human development, focusing on exchanging experiences and know-how.

- **Egyptian NGOs and CDAs**, especially those working in micro-credits and income generation activities.
- **Existing and potential micro-entrepreneurs** particularly those resident in the districts of El Badrashin, El Saff, Western Giza, Southern Giza, Northern Giza.
- **Governmental entities**
- **Individuals** who are:
 - Clients of revolving-fund managed by CDAs
 - Have or had access to the CDAs vocational trainings
 - Have a business idea and want to start a business
 - Want to improve or expand their business
 - Need support or counselling for marketing, management, legislation, and Financial support

Geographic Focus:

All over Egypt, with a special focus on poorer parts in Cairo.

Types of Services / grants Offered to NGOs

- Improve the efficiency of government and public and private services and institutions.
- Encourage the democratic participation of the civil society.
- Promote the economic potential of women and their role in sustainable development.
- Foster access to economic processes and growth benefits to marginalized and vulnerable social categories, and facilitate their access to essential goods and services.
- Foster political/administrative decentralisation and the active role of the local communities in the development processes directed at the reduction of poverty;
- Healthcare and social services
- Educational and training services
- Technical assistance and training,
- Supply of durable goods,

Examples of Funded Projects/ Activities

- Expansion of the health school program
- National Campaign for drug abuse and demand reduction
- School construction and furnishing
- Leprosy elimination program
- Assessment of water users associations in Egypt
- Improving health conditions of working children in two governorates
- Relocation of tanneries from the area of Old Cairo
- Creation of a pilot center for training and promotion of socio-cultural activities
- Food aid
- Support for New Egyptian Museum

- Program of Institutional Support to the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA) II Phase

NGO Eligibility Criteria

NGO has to be legally recognized as under Egyptian law as operating under agreement with the GoE and to be formally registered in ministry of social affairs as a non profit organization.

Donor policies

- Reduce social exclusion;
- Reduce the poverty of women;
- Make government institutions work better so as to create a more favourable environment for development and poverty reduction;
- Prioritize the poorest areas, involve social actors and act at the local level;
- Increase the population's access to public goods and services.

Grant Information

Contact with Donor Organization

Channel: Ms. Zena Spinelli (NGOs officer)

Preferred month: upon announcement of proposal

Procedures of Funding/ Approval Cycle

1. Announcement on availability of funds
2. Preparing the CDAs by strengthening their institutional capacity;
3. Assisting the CDAs by training their staff and tutoring the start-up of their activities;
4. Providing further help for the consolidation and the growth of these centres, by assisting them in their training (as trainers) towards existing and potential local entrepreneurs, as well as in other complementary activities such as promotion, sensitizing and counselling.
5. Provision of financial coverage of start-up costs, technical and training assistance, as well as institutional support.
6. Strengthening synergies between the non-financial services and the micro-credit provision.
7. Encouraging CDAs in fund-raising and in improving their capability in attracting assistance from other donors

Average Duration of Funding Cycle

3-6 months

Average Duration of Project

2-3 years

Funding Amounts per Project

Minimum: 100000 Euro

Average: 2-8,000,000 Euro

Maximum: 30,000,000 Euro (soft loans and grants)

Documents

- Reference information that include location, contact numbers and persons... etc.
- Brief description of work performed
- Documentation on previous contracts or assistance awards
- Curriculum vitae for proposed staff
- Cost application
- Letters of support

Funding strategies:

The cooperation orients operational development strategies towards joint food security programs at the country level, in the context of national developments plans and international assistance frameworks for low income food deficit countries, with the objective of increasing agriculture development and the share of population with sustainable access to food.

Italy took the initiative of proposing an Alliance for Agriculture Development, meant as a strategic partnership open to the participation of Government, International Organization and civil society.

Criteria / conditions

1. Priority criteria for financing are:
 - Employment generation
 - Technology upgrading
 - Technology innovation
 - Clean production
 - Pollution control.
2. Credit lines for the SMEs and Joint Ventures are made available to individual Egyptian entrepreneurs through the Egyptian banking system for financing long term private investments. It is meant to support the cooperation between Italian and Egyptian enterprises.
3. The technical support unit is constituted by UNIDO, who is responsible for Technical Assistance in: business planning, financial analysis and feasibility studies
4. Goods and services supplied are of Italian origin, but a maximum amount of 20% may have an Egyptian origin.

5. For individual loan, even those split into more than one contract, they cannot exceed the equivalent in EGP of € 155,000. The repayment of each loan has to be made according to the evaluation performed in the framework of specific financing schemes. The creation of a Revolving Fund represents the major element assuring the economical and financial sustainability of the project.

Projects currently funded by Italian Cooperation

1. Creation of Sustainable Job Opportunities to Alleviate Poverty and Unemployment in Minia
2. Eco-tourism for a sustainable development: A Sustainable tourism program for the Governorate of Fayoum
3. Literacy and Vocational training for children in Sohag
4. Women Entrepreneurship in Giza
5. Capacity Building of the Department of Protection of Natural Resources in the Environmental Agency, Country wide.
6. Enhancement of NGOs kindergartens services, Country wide.
7. Legal and Institutional Framework of the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency
8. Protection and Promotion of the Cultural Heritage and development of eco - tourism Activities in Siwa and El Gara Oasis
9. Improving living conditions for Children with Special Needs in Giza Governorate
10. Decision - Support System for the planning of the use of water resources, Country wide.

3. African Development Bank / Egypt (ADB)

Contact Information

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New Maadi
Cairo - Egypt
Country: Egypt
Governorate: Cairo
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Website: www.afdb.org

Development Strategies

Egypt and African Development Bank relationship:

The African Development Bank (ADB) Group is the largest multilateral development financial institution on the African continent. The Bank comprises the African Development Bank itself, the African Development Fund (ADF) and the Nigeria Trust Fund. The Bank Group started its lending operations in Egypt in 1974, however the Egypt Country Office was established in September, 2000 with a mission to support, facilitate and enhance all Bank activities in Egypt. Up till the present time, the Bank has approved 49 operations. At the end of December 2005, the Bank Group's total loan and grant approvals to Egypt amounted to about US\$2.2 billion. The approved operations cover all sectors including the power sector, Financial support, social sector, industry, agriculture and rural development, multi-sector operations (such as institutional support and structural adjustment loans) and transport sector. Total disbursements amounted to about US\$ 1.8 billion. The size of on-going operations stands at about US\$ 630.48 million.

The Bank's assistance for the next country strategy period 2005-2009 would focus on provision of direct investment to viable private sector projects, lines of credits to the banking sector to promote exports, tourism and small and medium enterprises development. In the energy sub-sector, the focus would be on providing support for the expansion of power generation capacity and the improvement of the electricity transmission network.

Mission/ Objectives:

Mission:

The ADB is the premier financial development institution of Africa dedicated to combating poverty and improving the lives of the people of the continent of Africa and engaged in the task of mobilizing resources toward the economic and social progress of its regional member countries.

Strategic Objectives

1. To provide public sector loans (including policy-based loans) and invests in equity;
2. To provide technical assistance for projects and programs that provide institutional support;
3. To promote the investment of public and private capital;
4. To carry out private sector activities which comprise: developing local knowledge by networking with local sponsors, financial institutions and stakeholders undertaking preliminary screening of new private sector applications and undertaking ad-hoc market research.
5. To respond to requests for assistance in coordinating Regional Member Countries development policies and plans;
6. To provide grants for emergency humanitarian assistance (up to \$ 500,000).
7. Development of contacts with all partners including civil society, and aid coordination.

Sector Focus:

The Bank's operations cover the major sectors, with particular emphasis on:

- Agriculture and rural development
- Public utilities especially transport,
- Industry,
- Environment
- Communication
- Social sectors of health and education.

Concerns cutting across sectors include:

- Poverty reduction,
- Environmental management,
- Gender mainstreaming

Most Bank financing is designed to support specific projects. However, the Bank also provides program, sector, and policy-based loans to enhance national economic management. The Bank lately started focusing on financing non-publicly guaranteed private sector operations. The Bank actively pursues co-financing activities with bilateral and multilateral institutions. The private sector window of the Bank was established in 1991 with the objective of broadening the scope of development assistance to regional member countries (RMCs) in recognition of the important role of the private sector in stimulating economic growth and development.

Overall, the Bank provides technical assistance for feasibility studies, institutional capacity building, policy advice, multilateral aid coordination, promotion of policies and programs that advance good governance, in addition to direct public and private sector development project financing. In its operations, the Bank gives special attention to national and multinational projects and programs which foster regional integration as

well promote gender equality and empowerment of women and improve and protect the environment.

Beneficiaries

- Governments (projects on infrastructure development and economic growth)
- Private sector initiatives
- Banks
- National and multinational investment projects
- NGOs and Civil society organizations

Geographic Focus:

All over Egypt with more emphasis on the areas that need infrastructure building.

