

PD-AAR-799

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FOURTH PROGRESS REPORT  
ON  
INTEGRATED PRE-SCHOOL FEEDING PROJECT  
OPG GRANT N° AID/HE-C-1431  
JUNE 1, 1979 - FEBRUARY 29, 1980

CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES / USCC

TUNISIA

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FOURTH PROGRESS REPORT

ON

INTEGRATED PRE-SCHOOL FEEDING PROJECT

OPG GRANT N° AID/NE-G-1431

June 1, 1979 - February 29, 1980

A- INTRODUCTION

Catholic Relief Services-USCC (hereafter called CRS) was accorded an Operational Program Grant from the Agency for International Development (AID), Washington, D.C. in the amount of U.S.\$ 425,320 (Four Hundred and Twenty Five Thousand and Three Hundred Twenty dollars).

The project is entitled "Integrated Pre-School Feeding" with the purpose to improve the physical conditions of the pre-school feeding centers and to integrate nutrition education, preventive health care and pre- and post-natal mother and child care within the existing program.

The grant, which was signed on August 31, 1977, applies to eight Governorates, where CRS administers the feeding program. (The remaining 10 Governorates are covered by a similar project conducted by Care/Tunisia).

The support for the Project is for a three-year period, beginning August 31, 1977, continuing through August 31, 1980.

Due to delays within the Government of Tunisia, the agreement between the Government of Tunisia and CRS/Tunisia was not signed until May 25, 1978, the actual date of commencement of Project implementation.

This report covers a period of nine months, June 1, 1979- February 29, 1980.

B- NARRATIVE REPORT OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND PROGRESS

The goals of the Project as stated in the project proposal are as follows:

- 1- The improvement of the infrastructure and the efficiency of the feeding program.

Best Available Document

- 2- The integration of an environmental health program, which includes health, nutrition and preventive health education.

During the last nine months, efforts have focused on the achievement of further physical improvement in the infrastructure of the feeding program, such as the improvement of:

- 1- The control of the feeding operation.
- 2- The locations of the centers.
- 3- The agents of the centers.
- 4- The preparation of the food supplement.
- 5- The equipment of the centers.
- 6- The lists of qualified beneficiaries.
- 7- The food storage in the centers and in the regional warehouses.
- 8- The means of transport.
- 9- A comparative study of the infrastructure of the feeding program.

The preparation for the integration of the second objective, i.e. the educational program for mothers and the control of the health and nutritional state of the beneficiaries, including:

- 1- A socio-nutrition survey.
- 2- Preparation of the educational program.
- 3- Preparation of material for use in measuring the children and in the education program.
- 4- A seminar for representatives of CNSS, CRDS, CRSS and CRS.  
Seminars for the Social Agents.
- 5- Weight Surveillance of children.

### C- THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE LAST NINE MONTHS

June 1, 1979 - February 29, 1980.

#### I- Improvement of the Infrastructure and the Efficiency of the program.

As the organization and execution of the program had not been properly controlled and supervised for a long time prior to the initiation of the Project, the staff at the centers did not always fulfill their responsibilities, either because of incompetence, unwillingness or lack of training. It was therefore decided, together with the responsables for the program, to create means of an effective control and supervision of the Project activities.

Thanks to the presence of CRS coordinators in the field and to the appointment, by the Regional Committee of Social Solidarity (CRSS) in each one of the eight Governorates of a controller, whose sole responsibility should be the control and supervision of the feeding centers, it has been possible to achieve the following improvements:

### 1) Control of operations

The control and supervision of the center activities require frequent visits to each one of the 174 centers, spread over eight Governorates.

It took two months for the Project Director and Nutritionist to make a brief visit to each one of these 174 centers included in the program.

This prompted the appointment of four coordinators, each one of them responsible for between 40 and 50 centers.

These coordinators are able to visit each center within their area at least once per month, to study the conditions and try to find solutions for existing problems.

The controllers appointed for each one of the eight Governorates have also responsibility to visit each pre-school feeding center once a month.

In addition to the controllers and coordinators also the Regional Administrators are expected to pay regular visits to the program.

Observations made during these visits are noted on the registry for beneficiaries or on the registry for food commodities, whatever is most appropriate.

It should be noted that the CNSS Director has officially designated the OPG Project Director as the person having overall responsibility for the different activities of the pre-school feeding centers, on behalf of CNSS as also on behalf of CRS.

This designation of one person-in-charge has been of great value at the National, Regional and local levels.

