

**Information Needs Assessment For The Target Groups
Of Resource-Poor Communities**

(Project UTF/EGY/021/EGY)

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Introduction:

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (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, the first stage of study aimed at identifying fifty resource-poor communities and connected them to the RADCON information system and its activities. The second stage of the study aimed at determining the information needs of men, women, male and female youth as target groups in the selected resource-poor communities.

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.

The Goal of the Study:

To identify the information needs of men, women, male and female youth as target groups in the selected resource-poor communities in order to achieve the targeted rural and agricultural development.

This goal could be achieved through the following objectives:

- 1- To identify the suggestions of respondent target groups regarding the availability of non-governmental job opportunities for their children, constraints facing these suggestions and the appropriate ways to overcome them.
- 2- To identify the constraints facing the village people regarding children education and their suggestions to overcome them.

- 3- To identify the small projects that the unemployed male and female youth could implement them depending upon the available raw materials in the village.
- 4- To identify the constraints facing the target groups in implementing the agricultural activities, getting agricultural inputs, marketing agricultural products, getting agricultural finance and their suggestions to overcome these constraints.
- 5- To identify the common human and animal diseases in the village and how target groups deal with them.
- 6- To identify the required information to contact with the non-governmental organizations in the village, constraints facing target groups to contact with them and their suggestions to overcome these constraints.
- 7- To determine the common practices of environmental pollution from target groups point of view.
- 8- To determine the preferable information sources for target groups in the selected poor communities, in addition to mass media programs and printed materials.
- 9- To identify the current capabilities of target groups in the selected villages to communicate with Internet, and the preferable information they would like to get through Internet for achieving the rural and agricultural development.
- 10- To identify the average number of visits of target groups to various governmental and non-governmental organizations, the needed information and the constraints facing target groups to contact them.
- 11- To determine the leisure time activities of target groups in the village.
- 12- To determine the main constraints facing the village people and their suggestions to overcome them.
- 13- To identify the preferable sites in the village to provide a computer connected with Internet.

Methodology:

This study was carried out in twenty five poor villages representing 50% from the total poor villages that were selected at the first stage of the study. The twenty five poor villages were affiliated to six governorates and Noubaria region as shown in the following table:

Governorate	District	Village
Kafr Al-Shiekh	Kafr Al-Shiekh Al-Hamool	Kafr Al-Taifa Kafr Al-Manshi Belshashah Halees Al-Banna Zedan Al-Qarn
Dakahlia	Dekernis	Al-Korma
Beheira	Abou Homos Abou Al-Matameer Wadi Al-Natroon	Abou Hawash Zawiet Al-Sherkah Noubar Al-Hamraa
Noubariah	Abou Al-Matameer	Saad Zaghloul Taha Hussien
Ismailia	Ismailia Kantra Gharb	Toson Al-Akharsa
Fayoum	Etsa Youssef Al-Sedeek	Maagon Al-Rouba
Assuit	Manfalout Al-Kosiah Abou Teeg Assuit Abnoub	Sarawah Kom Boha Nazlet Romeh Beni Saleh Abou Kharas Der Refah Gezeret Baheeg

Four samples were chosen to represent men, women, male and female youth. Ten respondents were chosen from each category. The total sample of each category amounted to 250 respondents in the twenty five poor villages under study.

Six questionnaires were designed, out of them four questionnaires for collecting data by personal interviews from each category. The other two questionnaires were designed for data collection by group discussions from both men and women. These questionnaires included the required questions and scales to fulfill the necessary data for achieving the objectives of the study.

125 researchers and extensionists were trained for data collection, in addition to ten researchers and extensionists were trained for monitoring data and reviewing field data in the 25 resource-poor communities.

125 researchers and extensionists collected field data from target groups (men, women, male and female youth) in the 25 resource-poor communities by personal interviews and group discussions using pre-tested questionnaires in July, 2005.

The important responses of respondent target groups were reviewed with both men and women in seven poor communities in the various governorates under study. These villages were as follows: Kafr Al-Masharka in Kafr Al-Shiekh, Al-Kebab Al-Soughra in Dakahlia, Al-Karneen in Beheira, Al-Adl in Noubaria, Al-Banahoh in Ismailia, Shadamouh in Fayoum and Al-Ansar in Assuit.

Data were tabulated and analyzed using frequencies, percentages and means in order to develop the final report of the study.