Types of Services / grants Offered to NGOs

- Food crops, cash crops, fisheries, agro-industries, forestry, irrigation and drainage.
- Production, treatment and distribution of potable water, and development of sewerage system
- Road, air, water and rail transportation, pipe transportation and feeder roads.
- Production and distribution of electricity, gas, solar, coal, petroleum, and other renewable energy sources.
- Poverty alleviation and microfinance projects.
- Stand along projects that address environmental conservation and management issues such as reforestation to curb soil erosion, clean up of water bodies, treatment and disposal of waste material.

Examples of Funded Projects/ Activities

1. *El-Beheira Rural Development Project, Phase II*, to broaden the basis of national development prospect and contribute to food security, employment generation, poverty reduction and environmental sustainability.
2. *Women's Economic Empowerment in the New Lands Project*, to support women's economic empowerment in the new lands through institutional capacity building, delivery of gender-sensitive social development services, creation of women owned individual and group enterprises and supply of credit.
3. *Social Fund for Development Phase II*, to contribute to community development through support to income generating activities and basic social services.
4. *Health Sector Reform Programme*, to introduce health sector reforms in selected pilot districts of Qena (2 districts) and Suez (1 district) Governorates in order to ensure universal coverage of the population with a defined cost-effective package of quality primary health care and public health services.

Eligibility Criteria

1. The project sponsor's company(s) must be incorporated in an African country;
2. The project sponsor(s) must have at least 30 percent equity of the total project cost;
3. The project must be environmentally sound and comply with the AfDB's environmental guidelines ([link](#)) and the regulations of the respective country;
4. Sponsors must have satisfactory track-record and financial capacity;
5. Evidence of adequate management skills;
6. Evidence of strong integrity, good reputation and adequate financial standing.
7. The project must be financially sound.

Donor policies

1. **Focus on the provision of direct investments** to viable private sector projects.
2. **Enhance foreign exchange earnings**, employment generation and poverty reduction.
3. **Support the social infrastructure development** that is critical to efficient functioning of the economy and to poverty reduction.
4. **Build joint programs** and collaborate with the other development partners (Example: development assistance committee).
5. **Provide support for the implementation of the financial sector reform** program that the government has launched in order to tackle the deterioration in commercial bank performance and develop non-bank financial services.

Grant Information

Contact with Donor Organization

Channel: Mr. Oumar Aw – Resident Representative

Preferred month: Any time during the year or upon announcement of proposal

Procedures of Funding/ Approval Cycle

Interested enterprises should submit a feasibility study, including the following information:

- Description of the project;
- Information on the sponsors track-record, including financial and managerial background;
- Cost estimates, including foreign exchange requirements;
- Financing plan, indicating the amount of ADB financing desired;
- Market prospect, including proposed marketing arrangements; and
- Implementation plan, including the status of government approvals (if any).

After this information is assessed, the Bank will convey its preliminary views to the applicant. It may ask for additional details and documents for further processing. The Bank will observe confidentiality in its dealing with project sponsors.

There is a checklist for privately and publicly owned financial institution, and for private sector. They are designed to serve as a guide for the preparation of an application to the Private Sector window for a commercial, NSG loan or equity investment. Before a project appraisal can take place, it will be necessary to submit a detailed feasibility study and a business plan.

Average Duration of Funding Cycle

The funding cycle could take a year and one till all the assessment procedures and verification studies are done on the client and on the funding proposal.

ADB lends at no interest rate, with a service charge of 0.75 per cent per annum, a commitment fee of 0.50 per cent, and a 50 year repayment period, including a 10 year grace period. Its sources of funds are mainly contributions and periodic replenishments by State participants.

Average Duration of Project

Maximum of 5 years

Funding Amounts per Project

Minimum: 9 million USD

Maximum: 250 million USD

Documents required:

- Project funds agreement, which provides that the project sponsors have an obligation to contribute any shortfall in financing for a project;
- Guarantee of sponsors;
- Escrow account that will have on deposit a certain amount of project revenues which could be used for debt service repayment;
- Security sharing agreement with other senior lenders.

This list is not exhaustive and additional agreements may be required depending on the project.

Funding strategies:

1. The strategy of the Bank's assistance for the next country strategy period 2005-2009 is to focus on provision of direct investment to viable private sector projects, lines of credits to the banking sector to promote exports, tourism and small and medium enterprises development. In the energy sub-sector, the focus would be on providing support for the expansion of power generation capacity and the improvement of the electricity transmission network.
2. ADB targets the liaison with the countries on policy and strategy as well as partners on development issues; provision of technical expertise on project delivery particularly with respect to procurement and disbursements on loans.
3. ADB funding strategy for private sector is based on:

- Strengthening financial systems
- Building competitive infrastructure
- Promoting the development of micro-small and medium scale enterprises.
- Promoting trade.

Criteria / conditions

- Activity is environmentally sound and contributes to environmental sustainability and resources generation and renewal.
- Programs which foster regional integration as well promote gender equality and empowerment of women and improve and protect the environment.
- Contributes to poverty reduction and job creation.
- Activity contributes in providing health and education services to poor population groups previously not reached by government and /or private sector organizations.
- Delivery of gender-sensitive social development services, creation of women owned individual and group enterprises and supply of credit.
- Has a component on human development services as well as institutional capacity building.

Projects Currently funded by African Development Bank

1. Second Agricultural Line of Credit to the Principal Bank for Development and Agricultural Credit, to assist small farmer's young graduates and women in gaining access to necessary credit for the financing of required inputs for successful and sustainable crop production, agro-processing and related rural development activities.
2. The Line of Credit to the National Bank of Egypt, to support the Government of Egypt's efforts of promoting economic growth and poverty alleviation in the country through the development of small and medium enterprises.
3. Emergency Assistance for the Control of Locust Invasion, to contribute to the locust monitoring and control program.
4. El Kureimat Combined Cycle Power Plant Project (Module II), to increase generation capacity in the Egyptian Unified Power System (UPS) to partly meet the electricity demand in the short-to-medium term.
5. The National Bank of Egypt -Small and Medium Enterprises Support Project, to support the government's efforts of promoting economic growth and poverty alleviation in Egypt through the development of SMEs.

4. World Bank / Egypt

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Development Strategies

Egypt and the World Bank Relationship

There is a broad overlap between the thinking of the GOE and that of the Bank with regard to Egypt ' s key development challenges and reform agenda. The World Bank supported the government in preparing a Poverty Reduction Strategy. The World Bank analysis is helping the government identify pockets of poverty and come up with ways of addressing the needs of these communities. . In coordination with other donors, the Bank will provide technical and financial assistance to implement priorities relating to the design and implementation of social safety nets targeting vulnerable groups in urban and rural areas.

The Bank support for social services like health, nutrition, education and pensions has grown from 5 percent in 1980 to 22 percent in 2003. In Egypt, the Bank's commitment to make a difference is visible through an expanding portfolio currently accommodating 15 projects in the agriculture, infrastructure, social protection, health, and environment sectors. In addition, the Bank provides through its economic and sector work, technical and policy advice based on the government request. Non-lending activities will include: public-private partnership, investment climate assessment, transport sector review, review of integrated water resource management strategy, country environmental analysis, urban sector strategy, education strategy, social safety net review, health sector reform, and rural development strategy.

As of August 25, 2005, the Bank had approved 111 projects for Egypt, valued at about US\$5.32 billion (excluding grants and cancellations), of which about \$4.7 billion have been disbursed, and about US\$686 million remain undisbursed. The current portfolio has 14 active projects with commitment value of about US\$1.1 billion.

Mission/ Objectives:

Mission:

The mission of the Bank in Egypt is to help reduce poverty, to improve the investment climate, to increase job opportunities and promote the flow of Foreign Direct Investment.

Strategic Objectives

1. Facilitating private sector development:
The Bank support aims to be directed to achieving three specific outcomes: a financial sector that is more efficient, and responsive to private sector needs; an international trade regime that features lower transaction costs; and, a business climate that features lower transaction costs for initiating, running, and shutting down business operations.
2. Enhancing the provision of public services:
The Bank support aims to ensure that fiscal and monetary policies are consistent with the requirements of macroeconomic stability; that there is an increase in the supply and improvement of efficient infrastructure services (power, transport and telecommunications, among others); that the quality and relevance of education is improved at all levels; that air and water quality are improved, and water resources managed efficiently; that coverage, quality and financial sustainability of the social insurance system are improved; and, public sector agencies become more accountable.
3. Promoting equity:
The Bank support aims to improve the coverage and effectiveness of safety nets; reduce disparities between Upper and Lower Egypt; improve access and quality of the healthcare for the poor; and, reduce gender disparities. A base case program is proposed in order to support the key development objectives of this CAS over FY06-09, to maintain the present macroeconomic and reform status.