Both the CRSS Administrator and the Director for Social Development are concerned with the different aspects of the program, such as the employment and conduct of the animatrices (agents) attached to the centers. Some of these animatrices will be conducting the education program for the mothers, in areas where no social agent is available to perform that task.

The Administrators and the Social Development Directors keep the OPG Project Director informed about the various activities and steps to be taken for the proper conduct of the program.

### 2) The Center Facilities

At the beginning of the Project nearly all the feeding centers were defective or inadequate for the feeding program and for the nutrition education program for mothers.

On the one hand, many of the centers were in need of repair, in need of ventilation, often infested with insects, they lacked drinking

water and electricity, had poor hygiene, and drainage and were too small.

On the other hand, their geographical location was dictated by the population's need in 1957, at the beginning of the program, and did not necessarily apply 22 years later.

We had to study all the aspects of each center facility, discuss these with CRSS responsables as well as with the local and regional authorities in order to find adequate solutions to those ready for the program or in need of transfer.

This work was only possible after the training of the 4 CRS coordinators the hiring of the 8 regional controllers and development of tight collaboration between the different national, regional and local responsables and those of the project during the past 9 months:

a- To make improvements

When the center belongs to the government and when the expenses can be budgeted for:

- i) major repairs, adding of rooms, and/or the re-arrangement of center facilities.
- ii) painting, whitewashing and similar improvements.
- iii) cutting windows or enlarging them to provide better ventilation
- iv) adding utilities (water, electricity) to those centers that lack such facilities, wherever possible.
- v) improve sanitary facilities, drainage, waste disposal, etc.

b- To move the center completely

Where the geographical location was no longer good, or when the center could not be utilised at all, to move the center :

- either within the same region, when possible to obtain a "popular house" (maison populaire), or
- to another region, when not possible to obtain an adequate center for the program in the original locality; or when there are no longer enough beneficiaries (See D-II)

To obtain other centers, especially the "maison populaire" entails finding the necessary funds to buy or to rent these buildings.

3) The staff (See D-III)

Our observations of the staff paralleled those of the centers, i.e. most of the agents were recruited at the beginning of the program without the least criteria. They had become accustomed to methods of work which are not efficacious for

the nutrition program. So, we surveyed all of the agents recording all the useful information, which concerned them i.e.: the age, the sex, the level of education, their attitude, hygiene, assiduousness, health, and the number of agents for each center :

a- Age

15% of the agents were more than 60 years old, i.e 39 agents to be retired and progressively replaced by young girls who have a certain level of education (6th year primary school).

b- Sex

81% of the agents are men, i.e 207 agents. Generally speaking women are more gentle with children, and are more amenable to making the center their primary interest; men, on the contrary, are not generally satisfied to have a part-time job in the center and get 23D,130 only. Most of the time those men have another occupation and often consider the work in the center as a subordinate one. So, we are replacing the bad agents by young girls.

c- Level of education

32% of the agents were illiterate (78 agents), and were incapable of keeping their accounts or registering the beneficiaries; those are also being progressively replaced.

d- Willingness and assiduousness

Only 44% of the agents demonstrated a willingness and enthusiasm for the work. The rest very often did not properly prepare the meals, pretending not to have matches or oil, or that the "rimus" is out of order. These people had changed the centers into places to distribute bread. These people are being replaced by others who are more active.

e- Hygiene and health

16% of the agents have different troubles: mental troubles, chronic bronchitis etc... and are also being replaced.

f- Number of agents per center

57% of the centers, i.e 95 centers have one agent only. It is impractical to do all the work properly with less than 2 agents in one center. Arrangements are being made by CNSS to give to each center at least 2 agents. This will be affected in the near term.

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g- Agent training seminars

Seminars for training agents of the feeding centers are foreseen once the changes and additions have been affected. It is necessary to fix a date in the near future, and we foresee them for the first half year of 1980.

4) Preparation of the food supplement

Most centers did not prepare or prepared poorly the ICSM for the children. Also it had been noted that the presence of insects, traces of rats, use of non-boiled water, the presence of lumps in the gruel and similar qualitative and quantitative faults led to a poor preparation; this implies that most of the time the ICSM was not eaten; and only bread was distributed.

Thanks to the control and replacement of a large number of agents, we have been able to realize the proper preparation of the cooked food supplement and the feeding centers are now playing their real role.

5) Equipment of the centers (See D-I and VI and photos )

After the survey of the availabilities and needs of the centers in equipment and material, we are progressively able to provide, after improving the locals, the necessary equipment to the centers that are ready to work.

