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Future Protectors for Care and Development

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Submitted to: Prof. Warigia Bowman

Non-Profit Management

PPAD 517

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Research Paper



Paper outline

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Introduction

The civil society has taken a very active role in the quest for democracy that continues to spread across the continents till it reached the Middle East region only recently. This is clear given the successive revolts that have taken place in many of the Arab countries calling for real democracy. Therefore, especially in Egypt, efforts should be directed toward defending civil society organizations and activists who are being threatened by the coercive authoritarian government actions over the past decades (Naidoo, 2007).

The civil society as identified by Khallaf (2010) comprises “non-governmental organizations (NGOs hereafter), community groups, professional associations, trade unions, media organizations, research institutes/ think tanks, and advocacy and human rights civil society organizations” (p.2). However, the current paper aims at focusing mainly on the role of NGOs in strengthening democracy. This is due to the major role NGOs play in several areas in order to enhance democracy. Among these are their role in: (1) allowing a wider range of interest groups to have a ‘voice’, pluralizing institutions to act in a ‘watchdog’ role vis-à-vis the state, networking and creating alliances of civic actors to place pressure on the state, (2) working with grassroots organizations comprised of poor and marginalized groups, and (3) exerting some pressures on the state by pressing for change and developing alternative policies (Mercer, 2002).

Previous Studies of civil society in Egypt, over the past twenty years, have been both superficial and confined to only limited areas, namely (issue based publications, academic publications, training materials/ manuals, directories, conference publications, empirical comparative studies, civil society organizations’ (CSOs) publications, donor guide books and publications, CSOs coalitions occasional papers, evaluation studies, and web based sources) (Khallaf, 2010). (Figure: 1).

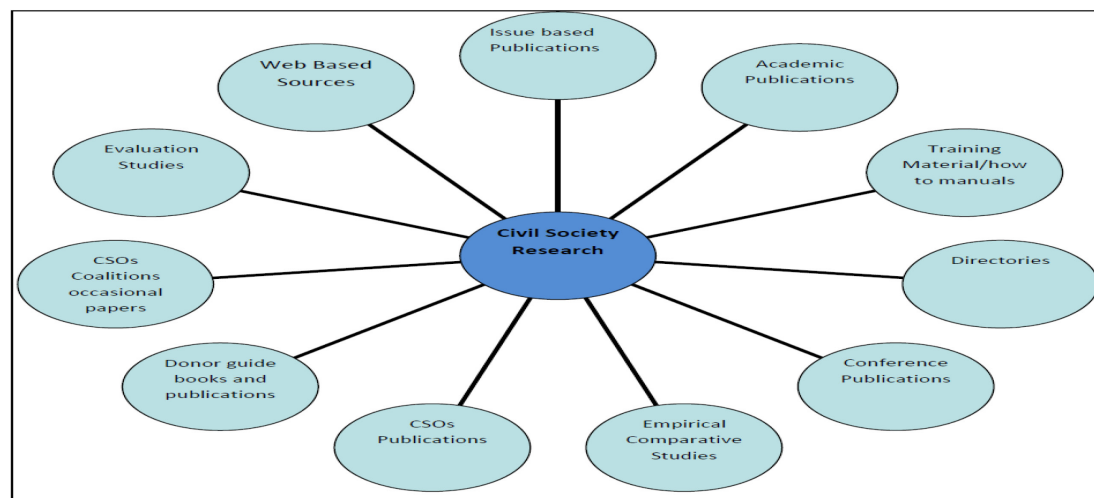


Figure 1: The diversity of civil society research in Egypt

Therefore, more detailed studies should be directed toward deeply investigating the civil society organizations operating in Egypt. Khallaf (2010) has mentioned that more research has been directed recently to track the actual magnitude of civil society through donor efforts in Egypt. However, the literature has pointed to serious *gaps* in the study of NGOs in Egypt. These include; **First**: Updated statistical information on number of NGOs. **Second**: The systematic evaluation of NGOs activities. **Third**: periodic assessments such as the CIVICUS or Civil Society Index and the Philanthropy study. **Forth**: studying participatory governance and the involvement of civil society in decision making processes. **Fifth**: changing Laws and regulations governing NGOs in Egypt. **Sixth**: An impact assessment of all new NGOs working in charity or development. **Seventh**: an assessment of aid effectiveness to Egypt (Khallaf, 2010). **Finally**: a detailed diagnosis of the NGOs operating in Egypt is needed. This should focus on both internal and external analyses of the selected NGOs and provide policy recommendations for possible improvements in the sector.

The current paper attempts to draw light on how the civil society operates in Egypt. A well recognized Egyptian NGO was selected in this ethnographic research. It is called the Future Protectors Association for Care and Development or “Homat Al-Mostakbal”. The reason behind selecting it is the higher credibility and the good reputation it is enjoying. This is quite well perceived by the researcher based on her personal experience with this association.



The current research can add valuable insights both theoretically and practically. *Theoretically*, it attempts to cover few of the gaps mentioned about the civil society research in developing countries and Egypt in particular. *Practically*, proposed recommendations can serve as strategic agendas for improving the performance of the selected NGO in particular and the entire NGO sector in general.