Sector Focus:

- Poverty reduction
- Education reform
- Environment
- Health
- Agriculture

Since the beginning of the new century, the Bank diversified its focus to new sector foci such as:

- Gender,
- Community-driven development
- Rights and role of marginalized people in development.

Beneficiaries

- Government
- NGOs
- Civil society associations

- Private sector
- Business associations
- Academia and parliamentarians

Geographic Focus:

All over Egypt.

Types of Services / grants Offered to NGOs

Support to Consumer Protection in a Cairo slum areas.

Support to Training of Teachers in village communities.

Promote sustainable development of rural areas

Capacity building of unemployed youth in Assuit

Financial assistance to improve livelihoods of rural people.

Protection of children at risk and vulnerable children.

Examples of Funded Projects/ Activities

1. *Egypt Integrated Irrigation Improvement and Management project, 2005*, aims at assisting the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation (MWRI) in improving the management of irrigation and drainage in the project area, to increase the efficiency of irrigated agriculture water use and services.
2. *Early Childhood Education Enhancement Project (ECEEP), 2005*, aims to achieve its development objectives through the following three components: (1) Increase Access; (2) Improve Quality; and (3) Build Capacity.
3. *Skills Development Project , 2003*, aims to stimulate the private sector demand for skills training development, through a demand-driven, and competitively-based mechanism.
4. *Matrouh Resource Management (02) Project, 2003*, aims to improve the livelihoods of disadvantaged rural people living in the Northwest Coastal zone, reducing the incidence of poverty, through community development, capacity building, and access to services to help improve welfare, and increase incomes to conserve natural resources in a sustainable manner.
5. *Higher Education Enhancement Project, 2002*, aims at laying the foundation for improving the quality of the higher education system in Egypt, through legislative reform, institutional restructuring, and establishment of independent quality assurance mechanisms, and monitoring systems.
6. *The Second National Drainage Project, 2000*, aims to increase agricultural productivity, through drainage improvement, thus raising rural incomes

- based on the diversified, and sustainable production, resulting from appropriate uses of land, and water resources.
7. *Social Fund for Development Project (03), 1999*, to help create jobs and provide community infrastructure and services through labor intensive works.
 8. *Sohag Rural Development Project, 1998*, aims to a) promote the sustainable development of Sohag rural villages ; b) improve equitable access to credit for the rural poor, unemployed youth, and women; and c) improve income and quality of life in rural communities.

NGO Eligibility Criteria

- Innovative Proposals
NGOs targeting marginalized communities in the fields of empowerment and governance.
- Youth organizations
- NGO objectives are not related to religious or political concerns
- Past experience in the field of activity.

Donor policies

Policies on [*business products and instruments*](#), which establish rules for lending instruments, country economic and sector work, technical assistance, grants, guarantees and other Bank products.

- [*Safeguard policies*](#), which include Environmental Assessments and policies designed to prevent unintended adverse effects on third parties and the environment. Specific safeguard policies address natural habitats, pest management, cultural property, involuntary resettlement, projects on international waterways and projects in disputed areas.
- [*Fiduciary policies*](#), including rules governing financial management, procurement, and disbursement. There are also detailed guidelines for the [*selection of consultants*](#) and the [*procurement of goods and works*](#) in projects financed by the World Bank.
- [*Management policies*](#) covering such areas as project Monitoring and evaluation.
- [*Disclosure policy*](#) to make information about its activities widely available. The policy establishes the Bank's general approach to opening its records, and details the many Bank documents available to the public.

The *inspection panel*, an independent body to which individuals and communities can turn if they believe that their rights or interests have been harmed by a Bank-financed project. It ensures compliance with Bank policies and it includes senior compliance experts who report directly to the Board of Executive Directors.

Grant Information

Contact with Donor Organization

1. Channel: Through the webpage – contact of Civil Society Officer
or
Communication Officer.
2. Preferred Date: Preferably December.

Procedures of Funding/ Approval Cycle

- Small grant Funds are available to World Bank country offices based on an annual application of proposals submitted by World Bank officers responsible for civil society and outreach.
- Winning proposals receive funds up to US 34,000 to administer Country Small Grants processes.
- Information on the Development marketplace is advertised on the World Bank website.

The approval and funding cycle passes through the following phases:

1. The Preparation Phase

During this period, the technical, institutional, economic, environmental and financial issues facing the project will be studied and addressed - including whether there are alternative methods for achieving the same objectives. An assessment is required of projects proposed for Bank financing to help ensure that they are environmentally sound and sustainable (Environmental Assessment). The scope of the Environmental Assessment depends on the scope, scale and potential impact of the project.

2. The Appraisal Phase

The Bank is responsible for this part of the process. Bank staff review the work done during identification and preparation, often spending three to four weeks in the client country. They prepare for bank management either Project Appraisal Documents (investment projects) or Program Documents (for adjustment operations) and the Financial Management team assesses the financial aspects of the project. The PID is updated during this phase. These documents are released to the public after the project is approved (see below).

3. The Negotiation and Approval Phase

The Bank and the client country negotiate on the final shape of the proposal. Both sides come to an agreement on the terms and conditions of the loan. Then the Project Appraisal Document (PAD) or the Program Document (PGD), along with the Memorandum of the President and legal documents are submitted to the Bank's Board of Executive Directors for approval. The appropriate documents are also submitted for final clearance by the borrowing government which may involve ratification by a council of ministers or a country's legislature.

4. The Implementation and Supervision Phase

Once the loan is approved, the borrowing government, with technical assistance from the Bank, prepares the specifications and evaluates bids for the procurement of goods and services for the project. The Bank reviews this activity to ensure that its procurement guidelines have been followed. The Bank's Financial Management Team maintains an

oversight of the financial management of the project including periodically requiring audited financial statements.

5. The Evaluation Phase

Following the completion of a project, the Bank's operations evaluation department conducts an audit to measure its outcome against the original objectives. The audit entails a review of the project completion report and preparation of a separate report. Both reports are then submitted to the executive directors and the borrower. They are not released to the public.

Average Duration of Funding Cycle

9-12 months

Average Duration of Project

2-4 years

Funding Amounts per Project

To NGOs: US \$ 15,000-34,000

To Government: US \$ 100 - 200

Remark: The information filled out applies to direct funding to NGOs from the World Bank. Indirect funding is also available through some of the WB-financed projects that are implemented through government institutions such as the Social Fund for Development, National Council for Childhood and Motherhood as well as governorates.

Documents required:

- Project information document
- Environment assessment report
- Integrated safeguards datasheet
- Impact evaluation report

Funding strategies:

1. **Poverty reduction strategy:** the government consults a wide cross-section of local groups and combines this with an extensive analysis of the country's poverty and economic situation.
2. **Country assistance strategy:** The process is designed to develop country ownership of the strategy that has twin goals of achieving high and sustainable growth and the alleviation of poverty and income disparity. In addition, it seeks to foster greater openness in policymaking and increase government commitment to policies.
3. **Early childhood education strategy** that builds upon the Government's strong commitment to early childhood education reform as a critical element of Egypt's agenda for economic growth and human development. Economic and social benefits of such an investment at an early stage in children's development are regarded as substantial.
4. **Youth empowerment and job creation strategy.**

Criteria / conditions

- Poverty reduction and social sustainability
- Environmental sustainability
- Focus on poor and vulnerable population as well as gender inequalities
- Moving on greater reliance on domestic resources
- Build on, complement and coordinate with existing program in support of national policies, plans and partnerships.
- Coordinate with bilateral and multilateral international initiatives
- Demonstrate a potential for sustainability of results achieved.
- Co-financing activities
- Activity to have system wide effects/impact
- Activity to be implemented by wide variety of stakeholders

Projects Currently funded by the World Bank

1. Egypt Integrated Irrigation Improvement and Management Project with Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
2. Early Childhood Education Enhancement Project (ECEEP) with Ministry of Education
3. Empowerment of women in Egypt with local NGOs
4. Mainstreaming Health for the Disabled in community-based health service delivery models in Egypt with local NGO
5. Alexandria Strategy for Sustainable Development with Alexandria Governorate
6. Protection of Children at Risk with National Council for Childhood and Development

5. European Union / Egypt

Contact Information

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Mohandeseen, Giza
Cairo - Egypt
Country: Egypt
Governorate: Cairo
Contact person: Ambassador Klaus Ebermann – Head of the EU Delegation
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Development Strategies

Egypt and EU strategic relationship:

EU is Egypt most important trading partner and its partnership with Egypt is 28 years old. A series of four protocols governed technical and financial cooperation from 1997 to 1996 during which period it gave Egypt financial support amount to more than L.E. 6 billion Effective from 1995, cooperation has been based on Barcelona Process, which provided a framework for a more closely integrated partnership between Europe and its southern neighbors. The legal basis of the EU and Egypt relationship is crystallized in the EU-Egypt Association Agreement, which constitutes a framework for the economic, political and cultural partnership. The aim of this agreement is to increase economic growth and to help foster a liberal atmosphere that respects human rights and freedom. Egypt is one of the leading recipients among the Mediterranean partners from the MEDA program.

