

**Report on
Base-Line Survey Of RADCON Project
(UTF/EGY/021/EGY)**

CR/RADCON/2006/March 16/SHAKER/2

Contents

	Page
Background and Justification.	3
The Goal of the Study.	4
The objectives of the study.	4
Methodology.	5
Results of the study.	7
Job opportunity module.	7
Rural women module.	11
Environmental conservation module.	15
Non-governmental organizations module..	17
Marketing information module.	20
Use of Computers and Internet in the Village.	22
Summary.	25
Tables of the study.	29
The two questionnaires used for field data collection.	68

Base-Line Survey Of RADCON Project (UTF/EGY/021/EGY)

Background and Justification:

The World Food Summit (WFS) held in Rome in 1996 committed FAO member states to the 2015 goal of reducing food insecurity by half. To meet the target of halving malnutrition in developing countries by 2015, this number needs to be cut by at least 20 million per year. With a growing world population, this situation may even worsen unless very determined and well-targeted actions are taken to improve food security. The Millennium development goals further highlight the importance of confronting the scourge of poverty and the despair of food security.

Therefore, there is a need to reconceptualize and reprioritize extension services and promote communication for rural development activities within the framework of the food security challenge. For the foreseeable future, dealing with poverty and hunger means confronting the problems that small farmers and their families face in their daily struggle for survival.

Agricultural extension continues to be in transition worldwide. Governments and international agencies are advancing structural, financial and managerial reforms to improve extension, decentralization, pluralism, cost sharing, cost recovery, participation of stakeholders in development initiatives and the decisions and resources that affect them.

A number of policy recommendations were put by the international workshop on “Extension and Rural Development” jointly hosted in November 2002 by the World Bank, The USAID, and the Neuchatel Group. These recommendations were: government should focus public financing on the poor, government should view extension within a wider rural development agenda, government should develop a stakeholder coordinating mechanism, government should build capacity of rural producers’ organizations, the public sector, and service providers.

In this context, FAO in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation in Egypt initiated a project to establish “Rural and Agricultural Development Communication Network” (RADCON) that build on the success of “Virtual Extension and Research Communication Network” (VERCON) to benefit farm families and their communities from an information system, which is operated by agricultural extension in collaboration with the national agricultural research system.

Therefore, agricultural extension should activate the role of computers to disseminate rural and agricultural information among rural population in general and poor people in the target areas especially.

In this context, fifty resource poor villages were selected and the information needs of men, women, male and female youth as target groups were assessed. Based upon these results another study was conducted to analyze the stakeholders participation in the network and suggest the potential systems/modules.

The project planners can develop an information system to meet the information needs of target groups and achieve the targeted rural and agricultural development.

The suggested information system of (RADCON) do not concentrate upon agricultural information only, but includes also health, veterinary, environmental information, role of governmental and non-governmental organizations in development, the desired information from Internet, information of rural women in development and activating their participation in rural and agricultural developmental activities.

To evaluate the achievements at the end of the project, there is a need to compare the situation before and after the communicational intervention made by RADCON.

The Goal of the Study:

To analyze the pre-project situation in the target communities through identifying the basic indicators for measuring progress at community level.

Objectives:

This goal could be achieved through the following objectives:

1. To determine the knowledge of respondents about: small projects could be carried out by rural youth, procedures should be followed to get loans, organizations could give loans for establishing small projects, the appropriate avenues for marketing small project products.
2. To determine the attitude level of respondents towards small projects and dealing with funding sources.
3. To determine the attitude level of respondents towards girls education and family planning.
4. To identify the knowledge level of respondents about: rural women participation in agricultural operations, rural women participation in some farm activities, some food and nutrition practices, some public health practices, some family planning practices.
5. To determine the knowledge level of respondents about: rural women participation in agricultural operations, rural women participation in some

- farm activities, some food and nutrition practices, some public health practices, some family planning practices.
6. To identify the knowledge level of respondents about: some environmental pollution practices, the techniques of recycling agricultural residuals.
 7. To determine the attitude level of respondents towards environmental conservation practices.
 8. To identify the knowledge level of respondents about: NGOs available in the village and their activities, procedures of NGOs formation and declaration.
 9. To determine the attitude level of respondents towards participation and collaboration work in the village, dealing with NGOs.
 10. To determine the average of farm net income per feddan from respondents point of view.
 11. To identify the attitude level of respondents towards cooperative marketing.
 12. To determine the knowledge level of respondents about: exportation companies, Company conditions to accept a product for exportation, specialized cooperatives and their activities.
 13. To determine the knowledge level of respondents about: number of families has computers in the village, percentage of computers connected to the internet, available places connected to the internet in the village, preferable information obtained through internet.

Methodology:

Radcon covers fifty resource poor villages in seven governorates. One of Radcon villages* from each governorate was selected representing a middle level of poverty among the selected villages in each governorate. These villages are shown in the following table:

No.	Village	District	Governorate
1	Halies	Kafr Al-Shiekh	Kafr Al-Shiekh
2	Gezeret Baheeg	Abnoub	Assuit
3	Taha Hussien	Abou Al-Matameer	Noubaria
4	Al-Ghaafra	Etsa	Fayoum
5	Al-Banahoh	Kantra Gharb	Ismailia
6	Nobar	Abou Al-Matameer	Beheira
7	Al-Korma	Dekernis	Dakahlia

* Report on Identifying Resource Poor Communities in Some Egyptian Governorates, pp. 18-20.

Two villages not included in the project were selected from the vicinity of the targeted communities, as control group, to be used as a base-line for the project in order to better reflect the achievements at the end of the project. Refa village from Assuit to represent Upper Egypt and Dokmera village from Kafr Al-Shiekh to represent Lower Egypt.

No.	Village	District	Governorate
1	Refa	Assuit	Assuit
2	Dokmera	Kafr Al-Shiekh	Kafr Al-Shiekh

Twenty male and female respondents were selected in each village. The total sample amounted 140 respondents in the project villages and 40 respondents in the control villages.

Data were collected by personal interviews and group discussion using two pre-tested questionnaires including the questions and scales reflecting the basic indicators for measuring progress at community level (The two questionnaires attached in Arabic).

These indicators were driven from the original developmental objectives of each module proposed for RADCON network in the stakeholder's analysis study which based on information needs assessment study. These indicators are as follows:

□ **Job Opportunity Module:**

1. Self reliance for youth to earn their living.
2. Rates of dealing with funding sources.
3. Attitude towards dealing with funding sources.
4. Number of small projects.
5. Attitude towards small project.
6. Utilizing loans to fund small projects.
7. Chances for product marketing.

□ **Rural Women Module:**

1. Attitude of rural women towards literacy.
2. Knowledge about roles and responsibilities of man and woman.
3. Protective health and nutrition knowledge.
4. Women attitude towards family planning.

□ **Environmental Conservation Module:**

1. Agricultural legislations towards environment consevation.
2. Knowledge about recycling agricultural residuals.
3. Safe use of pesticides and fertilizers.
4. Production of clean products.
5. Agricultural soil conservation.
6. Knowledge about environment pollution practices.
7. Attitude towards environment conservation practices.

- **Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs):**
 1. Knowledge about NGOs available in the village.
 2. Knowledge about NGOs activities.
 3. Knowledge about cooperative formation, registration and management.
 4. Attitude towards participation and collaboration work in the village.
 5. Attitude towards dealing with NGOs.

- **Marketing Information Module:**
 1. Farm income per feddan.
 2. Awareness of specialized cooperatives and their activities.
 3. Awareness of exportation aspects.
 4. Attitude towards marketing products out of the village.
 5. Attitude towards cooperative marketing.

- **Use of Computers and Internet in the Village:**
 1. Number of computers available in the village.
 2. Number of computers connected to the Internet.
 3. Available places in the village connected to Internet (Private sector, NGOs, GOV. etc...).
 4. Preferable information obtained through Internet.

Data were collected through January 2006 by AERDRI research staff. Frequencies and percentages were used to analyze and present the main results of the study.

Results of The Study:

1. Job Opportunity Module.

1.1 The Knowledge of Respondent Men and Women in the Project Villages Regarding Small projects Could Be Carried Out By Rural Youth:

Data in Table (1) demonstrated that the majority of respondents in the project villages mentioned that rural youth can carry out the following small projects: cattle fatling (71.4% of men, 47.1% of women), poultry raising (51.4% of men, 57.1% of women), bee-keeping (31.4% of men), industrialization of dairy products (25.7% of men, 24.3% of women), sewing and needle (20% of men, 42.9% of women), sheep raising (15.7% of men, 17.1% of women), and grocery shop (21.4% of men, 10% of women). Whereas, the minority of respondent men with percentages ranged between 2.9% to 14.3% mentioned the following small projects: industrialization of non-traditional fodder, carpentry shop, turning and iron works, internet

cyber, food processing, agricultural inputs trading, cars maintenance, communication center, and basket industry. The minority of respondent women with percentages ranged between 1.4% to 10% agreed with men upon the four small projects as follows: agricultural inputs trading, food processing, internet cyber, and communication center.

1.2 The Knowledge of Respondent Men and Women in the Comparative Villages Regarding Small projects Could Be Carried Out By Rural Youth:

Data in Table (2) presented that men and women respondents in the comparative villages clarified that rural youth can carry out the following small projects: cattle fatling (85% of men, 20% of women), poultry raising (30% of men, 35% of women), industrialization of non-traditional fodder (30% of men, 20% of women), sewing and needle (45% of women, 15% of men), clothes trading (40% of women, 10% of men), grocery shop (30% of women, 10% of men), industrialization of dairy products (20% of men, 20% of women), communication center (25% of women, 5% of men), bee-keeping (15% of men, 5% of women). The respondent men recommended the following small projects: sheep raising (20%), electric sets maintenance (20%), agricultural inputs trading (15%), agricultural machinery maintenance (10%), and carpentry shop (5%). But the respondent women with percentages amounted to 15% mentioned a small project regarding establishing child home.

1.3 The Knowledge of Respondent Men and Women in the Project Villages Regarding the Procedures Should Be Followed to Get Loans:

Data in Table (3) illustrated that men and women respondents in the project villages mentioned the following procedures to get loans: introducing necessary guarantees (67.1% of men, 61.4% of women), provision of guarantor (37.1% of men, 14.3% of women), appropriate location availability (31.4% of men, 12.9% of women), conducting feasibility study (28.6% of men, 11.4% of women), introducing an application for getting loans (21.4% of women, 14.3% of women), educational qualification (17.1% of men, 14.3% of women), getting of trading record (14.3% of men, 12.9% of women), determination of project type (15.7% of men, 4.3% of women), visiting the proposed project location (8.6% of men, 5.7% of women).

1.4 The Knowledge of Respondent Men and Women in the comparative villages Regarding the Procedures Should Be Followed to Get Loans:

Data in Table (4) showed that men and women respondents in the comparative villages mentioned the following procedures to get loans: introducing necessary guarantees (70% of men, 40% of women), educational qualification (65% of women, 20% of men), Introducing an application for getting loans (30% of men, 20% of women), conducting feasibility study (30% of men, 5% of women), provision of guarantor (30% of women, 20% of men), getting of trading record (25% of women, 10% of men), appropriate location availability (25% of men), determination of project type (15% of women), visiting the proposed project location (5% of men).