The current paper is organized as follows; the first section will provide detailed information about association's background. This will be followed by the analysis section which would sum up the major facts collected about the association. The analysis is based on qualitative in-depth interviewing¹ conducted with five key persons in the association including its founder. Finally, conclusions and recommendations are presented, to guide future research directions, at the conclusion part here later.

Background

Future protectors association for care and development (homat al mostakbal) is one of the well known non-governmental organizations in Egypt. It is located at 425 Avenue Road, Roushdy, Alexandria, Egypt. It is a group of young people who work in the field of developmental work and volunteerism in for a better future and a true renaissance to Egypt. It serves in the great Cairo area and some other governorates including; Alexandria, Dakahleya, Gharbeya, Menoufeya, and others. It was originally founded on the 2nd of November, 2004 by Eng. El-Dreiny and his daughter engineer Marwa El-Dreiny. It was mainly founded seeking community development.

The **vision** of the association is to be one of the largest civil society organizations working in the field and leading the areas of development, community care, and voluntary work in Egypt and the Arab world by year 2020. The **mission** of the association is the development and care of the community through several dimensions including; raising the general level of education and the development of production philosophy, increasing awareness of drug taking problems, providing health awareness, raising the cultural level of young people, and providing a variety of social services.

¹ Transcripts of the interviews are attached to the project.



These are to be achieved while taking into account the mastery of work and commitment to the principles of ethics and team work cooperation. The primary **objectives** to fulfill the pre-mentioned vision and mission include the following;

- Providing guidance and better utilizing the power of potential volunteers in various activities of the association and developing their skills while strengthening their moral values.
- Increasing the awareness of community members about the dangers of drugs and training of cadres for different age groups. In addition to providing technical support to partners and trainers in the field of awareness against the dangers of addiction and drug.
- Training community members by spreading the production thinking and helping youth and poor families in establishing small craft projects to supply industries with high quality products at competitive prices.
- Providing social services (in kind - physical - technical) and the work projects for poor families, orphans, deaf and dumb cases.
- Developing different segments of the society, especially children and young people both culturally and scientifically. This would entitle them to acquire new skills, open their horizons to different lives, and raise the level of education among the educated classes with aim of bringing progress and prosperity to the society in large.

The major **values** of the association comprise the following;

- Intentions precede action
- Our basic principles are our main priority.
- Understanding the priorities and giving a high commitment to them.
- Mastering our work.
- Best employing our resources.
- Our clients are our core interest.
- Team work spirit.
- Commitment to a safe environment.



The association is **registered** under the old NGO law. This entitles the association to be under the scrutiny and supervision of the Directorate of Social Affairs. Here is the copy of the registration certificate.



Figure 2: Formal Registration Certificate

The association tries as much to manage its **institutional memory**. This can be manifested in the form of reports including information about what happened in the past. Other reports are prepared for each activity and collected annually to be archived and documented for each committee. Also, there are few attempts to record religious seminars and cultural meetings either video or audio. Sometimes the association registers the campaigns to serve the new members by providing them with information about the work flavor. These tentative mechanisms are aimed at saving association heritage of knowledge and transfer it to the future generations who would complete the mission.

The **organization chart** of the association was revised recently. There are intentions to modify it also however some limitations hinder this at the current period. The chart is decomposed into the Chairman of the Board of Directors, the Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors, the Executive Director, the Chairmen of the various Committees - the Vice Chairmen of the various Committees -who are appointed by the administration according to experience and seniority- the executive management including Secretary, the financial management. There were areas for development and the last updated organization chart was reproduced recently in 2011.



The association was built on the basis of predominantly **volunteerism** however; there are 17 formal employees who are getting paid monthly. There are mainly three managers; executive, financial, and legal affairs. Staff members do not perform overlapping roles, instead there is a clearly specified job description for each single role. This would allow the upper management to apply a strict accountability procedures based on assigned responsibilities.

The association is able to deal smoothly with the **threat of losing any/all staff member(s)**. Sometimes, the operations of a highly specialized department, which loses a key staff member, can be postponed until the appointment of a new person. However, in the key roles like secretarial work, work cannot be stopped and duties can be referred to any interested volunteer. The collectivity and shared team working spirit that characterize the association enable it to face sudden problems of this sort.

The association is having a **board of directors**. It is composed of 9 members, 1/3 of them are dropped during each nomination period. The nomination is made for 6 upcoming years. It is preferred to nominate persons with strong public relations to offer some facilities and those who have the expertise and strong knowledge about association's policies.

The association is **membership** based. There are different types of members including volunteers, affiliated, and working member. The membership status is documented only for continuing members who are then entitled to receive a formal membership card. Members pay a symbolic annual fee of about 20 pounds which represents one of the financial resources received by the association.

The following chart represents the progress that has occurred in association's **membership** from 2004 to 2008. In 2010, the number of volunteers has reached 4000.