The EU is currently adopting and putting on stake of implementation a policy called “European Neighborhood Policy” (ENP) adopted by 17 partners from Middle East countries and from Russia and Eastern Europe. ENP seeks to promote good government and economic and social development in its own immediate vicinity. It is thus the EU interest to have a zone of increasing prosperity. According to this policy, cooperation includes closer political links, economic integration, and support to meet EU standards as well as assistance with reforms that will stimulate economic and social development. In return, Egypt accept precise commitment, which can be monitored, to strengthen rule of law, democracy and respect for human rights, to promote market-oriented reforms to promote employment, social cohesion and to cooperation foreign policy objectives such as counter terrorism and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

Mission/ Objectives:

Mission:

The mission of EU is to achieve stability, security and sustainable development in Egypt and the Mediterranean neighborhood through fulfillment of prosperity and economic growth and advancement of governance and human rights.

Strategic Objectives

1. Promote implementation of the EU-Egypt Association Agreement, primarily through the provisional application of the trade related provisions and implementation of investment projects.
2. Support the consolidation and completion of the economic reform process, mainly through reducing poverty, creating jobs and participation of women and youth in the economic and political life.
3. Support stable, balanced and sustainable socio-economic development, mainly through supporting social reforms, improving health sector, supporting the decentralization process and empowering civil society.

Sector Focus:

First: Four financial Protocols – Building Infrastructure and Market Economy

Approaches

1977-1996	Socio Environmental Infrastructure and Economic Modernization
1994	Public Sector Modernization Program
1995	Financial sector reform program

Second: MEDA I: Socio-Economic Balancing and Poverty Alleviation

Industrial Modernization program and Private sector development Program

Third: MEDA II – Policy Making Implementation and Capacity Building in focal Sectors

2001-2002	Environment/ Natural Resources - Egyptian Renewable Energy Development - Oil Pollution Combating Center
2003	Rural Development - Bustan Agricultural Development Program - Nile Valley Regional Program – phase II - Agricultural Sector Development Program

EU is currently focusing on the following sectors:

1. Economic growth (mainly with Egyptian Government)
2. Social protection and development (through partnering with governmental entity that subcontracts NGOs (such as NCCM and SFD). Social protection and development could also be implemented through co-financing with European NGOs (under what is called thematic budget lines).
3. Democracy and human rights (European Initiative for Human Rights Development (EIHRD)).

Beneficiaries

- Business associations and clusters
- Individual enterprise level

- Social Fund for Development
- Private sector SMEs
- Public and private sector commercial banks
- European NGOs in partnership with Egyptian NGOs

Geographic Focus:

All over Egypt with special focus on Greater South Sinai, and Upper Egypt Governorates aiming to reduce socio-economic disparities.

Types of Services / grants Offered to NGOs and to public sector

1. Public Sector modernization: SMEs, economic cooperation
2. Water resources' management and promotion of sustainable water use;
3. Reform of Higher education system and linking it with industry;
4. Sustainable social development to reduce poverty and upgrade living standards of citizens (through Social Fund for Development);
5. Social protection of the vulnerable and improvement of women status (through Social Fund for Development);
6. Health care and expansion of Family Health Model;
7. Protection of rights of children, youth and women;
8. Capacity development of civil society to promote social development.

Examples of Funded Projects/ Activities

1. Technical and Vocational Training Reform (TEVT)
2. Trade Enhancement Program
3. Integrated Local Development Program in South Sinai
4. Social Development and Civil society
5. Higher Education Cooperation: TEMPUS Participation
6. Industrial Modernization Program
7. Social Fund for Development – Phase II
8. Support for Education Enhancement Program

NGO Eligibility Criteria

- Egyptian NGOs must be registered under the Ministry of Social Affairs.
- NGOs should have a certain degree of overall quality of operation and relevant experience
- Applicant NGOs must provide a significant financial contribution (equivalent to at least 10% of the total financial costs of the operation)
- NGO proposals should have clear objectives, be measurable, sustainable, gender sensitive, and environmentally sound

(visit website: www.europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/cgi/frame12.pl)

Donor policies

1. **Systematic coordination**, close programming and consultation with the Egyptian Government and other stakeholders (public and private sector, civil society).

2. **Complementarity with other programs** supported by Egyptian Government or by other donors.
3. **Balance between economic growth and social development**
4. Development of a great sense of **Egyptian ownership** in the elaboration of strategies with the donor community.
5. **Mainstreaming environmental benefits** in all development sectors and support environmentally positive investment to protect Egypt's fragile marine and land environment.
6. **Support youth and women's participation** and children rights.
7. **Capacity development of civil society** as a main partner in social development.

Grant Information

Contact with Donor Organization

Channel: Submitting a proposal directly to the EU after a Call for Proposals is announced on the EU website

Preferred Date: When the call for proposals is publicized in a public announcement.

Procedures of Funding/ Approval Cycle

1. Call for Proposals is announced on the EU's website with a detailed format for proposals. Lately, EU announces its new programs on public newspapers.
2. Proposals are usually required 2-3 months after the Call for Proposals
3. Revisions of proposals and decisions take place in Egypt or in Brussels in certain cases of cooperation.

Average Duration of Funding Cycle

4 months up to one year.

Average Duration of Project

Average: 3-5 years.

Total Funding Amounts for NGOs

Amount available annually Euro 250 million (approximately).

Funding Amounts per Project

To NGOs

Minimum: 30,000 Euro (for individual NGOs)**
250,000 Euro (for networks)

Maximum: 1 million Euro (for individual NGOs)
4 million Euro (for networks)

To Governmental sector

Minimum: 6 million Euro

Maximum: 80 million Euro

Documents required:

Grantees have to revise on the website, or consult with EU officials in Egypt, according to the announced proposals, as it differs from one funding opportunity to another.

(Visit website: www.europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/cgi/frame12.pl)

Funding strategies:

1. Poverty reduction through a combination of support to the social and productive sectors.
2. Sector concentration in the poor Upper Egypt and active involvement of the private sector.
3. Piloting of important sector reforms which can serve as a model for replication in other governorates.
4. Focus on high priority areas in Egyptian development plans, including local ownership.
5. Promotion of gender awareness by strengthening the active involvement of women in the development process.
6. Promotion of democratic institutions, human rights and good governance.
7. Promotion of economic and social development on an environmentally sustainable basis.

The number of sectors is limited in order to achieve the best possible development effect from the available funds. The three sectors that will be maintained during the coming strategy period are:

- water and sanitation including support to national sector reforms and in rural districts,
- Environmental protection including institutional support, decentralization and community development, and activities for environmental protection in industry,
- Energy supply including support to the development of renewable sources of energy.

Criteria / conditions

- Integration of gender issues in development projects' objectives and activities
- Full consideration of environment dimension – Environmental assessment for all projects
- Co-financing with European NGO (in certain cases)
- Agreements need to be ratified by relevant bodies in the member states, the European Commission and Parliament.

Projects currently funded by European Union

- Health Care Waste Management Project
- Support to Aswan Water Authority
- Private Sector Development Program

- Support to the Social Fund for Development - Phase 2
- Demonstration and Development of Technology and Planning in the Wind Energy Sector
- Wind Farm Project Zafarana, Gulf of Suez
- Health Care Waste Management Program for Specified Hospitals in Cairo
- Environmental Information and Monitoring Program
- KIMA Fertilizer and Ferro-Silicon Plant

6. U.S. Agency for International Development

Contact Information

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Plot 1/A of Laselki Street
New Maadi
Cairo, Egypt
Country: Egypt
Governorate: Cairo & Alexandria
Contact person:
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522-7250
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E-mail:
Website: www.usaid.gov.eg

Development Strategies

Egypt and US strategic relationship:

There are three pillars that govern the relationship between Egypt and U.S.:

- Strategic cooperation
- Collaboration in Middle East peace process
- Economic growth and development (strengthening private sector, job creation and policy and institutional reform).

Clear shift is forthcoming in the new development strategy from “*Aid to Trade*”.

- Annual reduction of US assistance level by 5% over the coming ten years, and eventually reduction in staffing.
- Focus on fewer sectors and working more on sustainability of program achievements, especially those promoting trade and investment.
- Need to develop legacy institutions through mechanisms that will be capable of sustaining work of mutual interest (ex. foundations, endowments... etc.)

Mission/ Objectives:

Mission:

Accelerate economic growth, investment and job creation and enhance participation in public decision making through healthy and educated civil society.

