UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Project of the Government of Syria
PSD DOCUMENT

Project number: SYR/02/001
Project title: Strategic ICT Programme for Socio-economic
          Development in Syria

**Estimated start date: 1 July 2002**
Estimated end date: 1 July 2005

Project site: Damascus, Syria
Government cooperating agent: Ministry of Communications

UNDP and cost-sharing inputs	
UNDP:	
TRAC	$ 740,000.00
Govt. Prog.	
Cost Sharing	**$ 500,000.00**
Other (SPPD)	$
Total	**$1,240,000.00**
Co. Admin. Costs	
COA	$ 25,000.00
Total	**$ 1,265,000.00**

Classification Information
ACC sector and subsector: Communications and Information

⌐CAS sector and subsector: Communications and Information

Government sector and subsector: ICT Development

Primary areas of focus/sub-focus: Other UNDP Priorities
Secondary areas of focus/sub-focus: Other UNDP Priorities

Primary type of intervention: Capacity Building
Secondary type of intervention: Technology Adaptation

Primary target beneficiaries: Ministry of Communication
Secondary target beneficiaries: ICT sector

LPAC approval date: 8 May 2002

Programme officer: Inass Sarraj

Brief description: This Programme Support Document (PSD) aims at identifying a coherent strategy that could be put in place under a multi-pronged programme arrangement, to use Information and its underlying technologies including the Internet to further the socio-economic development of Syria. The principal beneficiaries of this specific programme strategy are the citizens of Syria.
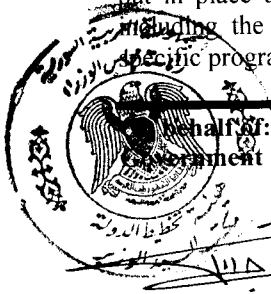
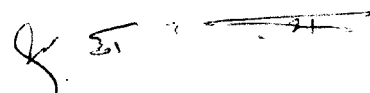| On behalf of:	Signature	Date	Name/Title
Government of Syria		8.6.2002	Dr. Toufik Ismail Head of State Planning Commission
	Signature	Date	Dr. Bachir Mounajed Minister of Communications
		8.6.2002	
On behalf of: UNDP	Signature	Date	Name/Title Mr. Taoufik Ben Amara Resident Representative
		8.6.2002	
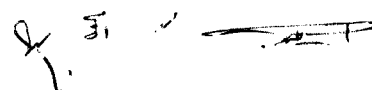
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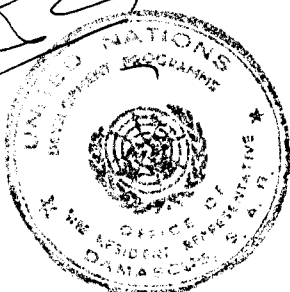
Description

The programme will support Syria in the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICTs) for human development. Activities aim to help direct ICT developments in Syria towards human development by assisting the creation of an enabling environment and capacities. The programme is based on six major and interlinked interventions with a view to creating the basic environment and capacities for further national and donor funded activities to use ICT as a tool for human development. These components are (I) Assessment of the suitability of the current and future ICT developments in the country to serve as a tool for human development. (ii) A financial mechanism to ensure the proliferation and sustainability of telecenters, using the franchise model. (iii) Development of the information content relevant to local and national human development requirements, through a development portal. (iv) A model Mobile Internet Unit to serve as a bridge of information into remote areas until the overall proliferation of the telecenters and ICT in general. (v) Policy advise to ensure that the national ICT strategy whether on infrastructures and application are in line with the needs of human development, and (vi) Training and capacity building in areas of ISP management .A Partnerships with public and private institutions will be critical to the success of the programme.

Part 1a. Situation Analysis

1. The Syrian Arab Republic has been slow to adopt ICT, and the penetration rate and use of the Internet are still very limited. However, the country's government has committed itself to expanding the outreach and access to the largest portion of society. This commitment was manifested by the drastic developments currently taking place in the areas of infrastructure and policies. These include the implementation of the necessary infrastructure for 1.5 million mobile telephone lines and for 250,000 Internet subscribers by the end of 2002. The policy aspect was manifested by the Government decision involve the private sector in setting up Internet Service Providers.