At the beginning of the project, all the national and regional responsables were disturbed by the program because of the poor state of the centers; they also were disturbed to see the beneficiaries having to take their food sitting on the ground often outside an inadequate little kitchen.

Now 50% (87) of the centers have tables and benches... where the beneficiaries can sit and have their meals in a comfortable way, and 46% (80) of the centers will have their equipment in two to three months.

After this transformation, many regional responsables are asking for the opening of other new centers, and are even proposing to generalize this program in all the non-urban population agglomerations in each locality which must have a welfare center, a school, etc...

At first, the big handicap for the preparation of the meal was the lack of stoves; now each center has one. Besides, each center has a second gas-bottle to avoid the terminating of fuel during preparation of food.

To avoid lumps in the preparation of ICSM the CNSS distributed strong, specially-ordered whisks to all the centers.

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#### 6) Qualification of Beneficiaries

The list of the beneficiaries had been uncontrolled, with up to 80% of the registered children more than 6 years old and many of them did not come to the centers.

All the lists were done again with birth certificates or other official documents required for the registration of the children. This qualifying resulted in temporary but significant decreases in recipients.

Many of the parents had been sending their children to the centers mainly to have bread, and the importance of ICMS was ignored. After the re-organisation of the centers, some parents refused to send their children to the centers which contributed to the decrease of the number of beneficiaries.

With the collaboration of Social Development now the animatrices have been organising meetings with mothers, and visiting homes to convince them of the utility and the importance of the program for the health of their children. This will shortly be reinforced by the educational courses for the mothers. The number of beneficiaries has already increased during the last trimester (See D- V).

#### 7) The storage

At the beginning of the program, as a result of a poor storage, overstocking and very long storage, much of the product was infested by insects, etc. The storage practices included bags directly put on the ground or against the walls; cans of oil badly set, and first-in first-out stock use was not practiced in some centers.

Thanks to the control, to the reorganisation and to the formation of agents, these anomalies have become very rare. A regional warehouse was built at Kasserine, financed by CNSS, and 4 more are planned for the near term. Each trimester, an inventory of the stocks is made in each center as well as regional warehouses (see I. and D-IV)

#### 8) The transport

To avoid the shortage of stocks, CNSS has given to each governorate a covered pick up truck, i.e. 8 trucks for the 8 governorates and 2 others of 5 tons, one for Kasserine and the other for Gafsa (because of the long distances of the regions).

Besides, in order to ensure a good distribution at the regional level, the CNSS budgetted additional drivers so that there will be 2 drivers for each province starting from 1980.

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9) A Comparative Survey of the Infrastructure of the Feeding Program

In June, July and August 1978, we made a survey of the infrastructure of the feeding program, including the locations, the equipments, the agents, the functioning, etc.

In October, November and December 1979, we repeated the same survey to compare the actual progress with the previous survey (See Document-I)

II. Introduction of an environmental health program including health, nutrition and preventive health education for mothers.

The agreement document foresaw the introduction of an educational program almost at the same time as the improvement of the feeding program; but this was not feasible, as we have indicated above, because of:

- 1- the poor state of the locals and their equipment
- 2- the inadequate infrastructure of the centers.
- 3- the wrong list of the beneficiaries
- 4- the reticence of the responsables of Social Development to support a program in the deplorable state that existed

With the infrastructural improvements that have been accomplished and reported above and with several work meetings with the responsables of Social Development at a National and Regional level, we have been able to start the preparation of the educational program in this way:

1) The socio- nutrition survey

To evaluate the need of the population in education, preventive health, hygiene, and nutrition. (See Document D-VII)

2) The preparation of the educational program

After an analysis of the survey mentioned above and with the close collaboration of the Public Health Ministry (Nutrition, Institute), we were able to plan and begin preparing the educational program (course, posters etc...)

3) Preparation of the educational material and measuring equipment

We have prospected for a long time the local and international market in order to establish our choice and order concerning the measuring and audio-visual material, for example:

- the making of measuring apparatus and...
- choice of scales

- choice of audio-visual material  
(included in D-VIII inventory).

4) Seminars

a- Seminar for CNSS, CRSS, SD, USAID officials and personnel

A Seminar, convened by the Minister of Social Affairs was held in Hammamet from October 9-11, 1979. Among those present were the President of the National Committee for Social Solidarity (CNSS), the Director for CNSS, the Governor of Mabeul, the Secretary General of the Regional Committee for Social Solidarity (CRSS), the Delegate for Hammamet, the Director of USAID/Tunis, the Director for Social Development, CNSS, CRSS, SD, USAID and CRS personnel.