1.5 The Knowledge of Respondent Men and Women in the Project Villages Regarding the Organizations Could Give Loans for Establishing Small Projects:

Data in Table (5) demonstrated 12 organizations could give loans for establishing small projects. These organizations are as follows: Agricultural credit bank (72.9% of men, 71.4% of women), the social fund (30% of men, 7.1% of women), the village bank (25.7% of men, 24.3% of women), social Naser bank (18.6% of men, 7.1% of women), productive families project (11.4% of men, 8.6% of women), local community development society (14.3% of women, 8.6% of men), local unit (8.6% of men, 5.7% of women), rural development project (4.3% of women, 1.4% of men). The following four organizations were mentioned by respondent men only with percentages ranged between 2.9% to 4.3%. They were: businessmen society, NGOs, agricultural cooperative, and local development fund.

1.6 The Knowledge of Respondent Men and Women in the Comparative Villages Regarding the Organizations Could Give Loans for Establishing Small Projects:

Data in Table (6) showed 9 organizations could give loans for establishing small projects. These organizations are as follows: Agricultural credit bank (50% of men, 45% of women), social naser bank (40% of women, 35% of men), the village bank (35% of men, 35% of women), local community development society (35% of women, 10% of men), the social fund (25% of men, 5% of women), productive families project (10% of men, 10% of women), businessmen society (10% of men, 10% of women). In addition to

village tithe committee and local development fund were mentioned by respondent men only with percentages 20% and 5% respectively.

1.7 The Knowledge of Respondent Men and Women in the Project Villages Regarding the Appropriate Avenues for Marketing Small Project Products:

Data in Table (7) illustrated 8 avenues for marketing small project products.

These marketing avenues are as follows: self marketing (75.7% of men, 60% of women), traders (57.1% of men, 44.3% of women), local markets (52.9% of men, 45.7% of women), exhibitions (27.1% of men, 22.9% of women), cooperatives (17.1% of women, 14.3% of men), producer unions (14.3% of men, 10% of women), private companies (11.4% of women, 10% of men), industry companies (8.6% of men, 8.6% of women).

1.8 The Knowledge of Respondent Men and Women in the Comparative Villages Regarding the Appropriate Avenues for Marketing Small Project Products:

Data in Table (8) demonstrated 6 avenues for marketing small project products. These marketing avenues are as follows: self marketing (80% of women, 65% of men), traders (35% of men and women), local markets (30% of women, 15% of men), exhibitions (10% of men, 5% of women). Exporting companies were mentioned by 5% of men and producer unions were mentioned also by 5% of women.

1.9 Attitude Level of Respondent Men and Women in the Project Villages Towards Dealing with Funding Sources:

To determine the attitude level of men and women respondents towards dealing with funding sources, a reliable and valid scale was used. This scale consisted of 4 items, out of them 2 positive items and 2 negative items. The attitude degree of each respondent ranged between 4-12 degrees. This range was classified to three categories as follows:

- Strong attitude (10-12) degrees.
- Moderate attitude (7-9) degrees.
- Weak attitude (4-6) degrees.

Data in Table (9) revealed that the majority of respondent men (70%) and respondent women (54.3%) had moderate attitude towards dealing with funding sources. But this attitude was strong for 31.4% of women and 22.9% of men.

Meanwhile the respondents who had weak attitude representing 14.3% of women and 7.1% of men.

1.10 Attitude Level of Respondent Men and Women in the Comparative Villages Towards Dealing with Funding Sources:

Data in Table (10) showed that the majority of respondent men (80%) and respondent women (75%) had moderate attitude towards dealing with funding sources. But this attitude was strong for 15% of women and 5% of men. Meanwhile the respondents who had weak attitude representing 15% of men and 10% of women.

1.11 Attitude Level of Respondent Men and Women in the Project Villages Towards Small Projects:

To determine the attitude level of men and women respondents towards small projects, a reliable and valid scale was used. This scale consisted of 4 items, out of them one positive item and 3 negative items. The attitude degree of each respondent ranged between 4-12 degrees. This range was classified to three categories as follows:

- Strong attitude (10-12) degrees.
- Moderate attitude (7-9) degrees.
- Weak attitude (4-6) degrees.

Data in Table (11) presented that the majority of respondent women (45.7%) and respondent men (44.3%) had moderate attitude towards small projects. But this attitude was strong for 40% of men and 35.7% of women. Meanwhile the respondents who had weak attitude representing 18.6% of women and 15.7% of men.

1.12 Attitude Level of Respondent Men and Women in the Comparative Villages Towards Small Projects:

Data in Table (12) revealed that the majority of respondent women (85%) and respondent men (45%) had strong attitude towards small projects. But this attitude was moderate for 45% of men and 15% of women. Meanwhile the respondents who had weak attitude representing only 10% of men.

2. Rural Women Module:

2.1 Attitude Level of Respondent Men and Women in the Project Villages Towards Girls Education:

To determine the attitude level of men and women respondents towards girls education, a reliable and valid scale was used. This scale consisted of 5 items, out of them 3 positive items and 2 negative items. The attitude degree of each respondent ranged between 5-15 degrees. This range was classified to three categories as follows:

- Strong attitude (13-15) degrees.
- Moderate attitude (9-12) degrees.
- Weak attitude (5-8) degrees.

Data in Table (13) clarified that respondent women and men with percentages 52.9% and 42.9% respectively had strong attitude towards girls education. But this attitude was moderate for 54.3% of men and 47.1% of women. Meanwhile the respondents who had weak attitude representing only 2.8% of men.

2.2 Attitude Level of Respondent Men and Women in the Comparative Villages Towards Girls Education:

Data in Table (14) demonstrated that the majority of respondent women and men with percentages 60% and 50% respectively had strong attitude towards girls education. Meanwhile this attitude was moderate for 50% of men and 40% of women.

2.3 The Knowledge of Respondent Men and Women in the Project Villages Regarding Rural Women Participation in Agricultural Operations:

Data in Table (15) illustrated the agricultural operations in which rural women participated from respondent men and women point of view. These agricultural operations are as follows:

Harvesting (75.7% of men, 65.7% of women), packing (74.3% of men, 62.9% of women), sorting (70% of men, 64.3% of women), grading (62.9% of men, 55.7% of women), sowing (58.6% of men, 52.9% of women), manual weed control (62.9% of women, 54.3% of men), land preparation (52.9% of men and women), fertilization (28.6% of men, 25.7% of women), pest control (32.9% of women, 27.1% of men), irrigation (20% of men, 18.6% of women), chemical weed control (24.3% of women, 10% of men).

2.4 The Knowledge of Respondent Men and Women in the Comparative Villages Regarding Rural Women Participation in Agricultural Operations:

Data in Table (16) showed the agricultural operations in which rural women participated from respondent men and women point of view. These agricultural operations are as follows:

packing (50% of men and women), manual weed control (45% of men and women), sorting (40% of men, 30% of women), harvesting (40% of men, 20% of women), grading (40% of women, 35% of men), sowing (40% of women, 35% of men), land preparation (30% of men and women), chemical weed control (25% of men and women), pest control (25% of men, 20% of women), irrigation (20% of men and women), fertilization (20% of men, 15% of women).

2.5 The Knowledge of Respondent Men and Women in the Project Villages Regarding Rural Women Participation in Some Farm Activities:

Data in Table (17) presented the farm activities in which rural women participated from respondent men and women point of view. These farm activities are as follows: Marketing agricultural practices (62.9% of women, 52.9% of men), management of farms owned to women (45.7% of women, 44.3% of men), getting loans (51.4% of women, 37.1% of men), settling loans (51.4% of women, 30% of men), purchasing agricultural inputs (28.6% of men, 21.4% of women), NGOs activities (24.3% of men and women), membership of cooperative councils (12.9% of women, 11.4% of men), membership of water user associations (10% of women, 5.7% of men).

2.6 The Knowledge of Respondent Men and Women in the Comparative Villages Regarding Rural Women Participation in Some Farm Activities:

Data in Table (18) demonstrated the farm activities in which rural women participated from respondent men and women point of view. These farm activities are as follows:

Settling loans (55% of women, 30% of men), getting loans (50% of women, 35% of men), management of farms owned to women (45% of women, 25% of men), marketing agricultural products (35% of men and women), NGOs activities (30% of women, 25% of men), membership of water user association (25% of women, 5% of men), purchasing agricultural inputs (20% of women, 30% of men), membership of cooperative councils (20% of women, 10% of men).

2.7 The Knowledge Level of Respondent Men and Women in the Project Villages Regarding Some Food and Nutrition Practices:

To determine the knowledge level of respondent men and women regarding some food and nutrition practices, a knowledge test was used. This test consisted of nine items, out of them 4 positive items and the others were negative. The knowledge degree of each respondent ranged between 9 to 18 degrees. This range was classified according to the average to two knowledge levels as follows:

- High knowledge (13 degrees and more).
- Low knowledge (less than 13 degrees).

Data in Table (19) clarified that the knowledge level of the majority of respondent men (74.3%) and women (85.7%) was high. But this level was low for 25.7% of men and 14.3% of women.

2.8 The Knowledge Level of Respondent Men and Women in the Comparative Villages Regarding Some Food and Nutrition Practices:

Data in Table (20) showed that the knowledge level of the vast majority of respondent men (95%) and women (90%) was high. But this level was low for 5% of men and 10% of women.

2.9 The Knowledge Level of Respondent Men and Women in the Project Villages Regarding Some Public Health Practices:

A knowledge test was used to determine the knowledge level of respondent men and women regarding some public health practices. This test consisted of seven items, out of them 2 positive items and the others were negative. The knowledge degree of each respondent ranged between 7 to 14 degrees. This range was classified according to the average to two knowledge levels as follows:

- High knowledge (12 degrees and more).
- Low knowledge (less than 12 degrees).

Data in Table (21) presented that the knowledge level of the majority of respondent men (75.7%) and women (52.9%) was high. But this level was low for 24.3% of men and 47.1% of women.

2.10 The Knowledge Level of Respondent Men and Women in the Comparative Villages Regarding Some Public Health Practices:

Data in Table (22) illustrated that the knowledge level of the majority of respondent men (60%) and women (95%) was high. But this level was low for 40% of men and 5% of women.

2.11 The Knowledge Level of Respondent Men and Women in the Project Villages Regarding Some Family Planning Practices:

To determine the knowledge level of respondent men and women regarding some family planning practices, a knowledge test was used. This test consisted of seven items, out of them 6 positive items and one item negative. The knowledge degree of

each respondent ranged between 7 to 14 degrees. This range was classified according to the average to two knowledge levels as follows:

- High knowledge (11 degrees and more).
- Low knowledge (less than 11 degrees).

Data in Table (23) demonstrated that the knowledge level of the majority of respondent men and women (72.9%) was high. But this level was low for 27.1% of men and women.

2.12 The Knowledge Level of Respondent Men and Women in the Comparative Villages Regarding Some Family Planning Practices:

Data in Table (24) showed that the knowledge level of the majority of respondent men (60%) and women (80%) was high. But this level was low for 40% of men and 20% of women.

2.13 Attitude Level of Respondent Men and Women in the Project Villages Towards Family Planning:

To determine the attitude level of men and women respondents towards family planning, a reliable and valid scale was used. This scale consisted of 8 negative items. The attitude degree of each respondent ranged between 8-24 degrees. This range was classified to three categories as follows:

- Strong attitude (20-24) degrees.
- Moderate attitude (14-19) degrees.
- Weak attitude (8-13) degrees.

Data in Table (25) presented that respondent women and men with percentages 35.7% and 45.7% respectively had strong attitude towards family planning. But this attitude was moderate for 44.3% of men and women. Meanwhile the respondents who had weak attitude representing 20% of men and 10% of women.