2. UNDP is committed to provide quality assistance to the Government of Syria, in the pursuit of sustainable human development in the country. As times have changed and the global and national development agendas have become more complex, UNDP has identified a number of innovative tools which can be used today in assisting its counterparts more effectively. Principal to these tools is the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) for development.

3. As part of UNDP's Country Cooperation Framework for the cycle 2002-2006 and under the focus area of Sustainable Human Development for Job Creation, it was agreed with the Government of Syria that the field of ICT for development is a priority area during the next five years. This is a reflection of the national development priorities stated above and the increasing role ICT plays in those priorities. Consequently the ICT for development concept was integrated into the Resource Based Monitoring System of UNDP Damascus. The Poverty reduction area of focus in the RBMS states as its overall goal to assist the Government in developing and implimenting "economic and policies and strageies focused on poverty reduction". Sub-Goal 2 under this area of focus is to help "protect and expand the asset base of the poor (human, physical and financial)" Under the Strategic Area of Support 2.2.3 "Access to, and utilization of, information and communication technologies" UNDP Damascus selected an intended outcome of assisting in developing" The policy, legal and regulatory framework reformed to sustainably expand connectivity to information and communication technologies". It is within this framework of UNDP and national polcies and priorities that the program herein was developed.

4. Government efforts aimed at providing citizens with appropriate computer training will help boost Internet usage, which is currently limited to colleges, ministries and other institutions.

5. Internet services are currently provided through Syrian Computer Society (SCS) and Syrian Telecommunications Establishment (STE).

6. By the end of 2001, the number of Internet subscribers was around 20,000 while the

number of users was estimated at 32,000.

7.   In recent years much effort has gone in upgrading the education system to include both the use and the understanding of computer technologies. Unfortunately, not all students and teachers work in an environment equipped with computers and computer-based courseware material. Many rural and outer-urban students may not have an opportunity for exposure to IT for several years to come and it may be late for them to approach it only when entering university or moving to an urban location at an older age.

8.   It is deceptive to assume that the Internet already contains, per se, information to suit everyone's needs. It does not, and unless someone specifically provides this information, there is a risk to raise expectations without fulfilling them.

9.   In Syria, against a background of increasing change in the acceptance of modern development tools, the Ministry of Communications (MoC) has championed a series of interventions rooted around the licensing of Internet Cafes and the implementation of Telecentres. The Telecentres are community-based locations where citizens can access, with or without facilitation, personal computers and the information they purvey.

Part 1b. Strategy

10.   A joint decision by UNDP and the Government of Syria to include ICT for development in the new cycle, as reflected in the CCF, was followed by a series of meetings and interviews which spanned a period of four months between the end of 2001 and the beginning of 2002. Since then UNDP has identified a coherent strategy that could be put in place under a multi-pronged programme arrangement. This is with the aim to use Information and its underlying technologies including the Internet to further the socio-economic development of Syria. The principal beneficiaries of this specific programme strategy are the staff of the establishments under the Ministry of Communications and other national entities who will be involved in programme implementation. Also the academic and research community who will participate in project activities in addition to the entrepreneurs who will benefit from the franchise system. Also benefiting are the students and teachers in the remote areas who will access to the Internet Mobile Unit. On a larger scale, the beneficiaries will be the people of the rural areas in which the project will assist in setting up pilot telecenters. The full fledged benefit by the people and Government of Syria from this project will depend on the actual and large scale application of the interventions on the national level and as part of the Government development priorities and investment plans.

11.   This strategy includes six components that even though may be implemented independently from each other, are closely interlinked and form a comprehensive strategy. Of these, one is diagnostic in nature, three are programmatic and two are ongoing assistance in skill training and policies. These components are:

I.   E-readiness assessment

"E-readiness" refers to a country's ability to take advantage of ICT as an engine of economic growth and human development."

The e-readiness assessment should at minimum evaluate the following areas:

Access to information as measured by usage, availability, cost and quality.
Education: Adoption by the Ministry of Education and Higher Education, educational institutions of ICT and computer curricula, availability of private technical schools and professional courses;
Cultural acceptance: use of information technology and adoption of its "culture" by citizens. Domestic market for skilled ICT workers: A shortage (as in India) or a surplus (as in many former Soviet countries) is a good indicator of ICT integration into business and society;
Economy: degree to which Internet and ICTs are used in business transactions and communications;
Information policy: the presence of an articulated policy approach to the ICT industry per se and cross-sectoral (social services, education, commerce, etc.) applications and their influence on the development of an ICT-based economy; and,
Geographical and socio-economic distribution of ICT availability and use. "Digital divides" occur at least as frequently within countries as between them.
Other problems, innovative solutions, trends and foreseeable changes.