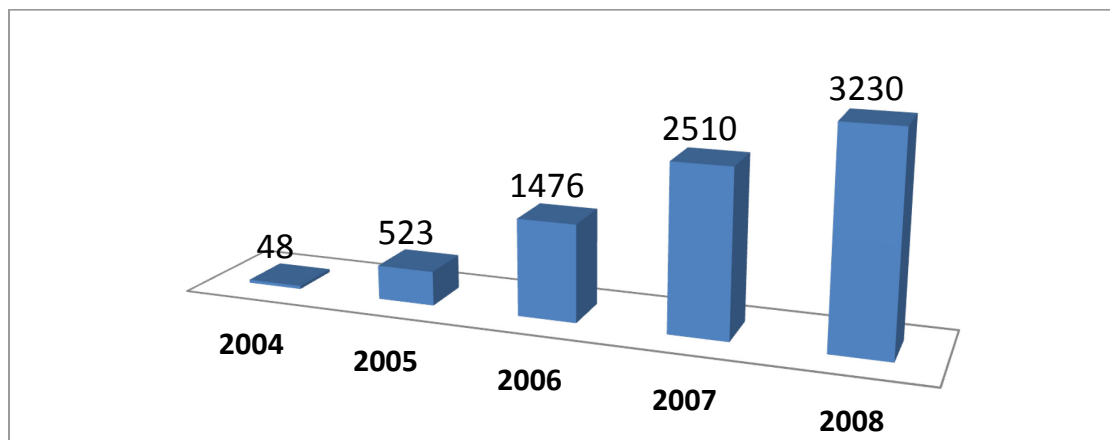


Figure 3: The number of volunteers

The following chart represents the geographic allocation of volunteers across the different governorates.

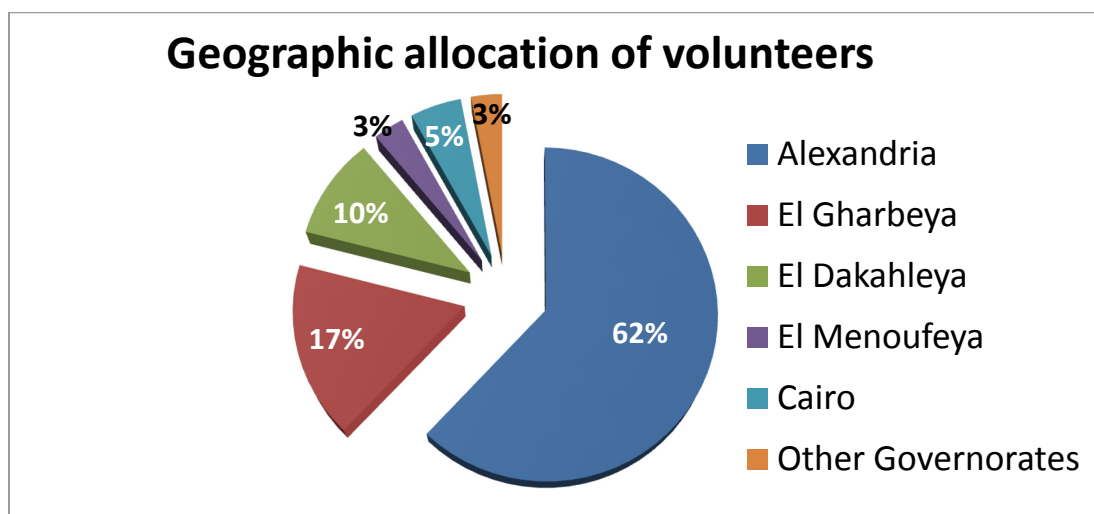


Figure 4: The geographic allocation of volunteers

The **social and economic background** of the members is diverse. Majority of members are classified to be from the middle to upper middle social class. They are almost well educated having a clear intent toward the importance of charity and development societal roles in their country. They have strong religious understandings which enable them to volunteer their efforts for the sake of making others happy while earning credits (thawab) and pleasing the only god (ALLAH).



The association has completed a huge number of successful **projects**² and some of which are seasonal. The seasonal projects include distributing El Kheir bags and Ramadan lamps. It is planning to undertake some continuous projects not to be owned by the association but by encouraging the youth to execute them and the association can be a partner by 10%. Attached here below in the *appendices* is a list of the projects and activities the association is involved in.

The primary **beneficiaries** of the association are; Volunteers, university students, school children, widowed women, poor families, knowledge seekers, patients, orphans, and the elderly at large. The association is not specifying a certain population to focus on serving. Activities are therefore not based on the coverage of a particular area, but they are tailored to achieve certain goals across the various geographic segments.³

The association has unique policy for **recruiting** both members and staff. For the former, recruitment is based on the real intention to perform volunteer work. For the latter, recruitment is based on the exact mission to be completed within the functional department the potential candidate will join. The association views the current recruitment policy to be an effective one. Therefore, there are no plans to change its policy during the current period.

The **ratio** of association's **founders to its members** is roughly estimated to be 10%. Taking into considerations that the number of registered volunteers is roughly 4000, only 100-200 of them are active ones.

The association depends on a self **financing** scheme. Majority of funds come from membership fees, donations (in cash or in kind), and revenues from profit-based committees. There is one company which operates in the field of quality and 75% of its income is transferred to the association. There are some funding projects such as the share the good, CSR, and Ijada company. Only 10% of the directed donations are taken to cover a proportion of administrative expenses but the money of Zakat is kept untouched.