In his welcoming address the Minister expressed his interest in the program and his appreciation for the efforts made by the National and Regional Committees for Social Solidarity and by the United States Agency for International Development and Catholic Relief Services.

Addresses by the President of CNSS and by the Director of CNSS both voiced appreciation for the program and its achievements.

After presentation of the background to the Project and its present status, by the Project Director, and an introduction of the Education Program by the Project Nutritionist, the participants split up into two working groups.

One of these working groups was concerned with the educational aspects and the other working group with the operational aspects of the Project.

Both working groups prepared a report and drew up some recommendations for further consideration.

(See Document IX and photos from the Seminar in Hammamet)

This Seminar, that was attended by officials of both National and Regional Committees for Social Development and for Social Solidarity, provided an opportunity for frank discussions between the participants.

Constructive suggestions were made, that could serve as a point of departure for further profitable collaboration, as well as for the important second phase of the Project, i.e. the education program.

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b- Seminars for Social Agents

During the months of January and February 1980 a Seminar was held for the Social Agents in each one of the eight Governorates, served by C.R.S.

The purpose of these Seminars was to demonstrate the use of the scales, the weighing of the children, the registration of their weight and the filling out of the medical files for each one of the beneficiaries in the pre-school feeding program.

Equipments for measuring and weighing of the children were distributed to the various centers.

5) Weight Surveillance

After participation in the above seminars the social agents began to weigh all the children, registered in the program. The weight and essential data were recorded for each child in his individual file.

Monthly weighing and use of weight-charts will be practiced in all the Centers reached by this program.

D. ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES

1. Evaluation of the Pre-School Feeding Project

The first evaluation of the Pre-School Feeding Project took place during November - December 1979, with the assistance of the OFG - Project Staff and CRS Regional Nutrition Advisor.

For the purpose of this evaluation the Nutrition Advisor, accompanied by the Project Staff, visited 45 of the 174 pre-school feeding centers in the eight Governorates served by CRS.

Discussions were held with officials of the National and Regional Committees of Social Solidarity and of the Social Development Committees.

Observations of the operation at the centers visited, gave an indication of their sanitary conditions, the methods of preparation and serving of the food to the children, and also of the interest and concern for the well-being of the children, displayed by the agents at the various centers.

2. Meeting with officials from AID/W and USAID/Tunis

During the visit to Tunisia of Miss Catherine Fort of AID/W, a meeting was held at the OFG office, together with Mr B. Dodson, F.F.P. Officer, Mr A. Lakhdar, Assistant F.F.P. Officer/Tunis, CRS Regional Nutrition Advisor, C.R.S. Program Director/Tunis, the OFG Project Director and Project Nutritionist.

The purpose of the meeting was to inform Miss Fort of the status of the Project at that date.

The OFG Project Director gave a review of the developments that had taken place since the beginning of the project period. This presentation was backed by charts and diagrams, showing the state of the centers, their furnishing and equipment, number of beneficiaries and distribution per Governorate, number of agents, etc.

3. Meeting with the Director of USAID/Tunis

During the visit to Tunisia of Monsignor Harnett, Mr Robert Walsh, the new Regional Director and Miss Rita Pfeifer, CRS Program Assistant, a meeting was held with the Director of USAID to brief him about the CRS program in Tunisia and especially about the OFG Project.

The F.F.P. Officer and the Assistant F.F.P. Officer USAID/Tunis, CRS Program Director, and CRS Regional Nutrition Advisor participated in this meeting.

4. Meeting with the Director of the National Committee for Social Solidarity

During the Regional Nutrition Advisor's visit to Tunisia a meeting was held with Mr Bamri, Director, CNSS, together with the CRS Program Director/Tunis.

Mr Bamri expressed his great appreciation for the work of the OFG staff and for CRS contribution to the program.

5. Visit to Programs in the Field

During the visits of Monsignor Harnett, Mr Walsh, and Miss Pfeifer a number of pre-school feeding centers and warehouses, were visited together with CRS Program Director, OFG Project Staff and the Regional Nutrition Advisor.

The Regional Director expressed special appreciation for the excellent conditions of the National and some of the Regional Warehouses, which he found in good condition and orderly.

Great improvements in the operation of the pre-school feeding centers were noticed

6. Visitors to the Project

Monsignor Joseph J. Harnett, CRS former Regional Director, now CRS Coordinator for Church Related Affairs, Nov. 26 - Nov. 30, 1979

Miss Rita Pfeifer, CRS Program Assistant, Region I, Nov. 26-Nov.30 '79

Mr Robert Walsh, Regional Director, CRS Region I, Nov. 26- Dec 7, 1979

Miss Elsa Haglund, Regional Nutrition Advisor, CRS Region I  
Nov. 19 - Dec. 21, 1979.