The exercise of preparing an e-readiness assessment usually reveals the existing strengths and constraints on the development of ICT solutions to information distribution and application problems. However, e-readiness assessments alone paint a static picture in a usually very dynamic, rapidly changing environment. They are most useful when, in addition to the identification and correction of current barriers, they are analyzed as the basis for a projection of future trends. Finally, e-readiness assessments can be used to identify new opportunities, through juxtaposition with indicators of the strength of other sectors.

II.   The Mobile Internet Unit (MIU)

Syria makes considerable efforts to provide quality education to students, including tertiary training related to computer technology and electronic support to the existing school curriculum, via CD-ROM and Internet. However, in of the size of Syria with over 16 million inhabitants, the majority of schools do not have a computer lab. Particularly underprivileged are rural schools, which at the current rate of education system upgrade may not be able to use the latest technology for a number of years to come.

To ameliorate this situation and to expose students and teachers alike to computers and IT, several countries have pioneered, through the auspices of UNDP, a solution involving the use of one or more busses specially equipped with a fully functional media lab with connection to the Internet. These busses service specific geographical areas and stop at schools and communities for periods as long as two weeks. During this time, they offer computer tuitions mainly at secondary school level on four major areas:

One)   Basic computer skills and use of productivity applications, such as word processing, spreadsheets and graphics.

Two)   Support of existing school curricula, via a combination of material presented through browsers and CDROM interfaces;

Three) Internet skills training, mainly browsing, searches and email.

Four) Provide training for government staff.

III.   The Telecentre Franchising Model

Telecentres are community-based locations were citizens can access a computer and the Internet and receive basic training and computer-related services, such as word processing, graphics, web-site creation, email, etc. They are training and service-oriented, rather than passive access points.

The initial investment is always a stumbling block and deters many to undertake this initiative. An investment of approximately USD 2,000 to 3,000 is necessary to acquire the necessary components and begin operation. Additional running costs are also a factor, especially those related to Internet connectivity. The proposed franchising model will tackle this predicament by making available not only funding but also the hardware, software and logistical components necessary for a successful operation.

The franchise opportunity should be offered to small entrepreneurs interested in opening new centers as well as to the owners of existing Internet cafes who may be interested in joining this initiative and provide more and improved services to their customers.

The franchising package and relative contract agreement should include at least the following components:

Procurement of standardized and cost effective technology. Hardware and software. Consideration should be given in using open system software and thin-client hardware, which largely decreases costs while maintaining full functionality, with an option of buying windows-based PCs;

Provision of cost-effective connectivity, using STE's well developed network infrastructure at an affordable cost, at least for an initial period.

Provision of content. (see Portal below).

Value added services components. The Telecentre may, according to its operation, provide a number of values added service such as, printing, fax and telephone, graphic design, web design, etc. The franchise model will make available additional hardware and software components as needed.

Maintenance. This will ensure that the investment in equipment will be preserved through regular maintenance and updates

On-going training. Training of trainers for IT application, basic networking and training for the management of the center, including customer care, accounting, quality of service, financing,

reporting and feedback, etc.

Financing. Assistance with initial financing of the center. This can be done in cooperation with government, banks, micro-financing bodies and the donors' community.

Management standards. This may include minimum hours of operation, ethical considerations, while leaving to the local market decision on pricing policies, number of staff, etc.

Other items such as furniture, advertisement, etc.

IV.   The Community Development Portal

This initiative will establish an Internet development portal or, in other words, *a common entry point to information related to issues important to the citizen and with the potential to assist him or her in the pursue and development of additional socio-economic opportunities.* The portal will hence sit at the core of the data infrastructure initiative and constitute the content/information backbone of the system. The type of information presented, and the links to socio-economic, rural and development organizations will be mainly related to the following sample areas, although an assessment survey may be point to additional requirements and these requirements may, in turn, be likely to change in time:

Local Information. Specific to each Telecentre locale and provided by the managers of the Telecentre. This will include local and regional events, local job opportunities, local news, etc. Most importantly the managers of each Telecentre, will keep in touch with each other and exchange information, on behalf of their clients, in an effort to create and active Telecentres' Network. Additionally:

News. Collected and distributed by the project initially, then outsourced. The news section will be compiled daily in partnerships with development agencies. It will ensure that important development information will reach rural areas citizens effectively. The news section may also include specific items of time-sensitive information such as daily commodity prices

Food Security in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and FAO. It will include agricultural information, including prices, market information, weather warnings, education courses, advisory services, etc.