² Refer to the appendices to see the list of the projects.

³ Refer to the appendices to see the size of association's beneficiaries and their composition.



The association collects money from **Egyptians**. The money comes in forms of Zakat, sadakat, and in cash or in kind donations. It utilizes no foreign funding alternatives except for the single initiative with the United Nations. This partnership agreement was made under pressures from Dubai police and entitled the association to receive a fund of \$ 10.000 in order to execute some projects.

The association has neither an initial **endowment** nor an **emergency fund**. It depended mainly on donations during the initial construction phase. There is a bank account for the association where the money collected from the various sources is being deposited to or withdrew from when necessary.

The association does not always **profit** from most of its projects because they have low profit margins. Some seasonal projects might generate profit like the partnership with Toshiba Company to distribute Ramadan lamps. Donations are considered as part of the revenues. The association uses money coming from donations, sadakat, and the yield of some revenue-based activities.

The general **overhead** costs of the association are estimated roughly to be from 30-40% of the budget. The ways to manage costs to the least possible level include, inducing members to rationalize consumption rates, closely monitoring monthly expenses, rationalizing staff recruitment process, and covering the costs of high telephone bills, hospitality and administrative outlays through collecting in kind donations.

The association does not recognize any kind of **support** offered by the Egyptian government. The old government has provided only some facilities to make agreements with some concerned authorities such as ministries. This was mostly perceived prior to the revolution. However, the picture of the new potential government is still vague and there is no assurance that the new government would adopt a pro-civil society philosophy or not. There are tentative expectations about possible cooperation from the ministry of environment in the future.



Analysis

Based on the results of the in-depth personal interviews conducted with key persons in the association two types of analysis were made. The following section starts by presenting the first type of analysis which is the SWOT. This will be followed by the PEST analysis.

1. SWOT analysis

The association enjoys a number of strength points. These **strengths** include, but not limited to, the following;

- a. Strong team spirit is a huge asset, good and efficient management system, good public relations, raising the skills of volunteers through gained experience, and very good reputation perceived by partners and the community at large.
- b. The presence of strong networks both locally and internationally. Locally with government institutions such as the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Higher Education, the Adult Education in Alexandria, the Ministry of Housing, the Ministry of Religious Affairs, the Ministry of Environment (protocol of cooperation), partnership training with the engineering industries sector TV ITV's affiliated to the Ministry of Industry, Alexandria Biblotecha library (Department of Public Relations and Information), Morkoseya Church, the Food Bank, and the Egyptian (permanent agreement). Internationally, networks with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Organized Crime in the United Nations, the Dubai Police (working as technical/training consultants to raise awareness of the damages of drug addiction).
- c. Good coordination with other local and international organizations. Examples include organizing joint training programs with renaissance makers club in Kuwait, the Ministry of Awqaf in Kuwait, the American University of Kuwait, Gulf University, CID in Kuwait and the Ministry of Defense, Union of Arab Doctors (donations to Libya), the office of Dr. Muhammad Salim Al-Awa, Toshiba Arab company and Ocean Express Company and Isam Abu-setta for heavy transport, New Horizons and Xeon, Arab Academy for Science and Technology, University



of Pharos, Alexandria University, Cairo University, Helwan University, Ain Shams University, Menoufiya University, Western University, Mansoura University, Assuit University. Alshanek ya Balady Association, Alexandria west investors association, and set your goal association, the future hands Hospital. In addition to cultural partnership cooperation with the Egyptian-Turkish Friendship Association.

- d. The presence of a strong infrastructure in the main headquarters in Alexandria. It is located in a prestigious location, well furnished, and highly accessible. However it is not a private property and thus imposes the burden of paying high monthly rent. This location is equipped by personal computers, laptops, wireless network, and they have electronic marketing forces empowered by strong specialists in the field.
- e. The presence of an independent financial management and independent social affairs and legal affairs units whose staff are paid. The recycling project, the specialized teams used in field case studies, the illiteracy teachers, and volunteers.
- f. The lack of specific religious or political directions and the presence of strong relationships with respectable figures in Alexandria. The inclusion of small associations in the many events organized by the association. Dependence on respectable personalities in providing certain services.
- g. Partnering with the association provides the partner several privileges and huge returns. A list of those privileges and returns to partners and individuals can be found later in the appendices.

The obvious **weakness** points observed in this association include the following;

- a. Funding problems (almost self-financing by 99% from members) and the presence of many projects in second row but (senior management has recently begun to train the middle class members to complete these projects and continue the transfer of expertise to their followers).
- b. There are no integration links between the projects.
- c. Some personal conflict problems might arise sporadically among members.



- d. Administrative problems, and lack of strictness and formalization procedures due to a conflict between the role of leader and manager, but they overcome this problem by appointing an executive director.
- e. Inadequate promotion for the association in the media compared to other competitors. The reasons are mainly to reduce expenses and due to the imposed security restrictions.
- f. The absence of headquarters in some governorates like Dakahleya and Gharbeya which constitutes a big problem because the teams there are highly specialized and they need the proper setting to grow on it.
- g. The lack of specialization between the work forces in undertaking the projects.
- h. Some communication problems were present however, the Human Resources Director has solved them.
- i. Lack of volunteers and problems with their continuity/tenure. In some cases the volunteer has a desire to see the immediate result of his voluntary work which makes them less patient to continue. Most of the projects carried out by the association have longer term impacts and feasibility.
- j. Shortage in financial resources and operational tools.