Miss Catherine Fort, AID/W, November, 1979

E. OTHER ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. New Reporting Format - Program Review

In collaboration with the F.F.P. Officer, Tunis a new format for reporting plans and progress of the OPG project, was worked out.

With the assistance of the OPG staff and making use of the new format, relevant information has been supplied to USAID/Tunis for the first months of 1980.

Projections for a plan of work for the remaining project period and for an envisaged period of extension of the present project have been made.

These projections were discussed with the USAID Director/Tunis, during his visit to the CRS Office.

2. Submission of Request for Extension of the Project

A considerable amount of work has gone into the planning and execution of this Project. Much has been accomplished. But due to a number of well known reasons much remains to be done to reach the goals set at the original planning stage.

Therefore a request for an extension of the present Project for a period of 12 months, as from September 1, 1980 was submitted to CRS/New York, and by CRS/New York to AID/W .

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As shown by the Financial Statement in this Report, there remain sufficient funds to cover the projected expenditures for the 1 year extension of the Project.

### 3. Interim Report

During briefing sessions with visitors from AID/W, USAID/Tunis, CRS/New York and Rome reviews were made of project developments and progress.

The material presented at these briefing sessions were used for the preparation of an interim report, covering the project from its initiation in 1977 up to the beginning of 1980. This report, prepared in French, has been translated into English. This translation, however, requires a considerable amount of editing, a very time consuming task.

As soon as edited a copy will be transmitted to CRS/New York for information.

At the suggestion of CRS Regional Nutrition Advisor, this interim report will be included in the next six-months report, thus providing a review of the entire 3-year project period.

### F. PROGRAM OF WORK FOR THE NEXT SIX MONTHS

During the six months period starting March 1, 1980 until the end of the present project period, August 31, 1980, the program of work will concentrate on training of social assistants at 1-week courses to be held in each one of the eight Governorates. These social assistants will in turn be conducting the classes for mothers of the beneficiaries in the pre-school feeding program.

Plans for courses for mothers will be drawn up and arrangements made for the commencement of these courses as soon as the agents have been trained.

Supervision of center operations and guidance of center personnel will continue to be an important part of the responsibilities of the OPG Project Staff.

The second evaluation of the project is expected to be carried out during the next six months period, or immediately thereafter.

G. STAFF OF THE PROJECT

The OFG Project staff remains the same as during the previous reporting period with the exception of the Coordinator for Gafsa and Kasserine, who was replaced by a new Coordinator, Mr. Mohamed Ali Ben Fadhla.

The following persons are employed for the OFG - Project:

- Mr Mohsen Turki : Project Director
  - Mr Daly Belgasmi : Project Nutritionist
  - Mrs Samira Soussi: Full-time Project secretary
  - Mr Nouredine Essaied: Coordinator for Sousse, Monastir and Mahdia Governorates
  - Mr Farhat Haddouk: Coordinator for Nabeul Governorate
  - Mr Mohamed Sahbi Chiboub : Coordinator for Kairouan and Sidi Bouzid Governorates
  - Mr Mohamed Ali Ben Fadhla: Coordinator for Gafsa and Kasserine Governorates
  - Mrs Samia Belgasmi : CRS Nutritionist, assisting the Project occasionally.
- Four Nutritionists were designated by the Director of the National Institute of Nutrition, Tunis to assist with the socio-nutrition survey, from June 28 to July 31, 1979.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT  
COMPARISON BETWEEN BUDGETED AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURES  
FEBRUARY 29, 1980

<u>Budgeted Expenditures</u>	<u>Approved Allocation</u> for 3 years (Aug. 31, 1977-Aug.31, 1980)	<u>Total Expenditures</u> (February 29, 1979)	<u>Balance</u> (March 1, 1980)
1. Personnel	\$ 91,047	50,450.98	40,596.02
2. Training	42,357 (2)	12,967.69	29,389.31
3. Commodities	163,424	121,700.54	41,723.46
4. Others	107,352 (2)	25,354.55	81,997.45
5. Consultation	21,140 (2)	—	21,140.00
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$ 425,320</u>	<u>\$ 210,473.76</u>	<u>\$214,846.24</u>

(1) To this should be added expenditures incurred by CRS/NY, that may not have been reported to CRS/Tunisia.