Employment. Provided by the project initially, then outsourced. This section will be provided in partnership with relevant government Ministries, and National Associations. It will include government and private sector vacancies, Small and Medium Enterprise Financing, Guidelines related to small loans and micro-financing. Application forms. Skills building courseware. At a later stage, e-commerce, e-government and e-trade and online opportunities may be offered.

Law, Rights, Social Services. Provided by the project at national level, by Government administration at Central and Governorate level and in partnership with other national groups. This will include local and national government information. Family-related legal information, National Council of Women information, Legal assistance services, Application for ID or

Driving License, forms and guidelines.

Health. In partnership with Ministry of Health, WHO, UNICEF and local authorities. Community health services telemedicine and diagnostic services for doctors (receiving end). Health allowances (insurance). Labor disability compensations. Immunization campaigns, infectious disease campaigns (HIV/AIDS, TB, etc.). Water and Sanitation.

Education. In partnership with the Ministry of Education, Faculty of IT, HIAST and UNESCO. Illiteracy courseware online, school curricula. Skills and vocational training.

Environment. Environmental protection. Incentives. Water provision.

The above information will be available as the default browser screen at each tele-center, and provided as a packaged service. A specific area may be kept available for local content customization and to increase exposure to local services and opportunities. Other areas may include classifieds, auctions, free email offerings, etc.

As experienced in other countries, when properly maintained and updated, the Community Development Portal may become the single most important factor in the overall success and acceptance of the Internet in Syria.

V.   ISP Training

In view of the upcoming licensing of Internet Service Providers beyond the existing two present today in Syria (STE and SCS), the Programme will offer training workshops to ensure that standard techniques are employed in the management of ISPs. These workshops will include one or more of the following elements:

ISP Network and Routing Architecture;

Network Access Technologies;

ISP Security;

Multihoming and Internet eXchange Points: Design, Peering, Security;

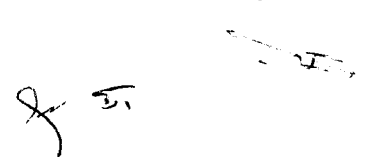Advanced BGP and Policy Routing;

ISP Case Studies;

Internet Protocol (IP) routing labs, hands-on seminars;

Top Level Domains (TLDs) fundamentals and procedures for domain registration;

ISP Management, administration and quality of service control.

VI.   Policy Advisory Services

In the increasingly complex world of telecommunication and data networks, appropriate policies

are of the essence. UNDP has stationed a regional ICT policy advisor in Beirut, with extensive experience in this field. The Programme will make the services of the advisor available, pending availability, to government bodies as required.

Part b.   Management and supervision

1. The supervision of the project will require a steering committee, consisting of members from prominent bodies with both large vision and specific understanding. This group should in itself represent a cross section of the development community, including and encompassing Government, Education, and Science, the donors represented by UNDP and one or more large NGOs. It is recommended that the following bodies be considered for this task:
MoC, Faculties of IT, HIAST, SCS, STE, Prime Minister Office and SPC.
2. The daily management of the programme's six sub-components and the interactions between partners will be the responsibility of the Programme Manager.
This individual will demonstrate fluency with all Programmes' goals and clear understanding of each component's objective. It is suggested that an individual with comprehensive exposure to Internet-related applications and substantial experience in progressive project management be selected for this position.

Monitoring and reporting

3. In order to ensure transparency and accountability in the management of the programme, it is suggested that a reporting mechanism, including a website be established from the onset. Biannual reports and work plans should be submitted to the steering committee for evaluation and advice.

4. The project will be subject to tripartite review (joint review by representatives of the Government, executing agency and UNDP) at least once every 12 months, the first such meeting to be held within the first 12 months of full implementation. The Project Director shall prepare and submit to each tripartite review meeting an Annual Project Report (APR). Additional APRs may be requested if necessary, during the project lifetime. The project reports prepared by the Project Director must be approved by the Steering committee.

