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FINAL REPORT

ANALYSIS OF REGISTERED PRIVATE
VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS

IN

CAIRO and ALEXANDRIA

FOR

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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BY

DELTA BUSINESS SERVICE INTERNATIONAL
KHATTAB and ASSOCIATES

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ANALYSIS OF PVO'S REGISTERED WITH
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS

I. METHODOLOGY

A. Objectives of the Study

The aim of this study is to assess various project activities carried by PVO's for the improvement of the neighborhood in urban areas. For the purpose of this study eleven PVO's were selected, seven in Cairo and four in Alexandria, representing various districts in each city.

The selected PVO's can not be taken as a representative sample of Egyptian PVO's, however it is safe to assume that they offer examples of the range of activities, procedures and organizations characterizing most PVO's.

The eleven PVO's were selected on the basis of the following criteria:

- 1) Selection of multi-service associations specifically those dealing with community development, such as infra-structure services and physical development.
- 2) Selection of PVO's with long history of social service.
- 3) Selection of PVO's serving underprivileged neighborhoods.
- 4) Selection of PVO's interested in expanding their activities.
- 5) Associations whose main function is the promotion of religious activity were eliminated.

B. Data Collection

Intensive observation and systematic interviewing were used to elicit information. The following people were interviewed:

11 board members (volunteers)
22 staff members (directors of projects)
7 beneficiaries (recipients of services)
13 recruited "natural" leaders.

The study team was composed of five experienced research assistants in addition to the principal investigator.

Three structured interview schedules were designed and administered during the month of May. (App. A)

C, Description of the Sample

The eleven PVO's under study are referred to as multi-service associations or community development associations. By multi-service associations we mean the associations that address services to special groups, to families or individuals in specific neighborhoods or the nation at large. By community development associations we mean the associations that were established in the 1960's with the aim of involving public participation in political, social and economic development.

Of the seven PVO's in Cairo, two are community development associations, five are multi-service, two of which have religious orientations (Coptic and Moslem), one established and run by upper class women, one established and run by upper class women, one established and run by educated academic men, the fifth addresses its services to a special group (illegitimate children).

Of the four PVO's in Alexandria, one is a housing and community development association and the three are multi-service, of these one is run and established by men, one is established and run by women, and the fourth is established and run by both men and women.

Although the associations under study may have different emphasis in their approach to community development, yet they are all directly or indirectly involved to a great extent in the physical development or the development of infra-structure services. They have established schools, nurseries, out-patient clinics, dispensaries, family planning clinics, hostels etc.. Quite a few of them have either established or intend to establish vocational training schools to train youth in skills such-plumbing, electricity etc. which would back the infra-structure services that have suffered from skilled labor shortage after the boom of labor migration to the Arab states.

II. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

A brief history of the development of social reform and social work in Egypt is necessary for an understanding of the overall concept underlying the philosophy, the organization and the activities of private voluntary association.

The history of PVO's dates back to the turn of the 20th century when educated, well-to-do Egyptians became aware of an urgent need for social reform among underprivileged citizens who lived in traditional communities characterized by poverty, ignorance and disease (to quote the terms used then).

The early private associations were established mostly for the purpose of social reform by groups of educated men and women who were exposed to social reform movements abroad and who were trying to apply the new concepts to serve the Egyptian society. In the early 20th century, a group of young Egyptian men studying in England who were impressed by the socialist movement and the reforms brought about by such groups came back with the intention of

introducing appropriate reforms in underprivileged communities in Egypt.

The underlying philosophy of this group emphasized that the individual and the society are two inter-dependent bodies that interact and affect each other. However, they believed that the development and advancement of the society depends on the efforts exerted by its individuals to preserve its identity, integrity and solidarity. The individuals' rights precede those of his society. He must be secured with these rights if he is expected to offer needed services to the society of which he is a member. Hence, the individual was the central target at which most services were directed.

Concomitant to this movement there developed another social welfare movement initiated by a group of educated upper class women who could not pursue university education at the time because of traditional restrictions. These women had the time and the disposition to volunteer their services for the welfare of less privileged people.

In the 1960's most of Egyptian women who were awarded medals for years of dedicated services, to social welfare were from among this group. It is interesting to note that the majority of the above mentioned group were graduates of the same school which directed and encouraged them to participate in community affairs.

The first quarter of the 20th century witnessed the establishment of several voluntary associations whose aim were to offer social, economic, educational, and religious services. The end of 1930's, however, marked the beginning of a new era for social work in Egypt, when some of the

pioneers of social work were able to convince the Prime Minister at the time to establish a governmental body that would embrace such social services. The establishment of the Ministry of Social Affairs in 1939 was backed up and strongly supported by the above mentioned groups who not only participated or served in all committees, but some occupied leading positions in the ministry.

The next important stage in the development of social work occurred in the early 1950's where the concept of community development was extended to encompass the whole nation. Social welfare units were established throughout the rural areas. The approach was "to help people themselves" ⁱⁿ improving their living conditions and participating in community development, rather than the imposition of services through a central body. Unfortunately, the approach was not carried on for a long time and died out with the change of administration. The new administration adopted a more patronizing approach to social service and community development.

During the last three decades, there has been a boom in the numbers of newly established PVO's all over Egypt. The 1960's witnessed a change in the direction and philosophy underlying PVO's. More of the community development and housing associations were established. These were established with the aim of increasing public participation in community affairs as well as developing women's skills and resources in the community for the purpose of socio-economic progress. The input of the Ministry of Social Affairs in these associations is greater than that in other voluntary associations, because it is involved in the policy making, planning, financing, execution and development of

their programs and activities. These associations were politically oriented. However, in the 1970's, the trend was to separate the political activities from the social activities and to assign each to separate responsible bodies.

In reviewing the activities of the various types of PVO's registered with the Ministry of Social Affairs, we noticed that there is little variation in the services they offer. This undoubtedly can be explained by the examination of Law No.32 for the year 1964 concerning PVO's which restricts their field of service to the following:

1. Maternity and child care.
2. Family welfare.
3. Social and financial assistance.
4. Care of the aged.
5. Care of handicapped and disabled.
6. Educational, cultural, and religious services.
7. Local community development.

Four more fields were added by ministerial decree (No.12) in 1968.

1. Organization and administration.
2. Care of prisoners and their families.
3. Family planning.
4. International Friendship Associations (between Egypt and other countries).

It should be mentioned that the PVO's must secure the Ministry's permission to start new projects to assure non-duplication of services in the same area. Moreover, permits are required if the PVO combines two or more of the above mentioned fields of service.

For a systematic assessment of the selected PVO's, the findings will be presented in the following order:

- A. Objectives of the associations.
- B. Community being served.
 - 1. Geographical area
 - 2. Target group
- C. Sources of finance and budget
- D. Projects, programs and services.
- E. Studies to define community needs, built in systems of supervision, follow-up and evaluation
- F. Recruitment of "natural" leaders.
- G. Coordination between associations and
 - 1. Ministry of Social Affairs.
 - 2. Local government, elected members of parliament and other associations in neighborhood
- H. Availability of self perpetuating and self expanding mechanism and future plans for expansion.