The major **opportunities**, brought from the external environment, facing the association for the time being include the following;

- a. Activating some agreements with the Union of Arab doctors, the Ministry of Environment, various associations, political awareness teams, in addition to different charitable and awareness-raising teams seeking support from the association in terms of logistics and training.
- b. A strong deactivated relationship with Al-Jazeera training center which is currently under study.
- c. The existence of many public figures, associations, and young modest advocates who have neither political nor religious direction. The association can take advantage of their cooperation efforts.
- d. A number of donors from America, Canada and Morocco who have appeared after the revolution as service volunteers like doctors.



- e. Localities and the Council of the People elections. This can be achieved by nominating independent members. Any successful nominated member can offer some facilities and services to the association. Also, this will give the chance for the association to be presented as one of the active civil society organizations participating in crafting the new constitution.
- f. Offering many partnerships to join the association with large well known institutions such as New Horizons, the Arab Academy for Science and Technology, and other new companies through exhibitions. Their offered contributions come mainly in the form of donations.
- g. The existence of promising facilities to complete some strategic projects through governmental entities.
- h. Reducing some of the strict scrutiny procedures imposed previously by the old government and the security apparatus.
- i. The expansion and proliferation in the environment of charity work, the launch of various public events and the intense presence of the civil society activities.
- j. The potential for participation with other unknown may be small, associations to perform some other projects outside the scope of work of the association. This represents the potential for diversification and expansion of work coverage.
- k. People's Openness and their new reconciliation with the community with the desire to join the civil society institutions to provide charity services.
- l. The presence of various finance institutions through which the association can expand its operations scale after getting approvals from concerned authorities.
- m. The neutrality of the association both politically and religiously is a major strength. It is manifested in attracting bodies of various ideologies either as beneficiaries or participants. These include for example, Morosely Church or El-Azhar in my life project.

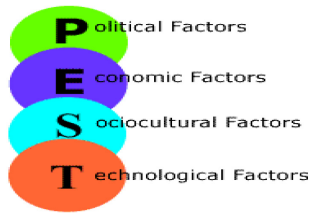
The major **threats** or **challenges**, brought from the external environment, facing the association include the following;



- a. The societal openness can produce many competitors; some of them are supported by huge funding schemes and are biased toward the fulfillment of certain political religious agendas.
- b. Security threats to volunteers and the possibility of exposure to risk in places where they provide services. The possibility of being abused by law breakers due to the lack of security in the Egyptian streets mainly after the recent events.
- c. Exploiting association's activities for the beneficial interests of others. This is totally rejected. This might impose the threat of diluting the association's public image. Examples include candidates' coverage for elections or political support using association's name and good reputation.
- d. The presence of some competitors with high media coverage, such as resala.
- e. The culture of voluntary work is still somehow tentative. The lack of awareness of others about the culture of volunteerism and societal responsibility.
- f. The necessity to invest in volunteers to improve their skills and derive maximum value out of their participation.
- g. The unstable economic situation of the Egyptian State.
- h. The role of the Ministry of Social Solidarity has been hindering the progress of the work of the civil society for long years ago.
- i. The emergence of the Muslim brotherhood and the ancestors (salaf) as major competitors.
- j. Lack of human rights and political awareness and the prevailing unjustified freedom leading to chaotic results.
- k. The culture of the conspiracy against Egypt and the presence of some many unnatural Egyptian T.V talk show moderators.
- l. The owners of certain rented headquarters are drug dealers. This represents a major threat calling for immediate actions in moving those headquarters.

2. The PEST analysis

a. Political Factors



www.marketingteacher.com

The political environment in which the association operates appears to be unstable. This status has recently turned to be much intense following the revolution due to the emergence of new political groupings. There are some promising expectations that the new democratically elected government will set new policies that are pro the civil society. The new policies

are expected to contain modified laws that regulate taxation and provide more support and facilities to NGOs' operations. The old government economic policies seemed to be incredibly inefficient resulting into a deteriorated national economic performance. This government had also no hand on regulating the marketing ethics of operating NGOs. Its major concern was on prohibiting religiously oriented activities and banning NGOs participation in the political life.

b. Economic Factors

The slowdown in Egyptian national economy has impacted the role of the association. This was reflected into low interest rates on savings and high interest charges on borrowings. The inflation rate continued to grow reducing the purchasing value of the Egyptian pound. The long-term prospects for the economy Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita and other economic indicators will depend on the policies and procedures adopted by the new elected government.

c. Socio-cultural Factors

The dominant religion in Egypt is Islam. The association is not discriminating against either religion or gender. The partnership with morkoseya church is an evidence to support this claim. The role of women continues to grow largely and rapidly in the Egyptian society. They are becoming well educated, highly paid, and having a self commitment toward volunteer work. The majority of people the association is targeting its services are illiterate. The general population lacks a solid awareness regarding green environmental issues. This is a very important role of the association in advocating for a green environment and promoting green activities. These include reducing consumption and disposal rates, saving energy, recycling disposed items...etc.



d. Technological Factors

Technological innovations make life easier for all. The association utilizes as many of the technological facilities like wireless connections, fax, and international calls to carry out daily activities. The emphasis should be directed toward strengthening association's technological infrastructure to be able to do business through online communication channels.