2.14 Attitude Level of Respondent Men and Women in the Comparative Villages Towards Family Planning:

Data in Table (26) revealed that respondent women and men with percentages 45% and 70% respectively had strong attitude towards family planning. But this attitude was moderate for 40% of men and 30% of women. Meanwhile the respondents who had weak attitude representing 15% of men only.

3. Environmental Conservation Module:

3.1 The Knowledge Level of Respondent Men and Women in the Project Villages Regarding Some Environmental Pollution Practices:

To determine the knowledge level of respondent men and women regarding some environmental pollution practices, a knowledge test was used. This test consisted of ten items. The knowledge degree of each respondent ranged between 10 to 20 degrees. This range was classified according to the average to two knowledge levels as follows:

- High knowledge (13 degrees and more).
- Low knowledge (less than 13 degrees).

Data in Table (27) showed that the knowledge level of the majority of respondent men (75.7%) and 44.3% of women was high. But this level was low for the majority of women (55.7%) and 24.3% of men.

3.2 The Knowledge Level of Respondent Men and Women in the Comparative Villages Regarding Some Environmental Pollution Practices:

Data in Table (28) presented that the knowledge level of the majority of respondent men and women with percentages 85% and 75% respectively was high. But this level was low for 15% of men and 25% of women.

3.3 Attitude Level of Respondent Men and Women in the Project Villages Towards Environmental Conservation Practices:

To determine the attitude level of men and women respondents towards environmental conservation practices, a reliable and valid scale was used. This scale consisted of 17 items, out of them 5 positive items and the others were negative items. The attitude degree of each respondent ranged between 17-51 degrees. This range was classified according to the average to two categories as follows:

- Strong attitude (39 degrees and more).
- Weak attitude (Less than 39 degrees).

Data in Table (29) revealed that the majority of respondent men with percentage 65.7% and 42.9% of women had strong attitude towards environmental conservation practices. But this attitude was weak for the majority of women (57.1%) and 34.3% of men.

3.4 Attitude Level of Respondent Men and Women in the Comparative Villages Towards Environmental Conservation Practices:

Data in Table (30) demonstrated that the majority of respondent women and men with percentages 80% and 65% respectively had strong attitude towards environmental conservation practices. Meanwhile this attitude was weak for 35% of men and 20% of women.

3.5 The Knowledge of Respondent Men and Women in the Project Villages Regarding the Techniques of Recycling Agricultural Residuals:

Data in Table (31) illustrated some techniques of recycling agricultural residuals from respondent men and women point of view. These recycling techniques are as follows: fertilizer piles (82.9% of men, 80% of women), fodder piles (78.6% of men, 54.3% of women), pressing of rice straw (35.7% of women, 15.7% of men), silag from maize wood (12.9% of men, 8.6% of women).

3.6 The Knowledge of Respondent Men and Women in the Comparative Villages Regarding the Techniques of Recycling Agricultural Residuals:

Data in Table (32) presented some techniques of recycling agricultural residuals from respondent men and women point of view. These recycling techniques are as follows: fertilizer piles (95% of men, 75% of women), fodder piles (60% of men, 30% of women), pressing of rice straw (80% of women, 5% of men), silag from maize wood with percentage 5% of men only.

4. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs):

4.1 The Knowledge of Respondent Men and Women in the Project Villages Regarding NGOs Available in the Village:

Data in Table (33) revealed the non-governmental organizations available in the village from respondent men and women point of view. These NGOs are as follows: Agricultural cooperative (40% of men, 21.4% of women), local community development society (34.3% of men and women), rural youth center (20% of men, 12.3% of women), domestic consumption society (11.4% of men, 7.1% of women).

4.2 The Knowledge of Respondent Men and Women in the Comparative Villages Regarding NGOs Available in the Village:

Data in Table (34) showed the non-governmental organizations available in the village from respondent men and women point of view. These NGOs are as follows:

Agricultural cooperative (85% of men, 50% of women), local community development society (95% of women, 65% of men), islamic charitable society (55% of men, 45% of women), patient friends society (30% of men, 5% of women), domestic consumption society with percentage 15% of men only.

4.3 The Knowledge of Respondent Men and Women in the Project Villages Regarding Formation Procedures of NGOs:

Data in Table (35) presented nine procedures for formation the non-governmental organizations from respondent men point of view with percentages ranged between 2.9%-27.1%. These procedures are as follows:

Determination of society objectives and activities, provision of location, selection of promoter members, election of administration council members, determination of membership fee, collecting people contributions, depositing a bank deposit, getting security agreement, society declaration.

The same Table revealed six of the above formation procedures from respondent women point of view with percentages ranged between 1.4%-15.7%. These procedures are as follows:

Determination of society objectives and activities, provision of location, selection of promoter members, collecting people contributions, depositing a bank deposit, society declaration.

4.4 The Knowledge of Respondent Men and Women in the Comparative Villages Regarding Formation Procedures of NGOs:

Data in Table (36) clarified seven procedures for formation the non-governmental organizations from respondent men point of view with percentages ranged between 5%-20%. These procedures are as follows:

Provision of location, selection of promoter members, election of administration council members, determination of membership fee, collecting people contributions, getting security agreement, society declaration.

The same Table revealed five of the above formation procedures from respondent women point of view with percentages ranged between 10%-30%. These procedures are as follows:

Provision of location, selection of promoter members, election of administration council members, collecting people contributions, society declaration. In addition to determination of society objectives and activities (10%).

The respondent men and women did not know the procedure regarding depositing a bank deposit. The respondent men did not know the procedure regarding determination of society objectives and activities. Meanwhile, the respondent

women did not know that getting security agreement is a necessary formation procedure of NGOs.

4.5 The Knowledge of Respondent Men and Women in the Project Villages Regarding Declaration Procedures of NGOs:

Data in Table (37) demonstrated four procedures for the non-governmental organizations declaration from respondent men and women point of view with percentages ranged between 7.1%-21.4% and between 2.9%-7.1% respectively. These procedures are as follows:

Introducing society formation documents to social affairs organizations, getting the agreement of social affairs organization, getting the agreement of security organizations, declaration the society in the formal newspaper.

4.6 The Knowledge of Respondent Men and Women in the Comparative Villages Regarding Declaration Procedures of NGOs:

Data in Table (38) presented four procedures for the non-governmental organizations declaration from respondent men point of view with percentages amounted to 15%. These procedures are as follows:

Introducing society formation documents to social affairs organizations, getting the agreement of social affairs organization, getting the agreement of security organizations, declaration the society in the formal newspaper. Respondent women with percentages ranged between 5%-10% mentioned the above procedures except getting the agreement of security organizations.

4.7 Attitude Level of Respondent Men and Women in the Project Villages Towards Participation and Collaboration Work in the Village:

To determine the attitude level of men and women respondents towards participation and collaboration work in the village, a reliable and valid scale was used. This scale consisted of 7 items, out of them 4 positive items and the others were negative items. The attitude degree of each respondent ranged between 7-21 degrees. This range was classified according to the average to two categories as follows:

- Strong attitude (18 degrees and more).
- Weak attitude (Less than 18 degrees).

Data in Table (39) revealed that the majority of respondent men and women with percentages 68.6% and 61.4% respectively had strong attitude towards participation and collaboration work in the village. But this attitude was weak for 38.6% of women and 31.4% of men.

4.8 Attitude Level of Respondent Men and Women in the Comparative Villages Towards Participation and Collaboration Work in the Village:

Data in Table (40) showed that the majority of respondent women and men with percentages 65% and 70% respectively had strong attitude towards participation and collaboration work in the village. Meanwhile this attitude was weak for 35% of men and 30% of women.

4.9 Attitude Level of Respondent Men and Women in the Project Villages Towards Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs):

To determine the attitude level of men and women respondents towards NGOs, a reliable and valid scale was used. This scale consisted of 5 items, out of them 2 positive items and the others were negative. The attitude degree of each respondent ranged between 5-15 degrees. This range was classified to three categories as follows:

- Strong attitude (13-15) degrees.
- Moderate attitude (9-12) degrees.
- Weak attitude (5-8) degrees.

Data in Table (41) presented that the majority of respondent women and men with percentages 64.3% and 50% respectively had moderate attitude towards NGOs. But this attitude was high for 31.4% of men and 22.9% of women. Meanwhile the respondents who had weak attitude representing 18.6% of men and 12.8% of women.

4.10 Attitude Level of Respondent Men and Women in the Comparative Villages Towards Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs):

Data in Table (42) illustrated that the majority of respondent women with percentage 65% and 40% of men had strong attitude towards NGOs. But this attitude was moderate for the majority of men with percentage 55% and 30% of women. Meanwhile the respondents who had weak attitude representing 5% of both men and women.

5. Marketing Information Module:

5.1 The Average of Farm Net Income Per Feddan in the Project Villages From Respondent Men and Women Point of View:

Data in Table (43) showed that the majority of respondent women and men with percentages 72.9% and 60% respectively mentioned that they got less than L.E. 1932 as an average of farm net income per feddan. This amount is considered relatively low. But 40% of men and 27.1% of women mentioned that they got L.E. 1932 and more as an average of farm net income per feddan. This amount is considered relatively high.

5.2 The Average of Farm Net Income Per Feddan in the Comparative Villages From Respondent Men and Women Point of View:

Data in Table (44) demonstrated that the majority of respondent men and women with percentages 75% and 55% respectively mentioned that they got L.E. 1932 and more as an average of farm net income per feddan. This amount is considered relatively high. But 25% of men and 45% of women mentioned that they got less than L.E. 1932 as an average of farm net income per feddan. This amount is considered relatively low.

5.3 Attitude Level of Respondent Men and Women in the Project Villages Towards Cooperative Marketing:

To determine the attitude level of men and women respondents towards cooperative marketing , a reliable and valid scale was used. This scale consisted of 5 items, out of them 4 positive items and one item was negative. The attitude degree of each respondent ranged between 5-15 degrees. This range was classified according to the average to two categories as follows:

- Strong attitude (11 degrees and more).
- Weak attitude (Less than 11 degrees).

Data in Table (45) revealed that the majority of respondent men and women with percentages 65.7% and 64.3% respectively had strong attitude towards cooperative marketing . But this attitude was weak for 35.7% of women and 34.3% of men.

5.4 Attitude Level of Respondent Men and Women in the Comparative Villages Towards Cooperative Marketing:

Data in Table (46) showed that the vast majority of respondent women and men with percentages 100% and 85% respectively had strong attitude towards cooperative marketing. Meanwhile this attitude was weak for 15% of men only.

5.5 The Knowledge of Respondent Men and Women in the Project Villages Regarding Exportation Companies of Farm Products:

Data in Table (47) illustrated that the vast majority of respondent men and women with percentages 85.7% and 92.9% respectively do not know about exportation companies. Meanwhile, the minority of respondent men and women with percentages 14.3% and 7.1% know about them.

5.6 The Knowledge of Respondent Men and Women in the Comparative Villages Regarding Exportation Companies of Farm Products:

Data in Table (48) demonstrated that the vast majority of respondent men and women with percentages 90% and 100% respectively do not know about exportation companies. Meanwhile, 10% of respondent men only know about them.