5. A project terminal report will be prepared for consideration at the terminal tripartite review meeting. It shall be prepared in draft sufficiently in advance to allow review and technical clearance by the executing agency at least four months prior to the terminal tripartite review. The project will be subject to a mid-term evaluation and a terminal evaluation.

Personnel

6. An individual will manage the entire programme with the experience described in the attached TOR.
7. With the exclusion of the policy advice component, a project manager will manage each programme sub-component. In some cases, and as specified by the project documents, additional personnel will be needed. It is recommended however that staff is selected not

only for their specific IT technical experience, which in some cases may not be needed, but rather for their familiarity with development issues and successful project management. International and national consultant and sub-contractor should be used as needed. Another important component in the project managers and staff selection process is their ability to work as a team and ensure that needs and requirement of each project are understood and integrated in a participatory manner.
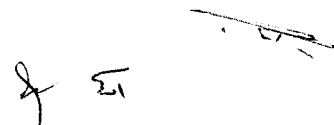
Implementation Arrangements

8. It is recommended that the Programme be implemented using an overlapping, phased approach. The starting point for the Programme will be the e-readiness assessment. This should be conducted collegially by a team of national and international experts. As a by product to its intended output, the assessment will also give the opportunity to examine a number of issues including management capacity, available skills, institutional arrangements, the donor community's interest, etc. This information may be useful in planning the implementation of the remainder of the Programme. As for the individual programmatic projects, a pilot may be necessary to first research the needs and then establish a kernel portal and community Telecentres. A suggested figure is ten initial Telecentres in a cross section of localities, both sub-urban and rural. Parallel to this, arrangements for the franchising mechanism should commence, so that they are ready and operational by the pilot conclusion, ideally six to eight months later. At the end of this process the full implementation should commence. Training and policy advice exercises can of course be conducted at any time.

Partnerships

9. The programme pivots on partnerships, both between the development community and various branches of government, and between public and private sector.

10. These partnerships are vital not only because the programme will be relying on external financial contributions and cost-sharing arrangements, but also because, given its reach, it can be successful only with the practical cooperation of a broad range of actors at national provincial and local level. Partners will indeed become providers of Portal information, and will benefit and obtain a return from their support in increased visibility, relevancy and impact of their initiatives. It is also vital to understand that this project, as in all UNDP projects, provides the seed money with substantive advise and capacity building, while the bulk of activities in the field of ICT for development will come from national and other donor' contributions.

11. The programme will include several Government branches, the private sector, in the IT, financial and industrial sectors, and the development community including bilateral donors, multilateral entities and specialized agencies.

Logistics and other arrangements

12. It is advisable that the management unit of the programmatic components of this initiative is co-located. Given the nature of the projects, reliable Internet connectivity and
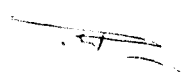
communication will be a must. Of particular importance is also the capacity of establish a standard hosting service which will be used not only for the portal project but also to publish and share programme information. It is also advisable that enough funds be set aside for site visits to other countries that have undertaken similar exercises. These may include Jordan, Egypt and Malaysia.

Legal context

13. The project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the standard Basic Agreement between the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic and the United Nations Development Programme signed by the parties on 12 March 1981. The government implementing Agency shall, for the purpose of the Standard Basic Agreement, refer to the Government co-operating Agency described in the Agreement. Provision of services, procurement of equipment and subcontracting shall follow the rules and regulations of the United Nations Development Programme.

Annex I   Terms of Reference for Project Manager

Position Title: Programme Manager. ICT for Development Programme in Syria
Duration: 24 months   renewable contract X   non-renewable contract
Duty Station: Damascus
Other: The Project Manager will report to the Minister of Communication & the UNDP Resident Representative through the Steering Committee.
Candidates may be required to provide at least three professional references, a complete employment history and education certifications.
Project Description: This development programme aims at implementing a coherent and multi-pronged strategy to further the use of ICT in Syria for sustainable human development. The principal components o this strategy will be three main projects including among other activities:
1.   A Mobile Internet Unit
2.   A Development portal
3.   The Creation of franchised community Telecentres
The general outcome is poverty reduction.
Duties:
1.   Responsibility and accountability for the overall management of the Programme
2.   Responsibility over for the daily management of the Project staff under its direct and indirect supervision;
3.   Strategic guidance to the Programme. Administrative and financial planning.
4.   Preparation and verification of reports as highlighted below
5.   Other duties in the context of the project.

eporting: The Manager will prepare and submit the following reports and documents:
1.   Updated work-plans;
2.   Updated budgets;
3.   Biannual report;
4.   Terminal report; and,
5.   Project review at the end of the 24 months period.