There are strong promises regarding what the **future** can bring to the civil society in general and to the association in particular. This is manifested in several key points.

First: the majority of people are becoming motivated to volunteer work. **Second:** the increased public awareness of the importance of civic and collective actions in contrast to confining the role of the individual to achieve purely personal goals. **Third:** the strong promises and positive perception maintained by the majority of the poor toward the role of the civil society due to government failure to satisfy their needs. **Forth:** the diversity in working areas removes many of the restrictions imposed on the civilian work. **Fifth:** the potential for cooperation from the new elected democratic government. **Sixth:** the potential for receiving huge inflows of international donors' funds. **Finally,** the presence of many initiatives aimed at community and society renaissance that could be built upon.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Based on the previous systematic analyses, the following conclusions are reached.

The selected association is one of an above medium size. It has several branches covering a range of governorates in Egypt. In addition to that it has multiple international partnership agreements abroad with some countries like Kuwait and Dubai.

It is innovative due to the creativity exercised by its members in proposing and launching new project initiatives given the limited financial and physical resources available to them. The diversity of its projects adds to its effectiveness by solving problems in multiple critical areas.

Administratively, the association can be run more efficiently than its current status. The overhead costs can be controlled so that not to exceed 10% of the annual budget. This can be



achieved through cutting back on hospitality, renting, and utilities expenses or finding a sponsor company to offer them for free. The remainder of the budget should be entirely devoted to implementing key projects and programs. Once those two objectives are met – keeping O.H costs to the minimum and maximizing the pool of resources available to projects – the association can enhance its reliability and credibility as perceived by the various stakeholder groups.

It has to overcome one of its critical weaknesses which is the deficient public media coverage. Adopting innovative promotional campaigns, through media, flyers, and positive word of mouth, can bring in extra revenues, many volunteers individuals or corporations, government support, and a favorable public image.

It has to integrate advanced sophisticated techniques to save institutional memory for the next generations. Applying digital archiving, video and audio recordings of important projects, seminars, and events, keeping records of association's best practices are all effective methods to save memory beside the conventional paper-based archiving mechanism.

Web presence is very critical to the association. It is not well developed because the current website is down and the main gate to potential members is through the social media like the face book. Thus, developing a full featured website can provide good communication channels for the association both locally and internationally. The association has to allow potential members to register online.

The composition of the board of directors needs some adjustments. A combination of co-founders, highly prestigious figures, wealthy capitalists, experienced technocrats – given the fact that they are all politically and religiously unbiased - will allow the association to leverage each party's privileges respectively. The reason is that co-founders are well informed about the association, its mission, vision, goals and have an intuitive inner commitment to achieve them. The highly prestigious, well known, famous, and rich members – who represent the status symbol - can bring in extra money through their special donations and strong contacts with bureaucrats. The wealthy capitalists can have a win-win situation. On the one hand, they can enjoy public credibility and commitment toward social responsibility and on the other hand they will cash in the association to derive this legitimacy. Experienced technocrats can propose better



structural reforms, manage operational complexities, and implement strategies to improve performance by capitalizing on strengths and overcoming weaknesses.

The association is membership-based and it serves multiple interests. It channels members' annual fees to implement projects serving members of the poor communities. It also develops the skills and competencies of its members in return for their volunteer time, money, and efforts.

The non-profit nature of the association should not hinder its attempts to implement profit-based projects. These projects are important to cover the high overhead cost, keep an emergency fund “to hedge against bad economic conditions,” invest surplus in revenue earning initiatives, finance new developmental projects, and finally keep work flow smoothly while enjoying the tax exemption privilege.

Providing full fledged free support should be only restricted to severe cases. These include very poor, elderly, disable, and young sick children in highly marginalized areas. Otherwise, providing services should have something in return. For example, providing microfinance for poor families can be balanced against donating a certain percentage of periodical revenues to fund other projects.

One more thing that should be emphasized specially after the revolution of January 25th is augmenting international funding options. The association has to devise an effective strategy to share a large portion of international donor money coming into Egypt to support democracy. Only with a clear schedule of valuable projects, the association can guarantee international donors' support without facing the threat of policy conditionality i.e., imposing a certain development agenda on fund recipient as a condition to be granted the money. This can secure association's activities financially, allow it to cover O.H costs, implement expansion plans, and better serve society's compelling needs.

❖ General recommendations to improve the civil society in Egypt:

1. The presence of a regulatory environment for transparency rather than for control.
2. Ensuring enough flexibility in law application and enforcement i.e., the law versus the implementation issue.

- P.S. for those interested in accessing the association for donations, or more research work, here are association's contacts.