5.7 The Knowledge of Respondent Men and Women in the Project Villages Regarding Exportation Company Services:

Data in Table (49) presented six services of exportation companies from respondent men point of view with percentages ranged between 1.4% and 7.1%. These services are as follows: provision of transportation, provision of proper packages for exportation, supporting farmers with loans, sorting, grading, and packing products, provision of proper inputs, provision of proper products for exportation. The respondent women mentioned three services only with percentages ranged between 1.4% and 2.9%. These services are as follows: provision of transportation, purchasing farm products at appropriate prices, and provision of proper packages for exportation.

The respondent men and women in the comparative villages do not know any of the services mentioned above.

5.8 The Knowledge of Respondent Men and Women in the Project Villages Regarding Contract Procedures With Exportation Companies:

Data in Table (50) revealed three contract procedures with exportation companies from respondent men point of view with percentage amounted to 2.9%. These contract procedures are as follows: determination of required varieties, determination of product attributes for exportation, and signed a contract includes product quantities and prices. The respondent women mentioned only the third contract procedure with percentage amounted to 1.4%.

The respondent men and women in the comparative villages do not know any of the contract procedures with exportation companies mentioned above.

5.9 The Knowledge of Respondent Men and Women in the Project Villages Regarding Company Conditions to Accept A Product for Exportation:

Data in Table (51) showed three conditions to accept a product for exportation from respondent men point of view with percentages ranged between 7.1% and 8.6%. These conditions are as follows: The product should be empty from chemical residuals, sorting and packing the product in proper packages for exportation, and the product should be characterized with exportation attributes. The respondent women mentioned only the first condition with percentage amounted to 8.6%.

The respondent men and women in the comparative villages do not know any of the conditions mentioned above.

6. Use of Computers and Internet in the Village:

6.1 The Knowledge of Respondent Men and Women in the Project Villages Regarding Number of Families Has Computers in the Village:

Data in Table (52) demonstrated that families in the village do not have computers from respondent men and women point of view with percentages 28.6% and 42.9% respectively. Respondents mentioned number of families in the village have computers as follows: 1-3 families (27.1% of men, 17.1% of women), 4-6 families (24.3% of men, 22.9% of women), 7-9 families (2.9% of men, 10% of women), 10 families and more (17.1% of men, 7.1% of women).

6.2 The Knowledge of Respondent Men and Women in the Project Villages Regarding Percentage of Computers Connected to the Internet:

Data in Table (53) presented that the majority of respondent men and women with percentages 65.7% and 71.4% respectively mentioned that there were no computers in the village connected to the internet. Respondents mentioned percentages of computers in the village connected to the internet as follows: 10%-less than 40% (14.3% of men, 8.6% of women), 40% -less than 70% (8.6% of men, 14.3% of women), and 70%-100% (11.4% of men, 5.7% of women).

6.3 The Knowledge of Respondent Men and Women in the Comparative Villages Regarding Percentage of Computers Connected to the Internet:

Data in Table (54) showed that the majority of men (60%) and women (15%) mentioned that 10%-less than 40% of computers in the village connected to the internet. But the majority of women (65%) and men (20%) said that 40%-less than

70% of computers in the village connected to the internet. Meanwhile, the minority of respondent men (15%) and women (5%) clarified that 70%-100% of computers in the village connected to the internet.

6.4 The Knowledge of Respondent Men and Women in the Project Villages Regarding the Available Places Connected to the Internet in the Village:

Data in Table (55) presented that there were no places connected to the internet in the village from respondents point of view with percentages amounted to 44.3% of men and 31.4% of women. The respondents mentioned four places connected to the internet in the village as follows: Relatives and friends (28.9% of men, 27.1% of women), cyber coffee (22.9% of men, 27.1% of women), governmental organizations (18.9% of men, 22.9% of women), and NGOs (1.4% of men, 4.3% of women).

6.5 The Knowledge of Respondent Men and Women in the Comparative Villages Regarding the Available Places Connected to the Internet in the Village:

Data in Table (56) demonstrated that 75% of respondent men and women considered cyber coffee one of the main available places connected to the internet in the village. The majority of women (50%) and men (20%) said that they used the internet through their relatives and friends. The governmental and non-governmental organizations could be contacted to use internet by 25% of women and 15% of men. Meanwhile, the minority of men (15%) mentioned that there were no places connected to the internet in the village.

6.6 The Knowledge of Respondent Men and Women in the Project Villages Regarding the Preferable Information Could Be Obtained Through Internet:

Data in Table (57) revealed that there were twelve preferable information could be obtained through Internet from respondent men point of view with percentages ranged between 1.4% and 48.6%. These preferable information are as follows: Innovative cultivation methods, marketing of agricultural products, pest control techniques, solutions of agricultural problems, procedures of carrying out small projects, prices of agricultural products, food processing, raising cattle and poultry, fertilization quotas, environmental conservation techniques from pollution, family planning, and sources of valid inputs.

The respondent women mentioned the above mentioned preferable information with percentages ranged between 2.9% and 35.7%. They added two preferable information regarding healthy care for family members, food and nutrition with percentages amounted to 45.7% and 18.6% respectively.

6.7 The Knowledge of Respondent Men and Women in the Comparative Villages Regarding the Preferable Information Could Be Obtained Through Internet:

Data in Table (58) clarified that there were eleven preferable information could be obtained through Internet from respondent men point of view with percentages ranged between 5% and 75%. These preferable information are as follows:

Pest control techniques, food processing, procedures of carrying out small projects, solutions of agricultural problems, recommended crop varieties, marketing of agricultural products, healthy care for family members, prices of agricultural products, activities of various NGOs, raising cattle and poultry, and weed control techniques.

The respondent women mentioned the above mentioned preferable information with percentages ranged between 5% and 40% except the activities of various NGOs. They added two preferable information regarding innovative agricultural machinery, food and nutrition with percentage amounted to 20%.

Summary

This study aims mainly at analyzing the pre-project situation in the target communities to compare the situation before and after the communicational intervention made by RADCON in order to determine the achievements at the end of the project through identifying the basic indicators for measuring progress at community level.

One of Radcon villages from each governorate was selected representing a middle level of poverty among the selected villages in each governorate. These villages are shown in the following table:

No.	Village	District	Governorate
1	Halies	Kafr Al-Shiekh	Kafr Al-Shiekh
2	Gezeret Baheeg	Abnoub	Assuit
3	Taha Hussien	Abou Al-Matameer	Noubaria
4	Al-Ghaafra	Etsa	Fayoum

5	Al-Banahoh	Kantra Gharb	Ismailia
6	Nobar	Abou Al-Matameer	Beheira
7	Al-Korma	Dekernis	Dakahlia

Two villages not included in the project were selected from the vicinity of the targeted communities, as control group, to be used as a base-line for the project in order to better reflect the achievements at the end of the project. Refa village from Assuit to represent Upper Egypt and Dokmera village from Kafr Al-Shiekh to represent Lower Egypt.

Twenty male and female respondents were selected in each village. The total sample amounted 140 respondents in the project villages and 40 respondents in the control villages.

Data were collected by personal interviews and group discussion using two pre-tested questionnaires including the questions and scales reflecting the basic indicators for measuring progress at community level (The two questionnaires attached in Arabic).

These indicators were driven from the original developmental objectives of each module proposed for RADCON network in the stakeholder's analysis study which based on information needs assessment study. These indicators are as follows:

- **Job Opportunity Module:** Self reliance for youth to earn their living, Rates of dealing with funding sources, Attitude towards dealing with funding sources, Number of small projects, Attitude towards small project, Utilizing loans to fund small projects, Chances for product marketing.
- **Rural Women Module:** Attitude of rural women towards literacy, Knowledge about roles and responsibilities of man and woman, Protective health and nutrition knowledge, Women attitude towards family planning.
- **Environmental Conservation Module:** Agricultural legislations towards environment consevation, Knowledge about recycling agricultural residuals, Safe use of pesticides and fertilizers, Production of clean products, Agricultural soil conservation, Knowledge about environment pollution practices, Attitude towards environment conservation practices.
- **Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs):** Knowledge about NGOs available in the village, Knowledge about NGOs activities, Knowledge about cooperative formation, registration and management, Attitude towards participation and collaboration work in the village, Attitude towards dealing with NGOs.
- **Marketing Information Module:** Farm income per feddan, Awareness of specialized cooperatives and their activities, Awareness of exportation

aspects, Attitude towards marketing products out of the village, Attitude towards cooperative marketing.

- **Use of Computers and Internet in the Village:** Number of computers available in the village, Number of computers connected to the Internet, Available places in the village connected to Internet (Private sector, NGOs, GOV. etc...), Preferable information obtained through Internet.

Data were collected through January 2006 by AERDRI research staff. Frequencies and percentages were used to analyze and present the main results of the study.

Regarding job opportunity module, the main results of study revealed that the respondent men and women in the project and comparative villages mentioned some small projects could be carried by rural youth. These small projects were as follows: cattle fattening, poultry raising, bee-keeping, industrialization of dairy products, sewing&needle, sheep raising, grocery shop, carpentry shop, electric sets maintenance, clothes trading, communication center, and industrialization of non-traditional fodder. The main procedures of getting loans were as follows: introducing necessary guarantees, provision of guarantor, appropriate location availability, conducting feasibility study, educational qualification, determination of project type, introducing an application for getting loans, and getting of trading record. The respondents in the project villages clarified that the organizations could give loans for establishing small projects were as follows: agricultural credit bank, the social fund, the village bank, social Naser bank, and local community development society, productive families project, and businessmen society.

The appropriate avenues for marketing small project products were as follows: self marketing, traders, local markets, exhibitions, cooperatives, producer unions, and private companies. The attitude level of respondents was relatively moderate towards dealing with funding sources. The attitude level of respondents in the project villages was relatively moderate towards small projects. But this attitude was strong for respondents in the comparative villages.

Regarding rural women module, the attitude of about 50% of respondents towards girls education was relatively strong and moderate for the other 50% towards girls. The agricultural operations in which rural women participated were as follows: harvesting, packing, sorting, grading, sowing, manual weed control, land preparation, fertilization, pest control, irrigation, and chemical weed control. The farm activities in which rural women participated were as follows: marketing agricultural products, management of farms owned to women, getting loans, settling loans, purchasing agricultural inputs, NGOs activities, membership of cooperative councils, and membership of water user association. The knowledge level of respondents was relatively high regarding some food and nutrition practices, some

public health practices, and some family planning practices. The attitude level of about 30%-40% of respondents was relatively moderate towards family planning. But this attitude was relatively strong for 40%-70%.

Regarding environmental conservation module, the knowledge level of men respondents in the project villages was relatively high regarding some environmental pollution practices. But this knowledge level was relatively low for 55.7% of women. Respondents in the comparative villages had high knowledge level regarding environmental pollution practices. The attitude level of men respondents (65.7%) in the project villages was relatively strong towards environmental conservation practices. But this attitude level was relatively weak for 57.1% of women. Respondents in the comparative villages (65% of men, 80% of women) had strong attitude level towards environmental conservation practices. The important techniques of recycling agricultural residuals were as follows: fertilizer piles, fodder piles, pressing of rice straw, and silage from maize wood.