III. MAJOR FINDINGS

A. Objectives and Services Rendered by the PVO's

The overall objectives of the PVO's under study could be summed up into one general aim which deals with the development of communities through improvement in health, sanitation, education, and socio-economic conditions. The specific objectives may vary, according to the type of service rendered by the associations. Not all associations were established to render services in the communities where they are located. For example, associations offering services to special groups (handicapped, orphans, the illegitimate) are not necessarily

established to serve that community, but serve an undefined geographical area. Nonetheless some of their services may be directed to the community where they are located. For instance, the Awladi Association in Maadi is thinking of introducing a new project i.e., a movie theater in Maadi which would serve the district and be self perpetuating income generating project for the association.

Closer analysis of specific objectives to differentiate between the multi-purpose PVO and the community development associations did not indicate major differences between the objectives of the different associations or the services rendered by them. One community development association (CD of Bab El Sha'riyya) is perhaps the only association in the study which exemplifies the theoretical concept of community development. On two occasions they have attempted to introduce new services to answer immediate and vital needs of the community, i.e., to establish markets for vegetables and fruits, and to build a new housing project to replace old delapidated houses. Unfortunately, the latter project never materialized because of lack of space and funds.

As indicated in Table (1) the majority of the associations have sewing workshops, nurseries, literacy classes, family planning clinics, vocational training schools, carpentry, rug weaving and bamboo handcrafts. The activities unique to the community development associations are the out-patient clinic, tutoring classes for school age children, as well as a public library for students.

Some of the outstanding projects in the multi-service associations are a home for care of the aged, and a students' hostel which served an immediate need for female university students and provided a steady source of

finance for the association. The home for the aged is still under construction. The association feels that this project will be serving the community by relieving working women from the responsibilities of looking after elder parents, as well as providing a substantial source of income.

B. Community Served

1. Geographical Location

As mentioned earlier, the multi-purpose associations were either established to answer to the needs of special groups or individuals; hence, their activities are addressed to a much wider geographical area covering in some cases the whole city of Cairo or the city of Alexandria or the whole country as in the case of associations serving illegitimate children. Only the three community development associations and two out of the eight multi-purpose associations are serving the neighborhood in which they are located. Some of the multi-purpose associations such as the Pioneers have established new premises in localities where they felt help is needed; hence, you would find that some of the multi-purpose associations have established smaller branches in various areas.

With regards to the community development associations, most of them offer their services in a central location within the community. Because of space limitations, some associations had to disperse their activities according to availability of premises.

2. Target Group

The target group in the majority of the cases is the family whether the service is addressed to women

men, or children or to special groups such as handicapped, illegitimate, the aged etc..

It is quite clear that the majority of the PVO's have not defined their target groups in terms of numbers. However, most of them specify the type of persons or groups they mean to reach with their services. Most associations become aware of numbers where the demand for their services exceeds the supply, such as in the case of the nursery school which had facilities to accommodate 225 children but had to admit 25 extra children in great need of this service. Meanwhile, this same nursery has a waiting list of 176 children.

With regards to beneficiaries almost all associations have records of people served and the types of services offered.

The majority of the associations serve a population of around 400 people per year. One association mentioned serving over 600 and two other PVO's said they serve around 4000-5000 clients. These are PVO's that have medical centers or family planning clinics.

C. Sources of Finance and Budget

All associations receive financial aid (Table 2) from the Ministry of Social Affairs. Only five of the eleven associations mentioned getting financial aid from the governorate (two of the three C.D. associations and three out of eight multi-service). All associations collect subscription fees from members and only five of the eight multi-service receive donations from non-governmental sources. None of the associations under study reported getting loans from local or foreign sources.

Three multi-purpose associations mentioned receiving grants while four others relied on annual bazaars and fairs as main source of their budget.

The budgets of the selected associations within the last four years ranged from less than LE.3000 to LE.190,000 (Table 3). Two associations did not report 1980-1981 budgets because they were either being audited or were at time of the study being reviewed by the board of directors.

The bulk of the budget in most PVO's is designated for salaries, wages and remunerations. The amount varies from 15% to over 55% of the total budget. Another major area of expenditure for associations dealing with children is nutrition, where in some PVO's, 55% of the budget is allocated to nutrition, while in others expenditure on nutrition does not exceed 10-15%. The third important area of expenditure is the purchase of raw materials which varied from 10-30% for the PVO's that deal with consumable supplies. The fourth area of expenditure is furniture, equipment and maintenance which may comprise 25% of the budget for some associations and less than 5% for other associations. Rent and public utilities are the least area of expenditure composing a maximum of 10% of the budget. Associations that provide financial assistance spend less than 10% on such services (Table 4).

As was mentioned earlier, financial resources were the major obstacle for sustenance of PVO's activities. In answer to the question about the type of aid needed, the most frequently mentioned in order of priority are the following: financial aid for equipment, furniture and supplies (10), land for new premises (3) and skilled labor (3).

To secure this aid the PVO's reported contacting several governmental and non-governmental organizations seeking their support whether financial or in kind. As expected, the Ministry of Social Affairs is usually their first resort, followed by the local government, then specialized government and non government organizations (Ministry of Supplies, 20th Century Fox, El Azhar University).

D. Projects, Programs and Services
Rendered by the Associations

It is quite obvious from the analyses of the projects, programs and services rendered by the various PVO's under study that their programs are within the restricted fields of the Ministry of Social Affairs. Most of the services are addressed to health, education and welfare of members of the family.

The community development PVO's, however, have programs that represent the governments policy concerning community development which is followed in most social units of rural and urban areas, (such as literacy programs, women's clubs, nurseries, and vocational training).

The eleven associations under study share one to four of the following activities:

- children's club
- illiteracy program
- nurseries
- out-patient clinic
- women's club
- vocational training center
(carpentry, sewing etc,)
- family planning
- productive family
- library

The multi-service associations perhaps have a wider range of activities that include training programs for housewives, recreational camps and sports activities, cultural trips, family counselling and guidance, hostel for out of governorate students, and nursery for infants, as indicated in Table 5. With regards to the introduction of the on-going projects, the majority of the directors of projects reported that the project or program was established to answer a felt need for improving the socio-economic conditions of the locality in which it is serving. One of the multi-service associations, however, mentioned that their project (home for the illegitimate) was initiated by the interest of the board members in serving this special group of children. Another association reported to have established a print shop to assure a steady income.

The community development associations, on the other hand, pointed out that some of their projects were established because of felt community needs, while other projects were established to answer objectives set, and initiated or urged by the Ministry of Social Affairs.