(2) Reflects changes of budget line items in the Grant document, as detailed in Amendment Two (2) of August 31, 1977, as follow:

Line item 2 Training, increased by \$ 6,600 (short term training in the U.S.A)

Line item 4 Others, reduced by \$ 1,000 (from Administration Support for Consultants)

Line item 5 Consultation reduced by \$ 5,600

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COMPARISON CHART

STATE OF THE PRE-SCHOOL FEEDING CENTERS

1977 - 1979

## CENTERS LOCATION

GOVERNORATE	Geographical Location			Landlord		Rent/ year	Toilet		Running Water		Electricity		Hygiene			Rodents		Ventilation			
	G	Av.	P	GOT	Private		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	G	Av.	P	Yes	No	G	Av.	P.	
NABEUL	1977	84%	2%	13%	71%	29%	314 <sup>D</sup>	11%	89%	33%	67%	37%	63%	53%	26%	21%	35%	65%	77%	9%	14%
	1979	89%	6%	5%	78%	22%	240 <sup>D</sup>	16%	84%	38%	62%	62%	38%	78%	18%	4%	4%	96%	80%	16%	4%
SCUSSE	1977	94%	-	6%	61%	39%	400 <sup>D</sup>	44%	56%	50%	50%	67%	33%	67%	22%	11%	44%	56%	94%	-	5%
	1979	95%	4%	-	100%	-	-	54%	46%	62%	38%	71%	29%	71%	19%	10%	14%	86%	95%	5%	-
MCHASTIR	1977	83%	11%	5%	61%	39%	215 <sup>D</sup>	6%	94%	11%	89%	17%	83%	6%	28%	66%	56%	44%	-	11%	69%
	1979	89%	5%	5%	83%	17%	236 <sup>D</sup>	50%	50%	67%	33%	56%	44%	61%	28%	11%	17%	83%	83%	11%	6%
MAHDIA	1977	100%	-	-	70%	30%	600 <sup>D</sup>	40%	60%	70%	30%	80%	20%	80%	10%	10%	70%	30%	30%	70%	-
	1979	100%	-	-	80%	20%	330 <sup>D</sup>	70%	30%	80%	20%	60%	40%	85%	10%	5%	20%	80%	80%	10%	10%
MAIROUAN	1977	100%	-	-	87%	13%	100 <sup>D</sup>	6%	94%	60%	40%	20%	80%	20%	60%	20%	60%	40%	53%	20%	17%
	1979	100%	-	-	88%	12%	170 <sup>D</sup>	50%	50%	67%	33%	50%	50%	31%	63%	5%	19%	81%	75%	12%	12%
SIDI BOUZID	1977	100%	-	-	50%	50%	552 <sup>D</sup>	21%	79%	14%	66%	29%	71%	21%	79%	-	71%	29%	7%	43%	50%
	1979	100%	-	-	64%	36%	528 <sup>D</sup>	21%	79%	29%	71%	64%	36%	71%	21%	8%	29%	71%	71%	14%	14%
KASSE-RINE	1977	88%	6%	7%	42%	58%	660 <sup>D</sup>	24%	76%	12%	88%	6%	94%	74%	9%	18%	91%	9%	41%	29%	30%
	1979	88%	8%	4%	65%	35%	432 <sup>D</sup>	29%	71%	53%	47%	41%	59%	82%	12%	6%	18%	82%	74%	14%	12%
GAFSA	1977	94%	6%	-	65%	35%	456 <sup>D</sup>	12%	88%	53%	47%	56%	44%	12%	76%	12%	65%	35%	12%	35%	53%
	1979	99%	1%	-	79%	21%	304 <sup>D</sup>	58%	42%	74%	26%	74%	26%	84%	11%	5%	15%	85%	95%	5%	-
TOTAL	1977	90%	3%	7%	63%	37%	3297 <sup>D</sup>	19%	81%	33%	67%	34%	66%	46%	34%	20%	63%	37%	49%	18%	33%
	1979	95%	3%	2%	79%	21%	2240 <sup>D</sup>	36%	64%	54%	46%	56%	44%	71%	22%	7%	15%	85%	80%	13%	7%