Results of the Study:

The results of the study could be concluded in the following points:

- The majority of respondent men (66%) their age ranged between 40-60 years, while the majority of respondent male youth (53.6%) their age less than 25 years, whereas the majority of respondent women (56.8%) their age less than 40 years, but the majority of respondent female youth (54.8%) their age less than 20 years.
- The educational level of the majority of both respondent men (50%) and women (62.2%) was relatively low, but this level was moderate for the respondent male and female youth with percentages 56.8% and 52.8% respectively.
- The majority of respondent men (65.4%) work as farmers, but 39.8% of the respondent male youth only work as farmers, while the minority of both respondent women (13.5%) and respondent female youth (12.6%) work in agriculture.
- The majority of respondent men (51.6%) and respondent women (51.2%) belonged to families characterized with moderate number of family members.
- The educational level of family members was moderate for the majority of respondent men (58%) and respondent women (50%).

- The total farm size was less than two feddans for 41.2% of respondent men, 41.6% of respondent women and 37.2% of respondent male youth.
- The respondent target groups suggested that non-governmental job opportunities for their children could be available through the following activities: cattle fattening, poultry raising, agricultural machinery and cars maintenance, land ownership, bee-keeping, sewing and needle, dairy products, food processing and teaching illiterate people.

They mentioned some constraints facing the implementation of these suggestions as follows: unavailability of financial capabilities, difficulties in getting loans, unavailability of appropriate location to establish a project, lack of practical experience, high rates of loans interest and marketing barriers.

They clarified that these constraints could be overcome through introducing loans with low interest rates, offering training opportunities, facilitating the procedures of getting land license and establishing cooperative society for marketing.

- The respondent target groups mentioned that there were some constraints facing rural people for educating their children as follows: lack of preparatory and secondary schools, shortage of financial capabilities, high costs of school expenditures, widespread of private teaching, low level of education, insufficient number of teachers, unpaved roads, children prefer work to get money, undesire of parents for girls education.

To overcome these constraints, the respondents suggested the following: the necessity of establishing preparatory and secondary schools, decreasing school expenditures, increasing the number of qualified teachers, provision of educational capabilities, provision of transportation means, preventing private teaching, good monitoring for educational process, convincing parents with the importance of girls education.

- The small projects that the unemployed male and female youth could implement them depending upon the available raw materials in the village were as follows: industrialization of dairy products, cattle fattening, poultry raising, sewing and needle, industrialization of fodders, food processing, establishing carpentry shop, drying and packing food materials, bee-keeping, industrialization of carpets and baskets.
- The averages of productivity for various crops were relatively low. The important farm and home activities were implemented by respondent women and female youth as follows: poultry raising, cattle raising, industrialization of dairy products, land preparation, sowing,

fertilization, irrigation, pest control, manual weed control, harvesting, sorting, grading and packing.

- **The important constraints facing agricultural activities were as follows: shortage of irrigation water, high prices of chemical fertilizers, high prices of pesticides, difficulty of marketing, low quality of seeds, high prices of renting agricultural machines, traders monopolization to the market, insufficient of extension service, bad status of drainage, high prices of seeds, unpaved roads, high level of ground water, shortage of laser levelling, high wages of agricultural laborers, irrigation canals and drains are not dredged, low crop prices, unavailability of agricultural gypsum, difficulty of getting agricultural loans.**

The main recommendations to overcome these constraints were: provision of irrigation water, provision of production inputs at reasonable prices, provision of agricultural machinery in the cooperatives, provision of high quality seeds, provision of cooperative marketing avenues, dredging of irrigation canals and drains, provision of chemical fertilizers at reasonable prices, maintaining of tile drainage, establishment of water user associations, provision of agricultural gypsum, increasing the number of extension meetings, establishing a market in the village, facilitating the procedures of getting agricultural loans, decreasing loans interest rates, provision of extension workers, raising crop prices, using laser for soil levelling, establishing agro-business projects, training youth on agricultural machinery and provision of pesticides at reasonable prices.

- **The main constraints of getting agricultural inputs facing target groups were: high prices of seeds, shortage of inputs, low quality of inputs, high prices of renting agricultural machines, high prices of pesticides, high costs of transportation, high rates of interest loans, traders monopolization for inputs marketing and lack of loans.**

The main recommendations to overcome these constraints were: activating the cooperative role regarding agricultural inputs provision, provision of active and safe pesticides, provision of seeds at cooperatives, provision of chemical fertilizers, decreasing loans interest rates, provision of agricultural machines, avoiding the incredible input sources, simplifying the procedures of getting loans.