The majority of personnel working for projects and programs under study are paid employees (nominal pay), while the rest are volunteers. It was noticed that a higher percentage of volunteers (26%) participated in the multi-service associations as against 17% for the community development associations.

In answer to the question who was the group or the person responsible for initiating the idea of the programs under study, the large majority (19 out of 22) specified that the board or the assembly members were responsible. Only one association mentioned the involvement

of the local community in the initiation process. The remaining programs were either recommended by the Ministry of Social Affairs, or the Ministry of Education in collaboration with the board members (Table 6). Hence, we can assume that most programs and projects are thought of and planned for by the group of administrators, rather than stemming from the base line or the community members.

Of the 22 programs studied, 17 reported that the Ministry of Social Affairs is their main source of finance, as well as subscription fees and general fees collected from beneficiaries of services. Three programs had additional finance from the local government, five were financed entirely by donations and fund raising activities and three were self sufficient (out-patient clinic, printshop, and bamboo workshop) (table 7)

In spite of the fact that the administration of the PVO's claimed to introduce projects because of felt community needs, yet specific questions regarding the type of community involvement in the planning and initiation stage revealed the contrary.

Most of the activities that were investigated (19 out of 22) did not involve the local residents in the neighborhood in the planning or implementation of the programs.

The responsible personnel for the various projects claimed that they did not involve people in the planning yet, they recognized these needs because of their close contacts and face to face relations with the community residents. Only three programs offered by the community development association claimed to have involved the local residents in the planning of the project.

With respect to the problems facing the various programs and projects, the most common obstacle mentioned was finance. A second obstacle was lack of facilities whether in kind or in space. Other difficulties mentioned were related to labor shortage, i.e. trained youth leave the projects to work somewhere else. Only six programs reported to have no problems in managing their activities. Financial problems were, on the whole, solved by requesting the Ministry of Social Affairs for an increase in their subsidy, besides drawing from other budgets within the association to meet deficits in other projects. Few associations thought of increasing fees for services, such as out-patient clinic or nursery.

Problems related to participation in various programs were solved by increasing monetary incentives as in the case of family planning or involvement of girls instead of boys in workshops (bamboo crafts).

E. Studies to Define Community Needs,
Built in Systems of Supervision and
Evaluation

Studies prior to inauguration of services to define community needs are not common among PVO's. However, some of the associations under study reported to have conducted, with the help of Sociology departments or graduates of School of Social Work, studies to identify local community problems, and to suggest various recommendations for services as based on their findings. Some of the reported surveys were conducted to elicit information on specific issues such as illiteracy, need for classes to tutor students etc.

More intensive studies and surveys, however, were conducted by two associations. One research was carried out in 1971 in one of the densely populated districts in Cairo with run down housing. The findings disclosed that there were many homeless families in the district because ^{of} the collapse of old buildings; high fertility rates and high density of population. The survey also indicated that the locality is the residence of many unemployed shoemakers, as well as the residence of many streets cleaners. In response to these findings the association was able successfully to organize a cooperative for each of the above mentioned groups. They were also able to organize a housing committee to solve the problems of homeless families. Unfortunately, the latter committee, could not carry on with its original plan because of shortage of funds and land space on which to implement the project.

The other study was conducted by a group of social scientists and Medical Doctors on the problem of population growth, family planning and medical education, problems deeply affecting community development and infra-structure services throughout Egypt.

When asked about whether the association had a built in system of supervision and evaluation, all but one confirmed that follow-up and evaluation of the various projects was part of their system. A closer look at the reported system indicated that their understanding of follow-up and evaluation was primarily field visits to supervise on-going activities and the auditing of the records of revenue and expenditures.

It should be noted here that none of the associations has conceived of evaluation as an important component in the planning of the various projects. As was mentioned earlier, none of the PVO's had attempted to define techniques and indices by which they could assess the impact of their projects on target groups as well as the infra-structure of the local community.

F. Recruited Natural Leaders and Beneficiaries of Services

1. Attitudes and Perceptions

The original plan of this study was to interview one beneficiary from each project. The first few interviews, however revealed that some of the beneficiaries have become "natural" leaders (men or women who have been recruited from among the beneficiaries to help in the training and supervision of the various programs, they are not employees in the PVO, but are remunerated for their services).

Of the 20 cases interviewed, 13 were supervisors and trainers and 7 were beneficiaries.

In answer to the questions where did you hear about the association, the majority said that they had heard about it from friends and relatives (11 of 20). Others (7) who live in the neighborhood learned from the various advertisements about the PVO or were contacted by the social workers. One case was taken in as a child and was raised by the association and now she is volunteering her services to the mother PVO (Table 8).

Most of the recruited "natural" leaders/beneficiaries were aware of the services rendered by the PVO. Most could list at least two or three of its on-going programs with the exception of one beneficiary who could not specify the PVO's projects. Most of this group were able to identify the objectives of the associations with the exception of three beneficiaries.

Involvement with the association for most of the leaders and beneficiaries (16 of 20) started when they came to the PVO seeking its services whether literacy, vocational workshop, printshop etc... The remaining four were recruited in family planning clinics and one had been the treasurer of the party (National Union, then)

When the beneficiaries and recruited "natural" leaders were asked about their opinion concerning the participation of the public in the planning of programs and projects, some responded in the affirmative by saying it would be good to become involved in the planning from the beginning because this is not only a learning experience, but also is important in creating feelings of responsibility among participants. Only six out of the 20 respondents rejected the idea of public participation claiming that this should be the responsibility of the PVO's because the public is not equipped to handle technical matters. Furthermore, the same six respondents could not visualize the public as being able to participate in the execution of the programs. They affirmed that the public can only be recipients of services. The

remaining fourteen cases whether recipients or "natural" leaders advocated the public's participation in the various projects. They felt that their role could be effective and necessary in creating awareness of the various problems and some of the solutions for them, (few cited as examples the population problems in relation to family planning). Another role they suggested was the transmission of knowledge from those who know how, to those who do not know (ex. literacy, sewing etc...)

In answer to the question about respondent's opinions concerning other areas of activities in which community members could participate or play an active role, the following areas were suggested: educational activities whether in literacy, sewing, knitting and home economics; family planning, nurseries for infants, summer clubs for children, and street cleanliness. It is obvious from the above mentioned suggestions that except for the cleanliness of the streets the participants did not foresee new activities, but were suggesting the expansion of the existing traditional services. Moreover, when asked which of these activities could the public and women in particular do well, most of the recipients could not specify. The "natural" leaders, on the other hand, foresaw that the public and women in particular could help with literacy programs, teaching of sewing and knitting, and the supervision of nurseries. Quite a few of the respondents still feel that the public and women should be recipients only.

With regards to difficulties that would hinder the participation of the public in community activities

15 of the 20 respondents said there are no difficulties. The rest claimed that the difficulties arise from lack of free time for most women who are busy taking care of house and children, lack of facilities and resources, and lack of education.