Strategic Objectives

1. Strengthen trade and investment environment
2. Increase access to sustainable utility services

3. Enhance human and natural resource base
4. improve basic education
5. strengthen governance and participation
6. Provide health services and upgrading

Sector Focus:

First: Physical infrastructure (mid seventies to eighties)

- Expand urban water and wastewater systems
- Rehabilitate telephone systems
- Power sector: install and rehabilitate megawatt of capacity
- Replacement of key equipment in Aswan High Dam Power Station

Second: Social development (eighties)

- Education (construction of schools, girls' education)
- Health (reducing infant and child mortality, immunization program, Family planning)
- Agriculture (replace irrigation structures, agricultural policy reform)

Third: Policy environment (early nineties)

- Economic reform and macroeconomic stabilization
- Improve adjudication of commercial law

Fourth: Economic growth and development (mid nineties)

- Increased trade and investment
- Human resource development
- Technology transfer

Fifth: Participation in decision making and crosscutting themes (late nineties till present – *new strategy*)

- *Role of public and private sector in decision making and development*, with special emphasis on private sector and civil society. Private sector is expected to expand delivery of social services, comply with environmental laws and regulations, and give more space for investment and market oriented activities. Public sector is expected to play a role in participation in policy reform especially policies that have an impact on economic reform and on development, increase public awareness and civic education, promotion of commercial practices and viable commercial environment and regulatory framework within public utilities. Moreover, USAID is currently strengthening capacities of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to increase their ability to be self-sustaining and on creating supportive environment.

- *Gender equality*, understanding gender issues will help USAID understand its ultimate customers better and design its programs for them to provide maximum beneficial impact.

- *Income and Geographic disparities*, equity was identified as an important factor to the achievement of all desired results. Small and medium enterprise activities will stimulate income generation, and increased access to sustainable services will enhance the standard of living of the poor and equity of service delivery between governorates.

Beneficiaries

- American NGOs in Egypt
- Business associations
- Water user associations
- Farmer associations
- Community development associations
- Voluntary associations
- Ministries

Geographic Focus:

All over Egypt, with a special focus on Upper Egypt governorates and poorest parts in Cairo.

Types of Services / grants Offered to NGOs

- Trade and investment activities, including Commodity Import Program (CIP) and Cash transfer programs.
- Technical assistance activities, including skills development and institutional enhancement.
- Environment and natural resources management
- Governance and public-private dialogue
- SMEs development
- Training of judges and journalists
- Health/ population
- Basic education

Examples of Funded Projects/ Activities

1. New Horizons implemented by CEDPA
2. Development of voluntary non-profit organizations implemented by NCNW
3. New Schools Program implemented by CARE
4. Education Reform Pilot
5. APEAL project implemented by SAVE The Children
6. Integrated English Language Program implemented by Academy for Educational Development and its subcontractor AMIDEAST
7. Development Training Program implemented by International Institute for Education
8. Healthy Mother Healthy Child implemented by John Snow.
9. Citizen Participation in Public Decision Making implemented by NGO Service Center

Projects Currently Funded by USAID

1. Sesame World – Alam Simism implemented by KARMA Productions
2. Cairo Air Improvement Project implemented by Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency
3. Preservation and Restoration of Egyptian Antiquities implemented by American Research Center in Egypt (ARCE) in close coordination with the Egyptian Supreme Council for Antiquities (SCA).
4. A total of 36 grants for \$2 million were awarded to 36 NGOs in support of civic participation in the areas of environment, women and children's rights, education, consumer protection, and health.

NGO Eligibility Criteria

- NGO has to be legally recognized as under Egyptian law as operating under agreement with the GoE and to be formally registered in ministry of social affairs as a non profit organization.
- Previous experience on the field of activity is preferred and positively considered.
- NGO must not be affiliated with any of political or religious groups or associations.

Donor policies

Participation and ownership: build on the leadership, participation in public decision making.

Capacity-Building: strengthen local institutions, transfer technical skills and promote appropriate policies. In addition, there is a focus to enhance human resources.

Sustainability: Design programs to ensure their impact endures.

Selectivity: Allocate resources based on need, local commitment and foreign policy interests.

Assessment: Conduct careful research, adapt best practices, and design for local conditions.

Results: Focus resources to achieve clearly defined, measurable and strategically-focused objectives.

Partnership: Collaborate closely with governments, communities, donors, NGOs, the private sector, international organizations, and universities.

Flexibility: Adjust to changing conditions, take advantage of opportunities, and maximize efficiency.

Accountability: Design accountability and transparency into systems and build effective checks and balances to guard against corruption.

Grant Information

Contact with Donor Organization

Channel:

Preferred month:

Procedures of Funding/ Approval Cycle

- Public announcement on USAID grants/ funds based on eligibility criteria and on competition basis
- Dissemination/ making available a request for proposal
- Submission of concept paper and summary budget (total bottom line amounts)
- If concept paper is approved, a complete proposal is submitted (overview of program design, implementation and detailed budget)
- Donor sends a to applicants informing them by approval or rejection

Average Duration of Funding Cycle

From 4-6 months.

Average Duration of Project

Ranges from 18 to 30 months

Funding Amounts per Project

For American NGOs: ranges from \$ 2 million to \$ 200 million.

Subcontracted Egyptian NGOs: ranges from \$50,000 to \$500,000.

Documents

- Reference information that include location, contact numbers and persons... etc.
- Brief description of work performed
- Documentation on previous contracts or assistance awards
- Curriculum vitae for proposed staff
- Cost application
- Letters of support

Funding strategies:

USAID focuses its work to encourage and assist young democratic governments to reform their structures and processes to make them more transparent, accountable, and participatory.

USAID promotes more transparent and accountable government institutions in five areas: governmental integrity; democratic decentralization; legislative strengthening; civil-military relations; and effective policy implementation.

Criteria / conditions

- Technical merits of activity and its strategic fit to make a significant contribution towards achieving the target strategic objective.
- Cost-effectiveness in a sense to contribute to achievement of strategic objective at lowest cost
- Proposals should be submitted in accordance with announced formats and specifications
- Past performance of the applicant

- Proposals should include gender aspect and how it adopts the gender approach.
- For non Egyptian applicants, partnership with Egyptian organization is a plus.
- Funding proposals should be comply with announced formats and specifications

Projects currently funded by USAID

1. Education Reform Project
2. Agricultural-Led Export Business Activity
3. Upgrading Aswan High Dam
4. Economic Growth Program
5. Management Development Initiative (MDI) - An Information Technology (IT) Project
6. Combating FGM in Egypt
7. The Climate Technology Partnership Supports the Spread of Cogeneration to Reduce GHG in Egypt
8. Public Awareness on Water Scarcity

7. Social Fund for Development (SFD)

Contact Information

Address: 1, Hussien Hegazy St. off El Kasr El Aini St.
Cairo, Egypt
PO Box: 11516

Country: Egypt

Governorate: Main office in Cairo, and has branches in all governorates

Contact person: Mr. Hany Seif El-Nasr – Managing Director

Phone: (2020) 794-8339 / 794-5035 / 792-2420
(2020) 792-2418 / 796-1682 / 796-1674

Fax: 7950628 - 796166

E-mail: mailmaster@sfdegypt.org,

Website: www.sfdegypt.org

Development Strategies

Background on SFD development:

SFD was established in 1991 as an institutionalized organization that translates country policies into new programs and developed small enterprises consistent with the National Development Plan in order to improve the standards of living and to create real and sustainable job opportunities. It was basically designed as a social safety net associated with the government of Egypt's agreement to undertake its extensive Economic Reform and Structural Adjustment Program (ERASP). Thus, the Fund was considered essential to the economic empowerment, quality human resources, and an enabling environment for human development aiming to get succeed the economic reform program. SFD has successfully developed into a full-fledged organization with a new development perspective: it consolidates mechanisms for better understanding of the impact of globalization and mobilizes efforts to minimize risks of social exclusion, help alleviate poverty and combat unemployment. In this capacity, it creates employment opportunities for start-up entrepreneurs and provides them with credit, technical assistance, skills, and technological know-how both Egyptian and international.

Given SFD's twin objective of combating poverty and unemployment, it targets low-income groups and targets pockets of poverty in rural and urban impoverished areas. Targeting is advocated on the basis of equity, efficiency and cost-effectiveness. While universal programs are accessible to everyone in a particular category, targeted programs are designed in such a way to ensure that services and benefits are received by eligible groups specified according to socio-economic and geographical criteria.

SFD has contributed to establishing the Cooperative Insurance Society for Small Enterprises to provide sufficient guarantees for an applicant who falls short of meeting required collaterals. CIS guarantees reach up to 90% of the enterprise's value at a

maximum rate of L.E 200,000 provided that a beneficiary's shares should be equal to L.E 100 per 20,000.

Mission/ Objectives:

Mission:

The Social Fund for Development aims to improve standards of living of “poor under-privileged communities” through “human development”, provision of the basic services, mobilizing and optimizing the use of national and international resources and to channel such resources into the tributaries of the national economy.