- **The main marketing constraints were: low prices of agricultural crops, traders monopolization of market prices, high costs of transportation, insufficient marketing avenues, long distance between marketing and production centers, high prices of packs, lack of adequate marketing information, unpaved roads, exporting difficulties and low experience in storing agricultural products.**

The main recommendations to overcome marketing constraints were: provision of cooperative marketing avenues, provision of transportation means, raising crop prices, determining crop prices at the beginning of the season, opening markets to compete traders and maintain prices level, provision of packs at reasonable prices, provision of adequate marketing information, paving rural roads, facilitating exporting procedures and training women on food products industrialization.

- **The main financial constraints were: high interest rates, difficult procedures of getting loans, low value of loans, delaying loans delivery, long distance between the bank and village and big farmers courtesy for getting loans.**

The main recommendations to overcome financial constraints were: decreasing loans interest rates, facilitating the procedures of getting loans, provision of agricultural inputs in the cooperatives and increasing loans value.

- **The common agricultural contradictions in the village were: The building on agricultural lands, leaving manure in front of homes, irrigation of clover after 10 of May, burning rice straw, fallow agricultural lands and erosion of agricultural lands.**
- **The important activities of women and female youth regarding agricultural products preparation for marketing were: riddling of cereal crops, sorting, grading, packing, industrialization of dairy products, drying, storing and collecting eggs. Their important activities regarding storing and preservation of agricultural products were: drying of some agricultural products, packing of cereals, adding a powder to cereals to control insects infection, preservation by freezing, industrialization of dairy products, preservation by salt, riddling of cereal crops and processing of food products.**
- **The respondent target groups mentioned that rural people suffered from the following diseases: kidney diseases, bilharzia, liver diseases, fever, hypertension, blood sugar, cancer, ophthalmic diseases, anemia, skin diseases, dysentria, worms, common cold, bacterial diseases, pneumonia, migraine and heart diseases. These diseases were treated by implementing the advices of private physicians, dispensaries, local prescriptions, using herbs and implementing pharmacist advices.**
- **The important animal diseases were as follows: apthous fever, cattle diarrhoea, blood poisoning, swelling, coccidia, dermatosis, rickets, distomiasis, mammitis, tuber and abortion. These diseases were treated by implementing the private veterinary physician, veterinary**

unit, following local prescriptions, cleaning animals, cleaning animal folds, segregation of infected animals and implementing the veterinary pharmacist advices.

- The required information to contact with NGOs in the village were: procedures of establishing agricultural projects, kinds of help introduced to rural youth, family planning, religious information, overcoming illiteracy, agricultural information, healthy information, agricultural cooperative activities, children nutrition, environmental protection, marketing of agricultural products, sewing, poultry raising, childhood and motherhood caring, processing of food products, cattle fattening, preparing feasibility studies, times of animal vaccination.
- The main constraints facing respondents to contact with NGOs were: shortage of financial capabilities, lack of knowledge about cooperative objectives and activities, long distance between cooperative location and the village, lack of sufficient projects in the village, injustice of services distribution, insufficient loans, lack of product exhibitions, narrow cooperative location, shortage of specialists at the cooperative, some activities allocated to women only and weak cooperative activities.

The main recommendations of respondent target groups to overcome these constraints were: supporting cooperative resources, activating cooperative roles, allocated regular cooperative location, distribution of cooperative services in justice, increasing people awareness about cooperative objectives and activities, offering training opportunities to upgrade cooperative personnel competencies, availability of transportation means with cooperative locations and decreasing the cooperative participation fees.

- The common practices of environmental pollution were: cattle folds near by homes, using plant and animal residuals as fuel, waste use of fertilizers and pesticides, pilling up manure in front of homes, throwing dead animals in water canals, washing empty vessels of pesticides and sprinkling tools in the water canals, throwing home drainage water in the water canals, washing clothes and cooking pots in water canals, urination and excrement at water canals and roads both sides and throwing home residuals in the water canals.
- The important information sources of respondent target groups in the villages were: neighbors, friends, relatives, religious people, extension workers, broadcasting and television agricultural programs, private physicians, healthy unit physicians, veterinary unit physicians, agricultural publications and daily newspapers.
- The important activities could be implemented by respondent target groups to improve their income were: cattle fattening, poultry raising, sewing and

needle, bee-keeping, circulation of farm residuals, goat and sheep raising, industrialization of dairy products, industrialization of food products, carpets industrialization, establishing turning workshops, establishing carpentry shops, baskets industrialization, soap industrialization, tanning of animals skin, establishing aquaculture farms and cars maintenance.