Regarding Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), the available NGOs in the village were as follows: agricultural cooperatives, local community development societies, rural youth centers, and domestic consumption societies. In addition to Islamic charitable societies, patient friends societies, and domestic consumption societies in the comparative societies. Few respondents know the following formation procedures of NGOs: Determination of society objectives and activities, provision of location, selection of promoter members, election of administration council members, determination of membership fee, collecting people contributions, depositing a bank deposit, getting security agreement, society declaration. Percentages ranged between 15%-20% know the following declaration procedures of NGOs: Introducing society formation documents to social affairs organizations, getting the agreement of social affairs organization, getting the agreement of security organizations, declaration the society in the formal newspaper. The majority of respondents had strong attitude towards participation and collaboration work in the village. But this attitude was weak for the third of them. The majority of respondents in the project villages had moderate attitude towards dealing with NGOs. Third of them had strong attitude. The majority of men Respondents in the comparative villages (55%) had moderate attitude towards dealing with NGOs. But this attitude was strong for the majority of women respondents (65%).

Regarding Marketing Information Module: The average of farm net income per feddan was low (less than L.E. 1932). But this average in the comparative villages was considered high (L.E. 1932 and more). The majority of respondents had strong attitude towards cooperative marketing. The vast majority of respondents do not know about exportation companies. Few respondents know about the services of exportation companies, these services were as follows: provision of transportation, provision of proper packages for exportation, supporting farmers with loans, sorting, grading, and packing products, provision of proper inputs, provision of proper products for exportation. Few respondents know about the contract

procedures with exportation companies, these procedures were: determination of required varieties, determination of product attributes for exportation, and signed a contract includes product quantities and prices. Few respondents know about company conditions to accept a product for exportation, these conditions were as follows: The product should be empty from chemical residuals, sorting and packing the product in proper packages for exportation, and the product should be characterized with exportation attributes. The respondent men and women in the comparative villages do not know any of the exportation company services, contract procedures and conditions to accept a product for exportation.

Regarding Use of Computers and Internet in the Village, few families in the project villages had computers. These computers rarely connected to the internet. The available places connected to the internet in the village were as follows: relatives and friends, cyber coffee, governmental and non-governmental organizations. The preferable information could be obtained through internet were: innovative cultivation methods, recommended crop varieties, innovative of agricultural machinery, marketing agricultural products, pest control techniques, solutions of agricultural problems, procedures of carrying out small projects, prices of agricultural products, food processing, raising cattle and poultry, healthy care for family members, food and nutrition.

Table No (1): Distribution of Respondent Men and Women in the Project Villages According to their Knowledge About Small Projects Could Be Carried out By Rural Youth

Project villages	Kafr Al-Sheikh (Halees)		Dakahlia (Al-Korama)		Noubaria (Tatha Hussin)		Beheira (Nobar)		Ismailia (Al-Banaho)		Fayoum (Al-Gaafra)		Assuit (Gezeret Bahieg)		Total	
	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women
Small projects																
Cattle fatling.	50	70	80	-	70	50	100	70	80	40	80	60	40	40	71.4	47.1
Poultry raising.	40	80	60	50	40	70	40	60	60	40	50	60	70	40	51.4	57.1
Bee keeping.	30	10	60	-	30	-	40	-	-	-	30	-	30	-	31.4	1.4
Industrialization of dairy products.	-	-	10	50	20	20	50	30	40	50	20	20	40	-	25.7	24.3
Grocery shop.	40	20	20	50	40	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	10	-	21.4	10
Sewing&needle.	10	20	-	80	10	40	10	60	40	40	30	20	40	40	20	42.9
Sheep raising.	-	-	10	20	30	-	50	10	10	20	-	20	10	50	15.7	17.1
Industrialization of non traditional fodder.	40	-	10	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	14.3	-
Carpentry shop.	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	30	-	12.9	-
Turning&iron works.	10	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	10	-
Internet cyber.	-	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	10	-	5.7	4.3
Food processing.	-	-	-	50	20	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	4.3	8.6
Agricultural inputs trading.	10	60	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	4.3	10
Cars maintenance	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.9	-
Communicati2on center.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	2.9	1.4
Basket industry.	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	2.9	-

Table No (2): Distribution of Respondent Men and Women in the Comparative Villages According to their Knowledge About Small Projects Could Be Carried out By Rural Youth

Comparative Villages Small Projects	Kafr Al-Sheikh (Dokmera)		Assuit (Refa)		Total	
	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women
Cattle fatling.	90	10	80	30	85	20
Poultry raising.	50	30	10	40	30	35
Industrialization of non traditional fodder.	60	40	-	-	30	20
Sheep raising.	10	-	30	-	20	-
Industrialization of dairy products.	10	10	30	30	20	20
Electric sets maintenance.	30	-	10	-	20	-
Agricultural inputs trading.	30	-	-	-	15	-
Sewing and needle.	20	50	10	40	15	45
Bee keeping.	20	-	10	10	15	5
Agricultural machinery maintenance.	20	-	-	-	10	-
Clothes trading.	20	40	-	40	10	40
Grocery shop.	10	50	10	10	10	30
Communication center.	-	50	10	-	5	25
Carpentry shop.	-	-	10	-	5	-
Establishing child home.	-	20	-	10	-	15

**Table No (3): Distribution of Respondent Men and Women in the Project Villages According to their Knowledge
About the Procedures should be Followed to get Loans**

Project villages Procedures of getting loans	Kafr Al-Sheikh (Halees)		Dakahlia (Al-Korama)		Noubaria (Tatha Hussin)		Beheira (Nobar)		Ismailia (Al-Banaho)		Fayoum (Al-Gaafra)		Assuit (Gezeret Bahieg)		Total	
	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women
Introducing necessary guarantees.	20	50	60	50	80	70	60	100	100	80	60	30	90	50	67.1	61.4
Provision of guarantor.	-	40	90	40	40	-	30	-	20	20	40	-	40	-	37.1	14.3
Appropriate location availability.	20	10	40	60	30	-	30	-	-	-	70	20	30	-	31.4	12.9
Conducting feasibility study.	30	20	-	30	-	10	20	20	40	-	60	-	50	-	28.6	11.4
Educational qualification.	10	-	20	50	40	-	-	-	20	50	10	-	20	-	17.1	14.3
Introducing an application for getting loans.	10	30	-	-	30	-	20	-	20	40	10	70	10	10	14.3	21.4
Getting of trading record.	30	30	20	40	10	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	14.3	12.9
Visiting the proposed project location.	-	10	30	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	10	-	8.6	5.7
Determination of project type.	-	20	-	50	-	30	10	10	-	-	10	-	10	-	4.3	15.7

**Table No (4): Distribution of Respondent Men and Women in the Comparative Villages According to their Knowledge
About the Procedures should be Followed to get Loans**

Comparative Villages Procedures of getting loans	Kafr Al-Sheikh (Dokmera)		Assuit (Refa)		Total	
	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women
Introducing necessary guarantees.	80	20	60	60	70	40
Conducting feasibility study.	40	-	20	10	30	5
Introducing an application for getting loans.	40	40	20	-	30	20
Appropriate location availabilty.	20	-	30	-	25	-
Educational qualification.	20	80	20	50	20	65
Provision of guarantor.	-	40	40	20	20	30
Getting of trading record.	-	30	20	20	10	25
Visiting the proposed project location.	10	-	-	-	5	-
Determination of project type.	-	30	-	-	-	15

**Table No (5): Distribution of Respondent Men and Women in the Project Villages According to their Knowledge
About the Organizations could Give Loans for Establishing Small Projects**

Project villages Organizations	Kafr Al-Sheikh (Halees)		Dakahlia (Al-Korama)		Noubaria (Tatha Hussin)		Beheira (Nobar)		Ismailia (Al-Banaho)		Fayoum (Al-Gaafra)		Assuit (Gezeret Bahieg)		Total	
	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women
Agricultural credit bank.	-	60	100	90	80	50	90	80	90	80	80	90	70	50	72.9	71.4
The social fund.	80	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	20	20	-	30	10	30	7.1
The village bank.	90	40	-	10	20	60	-	20	-	-	40	10	30	30	25.7	24.3
Social Naser bank	20	-	30	40	20	-	-	-	20	10	-	-	40	-	18.6	7.1
Productive families project.	40	60	30	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	11.4	8.6
Local community development society.	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	90	-	-	8.6	14.3
Local unit.	40	30	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	10	-	8.6	5.7
Businessmen society.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	4.3	-
Agricultural cooperative.	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	2.9	-
Local development fund.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	2.9	-
Rural development project.	-	-	-	-	10	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	4.3
NGOs.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	4.3	-

Table No (6): Distribution of Respondent Men and Women in the Comparative Villages According to their Knowledge About the Organizations could Give Loans for Establishing Small Projects

Comparative Villages Organizations	Kafr Al-Sheikh (Dokmera)		Assuit (Refa)		Total	
	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women
Agricultural credit bank.	70	90	30	-	50	45
Social Naser Bank.	70	80	-	-	35	40
The village bank.	30	-	40	70	35	35
The social fund.	-	-	50	10	25	5
Village tithe committee.	40	-	-	-	20	-
Local community development society.	-	-	20	70	10	35
Productive families project.	20	-	20	-	10	10
Businessmen society.	-	20	20	-	10	10
Local development fund.	10	-	-	-	5	-

Table No (7): Distribution of Respondent Men and Women in the Project Villages According to their Knowledge About the Appropriate Avenues for Marketing Small Project Products

Project villages Marketing Avenues	Kafr Al-Sheikh (Halees)		Dakahlia (Al-Korama)		Noubaria (Tatha Hussin)		Beheira (Nobar)		Ismailia (Al-Banaho)		Fayoum (Al-Gaafra)		Assuit (Gezeret Bahieg)		Total	
	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women
Self marketing.	90	50	40	60	100	80	50	30	100	70	60	50	90	80	75.7	60
Traders.	20	90	100	50	20	70	60	60	100	60	70	60	30	20	57.1	44.3
Local markets.	10	90	40	40	80	40	70	20	60	60	60	60	50	10	52.9	45.7
Exhibitions.	10	10	-	40	30	30	20	30	40	30	40	10	50	10	27.1	22.9
Cooperatives.	50	10	20	40	20	20	10	20	-	20	-	10	-	-	14.3	17.1
Producer unions.	20	20	20	20	-	-	-	20	20	10	40	-	-	-	14.3	10
Private companies.	-	10	-	40	-	-	20	10	10	10	20	10	20	-	10	11.4
Industry companies	-	-	10	30	20	-	10	30	10	-	10	-	-	-	8.6	8.6

Table No (8): Distribution of Respondent Men and Women in the Comparative Villages According to their Knowledge About the the Appropriate Avenues for Marketing Small Project Products

Comparative Villages Marketing Avenues	Kafr Al-Sheikh (Dokmera)		Assuit (Refa)		Total	
	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women
Self marketing.	50	70	80	90	65	80
Traders.	30	40	40	30	35	35
Local markets.	20	50	10	10	15	30
Exhibitions.	10	10	10	-	10	5
Exporting companies.	-	-	10	-	5	-
Producer unions.	-	10	-	-	-	5

Table No (9): Distribution of Respondent Men and Women in the Project Villages According to Their Attitude Level Towards Dealing with Funding Sources

Project villages Attitude Level	Kafr Al-Sheikh (Halees)		Dakahlia (Al-Korama)		Noubaria (Tatha Hussin)		Beheira (Nobar)		Ismailia (Al-Banaho)		Fayoum (Al-Gaafra)		Assuit (Gezeret Bahieg)		Total	
	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women
Strong Attitude (10-12) degrees	50	30	-	-	10	30	20	40	10	40	40	30	30	50	22.9	31.4
Moderate Attitude (7-9) degrees	40	50	80	90	90	50	60	40	90	50	60	50	70	50	70	54.3
Weak Attitude (4-6) degrees	10	20	20	10	-	20	20	20	-	10	-	20	-	-	7.1	14.3