As expected very few of the respondents from among the "natural" leaders and the beneficiaries could come up with suggestions for the public and women's participation in the improvement of living conditions in their neighborhood. The few suggestions made did not exceed these already in existing projects.

It is safe to assume that the attitude of this group of respondents towards participation in community development and expectations of services from government or private agencies will not change as long as the patronizing attitude of the above mentioned organizations exists. The public have to be made aware and taught that community development is a two way process, where people should give as well as receive. It was quite evident from the various answers about the extent and type of public participation that the self-image for this group of respondents is one of "receivers" of services from another group of "givers", be it government or private organizations.

As was expected also, the respondents' attitudes and expectations for women's involvement and participation in community development falls within the national traditional pattern which limits their activities to the extension of their familial chores that is the care of husbands, children and home. To the majority of our respondents, women are able to do very

well in sewing, needlework, supervision of children and literacy programs.

Although this group of respondents could not visualize ways to involve more public participation in improving living conditions in their neighborhood, yet they were quite vocal in requesting the establishment of new projects such as nurseries for infants to allow mothers to work outside the house, children's clubs, swimming pools, new housing developments as well as effective networks for cleaning the neighborhood. They also suggested out-patient clinics, and vocational training centers to train skilled labor in carpentry, electricity, plumbing and nursing to cover up for present void created by migration of skilled labor. (Table 9)

In addition to establishing new projects, the majority of the respondents wished for maintenance and improvement of already existing ones. . .

2. Recruitment and Training

The response of the program administrators to the question "How did you recruit natural leaders?" disclosed that eight programs admitted not to have attempted to discover leaders from the community they serve. Fourteen, however, affirmed that it was very necessary to identify leadership potential which they did through working closely with recipients of their services. They reported that during the early stages of initiating of a new project they were able to single out few potential leaders. They did not think it was difficult to recruit "natural" leaders especially when administrators and staff of PVO try to reach out to the people and attract them to

participate rather than to expect them to come on their own. One of the suggestions made involved neighborhood people in cultural and social trips where they participate in the planning and supervision.

With regards to the question concerning training of staff involved in the execution and administration of the programs, fifteen programs affirmed that their staff had attended training courses, both theoretical and applied, organized by the Ministry of Social Affairs. The duration of the training programs was from one to three weeks. Seven programs, on the other hand, indicated not to have equipped their staff with any training.

Very little training is provided for the recruited "natural" leaders. Sixteen of the 22 programs reported not to have any training programs. The remaining six are in and by themselves training centers (vocational training, sewing, home-economics etc...).

G. Relationships Between Associations and Other Organizations

1. Relationship with Ministry of Social Affairs

The present system defines the relationship of the PVO's to the Ministry of Social Affairs. PVO's registered with the Ministry of Social Affairs are considered under its auspices, that is they are entitled to financial subsidy and technical assistance. The Ministry, on the other hand, is considered responsible to coordinate the services in the neighborhood to avoid duplication, and to supervise and control activities within the specified areas stated in Law 32

of 1964. Moreover, the Ministry supervises and audits book keeping records of services and of budgets.

To carry out its responsibilities the Ministry has a setup whereby the established offices in the various districts, (7 in Cairo and 4 in Alexandria) work closely with PVO's in that district. Hence, by virtue of this set-up, the relationship, as we have observed is quite close.

The majority of the PVO's reported to have good working relations with the Ministry of Social Affairs. They mentioned the value of the training programs organized by the ministry, and the technical assistance which it provides through secondment of personnel to work in PVO's needing help. Some associations mentioned that the seconded personnels' salaries are still paid by the Ministry of Social Affairs. As was mentioned earlier PVO's turn to the ministry whenever they face problems or are in need of financial support.

It was quite clear from the responses of PVO's, board members as well as project directors that there is more cooperation and understanding between the PVO's and the Ministry of Social Affairs than with other governmental organizations specifically that of the DLPC. The recipients of services and recruited "natural" leaders likewise favored participation in activities offered by PVO's rather than government organizations (Ministry of Social Affairs or the district Local People's Council (Table 10, 11).

2. Relationship of Association with LDPC,
Other Associations in Neighborhood and
Elected Members of Parliament

The relationship of associations to LDPC varies from no relationship whatsoever to intensive co-operation to facilitate the associations' activities. In some cases, the local government has given financial aid, while others mentioned cooperation in terms of solving problems confronting the association such as helping them in facilitating construction or keeping the surrounding areas of their premises clean.

With regards to relations with elected members of parliament, very few associations mentioned any relationship. The CD of Bab El Sha'riyya, however, said the elected member served on the board of the association for over 15 years and at present is the chairman of the board, another association in Maadi mentioned that elected member of Parliament and Secretary of the National Party expressed willingness to help the association at all times.

All associations said that they had good social relations and some exchange of ideas with other associations in the neighborhood, but none mentioned coordination of work and services.

H. Availability of Self Perpetuating
and Self Expanding Mechanism

As mentioned earlier, most associations rely to a great extent on the governmental subsidies and private donations for finance of activities. Ten associations resort to annual bazaars for fund raising. Some in the past few years have attempted to establish services

such as hotels, nurseries or home for the aged that could be self-sufficient. Very few associations reported to have a self perpetuating activity such as renting of a print shop or buying shares and stocks that yield interest.

More of these PVO's, however, expressed an interest to introduce such activities that in the future would solve some of their financial problems. Examples of the activities they are thinking of are the following: (Table 12)-

1. Vocational training school
(secretarial school, photography
etc...)
2. Movie theater (adults - children)
3. Restaurant
4. Pharmacy
5. Medical center

In answer to the question concerning their plans for future finance of the on-going projects as well as new projects it is surprising to discover that the majority of the programs still rely mainly on subsidies from the government, mostly the Ministry of Social Affairs and other ministries concerned such as Ministry of Education and Ministry of local government. Some of the multi-service associations however, expressed their intention to depend for their future finance on income generating activities, i.e. on out-patient clinic, printshop, bamboo shop etc.. Few others express a desire for permit from Ministry of Social Affairs to have fund raising activities.

I. Conclusion and Recommendations

The findings of this study have revealed that PVO's have long been deeply involved and have been participating in projects and programs dealing with community development. Despite the differences in their approaches and in the type of services they offer, yet it was quite obvious that they are close to the members of the communities they are serving.

For many, an academic background served as an asset to the establishment of well organized services, for others it was the long years of experience that served as a learning process in the development of social welfare skills. It is quite evident that the volunteers, whether chairmen of boards, board members, or "natural" leaders, are moved into service by an inner zeal that has driven them into contributing their time and efforts to the service of others.