- The vast majority of respondent target groups mentioned that they had not personal computer at their homes, and they can not contact with internet from homes. The minority clarified that they contact with internet out side their homes through internet cyber, friends, schools and work location.

The respondent men and male youth preferred getting some information from internet regarding: marketing agricultural products, effective and safe pesticides, recommended variety seeds, agricultural recommended practices, pest control, procedures of establishing small projects, cure of animal diseases, cattle raising, poultry raising, sanitary information, environmental information, prices and sources of fertilizers, control of environmental pollution.

The respondent women and female youth preferred getting some information from internet regarding: food and nutrition, home management, home cleaning, food processing, health care, family planning, sewing and needle.

- The respondent target groups illustrated that they exposed to the following TV agricultural programs as follows: land secret, kheir baladna, good morning Egypt, farmer's days, animal world, women magazine, kebli and baharie, reif baladna. Whereas, the radio agricultural programs were: dear farmer and ard al-mahrousa. The preferable magazines and newspapers from their point of view were: al-ahram, al-akhbar, al-gomhoria, al-asboua, al-wafd, sports news, al-ghad, al-destoor, akedaty, roz al-youssef, international news magazine, al-beheira, agricultural extension magazine, extension pamphlets and developmental support communication magazine. The respondent women and female youth added nesf al-donia, women, hawaa and islamic tawheed magazines.
- The required information from agricultural cooperatives pertained to: agricultural inputs, solution of agricultural problems. The respondents needed information about agricultural recommended practices from extension centers. The village bank was considered the main source of information about loans and inputs. The respondents expressed about their desire to get information about sports from rural youth centers. The local community development society was considered the main source of information related to environmental protection from pollution, small projects, solutions of village problems, literacy activities and family planning. The information could be available through the health care units were: ways of protection and curing of various human diseases, medical analysis and vaccinations. The veterinary units were the source of information about curing animal and poultry diseases and veterinary vaccinations. Both

agricultural administrations at the district level and the agricultural directorates at the governorate level introduced information about the scientific solutions of technical agricultural problems and agricultural inputs. The development and credit banks at both district and governorate level extended information about the procedures of getting loans and agricultural inputs. But The prices of these inputs could be gotten from agricultural input companies. Finally, the prices of farm products could be known from marketing organizations at the local level.

- The important constraints facing respondent target groups in the selected resource-poor villages were: lack of work opportunities for youth, unavailable health care unit, unavailable veterinary unit, insufficient healthy drainage system, unpaved roads, unavailable telephone communication system, unavailable preparatory or secondary schools, shortage of drinking water, widespread of endemic diseases, shortage of irrigation water, pollution of drinking water, unavailable credible source for agricultural inputs, unavailable auto bakery, unavailable religious institute, irregular electric current, village pollution, unavailable of youth center, high prices of renting agricultural machines, irrigation water mixed with drainage water, difficulty of getting loans, high rates of illiteracy, lack of pharmacies, bad drainage status, parents undesire for girls education.
- The respondent target groups mentioned some recommendations to overcome the village constraints as follows: establishment of health care units, establishment of veterinary units, simplifying procedures of getting loans, completing healthy drainage system, establishment of youth center, offering work opportunities for youth, paving village roads, establishment of telephone communication system, availability of irrigation water, availability of transportation means, establishment of illiteracy classes, decreasing loans interest rates, availability of pharmacies, maintainence of electric system, availability of pure drinking water, establishment of post office, increasing healthy awareness, filling up drains, availability of agricultural inputs at reasonable prices, establishment of sewing and needle shops, establishment of NGOs for women.
- The preferable locations in the village to be supported by a computer connected with internet were: youth center, primary school, agricultural cooperative, society of local community development, establishing private center, health care unit, mosque meeting hall, mayor home, agricultural extension center.

Conclusion:

Depending upon the previous results, some kinds of needed information to the respondent target groups were determined. These information should be considered by RADCON to meet the needs of target groups in order to achieve the

rural and agricultural development. The needed information and its sources could be presented as follows:

Information Area	Kinds of Information	Source
Establishment of small projects	Procedures of getting loans to establish small projects.	Agricultural credit and development bank.
	Available organizations for training on small projects.	Local units.