Table No (10): Distribution of Respondent Men and Women in the Comparative Villages According to Their Attitude Level Towards Dealing with Funding Sources

Comparative Villages Attitude Level	Kafr Al-Sheikh (Dokmera)		Assuit (Refa)		Total	
	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women
Strong Attitude (10-12) degrees	-	10	10	20	5	15
Moderate Attitude (7-9) degrees	90	70	70	80	80	75
Weak Attitude (4-6) degrees	10	20	20	-	15	10

Table No (11): Distribution of Respondent Men and Women in the Project Villages According to Their Attitude Level Towards Small Projects

Project villages Attitude Level	Kafr Al-Sheikh (Halees)		Dakahlia (Al-Korama)		Noubaria (Tatha Hussin)		Beheira (Nobar)		Ismailia (Al-Banaho)		Fayoum (Al-Gaafra)		Assuit (Gezeret Bahieg)		Total	
	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women
Strong Attitude (10-12) degrees	20	50	20	20	40	20	40	90	20	30	60	30	80	10	40	35.7
Moderate Attitude (7-9) degrees	50	30	40	70	50	70	40	10	70	40	40	60	20	40	44.3	45.7
Weak Attitude (4-6) degrees	30	20	40	10	10	10	20	-	10	30	-	10	-	50	15.7	18.6

Table No (12): Distribution of Respondent Men and Women in the Comparative Villages According to Their Attitude Level Towards Small Projects

Comparative Villages Attitude Level	Kafr Al-Sheikh (Dokmera)		Assuit (Refa)		Total	
	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women
Strong Attitude (10-12) degrees	40	90	50	80	45	85
Moderate Attitude (7-9) degrees	40	10	50	20	45	15
Weak Attitude (4-6) degrees	20	-	-	-	10	-

Table No (13): Distribution of Respondent Men and Women in the Project Villages According to Their Attitude Level Towards Girls Education

Project villages Attitude Level	Kafr Al-Sheikh (Halees)		Dakahlia (Al-Korama)		Noubaria (Tatha Hussin)		Beheira (Nobar)		Ismailia (Al-Banaho)		Fayoum (Al-Gaafra)		Assuit (Gezeret Bahieg)		Total	
	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women
Strong Attitude (13-15) degrees	60	30	30	50	40	70	60	80	20	30	80	70	10	40	42.9	52.9
Moderate Attitude (9-12) degrees	30	70	70	50	50	30	40	20	80	70	20	30	90	60	54.3	47.1
Weak Attitude (5-8) degrees	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.8	-

Table No (14): Distribution of Respondent Men and Women in the Comparative Villages According to Their Attitude Level Towards Small Projects

Comparative Villages Attitude Level	Kafr Al-Sheikh (Dokmera)		Assuit (Refa)		Total	
	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women
Strong Attitude (13-15) degrees	70	50	30	70	50	60
Moderate Attitude (9-12) degrees	30	50	70	30	50	40
Weak Attitude (5-8) degrees	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Table No (15): Distribution of Respondent Men and Women in the Project Villages According to their Knowledge
About Rural Women Participation in Agricultural Operations**

Project villages Agricultural Operations	Kafr Al-Sheikh (Halees)		Dakahlia (Al-Korama)		Noubaria (Tatha Hussin)		Beheira (Nobar)		Ismailia (Al-Banaho)		Fayoum (Al-Gaafra)		Assuit (Gezeret Bahieg)		Total	
	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women
Harvesting.	80	60	90	70	70	100	70	90	90	40	100	70	30	30	75.7	65.7
Packing.	80	60	70	60	80	90	80	90	90	40	100	70	20	30	74.3	62.9
Sorting.	80	60	50	50	80	100	60	90	90	50	100	70	30	30	70	64.3
Grading.	60	60	70	50	70	90	70	80	90	40	70	50	10	20	62.9	55.7
Sowing.	70	30	80	90	40	50	40	80	90	50	80	60	10	10	58.6	52.9
Manual weed Control.	60	40	50	90	30	50	50	100	80	40	80	90	30	30	54.3	62.9
Land Preparation	60	40	60	80	30	70	60	100	70	40	80	30	10	10	52.9	52.9
Fertilization.	40	10	40	40	-	20	10	50	60	20	40	30	10	10	28.6	25.7
Pest Control.	30	10	50	100	20	30	20	50	40	10	30	30	-	-	27.1	32.9
Irrigation.	50	-	10	30	-	-	20	50	40	20	20	30	-	-	20	18.6
Chemical weed control.	20	10	30	80	10	20	-	40	-	10	10	10	-	-	10	24.3

Table No (16): Distribution of Respondent Men and Women in the Comparative Villages According to their Knowledge About Rural Women Participation in Agricultural Operations

Comparative Villages Agricultural Operations	Kafr Al-Sheikh (Dokmera)		Assuit (Refa)		Total	
	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women
Packing.	90	70	10	30	50	50
Manual weed Control.	80	70	10	20	45	45
Sorting.	70	40	10	20	40	30
Harvesting.	80	40	-	10	40	20
Grading.	60	50	10	30	35	40
Sowing.	70	70	-	10	35	40
Land preparation.	60	50	-	10	30	30
Chemical weed control.	50	40	-	10	25	25
Pest control.	50	40	-	-	25	20
Irrigation.	40	30	-	10	20	20
Fertilization.	40	20	-	10	20	15

**Table No (17): Distribution of Respondent Men and Women in the Project Villages According to their Knowledge
About Rural Women Participation in Some Farm Activities**

Project villages Farm Activities	Kafr Al-Sheikh (Halees)		Dakahlia (Al-Korama)		Noubaria (Tatha Hussin)		Beheira (Nobar)		Ismailia (Al-Banaho)		Fayoum (Al-Gaafra)		Assuit (Gezeret Bahieg)		Total	
	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women
Marketing agricultural products.	40	70	70	100	60	30	50	10	70	90	70	100	10	40	52.9	62.9
Management of farms owned to women.	30	40	40	100	60	50	20	20	70	40	60	50	30	20	44.3	45.7
Getting loans.	30	30	60	90	40	90	50	30	50	30	20	80	10	10	37.1	51.4
Settling loans.	20	40	50	100	40	80	30	30	40	20	20	80	10	10	30	51.4
Purchasing agricultural inputs.	20	20	60	50	40	10	50	-	10	50	10	-	10	-	28.6	21.4
NGOs activities.	10	40	20	-	40	60	50	10	10	20	30	40	10	-	24.3	24.3
Membership of cooperative councils.	-	20	10	30	20	10	20	10	30	10	-	10	-	-	11.4	12.9
Membership of water user associations.	-	20	10	10	10	30	10	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	5.7	10

Table No (18): Distribution of Respondent Men and Women in the Comparative Villages According to their Knowledge About Rural Women Participation in Some Farm Activities

Comparative Villages Farm Activities	Kafr Al-Sheikh (Dokmera)		Assuit (Refa)		Total	
	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women
Getting loans.	40	60	30	40	35	50
Marketing agricultural products.	50	30	20	40	35	35
Settling loans.	30	50	30	60	30	55
Purchasing agricultural inputs.	40	10	20	30	30	20
Management of farms owned to women.	20	60	30	30	25	45
NGOs activities.	50	40	-	20	25	30
Membership of cooperative councils.	-	20	20	20	10	20
Membership of water user associations.	-	30	10	20	5	25

Table No (19): Distribution of Respondent Men and Women in the Project Villages According to Their Knowledge About Some Food and Nutrition Practices

Project villages Knowledge Level	Kafr Al-Sheikh (Halees)		Dakahlia (Al-Korama)		Noubaria (Tatha Hussin)		Beheira (Nobar)		Ismailia (Al-Banaho)		Fayoum (Al-Gaafra)		Assuit (Gezeret Bahieg)		Total	
	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women
High Knowledge (13 and more) degrees	80	90	40	100	100	80	80	100	60	80	70	70	90	80	74.3	85.7
Low Knowledge (Less than 13) degrees	20	10	60	-	-	20	20	-	40	20	30	30	10	20	25.7	14.3

Table No (20): Distribution of Respondent Men and Women in the Comparative Villages According to Their Knowledge About Some Food and Nutrition Practices

Comparative Villages Knowledge Level	Kafr Al-Sheikh (Dokmera)		Assuit (Refa)		Total	
	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women
High Knowledge (13 and more) degrees	90	90	100	90	95	90
Low Knowledge (Less than 13) degrees	10	10	-	10	5	10

Table No (21): Distribution of Respondent Men and Women in the Project Villages According to Their Knowledge About Some Public Health Practices

Project villages Knowledge Level	Kafr Al-Sheikh (Halees)		Dakahlia (Al-Korama)		Noubaria (Tatha Hussin)		Beheira (Nobar)		Ismailia (Al-Banaho)		Fayoum (Al-Gaafra)		Assuit (Gezeret Bahieg)		Total	
	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women
High Knowledge (12 and more) degrees	70	60	40	60	70	60	100	30	80	80	90	20	80	60	75.7	52.9
Low Knowledge (Less than 12) degrees	30	40	60	40	30	40	-	70	20	20	10	80	20	40	24.3	47.1

Table No (22): Distribution of Respondent Men and Women in the Comparative Villages According to Their Knowledge About Some Public Health Practices

Comparative Villages Knowledge Level	Kafr Al-Sheikh (Dokmera)		Assuit (Refa)		Total	
	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women
High Knowledge (12 and more) degrees	90	100	30	90	60	95
Low Knowledge (Less than 12) degrees	10	-	70	10	40	5

Table No (23): Distribution of Respondent Men and Women in the Project Villages According to Their Knowledge About Some Family Planning Practices

Project villages Knowledge Level	Kafr Al-Sheikh (Halees)		Dakahlia (Al-Korama)		Noubaria (Tatha Hussin)		Beheira (Nobar)		Ismailia (Al-Banaho)		Fayoum (Al-Gaafra)		Assuit (Gezeret Bahieg)		Total	
	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women
High Knowledge (11 and more) degrees	90	30	50	90	90	90	40	100	60	50	100	60	80	90	72.9	72.9
Low Knowledge (Less than 11) degrees	10	70	50	10	10	10	60	-	40	50	-	40	20	10	27.1	27.1

Table No (24): Distribution of Respondent Men and Women in the Comparative Villages According to Their Knowledge About Some Family Planning Practices

Comparative Villages Knowledge Level	Kafr Al-Sheikh (Dokmera)		Assuit (Refa)		Total	
	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women
High Knowledge (11 and more) degrees	60	80	60	80	60	80
Low Knowledge (Less than 11) degrees	40	20	40	20	40	20

Table No (25): Distribution of Respondent Men and Women in the Project Villages According to Their Attitude Level Towards Family Planning

Project villages Attitude Level	Kafr Al-Sheikh (Halees)		Dakahlia (Al-Korama)		Noubaria (Tatha Hussin)		Beheira (Nobar)		Ismailia (Al-Banaho)		Fayoum (Al-Gaafra)		Assuit (Gezeret Bahieg)		Total	
	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women
Strong Attitude (20-24) degrees	60	80	10	40	50	70	30	40	10	60	40	10	50	20	35.7	45.7
Moderate Attitude (14-19) degrees	20	20	40	60	40	30	60	40	60	40	50	60	40	60	44.3	44.3
Weak Attitude (8-13) degrees	20	-	50	-	10	-	10	20	30	-	10	30	10	20	20	10