Strategic Objectives

1. Creating employment opportunities for new graduates, unemployed youth, and low-income groups through the encouragement of small enterprises both newly established and already existing.
2. Orienting public investments toward services of social, health, educational, and environmental nature.
3. Establishing mechanisms to protect vulnerable population groups and improve their living standards such as women, children, and the elderly.
4. Engaging NGOs and community development associations in implementing projects that serve the target groups.
5. Strengthening partnerships with the government and all major players in the decision-making process.
6. Replicating SFD model in different parts of the world.

Sector Focus:

- **Improvements in Standards of Living:** to alleviate poverty alleviation, increase employment generation, and enterprise development.
- **Gender:** to increase the accessibility of the SFD programs to both men and women. More specific gender interventions have been introduced to enhance the inclusion of women in social and economic life, with a focus on female-headed households and female employment.
- **Environment and Development:** to translate the concepts of environment and development into practical interventions at the operational level, to address high priority environmental problems in the different governorates.

The SFD Community and Human Development Group carries out its tasks through three sectors and one department as follows:

1. Human Resource Development Sector.
2. Public Projects Sector, and this sector comprises two departments:
 - a. Public Works Department.
 - b. Community Development Department.

3. Micro Finance Sector.
4. Improvement in Standards of Living Department.

Beneficiaries

- Ministries,
- Governorates,
- Banks and financial institutions,
- NGOs
- Public and private sector enterprises
- Local community agencies.

SFD gives special attention to the following social categories:

- New graduates
- Women
- Unemployed youth
- Start up entrepreneurs

Geographic Focus:

All over Egypt. SFD's targeting map is based on the poor, the unemployed and the marginalized at the governorate level and by rural- urban classification. Priority is given to the more deprived areas like poorer governorates of Upper Egypt, poorer Delta governorates and squatter urban settlements.

Types of Services / grants Offered to NGOs

- Finance micro enterprises and manage utilities needed for the success and sustainability of small and micro enterprises
- Capacity building in the provision of services, resource generation, financing and overall stewardship.
- Micro-Credit projects for self-employment
- One Classroom Schools for Girls in deprived areas, providing basic education to girls aged 8 to 14, as well as vocational training aimed at teaching girls how to engage in income generating activities.
- NGO projects to upgrade primary health care (PHC).
- Capacity building project that aimed at providing training to NGOs in Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) and Logical Framework Approach.
- Economic development as an approach to fertility reduction in Upper Egypt governorates

Examples of Funded Projects/ Activities

1. Small Enterprise Development Organization :

The Small Enterprise Development Organization's (SEDO) mandate is to create jobs at all skill levels through the development and growth of both start-up and existing small enterprises. SEDO finances and supports small and medium enterprises (SMEs), which encourage the participation of women, preferably

those having export capabilities for their final products. SEDO's services include those that deal with legal, regulatory and policy constraints, and demand as well as supply side problems.

2. Public Works Program :

The Public Works Program has repositioned itself to set the standards for comprehensive public infrastructure development in Egypt. The PWP seeks to help eradicate poverty and ameliorate the quality of life by providing economic and social basic infrastructural services, by implementing projects using labor intensive methods to avail job opportunities to its targeted beneficiaries. The types of projects selected intend to provide basic services to the poorest of the poor in various regions around rural Egypt.

3. Community Development Program :

The Community Development Program is attempting to meet the needs of the community by using two major approaches. One is gradually shifting its funding to rely increasingly on NGOs that are more capable of conducting community participation techniques. The other approach focuses on increasing the role of vocational training and microfinance as an integral part of job creation.

4. Human Resources Development Program :

The Human Resources Development Program (HRDP) responds to the needs of the new entrants to the labor market by strengthening the knowledge and skills of the unemployed or potentially unemployed. The principal strategy of the HRDP has been to encourage local and international investments in Egypt in order to create more job opportunities, nationally or abroad. Redundant workers from public enterprises and unemployed youth are among the priority groups addressed by the HRDP.

NGO Eligibility Criteria

- NGOs must be registered under an Egyptian ministry
- NGO projects must be sustainable, i.e. will continue to be viable through the resources they generate after the project ends its support
- NGO projects must be directed towards the poor, have clear indicators to monitor, cost effective, gender sensitive and environmentally sound

Donor policies

- Motivate financial intermediaries to provide loans to start small and medium enterprises (SMEs), and enable them to expand their operations through this expansion, job opportunities are created offering avenues for the employment of the poor and unemployed.
- Strength institutions at the peripheral level and strengthen the local communities themselves through active participatory channels.

- Ensure accountability; first and foremost to the people, and also to the international community.
- Support government policies and initiatives contributing to the interest of the underprivileged in Egypt.
- Highlight commitment in bridging the gender gap in Egypt utilizing a catalytic approach in its coordination and support of policies, programs and projects of the SFD.
- Address high priority environmental problems in the different governorates, as identified by the managers of the SFD regional offices

Grant Information

Contact with Donor Organization

Channel: Direct contact of the SFD regional offices
 Preferred Date: Throughout the year

Procedures of Funding/ Approval Cycle

1. NGOs approach the SFD regional offices with a concept paper.
2. Criteria for selection of proposal are set taking into consideration the socio economic impact of the activities requested to be funded.
3. Sponsoring agencies submit project proposals to SFD for evaluation based on the set of appraisal criteria.
4. SFD may assist these agencies in developing project proposals, with special attention paid to the accurate identification of vulnerable groups.
5. Agreements drawn up between SFD and each sponsoring agency on approved proposals
6. Specify the implementation schedules, the financial terms and conditions, the technical assistance requirements for which SFD funds are provided, and the contribution to be made by the agency concerned.

Average Duration of Funding Cycle

4 months up to one year.

Average Duration of Project

2- 4 years

Funding Amounts per Project

	New enterprise	Existing enterprise
Minimum - Less than 50,000	7%	9% (interest rate)
Average - From 50,000 to 200,000	9%	11% (interest rate)
Maximum - From 200,000 to 1 million	11%	13% (interest rate)

Note: New service and trade enterprises are exempted from taxes for 5 years
New industrial enterprises are exempted from taxes for 10 years provided that they are enrolled in the Industrial Registry.

Documents required:

- Rent contract or ownership deed, legalized and with fixed date.
- Legalized partnership contract (if there are any partners).
- Certificates of educational qualifications of the applicant and partners. (if applicable).
- A letter from the competent local authority approving, in principle, the issuing of the enterprise license and mentioning the nature of its activity.
- An experience certificate if there are no educational qualifications that are compatible with the nature of the enterprise. That certificate can be obtained from the Labor Force and Training Directorate (a certificate of skill level).

Documents required for existing enterprises:

- License
- Commercial registration
- Tax card
- Tax status
- Last general balance sheet, the financial position, final accounts (expenses, revenues and losses)

Funding strategies:

1. **Financing and creating small enterprises** capable of providing sustainable job opportunities that contribute to the development of the national economy.
2. **Adopting the integrated development approach** through provision of basic infrastructure and public utilities necessary to support project/enterprise development. Thus, furnishing a stronger opportunity for project/enterprise long-term sustainability.
3. **Promoting a supporting environment conducive to the improvement of standards of living** thus reviving local markets and creating demand for the SME products.
4. **Promoting Small and Enterprise Development** through Small Enterprise development organization that aims at providing every possible assistance to small and medium enterprises SMEs and consequently, SFD allocates about 50% of its resources for that purpose. The Organization develops various funding mechanisms and upgraded technical support systems.

Criteria / conditions

- Environmental compliance of projects
- Gender issues are incorporated in the suggested activity.

- Working with sectoral areas of employment generation, poverty alleviation, population, education and health is leading to better inclusion of, and service to, poor women and the girl child.
- Activities have indicators for achievements, methods of verification and performance.