The overall system of service is patronizing in character, hence there is still a pressing need to introduce new methods and techniques that would serve to develop more effective ways to enhance the involvement and participation of the local residents in the development of their communities. Both the "doners" and their "recipients" should be trained to recognize that the success of any community development process requires full participation from the public. This participation should be the result of an awareness, genuine interest and belief that community residents are as responsible as any other governmental or non-governmental organizations in identifying and solving community problems. Prior to that, the public should be made aware of the fact that infra-structure services are there for their

comfort, however, respect, care of, and maintainance is part of their obligations. PVO's who offer literacy programs, vocational training programs, nursery schools, cultural trips etc... could promote this awareness by emphasizing it in their every day activities.

Although all PVO's studied are in great need of financial assistance, yet they are in greater need for assistance from technical experts who could guide them in selecting the most appropriate approach to increase participation in community affairs.

The other area which is very much neglected by most PVO's is the training of personnel and "natural" leaders. Past experience has proven that few weeks of theoretical training does not have much impact on the trainees. Whenever serious changes are to be introduced, it is advisable to incorporate "in-service" training.

PVO's must be made aware of the value of simple built-in systems of evaluation and follow-up. Concomitant to that they should be informed on how to define target groups qualitatively and quantitatively. This will make evaluation and follow-up much easier for them.

Last but not least, PVO's should be encouraged to have more imagination and independence within the limited fields of service. This could be achieved to some extent by the establishment of self-perpetuating and income generating activities.

APPENDIX A.

**STUDY OF PVO'S REGISTERED WITH
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS**

Interview Schedule

Association

| | | |
|---|---------------------|--|
| Name of Association: _____ | | |
| Address: _____ | | |
| District: _____ | Sub-District: _____ | Governorate: _____ |
| Organization to which Association is Responsible: _____ | | |
| Registration No. with Ministry of Social Affairs: _____ | | Date of Registration: _____ / ____ /19 |
| Name of Interviewee: _____ | | |
| Position Held in Association: _____ | | |

| | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| Interviewer's Name: _____ | Date of Interview: _____ / ____ /1981 |
| Checking and Editing: _____ | |
| <u>Remarks:</u> _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ | |

First: Basic Information

1. When was the association founded: / / 19

2. Names of members of executive board and position held within association?

| No. | Name | Occupation | Position held in Association |
|-----|------|------------|------------------------------|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

3. How many members are there in the executive board?

Members:

4. Distribution of members of executive board according to sex, position held in associations volunteer or paid staff, education and occupation:

| No. | Name | Sex | | Position held in Association | Discription | | Education* | Occupation outside the Association |
|-----|------|-----|----|------------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------------------------------|
| | | M. | F. | | Vol. | Paid Staff | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

* Education: Illiterate, can read and write, primary education or equivalent, preparatory education or equivalent, secondary education or equivalent, university education or equivalent, higher studies.

Historical Background of Association

7. Were there urgent needs that lead to the foundation of this association, did these originate from environmental needs etc... How did the idea for its foundation originate?

8. What organization or who were the individuals who initiated the idea of founding this association?

Second: Aims of the Association

9. What are the basic aims of the association as stated in its constitution?

| | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 8. _____ |

10. What are the aims that concern women?

| | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 4. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 6. _____ |

11. Have any modifications or changes made to the aims and objectives of the association?

Yes _____

No _____ (Proceed to Q.13)



12. What modifications or changes have been introduced, state reason and date of introduced change or modification?

| No. | Changes or Modifications | Reason | Date of Introduced change or modification |
|-----|--------------------------|--------|---|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

Third:

Geographical Location of Service Association

13. What geographical area does the association serve?

14. Does the association have other branches elsewhere?

Yes _____

No _____ (Proceed to Q.16)



15. Where are these branches located?

Fourth:

Groups Served by Association

16. What group of persons does the association directly serve?

_____ Family

_____ Men.

_____ Women

_____ Others (Specify)

↓

17. Size of population of geographical area ; served by association, size of target group, number of actual recipients:

| Size of Population | | | No. of Families | NO. In-formation | No. of Target Groups and No. of Recipients | | | |
|--------------------|----|-------|-----------------|------------------|--|-------|-----|--------|
| M. | F. | Total | | | Family | Women | Men | Others |
| | | | | Target | | | | |
| | | | | Recipient | | | | |

Fifth:

Planning for Activities and Programs or Projects of Association

18. Was any study or research undertaken to specify needed area of service?

Yes _____

No _____ (Proceed to Q.24)



19. How was the research carried out? _____

20. What organization or establishment do the research?



21. What role did women play in the execution of the research:

22. What were the findings of the research?

23. What findings related to needs of women did the research reveal?

24. Were there any obstacles faced in planning for the programs and projects of the association?

Yes _____ No _____ (Proceed to Q.27)
↓

25. What were these obstacles? _____

26. How were these confronted or overcome?

27. Did women participate in the planning of projects?

Yes _____ No _____

28. Were there any obstacles to the participation of women in the planning process?

Yes _____ No _____ (Proceed to Q.31)



29. What were these obstacles?

30. How were these confronted and overcome?

Sixth: Follow up and Evaluation

31. Is there an organism for follow up and evaluation of the programs of the association?

Yes _____ No _____

32. How are the programs and projects followed up and evaluated?

Seventh:

| |
|--|
| Relationship of Association to other Association of Official Governmental Agencies |
|--|

33. What is the relationship of the association to other association located in the same geographical area?

34. What is the relationship of the association to the Ministry of Social Affairs?

_____ Under full supervision

_____ Financial subsidies only

_____ Others (Specify)

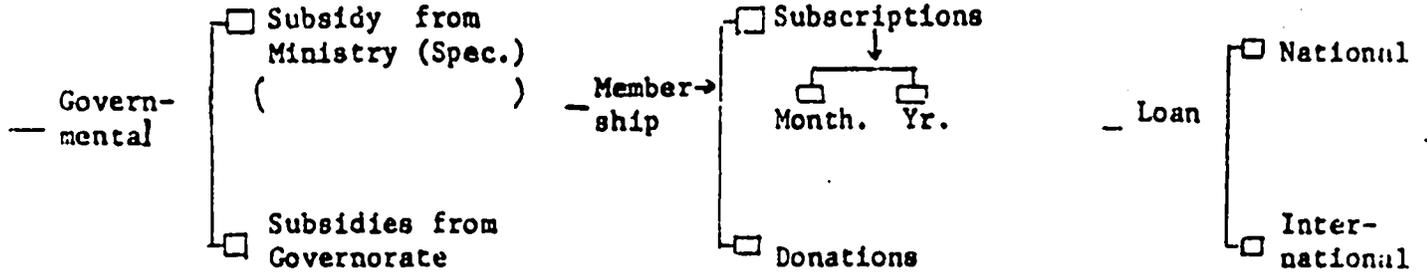


35. What is the relationship of the association to the local government leadership in the district it is serving? i.e. Does the district leader or the elected member to national party have any relationship to the association or its activities?

Eighth:

Finance

36. What are the sources of finance of association?



___ Financial aid (Specify)→

___ Benefit functions to finance programs and projects.

37. What methods or plans were considered to assure the continuation of the programs after expiry of actual sources of finance?