Roushdi St.Elmaamry Mall .No. 8, Alexandria , Al Iskandariyah.

www.futureprotectors.com info@futureprotectors.com , www.7omatelmostakbal.com

رشدی - شارع رشدی عمارات المعماری السوق التجاري الدور الثاني رقم 8



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Appendices

The list of projects and activities of the association

1. Awareness protectors project for raising awareness of the dangers of drugs

Project objective(s)/ targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our goal is to be able, in the coming years, to have an awareness team in each school, University Club from the future protectors. Each team is supposed to provide excellent training to qualify it to take an active role in reducing demand for drugs among young people. • Increasing the awareness of members of the community of the dangers of drugs. Training special cadres of different age groups, and providing technical support to partners and trainers in the field of awareness against the dangers of addiction and drugs abuse.
Training program offered to develop the awareness team	<p>The training covers the following;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information about the drugs. • Communication Skills session. • Course Presentation Skills. • Information about trainers' errors and providing training on improvisational speeches. • Practical training and assessment of trainees.
Website link to the project	http://www.facebook.com/topic.phptopic=3676&uid=2304535398

2. Handicrafts projects by Egyptian hands

Project objective(s)/ targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training various community groups to spread the production thought, supporting youth and poor families in the establishment of small craft projects to supply industries with high quality at a competitive price.
Training offered to execute this project	<p>The training covers the following;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An integrated training center for training on the production of various handicrafts.



	These include training on; Sewing - Serma - Kiroship - Kanava - Lasse - Embroidery - Tereco - Design and manufacturing of Curtains - Accessories - burn the skin - glass painting - painting on cloth - manufacturing Apajurat - The Art of Flower Arranging - Production of wax - the production of porcelain - the production of ceramics - Agriculture live Raven “mushroom” planting.
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Website link to the project	http://www.facebook.com/topic.php?topic=3677&uid=2304535398
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3. Ekra' (read) project

Project objective(s)/ targets	The development of different segments of the society, especially children and young people both culturally and scientifically. This would entitle them to acquire new skills to open them to different life horizons of and raise the level of education among the educated classes, which would return progress and prosperity to the society.
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Training offered to execute this project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The establishment of classes to strengthen the skills of children in primary and secondary stages to improve their scientific skill level. • The establishment of classes for active learning (think and invent) to develop the mental and innovative skills of children within the primary and secondary schools. • The establishment of classes for adult literacy in collaboration with the adults' education association.
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Website link to the project	http://www.facebook.com/topic.php?topic=3678&uid=2304535398
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4. Who revives it (man ahyaha) project

Project objective(s)/ targets	Providing social services (in kind - physical - technical) and making projects for poor families, orphans, and deaf and dumb individuals.
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Training offered to execute this project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orphan children's custody from poor families and those living outside the orphanages, financially, scientifically and morally. • Preparing and helping orphans and poor for marriage. • Charitable drugs and free treatment for the poor families in addition to providing surgical operations and the provision of health care for those unable to afford treatment cost and employing medical convoys to the places of these communities. • Reconstructing the down ceilings of old houses in slum poor households. • Feeding. • Collecting used clothing and the like then fixing and distributing them to poor families once again.
Website link to the project	http://www.facebook.com/topic.php?topic=3682&uid=2304535398
5. Health forum	
Project objective(s)/ targets	Contribute to raising the level of health awareness towards certain diseases and to draw attention to the importance of maintaining a healthy lifestyle.
Training offered to execute this project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train young people to raise their level of awareness of the dangers of wrong health habits and infectious diseases. • Making surgery operations and providing health care services for those who are unable to afford treatment cost on their own. • Developing and sponsoring the Children's Cancer department in El Shatby Hospital. • Drug charity project. • Running a number of medical convoys to various poor slum areas.
Website link to the project	http://www.facebook.com/topic.php?topic=3681&uid=2304535398



6. Cultural forum

Project objective(s)/ targets	Directing and employing the energies of volunteers in association's various activities, developing their skills while strengthening the importance of ethical values.
Training offered to execute this project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing language training center (French, English, and German). • Preparing a training team to offer training in various training modules including; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Presentation skills. ➤ Effective communication skills. ➤ Time management skills. ➤ Information management skills. ➤ Training of trainers. ➤ The development of memory improving skills. ➤ Team Building Skills. ➤ Effective management skills. ➤ Improving creativity skills. ➤ Outstanding customer service skills.
Website link to the project	http://www.facebook.com/topic.php?topic=3680&uid=2304535398

7. Technology project

Project objective(s)/ targets	To make most of the young volunteers in the community able to use computers.
Training offered to execute this project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lately the association was concerned with a group of youngsters who do not have any idea about using a computer. • Finding possible ways to teach them the first things and use certain programs at the beginning. • Utilizing experienced people in the field who could give their experience in dealing with such cases. Help could be in the form of



	advises and beginners software materials.
Website link to the project	http://www.facebook.com/topic.php?topic=3679&uid=2304535398