Information Area	Kinds of Information	Source
Establishment of small projects	Main steps of implementing small projects.	Available NGOs. Governmental organizations related to the project.
	Marketing information	Central markets.
	Procedures of getting licence for establishing small projects.	Local units.
	NGOs that support small projects establishment.	Agricultural administration at the district level or the agricultural directorate at the governorate level.
	Procedures of getting a piece of land in the new areas.	
Agricultural Activities	Scientific solutions of technical constraints facing agricultural production.	Agricultural research stations.
	Solutions of administrative problems facing agricultural production.	Agricultural directorate at the governorate level.
	Recent recommended practices for various crops.	Agricultural cooperative.

		Extension center. Extension publications.
	Locations of getting high quality inputs.	Agricultural cooperative. Village bank. Input companies.

Information Area	Kinds of Information	Source
Agricultural Activities	Holding times, locations and topics of extension meetings	Agricultural cooperative. Extension center.
	Disadvantages of using irrigation water mixed by drainage water.	Extension center. Agricultural administration at the district level. Agricultural research station.
	Procedures of getting agricultural loans.	Agricultural credit and development bank.
	The recommended practices regarding safety use of pesticides.	Extension center. Agricultural administration at the district level. Agricultural research station.
	Disadvantages of using seeds from incredible sources.	Extension center. Agricultural

		<p>research station.</p> <p>Seeds department in the agricultural directorate at the governorate level.</p>
	Recommended practices of maintenance and conservation of agricultural soil.	Soil improvement agency
	Locations of renting agricultural machines at reasonable prices.	<p>Agricultural cooperative.</p> <p>Extension center.</p>
Information Area	Kinds of Information	Source
Agricultural Activities	Techniques of cleaning tiled and uncovered drains.	<p>Agricultural cooperative.</p> <p>Extension center.</p> <p>Agricultural administration at the district level.</p>
	Marketing prices of agricultural products at the beginning of the season.	<p>Agricultural cooperative.</p> <p>Agricultural administration at the district level.</p> <p>the agricultural directorate at the governorate level.</p>
	The recommended techniques of storing agricultural products.	<p>Extension center.</p> <p>Marketing division at the district agricultural administration.</p>
	The appropriate avenues of marketing agricultural products.	<p>Agricultural cooperative.</p> <p>Local NGOs.</p>

		Marketing department in the agricultural directorate at the governorate level.
	The conditions should be followed when developed irrigation methods used.	Extension center. Agricultural research station.

Information Area	Kinds of Information	Source
Agricultural Activities.	The main characteristics of agricultural product prepared for exporting.	Available exporting companies at local and regional levels.
	Procedures of exporting agricultural products.	Available exporting companies at local and regional levels.
	Disadvantages of neglecting agricultural legislations implementation.	Extension center. Agricultural administration at the district level. The agricultural directorate at the governorate level.
	The post harvest recommended practices.	Extension center. NGOs of rural women development. Marketing department in the agricultural directorate at the governorate level.
	The valid techniques of dairy products industrialization.	Agricultural research station.

		Food processing divisions at district and governorate levels.
	The valid techniques of food products industrialization.	Agricultural research station. Food processing divisions at district and governorate levels.
Information Area	Kinds of Information	Source
Agricultural Activities.	The proper conditions for preparing storage locations.	Extension center. Marketing division in the agricultural administration at the district level.
Health Information	Protection techniques for endemic diseases infection.	Health care unit. Central hospital.
	Common mistakes of dealing with endemic diseases.	Health care unit. Central hospital.
	The importance of doing periodic medical analysis.	Health care unit. Central hospital.
	The disadvantages resulting from following local prescriptions in curing various diseases.	Health care unit. Central hospital.
	The attributes of balanced diet food for family members.	Health care unit. Central hospital.
	Kinds and times of vaccines.	Health care unit. Central hospital.

Veterinary Information	Protection techniques for animals and poultry from diseases infection.	Veterinary unit. Veterinary administration at the district level. Veterinary directorate at the governorate level.
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Information Area	Kinds of Information	Source
Veterinary Information	The disadvantages resulting from following local prescriptions in curing cattle and poultry diseases.	Veterinary unit. Veterinary administration at the district level. Veterinary directorate at the governorate level.
	Kinds and times of veterinary vaccines.	Veterinary unit. Veterinary administration at the district level. Veterinary directorate at the governorate level.
	The proper conditions for preparing locations of cattle and poultry raising.	Veterinary unit. Veterinary administration at the district level. Veterinary directorate at the governorate level.
	The recommended techniques of	Veterinary unit.

		treatment with sick animals and poultry.	<p>Veterinary administration at the district level.</p> <p>Veterinary directorate at the governorate level.</p>
Contact NGOs	with	Kinds of available NGOs in the region.	NGOs at local, regional and central levels.