Table No (26): Distribution of Respondent Men and Women in the Comparative Villages According to Their Attitude Level Towards Family Planning

Comparative Villages Attitude Level	Kafr Al-Sheikh (Dokmera)		Assuit (Refa)		Total	
	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women
Strong Attitude (20-24) degrees	40	80	20	60	45	70
Moderate Attitude (14-19) degrees	30	20	50	40	40	30
Weak Attitude (8-13) degrees	-	-	30	-	15	-

Table No (27): Distribution of Respondent Men and Women in the Project Villages According to Their Knowledge About Some Environmental Pollution Practices

Project villages Knowledge Level	Kafr Al-Sheikh (Halees)		Dakahlia (Al-Korama)		Noubaria (Tatha Hussin)		Beheira (Nobar)		Ismailia (Al-Banaho)		Fayoum (Al-Gaafra)		Assuit (Gezeret Bahieg)		Total	
	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women
High Knowledge (13 and more) degrees	80	60	50	80	100	30	80	80	70	10	80	20	70	30	75.7	44.3
Low Knowledge (Less than 13) degrees	20	40	50	20	-	70	20	20	30	90	20	80	30	70	24.3	55.7

Table No (28): Distribution of Respondent Men and Women in the Comparative Villages According to Their Knowledge About Some Environmental Pollution Practices

Comparative Villages Knowledge Level	Kafr Al-Sheikh (Dokmera)		Assuit (Refa)		Total	
	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women
High Knowledge (13 and more) degrees	100	90	70	60	85	75
Low Knowledge (Less than 13) degrees	-	10	30	40	15	25

Table No (29): Distribution of Respondent Men and Women in the Project Villages According to Their Attitude Level Towards Environmental Conservation Practices

Project villages Attitude Level	Kafr Al-Sheikh (Halees)		Dakahlia (Al-Korama)		Noubaria (Tatha Hussin)		Beheira (Nobar)		Ismailia (Al-Banaho)		Fayoum (Al-Gaafra)		Assuit (Gezeret Bahieg)		Total	
	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women
Strong Attitude (39 and more) degrees	30	20	40	70	90	80	80	10	90	70	80	40	50	10	65.7	42.9
Weak Attitude (Less than 39) degrees	70	80	60	30	10	20	20	90	10	30	20	60	50	90	34.3	57.1

Table No (30): Distribution of Respondent Men and Women in the Comparative Villages According to Their Attitude Level Towards Environmental Conservation Practices

Comparative Villages Attitude Level	Kafr Al-Sheikh (Dokmera)		Assuit (Refa)		Total	
	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women
Strong Attitude (39 and more) degrees	90	100	40	60	65	80
Weak Attitude (Less than 39) degrees	10	-	60	40	35	20

Table No (31): Distribution of Respondent Men and Women in the Project Villages According to their Knowledge About the Techniques of Recycling Agricultural Residuals

Project villages Recycling Techniques	Kafr Al-Sheikh (Halees)		Dakahlia (Al-Korama)		Noubaria (Tatha Hussin)		Beheira (Nobar)		Ismailia (Al-Banaho)		Fayoum (Al-Gaafra)		Assuit (Gezeret Bahieg)		Total	
	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women
Fertilizer piles.	40	80	90	100	100	100	100	90	90	60	100	100	60	30	82.9	80
Fodder piles.	30	50	90	80	60	40	100	100	90	70	90	30	90	10	78.6	54.3
Pressing of rice straw.	-	80	30	70	50	30	10	20	10	10	-	10	10	30	15.7	35.7
Silag from maize wood.	-	-	10	-	20	20	-	10	20	10	40	20	-	-	12.9	8.6

Table No (32): Distribution of Respondent Men and Women in the Comparative Villages According to their Knowledge About the Techniques of Recycling Agricultural Residuals

Comparative Villages	Kafr Al-Sheikh (Dokmera)		Assuit (Refa)		Total	
	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women
Recycling Techniques						
Fertilizer piles.	100	90	90	60	95	75
Fodder piles.	70	40	50	20	60	30
Pressing of rice straw.	10	70	-	90	5	80
Silag from maize wood.	10	-	-	-	5	-

Table No (33): Distribution of Respondent Men and Women in the Project Villages According to Their Knowledge About NGOs available in the village

[illegible]

Table No (34): Distribution of Respondent Men and Women in the Comparative Villages According to Their Knowledge About NGOs available in the village

Comparative Villages NGOs	Kafr Al-Sheikh (Dokmera)		Assuit (Refa)		Total	
	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women
Agricultural cooperative.	80	60	90	40	85	50
Local community development society.	100	100	30	90	65	95
Islamic charitable society.	40	20	70	70	55	45
Patient friends society.	60	10	-	-	30	5
Domestic consumption society.	30	-	-	-	15	-

Table No (35): Distribution of Respondent Men and Women in the Project Villages According to Their Knowledge About Formation Procedures of NGOs

Project villages NGOs formation procedures	Kafr Al-Sheikh (Halees)		Dakahlia (Al-Korama)		Noubaria (Tatha Hussin)		Beheira (Nobar)		Ismailia (Al-Banaho)		Fayoum (Al-Gaafra)		Assuit (Gezeret Bahieg)		Total	
	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women
Determination of society objectives and activities.	-	-	-	-	-	20	10	-	-	-	10	-	50	-	10	2.9
Provision of location.	-	-	30	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	90	10	70	-	27.1	4.3
Selection of promoter members.	20	10	20	-	10	40	10	20	-	-	70	40	20	-	21.4	15.7
Election of administration council members.	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	90	-	15.7	-
Determination of membership fee.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	4.3	-
Collecting people contributions.	10	10	30	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	30	10	-	-	10	5.7
Depositing a bank deposit.	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	4.3	1.4
Getting security agreement.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	2.9	-
Society declaration.	-	10	30	-	10	20	-	10	-	-	20	30	20	-	11.4	10

Table No (36): Distribution of Respondent Men and Women in the Comparative Villages According to Their Knowledge About Formation Procedures of NGOs

Comparative Villages	Kafr Al-Sheikh (Dokmera)		Assuit (Refa)		Total	
	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women
NGOs Formation Procedures						
Determination of society objectives and activities.	-	20	-	-	-	10
Provision of location.	10	50	-	10	5	30
Selection of promoter members.	30	20	10	10	20	15
Election of administration council members.	30	20	10	20	20	20
Determination of membership fee.	20	-	-	-	10	-
Collecting people contributions.	20	20	-	10	10	15
Depositing a bank deposit.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Getting security agreement.	10	-	-	-	5	-
Society declaration.	10	10	10	10	10	10

Table No (37): Distribution of Respondent Men and Women in the Project Villages According to Their Knowledge About Declaration Procedures of NGOs

Project villages NGOs Declaration procedures	Kafr Al-Sheikh (Halees)		Dakahlia (Al-Korama)		Noubaria (Tatha Hussin)		Beheira (Nobar)		Ismailia (Al-Banaho)		Fayoum (Al-Gaafra)		Assuit (Gezeret Bahieg)		Total	
	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women
Introducing society formation documents to social affairs organization.	-	-	20	-	-	20	10	20	-	-	50	10	60	-	20	7.1
Getting the agreement of social affairs organizations.	-	-	20	-	-	20	10	20	-	-	50	10	70	-	21.4	7.1
Getting the agreement of security organization.	-	-	20	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	50	10	40	-	15.7	2.9
Declaration the society in the formal newspaper.	10	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	30	10	10	-	7.1	2.9

Table No (38): Distribution of Respondent Men and Women in the Comparative Villages According to Their Knowledge About Declaration Procedures of NGOs

Comparative Villages NGOs Declaration Procedures	Kafr Al-Sheikh (Dokmera)		Assuit (Refa)		Total	
	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women
Introducing society formation documents to social affairs organization.	20	-	10	10	15	5
Getting the agreement of social affairs organization.	20	-	10	10	15	5
Getting the agreement of security organization.	30	-	-	-	15	-
Declaration the society in the formal newspaper.	30	20	-	-	15	10

Table No (39): Distribution of Respondent Men and Women in the Project Villages According to Their Attitude Level Towards Participation and Collaboration Work In the Village

Project villages Attitude Level	Kafr Al-Sheikh (Halees)		Dakahlia (Al-Korama)		Noubaria (Tatha Hussin)		Beheira (Nobar)		Ismailia (Al-Banaho)		Fayoum (Al-Gaafra)		Assuit (Gezeret Bahieg)		Total	
	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women
Strong Attitude (18 and more) degrees	90	60	40	40	20	70	90	80	70	50	80	70	90	60	68.6	61.4
Weak Attitude (Less than 18) degrees	10	40	60	60	80	30	10	20	30	50	20	30	10	40	31.4	38.6

Table No (40): Distribution of Respondent Men and Women in the Comparative Villages According to Their Attitude Level Towards Participation and Collaboration Work In the Village

Comparative Villages Attitude Level	Kafr Al-Sheikh (Dokmera)		Assuit (Refa)		Total	
	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women
Strong Attitude (18 and more) degrees	100	80	30	60	65	70
Weak Attitude (Less than 18) degrees	-	20	70	40	35	30

Table No (41): Distribution of Respondent Men and Women in the Project Villages According to Their Attitude Level Towards Dealing with NGOs

Project villages Attitude Level	Kafr Al-Sheikh (Halees)		Dakahlia (Al-Korama)		Noubaria (Tatha Hussin)		Beheira (Nobar)		Ismailia (Al-Banaho)		Fayoum (Al-Gaafra)		Assuit (Gezeret Bahieg)		Total	
	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women
Strong Attitude (13-15) degrees	50	30	-	-	30	50	20	50	-	-	50	10	70	20	31.4	22.9
Moderate Attitude (9-12) degrees	30	70	60	90	50	30	50	50	90	80	40	50	30	80	50	64.3
Weak Attitude (5-8) degrees	20	-	40	10	20	20	30	-	10	20	10	40	-	-	18.6	12.8

Table No (42): Distribution of Respondent Men and Women in the Comparative Villages According to Their Attitude Level Towards Dealing with NGOs

Comparative Villages Attitude Level	Kafr Al-Sheikh (Dokmera)		Assuit (Refa)		Total	
	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women
Strong Attitude (13-15) degrees	80	80	-	50	40	65
Moderate Attitude (9-12) degrees	20	20	90	40	55	30
Weak Attitude (5-8) degrees	-	-	10	10	5	5

Table No (43): Distribution of Respondent Men and Women in the Project Villages According to The Average of Farm net income Per Feddan

Project villages Average of Net Income Per Feddan	Kafr Al-Sheikh (Halees)		Dakahlia (Al-Korama)		Noubaria (Tatha Hussin)		Beheira (Nobar)		Ismailia (Al-Banaho)		Fayoum (Al-Gaafra)		Assuit (Gezeret Bahieg)		Total	
	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women
High Net Income (L.E. 1932 and more)	40	50	10	70	70	10	90	40	40	-	10	20	20	-	40	27.1
Low Net Income (less than L.E. 1932).	60	50	90	30	30	90	10	60	60	100	90	80	80	100	60	72.9

Table No (44): Distribution of Respondent Men and Women in the Comparative Villages According to The Average of Farm net income Per Feddan

Comparative Villages Average of Net Income Per Feddan	Kafr Al-Sheikh (Dokmera)		Assuit (Refa)		Total	
	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women
High Net Income (L.E. 1932 and more)	90	20	60	90	75	55
Low Net Income (less than L.E. 1932).	10	80	40	10	25	45