Key: G = good

Av = average

P = poor

## CENTERS LOCATION AND EQUIPMENTS

GOVERNORATE	Nbre of rooms			Surface m2				Courtyard		Demonst. Table		Dining Table		Scale Table		Desk Table		Benches		Benches		
	1	2	3	10-30	30-50	50-60	60	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
NABEUL	1977	74%	23%	3%	56%	24%	4%	16%	31%	69%	-	100%	28%	72%	-	100%	5%	95%	7%	93%	-	100%
	1979	62%	29%	9%	49%	31%	9%	11%	42%	58%	20%	80%	52%	48%	24%	76%	24%	76%	24%	76%	24%	76%
SOUSSE	1977	50%	39%	11%	39%	28%	11%	22%	67%	33%	-	100%	7%	93%	-	100%	3%	97%	2%	98%	-	100%
	1979	33%	52%	14%	33%	33%	15%	19%	71%	29%	38%	62%	62%	38%	62%	38%	62%	38%	62%	38%	62%	38%
MONASTIR	1977	76%	10%	14%	100%	-	-	-	-	100%	-	100%	20%	80%	-	100%	2%	98%	-	100%	-	100%
	1979	72%	22%	6%	89%	11%	-	-	17%	83%	6%	94%	28%	72%	28%	72%	28%	72%	28%	72%	28%	72%
MAHDIA	1977	50%	50%	-	30%	20%	20%	30%	70%	30%	-	100%	8%	92%	-	100%	1%	99%	-	100%	3%	97%
	1979	50%	50%	-	20%	30%	20%	30%	80%	20%	60%	40%	90%	10%	90%	10%	90%	10%	90%	10%	90%	10%
AIROUAN	1977	53%	40%	7%	40%	27%	27%	7%	7%	93%	-	100%	15%	85%	-	100%	5%	95%	-	100%	-	100%
	1979	31%	56%	13%	31%	31%	25%	13%	41%	59%	53%	47%	72%	29%	71%	29%	71%	29%	71%	29%	71%	29%
SIDI BOUZID	1977	57%	43%	-	50%	36%	7%	7%	7%	93%	-	100%	20%	80%	-	100%	-	100%	5%	95%	-	100%
	1979	29%	64%	7%	36%	50%	7%	7%	57%	43%	36%	64%	36%	64%	36%	64%	36%	64%	36%	64%	36%	64%
KASSE- RINE	1977	68%	26%	6%	79%	12%	6%	3%	18%	82%	-	100%	20%	80%	-	100%	7%	93%	1%	99%	2%	98%
	1979	59%	29%	12%	65%	26%	6%	3%	43%	57%	26%	74%	59%	41%	59%	41%	59%	41%	59%	41%	59%	41%
GAFSA	1977	35%	47%	18%	33%	44%	6%	17%	12%	88%	-	100%	20%	80%	-	100%	6%	94%	3%	97%	3%	97%
	1979	32%	21%	47%	21%	53%	5%	21%	24%	66%	59%	41%	71%	29%	71%	29%	71%	29%	71%	29%	71%	29%
TOTAL	1977	62%	31%	7%	58%	23%	8%	12%	25%	75%	-	100%	17%	82%	-	100%	4%	96%	2%	98%	1%	99%
	1979	50%	37%	13%	47%	32%	10%	11%	43%	57%	37%	63%	59%	41%	55%	43%	55%	43%	55%	43%	55%	43%

## CENTERS EQUIPMENTS AND MATERIALS

GOVERNORATE	Pallets		Pots		buckets		Gas Stove		Kerosene stove		Whisk		Ladle		Knives		Brooms		Measuring Cups		
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
HABEUL	1977	4%	96%	100%	-	100%	-	27%	73%	73%	27%	78%	22%	82%	18%	64%	36%	64%	36%	-	100%
	1979	22%	78%	100%	-	100%	-	27%	73%	73%	27%	100%	-	82%	18%	64%	36%	64%	36%	-	100%
BOUSSEF	1977	22%	78%	100%	-	95%	5%	56%	44%	44%	56%	22%	78%	89%	11%	94%	6%	81%	19%	-	100%
	1979	61%	59%	100%	-	100%	-	100%	-	-	100%	100%	-	89%	11%	94%	6%	81%	19%	-	100%
MCHASTR	1977	-	100%	100%	-	100%	-	6%	94%	94%	6%	83%	17%	94%	6%	100%	-	89%	11%	6%	94%
	1979	28%	72%	100%	-	100%	-	100%	-	-	100%	100%	-	94%	6%	100%	-	89%	11%	6%	94%
MAHDIA	1977	10%	90%	100%	-	93%	7%	100%	-	-	100%	100%	-	100%	-	70%	30%	90%	10%	-	100%
	1979	90%	10%	100%	-	100%	-	100%	-	-	100%	100%	-	100%	-	95%	5%	90%	10%	-	100%
KAIROUAN	1977	-	100%	100%	-	100%	-	-	100%	-	100%	-	100%	87%	13%	100%	-	100%	-	-	100%
	1979	71%	29%	100%	-	100%	-	30%	70%	70%	30%	100%	-	87%	13%	100%	-	100%	-	-	100%
SIDI BOUZID	1977	3%	97%	100%	-	100%	-	100%	-	-	100%	36%	64%	100%	-	100%	-	86%	14%	-	100%
	1979	36%	64%	100%	-	100%	-	100%	-	-	100%	100%	-	100%	-	100%	-	86%	14%	-	100%
KASSE-RINE	1977	-	100%	100%	-	100%	-	26%	74%	74%	26%	79%	21%	91%	9%	44%	56%	38%	62%	-	100%
	1979	59%	61%	100%	-	100%	-	50%	50%	50%	50%	100%	-	91%	9%	80%	20%	38%	62%	-	100%
GAFSA	1977	-	100%	100%	-	100%	-	100%	-	-	100%	82%	18%	100%	-	100%	-	100%	-	-	100%
	1979	71%	29%	100%	-	100%	-	100%	-	-	100%	100%	-	100%	-	100%	-	100%	-	-	100%
TOTAL	1977	5%	95%	100%	-	98%	2%	43%	57%	57%	43%	64%	36%	91%	9%	77%	23%	73%	27%	1%	99%
	1979	55%	45%	100%	-	100%	-	76%	24%	24%	76%	100%	-	91%	9%	94%	6%	73%	27%	1%	99%