Information Area		Kinds of Information	Source
Contact NGOs	with	Objectives of available NGOs in the region.	NGOs at local, regional and central levels.
		Activities and services of available NGOs in the region.	NGOs at local, regional and central levels.
		Conditions of getting a membership for available NGOs in the region.	NGOs at local, regional and central levels.
		NGOs activities for increasing women income.	NGOs at local, regional and central levels.
Protection of Rural Environment from Pollution	of	Disadvantages of waste use of chemical fertilizers.	<p>Agricultural cooperative.</p> <p>Extension center.</p> <p>Environment affairs agency at local level.</p>
		Disadvantages of waste use of pesticides.	<p>Agricultural cooperative.</p> <p>Extension center.</p> <p>Environment</p>

		affairs agency at local level.
	The recommended techniques to get rid of dead animals.	Agricultural cooperative. Extension center. Environment affairs agency at local level.

Information Area	Kinds of Information	Source
Protection of Rural Environment from Pollution	The disadvantages of urination and excrement in water canals.	Agricultural cooperative. Extension center. Environment affairs agency at local level.
	The recommended practices of recycling secondary agricultural products.	Agricultural cooperative. Extension center. Environment affairs agency at local level.
	Techniques of maintaining village environment.	Local unit. Environment affairs agency at local level.
Rural Women Development	The recommended techniques of storing agricultural productus.	Extension center. Marketing division in the agricultural administration at the district level.
	The post harvest recommended practices.	Extension center.

		NGOs concerned with rural women development.
	The valid techniques of dairy products industrialization.	Agricultural research station. Food processing divisions at district and governorate levels.
Information Area	Kinds of Information	Source
Rural Women Development	The valid techniques of food products industrialization.	Agricultural research station. Food processing divisions at district and governorate levels.
	The proper conditions for preparing storage locations.	Extension center. Marketing division in the agricultural administration at the district level.
	The attributes of balanced diet food for family members.	Health care unit. Central hospital.
	Protection techniques for endemic diseases infection.	Health care unit. Central hospital.
	Common mistakes of dealing with endemic diseases.	Health care unit. Central hospital.
	The importance of doing periodic medical analysis.	Health care unit. Central hospital.

	The recommended techniques of family planning.	Family planning center.
	Kinds and times of vaccines.	Health care unit. Central hospital.
	The disadvantages resulting from following local prescriptions in curing various diseases.	Health care unit. Central hospital.

Information Area	Kinds of Information	Source
Rural Women Development	Protection techniques for animals and poultry from diseases infection.	Veterinary unit. Veterinary administration at the district level. Veterinary directorate at the governorate level.
	The disadvantages resulting from following local prescriptions in curing cattle and poultry diseases.	Veterinary unit. Veterinary administration at the district level. Veterinary directorate at the governorate level.
	Kinds and times of veterinary vaccines.	Veterinary unit. Veterinary administration at the district level. Veterinary directorate at the governorate level.

	<p>The proper conditions for preparing locations of cattle and poultry raising.</p>	<p>Veterinary unit.</p> <p>Veterinary administration at the district level.</p> <p>Veterinary directorate at the governorate level.</p>
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Information Area	Kinds of Information	Source
Rural Women Development	The recommended techniques of treatment with sick animals and poultry.	<p>Veterinary unit.</p> <p>Veterinary administration at the district level.</p> <p>Veterinary directorate at the governorate level.</p>
	Kinds of available NGOs concerned with rural women in the region.	NGOs at local, regional and central levels.
	Objectives and activities of available NGOs concerned with rural women in the region.	NGOs at local, regional and central levels.
	Persuading men to support women and their developmental activities.	<p>Extension center.</p> <p>NGOs concerned with women affairs.</p>
	NGOs activities for increasing women income.	NGOs at local, regional and central levels.

- The respondent target groups preferred some locations in the village to be supported by a computer connected with internet in order to get benefits

from the information will be published through RADCON. These recommended locations were:

- ❖ Rural youth center.
- ❖ Primary school.
- ❖ Agricultural cooperative society.
- ❖ Local community development society.
- ❖ Agricultural extension center.