The size of association's beneficiaries and their composition

1. Associations' dealings have exceeded two million pounds in the past five years.
2. The number of the Young people who have volunteered in the association during the years from 2004 to 2008 was approximately 3230 individuals.
3. The number of families the association is honorably sponsoring reaches a fixed number of 600 families in Alexandria variable numbers in Alexandria and Minya.
4. Training university students on personal and life skills for number of (10000) individuals from the governorates of Alexandria, the Western, Dakahlia, Cairo, Menoufiya, and Sohag.
5. Training university students to raise their awareness of the damages of drug addiction to a number of (25000) from Alexandria, Suez, the Western, Dakahlia, Cairo, Menoufiya, Sohag, and Banha.
6. Training university students in training of trainers for a number of (6500) individuals from the governorates of Alexandria, the Western, Dakahlia, Cairo, Menoufiya, Sohag, and Banha.
7. Providing raining and awareness to various youth clubs against the dangers of drugs addiction to over (12000) individuals from the governorates of Alexandria, the Western, Dakahlia, Cairo, and Menoufiya.
8. Providing awareness to nearly 160,000 students in schools in various Egyptian governorates of Alexandria, the Western, and Dakahlia.
9. Training leaders of private companies in the training and presentations skills to a number (50) different leader of these companies.
10. Providing Training in the center of handicrafts by Egyptian hand on different manual skills for almost (1872) individuals.



11. Opening illiteracy demolishing classes in some areas of Alexandria (Fleming - Backus - Park - Solayman - Rushdie - Basin ten - Zizinia - Dahariya - Hadara - Ascot - Aldirica) and the literacy of more than 138 individuals through the "Alexandria free of illiteracy " project.
12. Establishing 15 Galleries to promote for the products of youth and poor families in collaboration with trade groupings and various clubs including; (Zahra - Semoha - Zizinia - Kirosez - Green Plaza - Opening of God - Carrefour - Down Town - Sporting Club - Semoha Club - Lagoon Club – country Club - Russian Cultural Center - Engineers Club – Faculty members Club).
13. Executing the order of Ramadan lanterns of the Arket wood with high creativity designed by deaf and dumb (15000 lanterns).
14. Running 5 centers for develop reading and writing in 5 schools in Alexandria. Running innovative learning centers in 8 schools and the training of approximately 1029 students in primary and secondary schools.
15. Preparing and helping approximately 130 poor and orphan brides
16. Completing 390 surgeries (marrow transplant, cornea transplant, the process of piercing the heart, a cancerous tumor in the elbow, bone marrow transplantation nail, a cancerous tumor in the thigh, the process of tumor in the sinuses).
17. Establishing a library and an entertainment center for children and a number of concerts for the entertainment of the Children's Cancer center in El Shatby hospital.
18. Providing health care to nearly 3000 members through running medical convoys in slum areas.
19. Providing pharmaceutical sponsorship of approximately 30 cases per month.
20. Providing monthly sponsorship of 110 orphans per month.
21. Distribution of approximately 25 bags monthly to the poor families reaching the rate of 300 bags per year.
22. Distribution of approximately 29,168 feeding bags during Ramadan and the distribution of more than 2308 kilograms of meat during the feasts.



23. Distribution of approximately 29,000 pieces of clothing to poor families and the distribution of more than 380 school uniforms to poor students.
24. Distribution of about 18 856 of cooked meals.
25. Restoration of 26 houses for 26 poor families.
26. Supplying 65 water pipes for 65 poor families in different regions.
27. Supplying water pipes to Tela village in Menya.
28. Training more than 75 deaf and dumb children cases to overcome the problems of communication and over 60 volunteers for dealing with the deaf and dumb language. Opening classes to strengthen the skills of 22 children from the deaf and dumb at the primary education stage.
29. Provide a number of job opportunities for many poor family members and the establishment of productive projects for some families in the areas of El Qebary and Almax (buying a fishing boat - preparing kiosk selling vegetables).
30. Donating more than two drugs cartons this year in favor of some government hospitals.
31. Training more than 2500 individuals on various computer skills.

The list of privileges/returns enjoyed by association's partners

1. Submitting an annual/semi annual report to the partner about the projects it has participated in sponsoring them. This is considered as part of partner's corporate social responsibility efforts.
2. Declaration about the supporting companies that have dealt with the Assembly during the year in all national and international forums and inside all the association's that the association itself is sponsoring.
3. The sponsoring association has the right to declare about sponsoring associations' activities in all kinds of social gatherings in condition they are neither political nor religious.



The list of privileges/returns enjoyed by association's individual partners

1. Participation in creating an entity for concurrent sadakat which will observe several activities targeted at improving nation's youth. These improvements accrue their skills in a variety of dimensions which would benefit the entire society at large.
2. Participation in creating an entity capable of planting good values and ethics inside children in addition to improving their cultural, financial, and social standards.
3. Participation in alleviating poverty and pessimism spread among Egyptian youth and their families due to the chronic economic problems. This is by improving their sense of being positive in shaping a better future for their future lives.
4. Participation in establishing a place to host and sponsor orphans, poor family cases, and financially unable patients.
5. Participation in creating an entity to care for sick people in addition to disseminating health awareness over community members to avoid infections with chronic diseases.
6. Participation in creating an entity that helps in making part of the society looks brightful.