38. What is the approximate budget of the association within the last three years.

_____ Budget 1978
_____ Budget 1979
_____ Budget 1980

39. What is this year's budget (1981)? _____

40. What are the major expenditures?

| | | | |
|-------|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| _____ | Salaries and bonuses | (represents | % of budget) |
| _____ | Furnishing and maintainance | (represents | % of budget) |
| _____ | Rent, electricity etc. | (represents | % of budget) |
| _____ | | (" | % of budget) |
| _____ | | (" | % of budget) |
| _____ | | (" | % of budget) |

Ninth:

Participation of Residents in Neighborhood in Community Development

41. Have local leaders been recruited?

Yes _____ No _____ (Proceed to Q.48)

↓

42. How were local leaders recruited?

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Male leaders | |
| | |
| | |
| Female leaders | |
| | |
| | |

43. What type of leadership was recruited?

| No. | Name | Sex | | Age | Education | Occupation (if any) | Type of required service | Financial reward received (if any) |
|-----|------|-----|----|-----|-----------|------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| | | M. | F. | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

44. What methods are used for recruiting local and women leaders?

| | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| Local leaders: | <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> |
| Women leaders: | <hr/> <hr/> |

45. Were there any obstacles confronted in efforts to recruit local and women leaders?

Yes

No (Proceed to Q.48)

46. What are the difficulties in relations to:

| | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| Local leaders: | <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> |
| Women leaders: | <hr/> <hr/> |

47. How were these confronted and overcome?

48. From the point of view of responsible persons in the association, what is the effective method used for participation and involvement of community members in social development?

Tenth:

| |
|--|
| Project Outcome And Consequent Effects |
|--|

| | Yes | No | If yes/ what are these opportunities and how were these realized? |
|--|-----|----|---|
| 49. Has the project increased employment for recipients? | | | <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> |
| 50. Has the project trained recipients for new skills? | | | <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> |

| | Yes | No | If yes/what are these opportunities and how were these realized? |
|---|-----|----|--|
| 51. Has the project introduced appropriate technology for the improvement of family life? | | | <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> |

52. What are the services offered by the association to the community members?
- Financial aid
 - Medical (examination and treatment)
 - Social care

- Does the association keep official record?

Yes No

↓

- The records are: _____

Eleventh:

Programs and Activities of the Associations

53. What are the programs and projects of the association?

| No. | Name of project or program | No. | Name of project or program |
|-----|----------------------------|-----|----------------------------|
| 1 | | 5 | |
| 2 | | 6 | |
| 3 | | 7 | |
| 4 | | 8 | |

54. Is the association planning to increase its area of activities and services?

Yes _____

No. _____ (Proceed to instructions to interviewers)



55. What is this type of activity or service?

56. What is the geographical location in which this service might be given?



57. What organizations have been contacted for this purpose?

___ Organizations contacted: _____

___ No organizations have been contacted for following reasons:

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

58. What type of aid or support is needed to add these activities or services to the plans of the association?

Instructions of interviewer

First: Record your observations in relation to:

- Full description of district: _____

- Full description of association:

a. location and area occupied and No. of rooms:

b. Facilities (furniture and equipment for services):

c. Order and Cleanliness: _____

d. Use of rooms: _____

e. Description of place where recipients are given services
or programs: _____

f. No. of employees present during research: _____

Second: Information is to be collected about each program or project separately in schedules designed for this purpose.

| No. of Associations | No. of Program Projects | Serial No of Project or Program |
|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | |

**STUDY OF PVO'S REGISTERED WITH THE
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS**

Interview Schedule

Project or Program

| |
|--|
| Name of Association: _____ |
| Address: _____ |
| Name of District: _____ Sub-District: _____ Governorate: _____ |
| Title of Project/or Program: _____ |
| Duration of Project/or Program : _____ |
| Starting Date of Project/or Program : _____ |
| Name of Respondent: _____ |
| Position Held in Association/or Project/or Program : _____ |
| Interviewer's Name: _____ Date: _____ |
| Checking and Editing: _____ |
| Remarks: _____ _____ _____ |
| Name of Organization or Association Supervising Project/or Program with the above Mentioned Association (if any): _____ |

First: Basic Informations

1. Names of members responsible for execution of project according to sex, Position Held in project, paid staff or volunteers, education and occupation.

| No. | Name | Sex | | Position held in project/or program | Volunteer or Staff | Education* | Occupation outside the Association |
|-----|------|-----|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------|------------|------------------------------------|
| | | M | F | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

2. Is consent of men necessary for participation of women in project/or program, (ex. consent of husband, brother, etc.)

Yes _____ No _____

Historical background of program/or project:

3. Were there urgent needs for the creation of this project/or program, or did these originate from environmental needs etc: ... How did the idea of the project/or program originate?

* Education: illiterate, can read or write, primary education or equivalent, preparatory education or equivalent, secondary education or equivalent, university education or equivalent, higher studies.

4. What is/or who are the persons who initiated the idea of this project/or program?

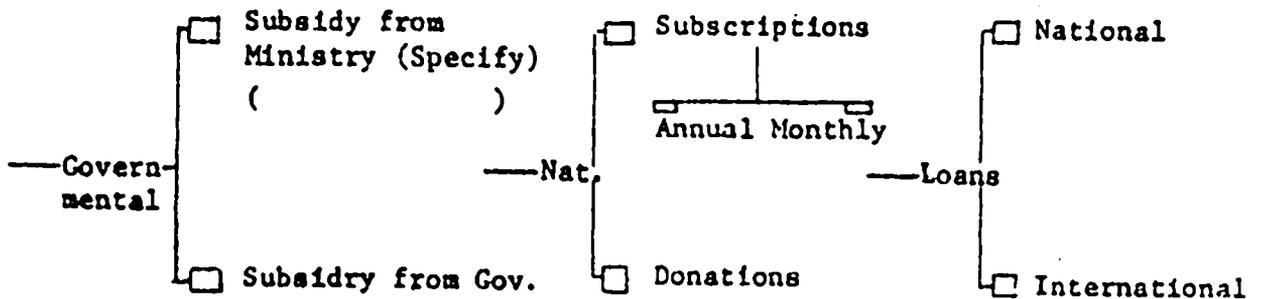
Second: Aims of Project/or Program

5. What are the aims of the project as specified in its formal plans?

a. _____ d. _____
b. _____ e. _____
c. _____ f. _____

Third: Budget of the Program/or Project

6. What are the sources of finance for project or program?



— Any financial aid (Specify) →

Benefit functions to finance project/or program _____

7. What are the methods or plans that were considered to assure continuation of project/or program after expiry of actual sources of finance?