Table No (45): Distribution of Respondent Men and Women in the Project Villages According to Their Attitude Level Towards Cooperative Marketing

Project villages Attitude Level	Kafr Al-Sheikh (Halees)		Dakahlia (Al-Korama)		Noubaria (Tatha Hussin)		Beheira (Nobar)		Ismailia (Al-Banaho)		Fayoum (Al-Gaafra)		Assuit (Gezeret Bahieg)		Total	
	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women
Strong Attitude (11 and more) degrees	20	80	100	100	80	80	40	30	90	70	90	20	40	70	65.7	64.3
Weak Attitude (Less than 11) degrees	80	20	-	-	20	20	60	70	10	30	10	80	60	30	34.3	35.7

Table No (46): Distribution of Respondent Men and Women in the Comparative Villages According to Their Attitude Level Towards Cooperative Marketing

Comparative Villages Attitude Level	Kafr Al-Sheikh (Dokmera)		Assuit (Refa)		Total	
	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women
Strong Attitude (11 and more) degrees	80	100	90	100	85	100
Weak Attitude (Less than 11) degrees	20	-	10	-	15	-

Table No (47): Distribution of Respondent Men and Women in the Project Villages According to Their Knowledge About Exportation Companies of Farm Products

Project villages Knowledge of Exportation Companies	Kafr Al-Sheikh (Halees)		Dakahlia (Al-Korama)		Noubaria (Tatha Hussin)		Beheira (Nobar)		Ismailia (Al-Banaho)		Fayoum (Al-Gaafra)		Assuit (Gezeret Bahieg)		Total	
	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women
Know About Exportation Companies.	-	20	10	10	30	-	-	-	-	-	50	20	10	-	14.3	7.1
Do Not Know About Exportation Companies.	100	80	90	90	70	100	100	100	100	100	50	80	90	100	85.7	92.9

Table No (48): Distribution of Respondent Men and Women in the Comparative Villages According to Their Knowledge About Exportation Companies of Farm Products

Comparative Villages	Kafr Al-Sheikh (Dokmera)		Assuit (Refa)		Total	
	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women
Knowledge of Exportation Companies						
Know About Exportation Companies.	20	-	-	-	10	-
Do Not Know About Exportation Companies.	80	100	100	100	90	100

Table No (49): Distribution of Respondent Men and Women in the Project Villages According to Their Knowledge About Exportation Company Services

[illegible]

Table No (50): Distribution of Respondent Men and Women in the Project Villages According to Their Knowledge About Contract Procedures With Exportation Companies

Project villages Contract Procedures	Kafr Al-Sheikh (Halees)		Dakahlia (Al-Korama)		Noubaria (Tatha Hussin)		Beheira (Nobar)		Ismailia (Al-Banaho)		Fayoum (Al-Gaafra)		Assuit (Gezeret Bahieg)		Total	
	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women
Determination of required varieties.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	2.9	-
Determination of product attributes for exportation.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	2.9	-
Signed a contract includes product quantities and prices.	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	2.9	1.4

Table No (51): Distribution of Respondent Men and Women in the Project Villages According to Their Knowledge About Company Conditions to Accept A product for Exportation

Project villages Company Conditions	Kafr Al-Sheikh (Halees)		Dakahlia (Al-Korama)		Noubaria (Tatha Hussin)		Beheira (Nobar)		Ismailia (Al-Banaho)		Fayoum (Al-Gaafra)		Assuit (Gezeret Bahieg)		Total	
	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women
The product should be empty from chemical residuals.	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	50	-	-	8.6	8.6
Sorting and packing the product in proper packages for exportation.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	8.6	-
The Product should characterized with exportation attributes.	-	-	10	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	7.1	-

Table No (52): Distribution of Respondent Men and Women in the Project Villages According to Their Knowledge About Number of Families Has Computers in the Village

Project villages Num ber of Fam il ies Has Comp uters	Kafr Al-Sheikh (Halees)		Dakahlia (Al-Korama)		Noubaria (Tatha Hussin)		Beheira (Nobar)		Ismailia (Al-Banaho)		Fayoum (Al-Gaafra)		Assuit (Gezeret Bahieg)		Total	
	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women
Families do not have computers.	-	-	10	-	10	80	70	90	10	30	-	-	100	100	28.6	42.9
1-3 families.	20	20	40	60	90	20	30	10	10	10	-	-	-	-	27.1	17.1
4-6 families	20	40	40	40	-	-	-	-	70	10	40	70	-	-	24.3	22.9
7-9 families.	10	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	20	-	-	2.9	10
10 families and more.	50	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	20	60	10	-	-	17.1	7.1

Table No (53): Distribution of Respondent Men and Women in the Project Villages According to Their Knowledge About Percentage of Computers Connected to the Internet

Project villages	Kafr Al-Sheikh (Halees)		Dakahlia (Al-Korama)		Noubaria (Tatha Hussin)		Beheira (Nobar)		Ismailia (Al-Banaho)		Fayoum (Al-Gaafra)		Assuit (Gezeret Bahieg)		Total	
	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women
None.	60	50	70	100	70	80	100	100	10	40	50	30	100	100	65.7	71.4
10%-less than 40%	30	10	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	50	40	-	-	14.3	8.6
40%-less than 70%	-	30	10	-	-	-	-	-	50	40	-	30	-	-	8.6	14.3
70%-100%	10	10	-	-	30	20	-	-	40	10	-	-	-	-	11.4	5.7

Table No (54): Distribution of Respondent Men and Women in the Comparative Villages According to Their Knowledge About Percentage of Computers Connected to the Internet

Comparative Villages	Kafr Al-Sheikh (Dokmera)		Assuit (Refa)		Total	
	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women
None.	10	-	-	30	5	15
10%-less than 40%	70	10	50	20	60	15
40%-less than 70%	20	80	20	50	20	65
70%-100%	-	10	30	-	15	5

Table No (55): Distribution of Respondent Men and Women in the Project Villages According to Their Knowledge About Available Places Connected to the Internet in the Village

Project villages	Kafr Al-Sheikh (Halees)		Dakahlia (Al-Korama)		Noubaria (Tatha Hussin)		Beheira (Nobar)		Ismailia (Al-Banaho)		Fayoum (Al-Gaafra)		Assuit (Gezeret Bahieg)		Total	
	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women
Relatives&Friends	30	20	30	40	-	-	10	-	70	70	60	40	-	20	28.9	27.1
Cyber Coffee	30	20	30	30	20	30	20	20	20	70	40	20	-	-	22.9	27.1
Governmental organizzatins.	40	50	10	50	30	-	-	-	10	-	30	10	10	50	18.9	22.9
NGOs.	-	10	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	1.4	4.3
None.	10	-	50	10	50	60	80	80	30	-	-	40	90	30	44.3	31.4

Table No (56): Distribution of Respondent Men and Women in the Comparative Villages According to Their Knowledge About Available Places Connected to the Internet in the Village

Comparative Villages	Kafr Al-Sheikh (Dokmera)		Assuit (Refa)		Total	
	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women
Cyber coffee.	60	100	90	50	75	75
Relatives and friends.	-	60	40	40	20	50
Governmental organizations.	-	-	10	50	5	25
NGOs.	10	-	10	-	10	-
None.	30	-	-	-	15	-

Table No (57): Distribution of Respondent Men and Women in the Project Villages According to

Preferrable Information Obtained Through Internet

Project villages	Kafr Al-Sheikh (Halees)		Dakahlia (Al-Korama)		Noubaria (Tatha Hussin)		Beheira (Nobar)		Ismailia (Al-Banaho)		Fayoum (Al-Gaafra)		Assuit (Gezeret Bahieg)		Total	
	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women
Preferrable Information																
Innovative cultivation methods.	30	30	40	50	90	50	70	30	60	20	30	30	20	40	48.6	35.7
Marketing of agricultural products.	20	-	10	-	20	50	40	-	30	-	80	10	10	-	30	8.6
Pest control techniques.	-	-	10	-	30	-	50	10	10	-	60	10	10	-	24.3	2.9

[illegible]

Solutions of agricultural problems.	10	30	30	50	20	30	-	30	40	10	-	20	20	40	17.1	30
Procedures of carrying out small projects.	10	30	20	10	30	30	-	30	20	-	20	20	-	20	14.3	20
Prices of agricultural products.	-	-	10	-	-	10	20	20	20	-	40	10	10	-	14.3	5.7
Food processing.	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	10	40	40	20	20	60	11.4	20
Raising cattle and poultry.	-	10	10	-	20	10	30	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	2.9
Fertilization quotas.	-	-	-	-	-	10	20	-	-	10	40	-	-	-	8.6	2.9
Environmental conservation techniques from pollution.	10	20	10	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	4.3	4.3
Family planning.	-	10	20	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	20	2.9	8.9
Sources of valid inputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	-
Healthy care for family members.	-	90	-	50	-	30	-	30	-	60	-	20	-	40	-	45.7
Food and nutrition.	-	90	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	18.6

Table No (58): Distribution of Respondent Men and Women in the Comparative Villages According to Preferrable Information Obtained Through Internet

Comparative Villages Preferrable Information	Kafr Al-Sheikh (Dokmera)		Assuit (Refa)		Total	
	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women	% Men	% Women
Pest control techniques.	80	60	70	-	75	30
Food processing.	-	10	70	30	35	20
Procedures of carrying out small projects.	-	10	50	30	25	20
Solutions of agricultural problems.	30	40	10	40	20	40
Recommended crop varieties.	20	30	20	30	20	30
Marketing of agricultural products.	-	30	40	-	20	15
Healthy care for family members.	-	-	30	30	15	15
Prices of agricultural products.	-	-	20	20	10	10
Activities of various NGOs.	-	-	20	-	10	-
Raising cattle and poultry.	10	10	-	10	5	10
Weed control techniques.	10	10	-	-	5	5
Innovative agricultural machinery.	-	40	-	-	-	20
Food and nutrition.	-	20	-	20	-	20

()

=====

.....:

.....:

.....:

.....:

()

()

:

_____:

-

.....

.....

.....

-

.....

.....

.....

-

.....

.....

.....

-

()

()

()

()

()

(.....

-

-

)

-

()	()
()	()
()	()
()	()

..... :

: _____ -

.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	

: _____ -

.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	

- _____ :

.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	.....	.....	.	8

_____ :

- _____ :

		ممارسات تلوث البيئة	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	.....	.	8
.....	

.....	
-------	-------	-------	--

..... -

.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	

-

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

_____ : _____

-

-

.....

.....

.....

.....

-

.....

.....

.....

.....

- :_____

			البُـنـود	
			.	
			.	
			.	
			.	
			.	
			.	
			.	

- :_____

			.	

			.	
			.	
			.	
			.	

: _____ :

-

: _____ -

			.	

			.	
			.	
			.	
			.	

:_____

-

()

()

:() -

.....

.....

-

.....

.....

.....

.....

-

.....

.....

.....

.....

-

.....

.....

.....

.....

:_____

-

()

()

:() -

.....

.....

-

.....

.....

.....

.....

-

.....

.....

.....

.....

_____ :

()

-

()

-

-

()

()

--	--	--

-

.....

.....

.....

-

.....

.....

.....

-

-

.....
.....
.....
.....

-

.....
.....
.....
.....

-

.....
.....
.....

-

.....
.....
.....
.....

-

.....
.....
.....
.....

-

.....
.....
.....
.....

-

.....
.....
.....
.....