8.2. Annex 2: NGOs database (Contacts and Projects)

8.2.1. NGOs' contacts

#	NGO Name	Governorate	Contact Address	Contact Telephone
1	General Egyptian Society for the Talented	Cairo	5 El Falaki Square – Cairo	3953092
2	Egyptian Blindness Fighting Society	Cairo	3 El mandora tree st. Cairo	3681887
3	El mataria CDA	Cairo	10 Abd ellatief El ghazaly-Elmataria	2152752
4	Small and Medium Industries Development Association	Portsaid	El Fawzy and Safia zaghlol st. Portsaid	066/ 344946
5	Port Said Association for Environment & Development	Portsaid	Workers club- behind Portsaid court	066/ 3231161
6	Friends of Environment Association	Portsaid	Building no. 5 Place no.2 – Portsaid	066/ 3416486
7	Om Azam CDA	Ismailia	Om Azam Village – Kasaseen- Ismailia	064/ 3970501
8	Al Salam Charity for Community Development in Abu Sowir	Ismailia	Abo Soyer station- Manshiet Elsalam- Ismailia	064/ 3470305 - 0121289858
9	Future Association for Handicapped	Ismailia	Al shekh Zayed- street no. 10 building no.1	064/ 3209009
10	Childhood & Family Association in Suez	Suez	Mohamed Hafez st. Suez	062/ 3331272
11	Productive Families & Technical Training Asso.	Suez	Mohamed Hafez st. Suez	062/ 3331285
12	Save the Children Association, Suez	Suez	Mohamed Hafez st. Suez	062/ 3323140
13	Community Development CDA in Badda	Qalyubiya	Batta CDA	013/ 3250484
14	Horas Al Akida	Qalyubiya	Qalyubiya- Shobra elkhema-Begam	6080776
15	Industrial Housing Ass', Qalyubiya	Qalyubiya	In front of Banzayon- Shobra elkhema "west"	4762796 2211381
16	Muslims Youth Organization, Kafer elshiekh	Kafer elshiekh	Kafer elshiekh, salah salem st.	047/ 3232535

#	NGO Name	Governorate	Contact Address	Contact Telephone
17	Kafer elshiekh Business association	Kafer elshiekh	Kafer elshiekh- 7 elawkaf building- elmahala road	047/ 242861
18	Future Business Women's Association, Ffoo	Kafer elshiekh	Ffoo, Gamal abd elnaser st. beside family park	047/ 2970336
19	Al-Erada Association	Gharbia	Tanta- 8 Abo Baker elsiedek st.	040/ 3344787
20	Gharbia Family Planning NGO	Gharbia	Tanta- Al tekia st.	040/ 3316654
21	Al Salam CDA for Social Caring – Gharbia	Gharbia	Neshell- Qotor- Gharbia	040/ 2664566
22	Friends of the Environment ., Alexandria	Alexandria	22 Ahmed GHarbo st.- Zezenia- Alx	03/ 5845759 0127895814
23	Save the Children Association in Alexandria	Alexandria	11 Zaki Badawy st. Istanly	03/ 5455336
24	Young Men's Christian Association., Alexandria.	Alexandria	18 Dr. abd elhameed Badawy st. Azarita	03/ 4865233
25	El Mabara Society, Alexandria	Alexandria	18 Mostafa Kamel st. Smoha	03/ 4246320 03/ 4275895
26	Women Association for Health Enhancing in Sohag	Sohag	58 Algomhoria st. Sohag	093/ 2313346
27	Egyptian NGO for Youth Investors and Businessmen in Sohag	Sohag	Nasr City – building no. 9	093/ 2460773-3
28	Association of Upper Egypt for Education and Development	Sohag	43 Hanzala Ibn Rabiaa - Sohag	093/ 2328620
29	Assiut Childhood and Development Association	Assiut	El Fateh buildings no. 1,2,3 - Assiut	088/ 2400434
30	El Hawatka CDA	Assiut	El Hawatka CDA	088/ 2692986
31	Comprehensive Care Association. Assiut	Assiut	Beside Badr language school	088/ 2322545
32	YMCA - Menia	Menia	12 Adnan elmalky st. Menia	086/ 2363176
33	Gezwet & Ferer CD in Menia	Menia	1 Elhomiat Hospital st. Menia	086/ 2346855
34	Egypt Youth Association for Community Development in Menia	Menia	8 Mostafa Kamel st. Menia	086/ 2331002

#	NGO Name	Governorate	Contact Address	Contact Telephone
35	Environment and Development Association	Beni Sueif	Abd Elsalam Aref st. no. 14	082/ 22344792
36	El Nour & El Amal CDA in Beni Sueif	Beni Sueif	El Nour we El Amal Association, Beni Sueif	082/ 2243569
37	Al Hak Fy El Hayat Association for Handicapped Challengers, Beni Sueif	Beni Sueif	(Social Village) East Nile-Bani Sueif	082/ 2242534
38	El Atawany CDA	Aswan	Idfuo- East of Al Atawany-Aswan	097/ 4712350
39	Al aakab Alkobra CDA	Aswan	Al aakab Alkobra - Aswan	097/ 2380415
40	Future CDA for Consumer Protection and Development	Aswan	Villa Medhat - Aswan	097/ 327736
41	Center for Egyptian Family Development - Aswan	Aswan	Insurance buildings – no. 409, 410 - Aswan	097/ 2306599
42	Qena Save the Children	Qena	El Konoz Area , osman buildings	096/ 521641
43	Community Capability Development and Environment Protection Association, Qena	Qena	10 Omar Ibn Elkhatab st. Qena	096/ 5331350
44	Dandara CDA	Qena	Dandara	096/ 5241580
45	Family and Environment Development CD	Qena	10 Elsalam st. - Qena	096/ 5221339
46	Association for the Advancement of Education	Giza	13 Korneish Elnile - Elmazalat	02/ 4314060
47	Diabetic Youth Care Association.	Giza	2 Elthawra st. Dokki	02/ 3382249
48	Central Association for Nurseries Supervisors	Giza	12 Elmahata st. Embaba-Giza	02/ 7141238
49	Forum of Dialogue and participation for development	Giza	11 Eltobgy st. Dokki	02/ 7482923

8.2.2. Sample of the NGOs' projects:

NGO #	Project Name	Project Budget (L.E)	Project Duration (Years)
1	Helping the talented children in enhancing their scientific, social and arts' skills	700,000	2
	Conducting computer courses for the talented children	NA	1
2	Health awareness-raising regarding eye diseases	134,000	1
	Computer training courses for blindness	140,000	1
3	Awareness campaign for preventing drugs among school children	124,000	1
	Establishing children nursery for the children in Mataria area	12,000	1
	Information technology center for providing training courses for youth	70,000	2
	Micro-credit programs for women & youth	400,000	3
	Establishing & operating medical center for poor neighborhoods	80,000	1
4	Information technology awareness campaigns for small projects owners	323,483	1
	Conducting awareness campaigns for businessmen in Port said about the investment law	360,000	One month
	Micro-credit programs	705,000	2
	Small loans for poor families	500,000	
	Providing information technology services for business owners (technical assistance and training)	1,000,000	
5	Environment protection awareness-raising campaigns	6,000	1
6	Medical garbage collection/disposal/recycling	90,000	1
	Environment protection awareness-raising campaigns	12,000	2
7	Micro-credit programs for women	160,000	4

NGO #	Project Name	Project Budget (L.E)	Project Duration (Years)
	Environmental awareness campaigns	107,000	2
8	Environmental awareness campaigns and garbage collection/disposal/recycling	111,000	5
	Literacy classes	35,000	6
	Income generation handicrafts projects for women	41,000	10
9	Specialized education and health care for the disabled.	36,000	6
10	Day-care classes , school children tutoring	80,000	10
11	Income generation and micro credit projects for women and poor families	7,000,000	12
12	Income generation and micro credit projects for women	440,000	44
13	Establishing a network from NGOs for preventing child labor	400,962	16
14	Social services for girls and women (education, literacy classes)	NA	30
	Serving the working women by providing them with (marketing their handicrafts products, literacy classes)	NA	19
15	Micro credit and small loans projects for women & youth	6,800,000	9
16	Computer courses for youth	59,250	4
	The effective school project for women and youth	102,000	1

NGO #	Project Name	Project Budget (L.E)	Project Duration (Years)
17	Establishing the economic development network for women & youth "small loans projects"	524,065	2
	Computer courses for youth	12,000	1
18	Micro credit and small loans projects for women, poor families & youth	20,000	7
19	Education and medical services for handicapped	21,000	7
	Computer courses for youth	42,000	5
20	Medical, education and micro credit projects and services for women & youth	28,000,000	18
	Awareness campaigns for the rights of women and children	100,000	8
21	Social and medical services for house held women	200,000	7
22	Environment protection projects and awareness campaigns	6,119,500	25
23	Environment protection awareness campaigns	500,000	17
	Awareness campaigns for the rights of children	105,751	NA
	Human development courses and awareness campaigns	165,000	1
24	Medical, education and nutrition services for children & women	1,500,000	8
25	Educations and medical services for poor families & youth	380,000	40
26	Micro credit and small projects loans for youth & poor families	200,000	5
27	Specialized education and health care for disabled	NA	4

NGO #	Project Name	Project Budget (L.E)	Project Duration (Years)
28	Micro credit and small projects loans for youth & poor families	600,000	3
	Education reform in 20 governmental children schools	4,000,000	3
	Health, education and raising awareness projects for girls, women and children	13,000,000	50
29	Micro credit projects for youth and poor families	3,200,000	6
	Education, health and medical projects for women, girls and street children	3,000,000	13
	Handicrafts and micro credit projects for women and youth	5,000,000	20
	Medical, education and rehabilitation project for handicapped	10,000,000	10
30	Micro credit projects for poor families, women and youth	967,005	15
	Medical services and awareness campaigns for women and girls	320,000	6
	School children tutoring and literacy classes	150,000	5
	Environmental protection campaigns	45,875	3