Qualifications:
1.   A minimum of 5 years proven experience in Internet technology.
2.   Advanced degree in computer or social science.
3.   Substantial and proven exposure to work practices in the development and technical environments.
4.   Good command of written and spoken Arabic and English/French. Writing samples will be required.

United Nations Development Programme

SYR/02/001 - Strategic ICT Program

Budget - Revision "B"

Main Source of Funds: 01 - UNDP-IPF / TRAC - (Trac 1.1.1 & 1
Executing Agency: NEX - National Execution

SBLN	Description	Implementing	Funding		Total	2002	2003	2004	2005
010.	**PERSONNEL**								
011.	**International Consultants**								
011.01	E-readiness Int'l consultant	NEX		Net Amount	60,000	30,000			30,000
				Total	60,000	30,000			30,000
011.02	Portal Int'l Consultant	NEX		Net Amount	20,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
				Total	20,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
011.03	MIU Int'l Consultant	NEX		Net Amount	20,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
				Total	20,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
011.04	Telecentre Int'l consultant	NEX		Net Amount	30,000	5,000	5,000	10,000	10,000
				Total	30,000	5,000	5,000	10,000	10,000
011.99	**Line Total**			Net Amount	130,000	45,000	15,000	20,000	50,000
				Total	130,000	45,000	15,000	20,000	50,000
017.	**National Consultants**								
017.01	E-readiness National Consultants	NEX		Net Amount	40,000	20,000			20,000
				Total	40,000	20,000			20,000
017.02	Portal National Consultants	NEX		Net Amount	139,500	20,000	30,000	45,000	44,500
				Total	139,500	20,000	30,000	45,000	44,500
017.03	MIU National Consultants	NEX		Net Amount	120,000	10,000	30,000	40,000	40,000
				Total	120,000	10,000	30,000	40,000	40,000
017.04	Telecentre Nat. Consultant	NEX		Net Amount	90,000	10,000	20,000	30,000	30,000
				Total	90,000	10,000	20,000	30,000	30,000
017.99	**Line Total**			Net Amount	389,500	60,000	80,000	115,000	134,500
				Total	389,500	60,000	80,000	115,000	134,500
019.	**PROJECT PERSONNEL TOTAL**			Net Amount	519,500	105,000	95,000	135,000	184,500
				Total	519,500	105,000	95,000	135,000	184,500
030.	**TRAINING**								
032.	**Other Training**								
032.01	Portal Training	NEX		Net Amount	100,000	10,000	20,000	40,000	30,000
				Total	100,000	10,000	20,000	40,000	30,000
032.02	MIU Training	NEX		Net Amount	46,000	5,000	9,000	18,000	14,000
				Total	46,000	5,000	9,000	18,000	14,000
032.03	Telecentre Training	NEX		Net Amount	50,000	5,000	10,000	20,000	15,000

United Nations Development Programme

SYR/02/001 - Strategic ICT Program...e

Budget - Revision "B"

Main Source of Funds: 01 - UNDP-IPF / TRAC - (Trac 1.1.1 & 1
Executing Agency: NEX - National Execution