8. What are the major expenditures:

- ___ Salaries, bonuses (represent % of budget)
- ___ Furniture, maintainance (represent % of budget)
- ___ Rent, Electricity etc. (represent % of budget)
- ___ (represent % of budget)
- ___ (represent % of budget)

Fourth): Planning for Project or/Program

9. Has any study or research been undertaken to specify the needs of project/or program?

Yes _____ No ____ (Proceed to Q.14)

↓

10. How was the research carried out? _____

11. What organization or establishment do the research?

12. What role did women play in the execution of the research?

13. What even the findings of the research?

14. Were the local members of community included in the planning of project/or program?

Yes _____

No _____

15. Were there obstacles or difficulties in the participation of community members in planning the project or program?

Yes _____

No _____ (Proceed to Q.18)



16. What were these obstacles? _____

17. How were they overcome or confronted? _____

Fifth: Follow-up and Evaluation

18. Is there an organism for follow-up and evaluation of the project or program?

Yes _____

No _____

19. How is the program/or project followed up or evaluated?

Sixth Workers, Supervisors, Target Groups, Recipients

20. What is the number of supervisors, volunteers, target groups and recipients of services of project or program?

| Information. Sex. | Supervision | | Execution | | Target Groups | Age Group | Recipient |
|----------------------|-------------|-------|-----------|-------|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Volunteer | Staff | Volunteer | Staff | | | |
| Males | | | | | | | |
| Females | | | | | | | |

21. Were there or are there obstacles and difficulties being confronted in the execution of the program?

Yes _____
↓

No _____ (Proceed to Q.25)

22. What were the obstacles and difficulties confronting the execution of project?

23. What are the obstacles and difficulties confronting the execution of the project at present?

24. How were these overcome?

Seventh: Training

25. Were there any training programs for the project/or program?

Yes _____

No _____

26. Were there specific training programs for supervisors?

Yes _____

No _____ (Proceed to Q.30)



27. What was the duration of these training programs?

28. Were there practical or theoretical programs?

29. Who was responsible for the training programs (organization, individuals)?

30. Were there training programs for recipients?

Yes _____

No _____ (Proceed to Q.34)

31. What was the duration of training program?

↓

↓

32. Were there practical or theoretical?

33. Who was responsible for the training programs (organization or individuals?)

Eight: Local Women Leadership

34. Have you recruited women leaders in this program?

Yes _____
↓

No _____ (Proceed to Q.36)

35. How were women leaders recruited?

36. Were there difficulties or obstacles in recruiting women leaders for the program?

Yes _____
↓

No _____

37. What were these obstacles?

38. How were they overcome?

[]

STUDY OF PVO'S REGISTERED WITH
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Interview Schedule

Local Recruited Leaders
or Recipients of Services

Name of Association: _____

Address: _____

District: _____ Sub-District: _____ Governorate: _____

Organization to which
Association is Responsible: _____

Registration No. with Mini-
stry of Social Affairs: _____ Date Registration: / / 19

Name of Interviewees: _____

Position Held in Association: _____

Interviewer's Name: _____ Date of Interview: / / 1981

Checking and Editing: _____

Remarks:

Second: Recipients' Response on Extend of Knowledge and Participation in Activities of Association

4. How did you hear about the association? _____

5. How did you know about the services of the association?

6. Do you know what are the aim or aims that should be realized by this association?
Yes _____ No _____ (Proceed to Q.8)

7. What are these aims? a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
↓

8. How did you start participating in the activities of the association?

9. What is your role in the execution of this project (ex-training, donations)

Third: Interviewee's Opinion, on Role of Community Members

10. Do you think that the community members should participate in the planning of the associations projects and programs?

11. What is your opinion on the participation of community members in the execution of the programs?

12. To what extent can or should the community members participate in planning of programs of the project?

13. To what extent can or should the community members participate in the execution of the programs?

14. In your opinion are there other areas of activities other than this project in which community members could participate or play an active role?

Yes _____
↓

No _____ (Proceed to Q.17)

15. What are these activities or services? (ex political, educational, health, illiteracy, nursery, social etc...)

| | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| Community members: | <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> |
| Women: | <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> |

16. What role can women play to realize these things?

| | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| Community members: | <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> |
| Women: | <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> |

17. What obstacles or difficulties do the community members confront that make them unable to participate in the projects of the associations?

Yes _____

No _____ (Proceed to Q.19)



18. What are these obstacles and activities?

19. What suggestions can you make that if taken into consideration would increase participation of community members in the improvement of living conditions in their district?

| | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| Community members: | <hr/> <hr/> |
| Women: | <hr/> <hr/> |

20. In your opinion in what areas can community members and women work and perform an effective role in the area of community development in this district?

| | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| Community members: | <hr/> <hr/> |
| Women: | <hr/> <hr/> |

21. What projects would you like to have in the neighborhood that are not actually in existence at present?

22. Who in your opinion is the best organization that can execute these projects?

_____ Association

_____ Ministry of Social Affairs

_____ Local government

_____ Others (Specify): _____

23. From your experience in work in the social field do you think it is more practical to work directly with association, or head of district, or with Ministry of Affairs?

_____ Work directly with association

_____ Work directly with head of district

_____ Work directly with Ministry of Social Affairs

_____ Others (Specify): _____

24. For your opinion what are the projects that are needed by the people?

25. For your opinion do you think it is better to initiate new projects or to work on improving the effectiveness of the existing ones?

_____ New projects

_____ Work on improving effectiveness of existing projects

APPENDIX B.

TABLE I. DISTRIBUTION OF SERVICES RENDERED BY
 TYPE OF PVO (COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
 AND MULTI-SERVICE)

| Type of PVO Type of Activity or project | Community Development 3 | Multi- Service 8 | Total |
|--|-------------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| Nurseries | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Social, economic and health care of family, and the neighborhood | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| Vocational training | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Educational and cul- tural activities and literacy | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Income generating acti- vities for the family | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Care of underprivileged infants and children (orphans illegitimate children of prisoners) | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Family planning clinics | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Religious guidance | 1 | - | 1 |
| Womens' clubs | 1 | - | 1 |
| Financial and social assistance to the poor and the needy students | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Homes for aged , hotel for out of governorate students | - | 2 | 2 |
| Medical clinic, dispensary | - | 1 | 1 |
| Vegetable and fruit market for community residents | 1 | - | 1 |

TABLE 2. DISTRIBUTION OF ASSOCIATION BY TYPE AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES

| Type of Association Financial Resources | Community Development Association | Multi-Service Association | Total |
|--|---|------------------------------|-----------|
| The Ministry of Social Affairs | 3 | 8 | 11 |
| Governorate | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Subscription fees | 3 | 8 | 11 |
| Donations | - | 5 | 5 |
| Grants | - | 3 | 3 |
| Fund raising | - | 4 | 4 |
| TOTAL | 3 | 8 | 11 |

