

2- Current situation of Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Fayoum working in organic farming inFayoum Governorate

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Abstract

Study aimed to assess the current situation of NGOs working in the field of organic farming in Fayoum governorate, through identify some organizational, physical variables, member motives to participate, the most important delivered activities and services, participation of the studied NGOs in some related projects, relationship between the studied NGOs and each of other governmental and non-governmental organizations, and finally to determine strengths , weaknesses , potential threats and opportunities of studied NGOs, Study was conducted in Fayoum at all NGOs working in organic farming , which represents about 40% of the the total number of NGOs working in the agricultural activity in Fayoum. Data were collected from 92 respondents whom the boards members of these NGOs.

Findings indicated: that the majority of studied NGOs had established in the period (1996-2006) where 62% of respondents, and 89% of them were founded by local individuals, About 35%, 43.5% of respondents mentioned that volunteers number reached between (1-10), volunteer, compared with the number of 16 workers who charge money, findings showed that 78.3% of the studied NGOs depend mainly upon the external funding .

All respondents reported that the dissemination of OA was the most important motive of NGOs membership besides benefit from delivered services (97.8%) , Findings also indicate that the most important delivered services were: provided availability of technical information (100%), following Application of organic farming (76%), About 89% of respondents reported the participation of the studied NGOs, in some related agricultural projects, Also 83.7% of respondents stated that there was no relationship between studied NGOs, and other non-governmental organizations, About 92.4%, and 89% of respondents reported that there is no relationship between the studied NGOs and the agricultural extension system and both of Agriculture Colleges and research stations, while 95.7% of them reported the existence of a relationship with sponsorship associations.

The most important strengths points of the studied NGOs: the positive effects of (OF) on health and the environment, increasing international demand for organic products and safe food mentioned with 100% and 84.8% respectively, As the weaknesses and potential threats were in: Absence of agricultural policies which are support to (OF), and weakness of the relationship between the studied NGOs and the extension system and agricultural research which mentioned with 100% and 89% respectively, while the increasing interest of (OF) (100%), and activate the (OF) by the partnership between countries (92.4%) were the most important opportunities for the studied NGOs.