NGO #	Project Name	Project Budget (L.E)	Project Duration (Years)
31	Social protection, education, medical and health projects for Assiut society	3,524,870	28
	School children tutoring, computer courses and literacy classes	NA	15
32	Health and social projects for youth	500,000	3
33	Computer courses for youth	130,000	11
	Rehabilitation services for handicapped	325,000	33
	School children tutoring and literacy classes	3,900,000	18
	Income generation projects for poor families and youth	3,720,000	30
34	Education and health services projects for women	490,000	
	Micro credit projects for women and youth	4,485,000	6
35	Micro credit projects for women and poor families	22,000,000	4
	Education reform projects	381,000	1.5

NGO #	Project Name	Project Budget (L.E)	Project Duration (Years)
36	Social protection and medical projects for women and girls	545,000	2
	Rehabilitation projects for handicapped	1,077,000	2
	Micro credit projects for women and poor families	245,000	NA
37	Garbage collection projects and environmental protection awareness campaigns	274,000	9
	Medical center for rehabilitation of handicapped	82,000	23
38	Day-care center for handicapped	300,000	2
	Education reform in governmental schools	190,000	22
	Consumer protection projects food quality control	203,000	13
	Income generation projects for poor families	140,000	9
39	Enhancing the environment conditions, garbage collection/disposal/recycling, and tree planting	399,000	11
	Awareness campaign for how to deal with handicapped	NA	12
40	Medical and education projects for women and children	679,000	26
41	Consumer protection office	500,000	2
	Small loans projects for families and youth	2,600,000	11

NGO #	Project Name	Project Budget (L.E)	Project Duration (Years)
	Family planning and women health projects	801,000	5
	Rehabilitation projects for handicapped	160,000	1
42	Health, medical and nutrition projects for poor families and children	81,000	11
	Street children caring center	360,000	9
	Women rights center for raising the awareness of the community	18,000	15
43	Micro credit projects for women, poor families and youth	41,000,000	22
	Providing technical assistance for the small projects	482,150	8
	Towards the protection of the Nile river	93,000	5
44	Orphan families protection projects	2,000,000	10
	Education and health projects for the poor families	306,000	7
	Environmental loans for the small and medium projects	7,200 yearly	40
	Day care schools	100,000	40
45	Garbage collection/disposal/recycling and tree planting projects	366,000	4
	Micro credit projects for poor families	556,000	9
	Environmental protection campaigns and tree planting	1,495,000	9

NGO #	Project Name	Project Budget (L.E)	Project Duration (Years)
	Rehabilitation center for handicapped	21,306,000	3
	Medical and health awareness campaigns	1,600,000	3
46	Computer ,school children tutoring and literacy classes.	657,000	5
	Education reform in Siwa and Menia governorates	1,901,000	10
47	Protecting the children from the drugs	4,500	4
48	awareness-raising regarding the political participation	2,720,000	5
49	Rehabilitation of the handicapped children	300,000	2
	Awareness campaign for the protection of the labored children	30,000	1

8.3. Annex 3: Examples of projects supported by Donor's and implemented by NGOs

1) CIDA:

a) Stories from the Field-Getting a quality education in Egypt-Back to basics

UNICEF's Community Schools Project has established over 200 schools in partnership with the communities of Sohag, Qena and Assiut Governorates, with the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) as the primary funding agency from 1993 on. 200 schools have provided a basic education to 6500 hard-to-reach children—about 70 percent of whom are girls.

b) Sewing up their future: Women entrepreneurs in Egypt get resourceful

A loan of about \$8,000 from a Canadian aid project—the Women's Initiative Fund (WIF)—helped women to buy the sewing machine that launched their business. Set up in 1990 by CIDA, the Foundation for International Training, and Egypt's Ministry of Social Affairs, WIF is dedicated to preparing low-income women entrepreneurs and their families for the business world. Between 1990 and 2001, in addition to providing credit to several thousand poor women, WIF helped kick-start more than 200 new small and medium businesses in the Qena and Aswan governorates of Upper Egypt. These start-ups, which generally employ from 2 to 10 people, produce everything from yogurt to plastic pipes to socks.

2) UNDP:

a) A Girl from Benban Village in Aswan says “No” to Female Genital Mutilation

This Project has started in 2003 in 60 villages in six governorate in the south of Egypt: Beni Suef, Al Menia, Assiut, Sohag, Qena and Aswan spearheaded by the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM), UNDP and donors. The aim of the project is to reverse existing community peer-pressure to eliminate the practice of FGM using various educations and training approaches to reach out to families, community leaders, health workers and religious leaders. In addition, hundreds of Egyptian volunteers are working in this project to make a difference in their communities under the guidance of 24 UN Volunteers

3) **USAID:**

a) Herd Management Improves Income:

USAID worked with Abu Bakr el Sedeek, a group of 30 small farmers in Gabala, to improve the process they use to fatten their 68 calves. The farmers were shown how to purchase calves by weight, manage disease and maintain pens. USAID also demonstrated how to feed each animal a nutritionally balanced ration, according to weight, to improve health and reduce waste. With this knowledge, the members of Abu Bakr el Sedeek began to purchase their animals more shrewdly, vaccinate them, feed them balanced rations and dry and disinfect their pens.

b) Supporting of civic participation in community development

A total of 36 grants for \$2 million were awarded to 36 NGOs in support of civic participation in the areas of environment, women and children's rights, education, consumer protection, and health.

c) Supporting for blindness in Egypt.

Funded by the NGO Service Center⁵, the Egyptian Association for the Prevention of Blindness recently conducted 12 health “caravans” in Ezbat Khairallah in Dar el Salam, a slum area with two million inhabitants, to demonstrate the importance of providing regular health service and an eye clinic for the community. Local leaders and youth conducted awareness-raising sessions for community members on eye diseases that could lead to blindness. In response, a total of 77 members of the community signed a petition and submitted it to the parliamentarian for the district of Dar el Salam requesting the establishment of an eye clinic in the area. The activity was conducted with the help of eight NGOs who assisted in organizing the health caravans. In addition to the public awareness sessions, 1,345 patients received medical examinations and some received treatment and eye glasses.

d) Dairut’s Success in Business Opportunities for Youth

Funded by the NGO Service Center, in order to activate increasing small business projects in Assiut, the Renaissance Coptic Orthodox Association in Dairut district of Assiut governorate, held several meetings with Ministry of Insurance and Social Affairs, Social Development Fund, Social Insurance Authority, Labor Office, Tax Authority, Health Department, bank representatives and Dairut local unit, to identify the obstacles resulting from laws and governmental procedures that hinder small projects development and private business initiatives. The research resulted in a wealth of information and recommendations that were disseminated through a series of training workshops, seminars and meetings for young entrepreneurs to assist them in developing business opportunities and investments in Assiut. As a result, a group of young men established a consulting office to provide services and consultations for the youth intending to embark on small projects. In addition, the Social Development Fund representative assisted in facilitating opportunities for many young people who presented him with their business plan or letter of recommendation from the association. Many youth have joined the association as members to benefit from the opportunity.

⁵ A USAID-funded project (Year 2000-2005)

e) Activating NGOs roles in reinforcing child rights laws and regulations

Funded by the NGO Service Center, Future Eve Association for Family and Environment Development in Giza held a series of seminars on activating NGOs roles in reinforcing child rights laws and regulations. The seminar was based on a survey of slum areas conducted on 500 parents that criticized the lack of facilities for cultural, sports, and artistic activities for their children. A total of 3000 citizens signed two public petitions in Cairo and Giza governorates and presented it to the Minister of Education and the General Director of Cultural Centers. The General Director of the Cultural Centers requested Future Eve Association to assess all the slum areas that can be turned into public parks, sports facilities and child cultural centers as well as participating in policy-making regarding children's rights as detailed in the Egyptian law no. 12/1996.

f) Village Conference Asserts Rights of Grassroots to Participate

Funded by the NGO Service Center, Kom El Daba'a Community Development Association in Naqada District, Qena, a village of 7800 inhabitants, conducted a big conference entitled "Activating the Roles of NGOs in Society and Development", attended by a total of 1500 local citizens, NGOs, development organizations, the Governor of Qena and other important decision makers such as the Director of Social Affairs, the President of the Southern Valley University, and representatives of the media and donor agencies working in Qena. The Association's conference demonstrated to governorate officials the potential, and asserted the right, of local citizens and their NGO representatives to participate in public debate and development. It was a great success and yielded fruit as the governor declared his willingness to finance a number of projects in the village. Four neighboring NGOs joined with Kom El Daba'a to form a network to support grassroots civic action.

g) Tablouha Community Environmental Success Story

Funded by the NGO Service Center, Tablouha Community Development Association organized a public hearing attended by approximately 700 people at Tablouha, a village with 26,000 inhabitants in Tala district of Menoufia governorate, to discuss their environmental needs. The hearing resulted in two important decisions for the community; the use of the local unit and the agricultural cooperatives' clean-up equipment to collect garbage and solid wastes; and the sustainability of the service through monthly payments by 550 local inhabitants.