SBLN	Description	Implementing	Funding		Total	2002	2003	2004	2005
032.03	Telecentre Training	NEX		Total	50,000	5,000	10,000	20,000	15,000
032.04	ISP Training Seminars	NEX		Net Amount	96,000		19,200	38,400	38,400
				Total	96,000		19,200	38,400	38,400
032.99	*Line Total*			Net Amount	292,000	20,000	58,200	116,400	97,400
				Total	292,000	20,000	58,200	116,400	97,400
039.	*TRAINING TOTAL*			Net Amount	292,000	20,000	58,200	116,400	97,400
				Total	292,000	20,000	58,200	116,400	97,400
040.	*EQUIPMENT*								
045.	*Equipment*								
045.01	Portal Equipment	NEX		Net Amount	140,000	10,000	45,000	45,000	40,000
				Total	140,000	10,000	45,000	45,000	40,000
045.02	MIU equipment	NEX		Net Amount	170,000	20,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
				Total	170,000	20,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
045.03	Telecentre equipment	NEX		Net Amount	99,500	19,500	20,000	30,000	30,000
				Total	99,500	19,500	20,000	30,000	30,000
045.99	*Line Total*			Net Amount	409,500	49,500	115,000	125,000	120,000
				Total	409,500	49,500	115,000	125,000	120,000
049.	*EQUIPMENT TOTAL*			Net Amount	409,500	49,500	115,000	125,000	120,000
				Total	409,500	49,500	115,000	125,000	120,000
050.	*MISCELLANEOUS*								
053.	*Sundries*								
053.01	Sundries (E-readiness)	NEX		Net Amount	1,500	1,500			
				Total	1,500	1,500			
053.02	Sundries (Portal)	NEX		Net Amount	4,500	450	900	1,800	1,350
				Total	4,500	450	900	1,800	1,350
053.03	Sundries (MIU)	NEX		Net Amount	4,500	450	900	1,800	1,350
				Total	4,500	450	900	1,800	1,350
053.04	Sundries (Telecentres)	NEX		Net Amount	4,500	450	900	1,800	1,350
				Total	4,500	450	900	1,800	1,350
053.05	Sundries	NEX		Net Amount	4,000		900	1,800	1,300
				Total	4,000		900	1,800	1,300

Main Source of Funds: 01 - UNDP-IPF / TRAC - (Trac 1.1.1 & 1
Executing Agency: NEX - National Execution

SBLN	Description	Implementing	Funding		Total	2002	2003	2004	2005
053.99	*Line Total*			Net Amount	19,000	2,850	3,600	7,200	5,350
				Total	19,000	2,850	3,600	7,200	5,350
059.	*MISCELLANEOUS TOTAL*			Net Amount	19,000	2,850	3,600	7,200	5,350
				Total	19,000	2,850	3,600	7,200	5,350
099.	*BUDGET TOTAL*			Net Amount	1,240,000	177,350	271,800	383,600	407,250
				Total	1,240,000	177,350	271,800	383,600	407,250

Main Source of Funds: 01 - UNDP-IPF / TRAC - (Trac 1.1.1 & 1
Executing Agency: NEX - National Execution

SBLN	Donor	Funding		Total	2002	2003	2004	2005
104.	**CCF Cost Sharing**							
104.01	SYR	SYR	Net Contrib.	500,000	30,000	90,000	210,000	170,000
			CO Adm. %	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
			CO Adm.	25,000	1,500	4,500	10,500	8,500
			Total	525,000	31,500	94,500	220,500	178,500
104.99	*Line Total*		Net Contrib.	500,000	30,000	90,000	210,000	170,000
			CO Adm. %	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
			CO Adm.	25,000	1,500	4,500	10,500	8,500
			Total	525,000	31,500	94,500	220,500	178,500
109.	*COST SHARING TOTAL*		Net Contrib.	500,000	30,000	90,000	210,000	170,000
			CO Adm. %	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
			CO Adm.	25,000	1,500	4,500	10,500	8,500
			Total	525,000	31,500	94,500	220,500	178,500
999.	*NET CONTRIBUTION*		Net Contrib.	740,000	147,350	181,800	173,600	237,250
			Total	740,000	147,350	181,800	173,600	237,250

Project	**SYR/02/001/B/99 Strategic ICT Programme**
Main Source of Funds	**UNDP-IPF / TRAC - (Trac 1.1.1 & 1.1.2/Line 1.2)**
AOS Source of Funds	
Executing Agency	**NEX - National Execution**
Budget Currency	**USD**

Subline Donor	Year	Date	Budgeted Amount	Scheduled Amount	Balance
104.01 SYR					
	2002				
		18/06/2002		525,000.00	
			31,500.00	525,000.00	-493,500.00
	2003				
		01/01/2003		0.00	
			94,500.00	0.00	-399,000.00
	2004				
		01/01/2004		0.00	
			220,500.00	0.00	-178,500.00
	2005				
		01/01/2005		0.00	
			178,500.00	0.00	0.00
		Grand Total	525,000.00	525,000.00	0.00