TABLE 3. DISTRIBUTION OF ASSOCIATION BY TYPE AND BUDGET FOR THE YEARS 1978-1979-1980-1981

| Association Budget | Community Development Association | | | | Multi-Service Association | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------|------|------|------------------------------|------|------|------|
| | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 |
| Less than 3 thousand Pounds | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| LE.3000-5000 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| LE.6000-9000 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 |
| LE.10,000-12,000 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| LE.13,000-15,000 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| LE.16,000-20,000 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| LE.25,000-35,000 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| LE.38,000-40,000 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | - | - |
| LE.60,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| LE.80,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| LE.100,000 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| LE.120,000 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| LE.140,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| LE.190,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Unknown, or under study | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF ASSOCIATIONS BY TYPE AND PERCENTAGE OF EXPENDITURE

| Association Percentage of Expenditure | Community Development Association | | | | | | | | | | Multi-Services Associat | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | Less than 5% | 5% less than 10% | 10% less than 15% | 15% less than 20% | 20% less than 25% | 25% less than 35% | 35% less than 45% | 45% less than 55% | 55% and over | Over 50% | Less than 5% | 5% less than 10% | 10% less than 15% | 15% less than 20% | 20% less than 25% | 25% less than 35% | 35% less than 45% |
| Salaries and wages | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Furniture main- tenance & consum- able supplies | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| Rent and Utilities | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5 | 3 | - | - | 2 | - | - |
| Social Wlefare | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nutrition | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | - | - |
| Raw material clothing sports' tools | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 2 | - | - | 1 |
| Grave yard and car | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Stationary and Publications | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Miscellaneous | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |

TABLE 5. DISTRIBUTION OF PROJECTS BY TYPE OF ASSOCIATION

| Type of Association Project, Program Offered | Community Development Association | Multi-Service Association | Total |
|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|
| Children's clubs | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Training sessions for house wives | - | 1 | 1 |
| Literacy | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Trips, cultural films etc | - | 2 | 2 |
| Nurseries (infants and pre-school child) | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| Outpatient clinic and dispenserries | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Social services | - | 2 | 2 |
| Women's clubs | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Tutoring classes for school children | 1 | - | 1 |
| Vocational training center for boys | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Home for illegitimate children orphans | - | 3 | 3 |
| Family Planning | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Mosque | - | 1 | 1 |
| Rug weaving | - | 1 | 1 |
| Family guidance | - | 1 | 1 |
| Productive Families project | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Vocational training center for girls (knitting and sewing | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| Readymade clothes | - | 1 | 1 |
| Hostel | - | 1 | 1 |
| Printshop | - | 1 | 1 |
| Library | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Youth activities etc. | - | 3 | 3 |

TABLE 6. DISTRIBUTION PROJECTS/PROGRAMS BY WHO INITIATED THE IDEA OF THE PROJECT

| Type of Assoc. Who Initiated the Idea | Community Deve- lopment Assoc. | Multi-Service Association | Total |
|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|
| Members of the Board or the Assembly | 4 | 15 | 19 |
| Ministry of Social Affairs | 1 | - | 1 |
| National Unions (Pol. Org.: Mid 50's) | 1 | - | 1 |
| Board Members and Ministry of Educ. | - | 1 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 6 | 16 | 22 |

TABLE 7. DISTRIBUTION OF PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS BY SOURCES OF FINANCE

| Type of Assoc. Source of Finance | Community Deve- lopment Assoc. | Multi-Service Association | Total |
|--|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|-------|
| Ministry of Social Affairs | 4 | 13 | 17 |
| Governorate | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Subscription & Fees | 5 | 11 | 16 |
| Donation | - | 3 | 3 |
| Self Sufficient Project | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Fund Raising Activities | - | 2 | 2 |

TABLE 8. DISTRIBUTION OF RECRUITED NATURAL LEADERS AND RECEIPTS BY "HOW THEY LEARNED ABOUT ASSOCIATION"

| Type of Assoc. Knowledge of Assoc: | Community Dev Association | Multi-Service Association | Total |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| Living in the same district | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Heard from advertisement & Social Workers | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Heard from Relative & Friends | 2 | 9 | 11 |
| Taken in as a Child by PVO | - | 1 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 5 | 15 | 20 |

TABLE 9. DISTRIBUTION OF RECRUITED "NATURAL LEADERS"/
 RECIPIENTS BY TYPE OF PROJECT THEY WOULD LIKE
 TO SEE IN THE COMMUNITY

| Leader/Recipient Project | Beneficiaries | Recruited "Natural" Leaders | Total |
|--|---------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| Summer clubs for children | - | 1 | 1 |
| Vocational training | - | 1 | 1 |
| New housing, street cleanliness | 2 | - | 2 |
| Swimming pool | 1 | - | 1 |
| Nurses training courses | 2 | - | 2 |
| Model medical clinics | - | 2 | 2 |
| Nursery for infants | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| The community does not need new services | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| Does not know | - | 1 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 7 | 13 | 20 |

TABLE 10. DISTRIBUTION OF "NATURAL" LEADERS/
RECEIPTS BY WHAT IS THE BEST
ORGANIZATION/INDIVIDUAL/OR MINISTRY
TO EXECUTE THE SUGGESTED PROJECTS/
PROGRAMS

| Type of Assoc. Best organization individual/ Ministry | Community Dev. Association | Multi-Service Association | Total |
|--|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|
| The Assoc. itself | 3 | 12 | 15 |
| The Ministry of Social Affairs | 1 | - | 1 |
| Local Government | - | 2 | 2 |
| Does not know | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 5 | 15 | 20 |

TABLE 11. DISTRIBUTION OF RECRUITED "NATURAL" LEADERS
BY PREFERENCE OF WHOM THEY WOULD LIKE TO
WORK WITH

| Type of Assoc. Preference | Community Development | Multi-Service Association | Total |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|
| The Association | 4 | 14 | 18 |
| D.L.P.C. | - | - | - |
| The Ministry of Social Affairs | 1 | - | 1 |
| Could not express opinion | - | 1 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 5 | 15 | 20 |

TABLE 12. DISTRIBUTION OF ASSOCIATION BY TYPE AND SUGGESTED FUTURE PROGRAMS/PROJECTS

| Type of Assoc. Future Projects and Programs | Community Develop- ment Assoc. | Multi-Services Association | Total |
|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|
| Establishment of vocational training center (Secretarial school, photography etc.) | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Expansion in the existing activities etc. | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| To complete construction of some projects | 1 | - | 1 |
| Tutoring classes | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Hall for parties etc. | 1 | - | 1 |
| Establishment of nursery for infants | - | 1 | 1 |
| Homes for aged | - | 4 | 4 |
| Hostel | - | 1 | 1 |
| Movie theater (adults children) | - | 2 | 2 |
| Social welfare for aged and children | - | 1 | 1 |
| Comprehensive out-patient clinic | - | 2 | 2 |
| Pharmacy | - | 1 | 1 |
| Mosque | - | 1 | 1 |
| Restaurant | - | 1 | 1 |