CONDITIONS OF CENTERS  
AS OF FEBRUARY 1960

1. Governorate of Nabeul
2. Governorate of Sousse
3. Governorate of Monastir
4. Governorate of Mahdia
5. Governorate of Kasserine
6. Governorate of Gafsa
7. Governorate of Kairouan
8. Governorate of Sidi Bouzid

CONDITION OF CENTERS

Centers kept without changes		Centers that have been re-organized		Centers that have been enlarged		TOTAL
Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	
Haouaria	S: Beni Khiar	S: Somaâ	S: Boukrim	S: Zaouiet Megaez	S: Bouargoub	S:
Saheb Djebel	S: Beni Khalled	S: Zaouiet Djedidi	S: Tazoghrane	S: M. Temime	S: Belli	S:
Sidi Hassoun	S:		: Fouggag	P: Hammamet	S: Machrouha	LCH
Skalba	P 5 <sup>D</sup> /Y:	: Karmania	F: Bouhabib	F: Sidi Djedidi	S: Hammam Leghzez	P:
Errayrine	PC <sup>D</sup> /Y:	: Garaât Sassi	S: Soliman	S: Bir Mroua	S:	
Kelibia	P 50 <sup>D</sup> /i:	: Beni Aychoun	S: Oued Labid	S:		
		: Azmour	P: Cherifet	S:		
			: Douala	P:		
			: Kerba	S:		
			: Diar El Hadjej	P:		
			: Bir Bresten LCH 45 <sup>D</sup> /Y:			
			: Tanarka	S:		
			: Grombalia	S:		
			: Fondouk Djedid	S:		
			: Sidi Amor	F:		
			: Maâmoura	S:		
			: Mel. Horr 70 <sup>D</sup> /Y	F:		
			: El Mida	F:		
			: Lebna OD/Y	P:		
			: Ayn Gh'rab	S:		
			: Mellicul	P:		
3 State B.	: 2 State buildings:	4 State Buildings:	11 State buildings:	5 State buildings:	3 State buildings:	20 State B.
3 Private	: -	: 2 Private	: 10 private	: -	: 1 private	: 10 private
0	: 2	: 6	: 21	: 5	: 4	: 44

S: State Buildings      P: Private      L.C.H: Low cost houses      L.C.S.H.: Low cost state Houses  
D/Y :Dinars/Year

CONDITIONS OF CENTERS

Centers kept without changes		Centers that have been re-organized:		Centers that have been enlarged		TOTAL
Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	
Oued Kharroub	H.Sousse	Kalaâ Kebira	P S.Abdelhamid	Thrayet	S	
	P:			M'Saken I	S:	
K.Seghira	S:Zaouia Sousse	S:Akouda	S:	Bouficha	S:	
Selloum	S:Ksibet Sousse	S:Sousse Ville	S:			
Sidi Khelifa	S:Bechachma	S:Ain rahma	S:			
M'Saken II	P:Ouled Abdallah	S:Sidi Bouali	S:			
		Mergla	S:			
Private : 2	Private : 1	Private : 1	Private : 1	Private : 0		Private : 5
S.Buildings: 3	S.Buildings : 4	S.buildings : 5	S.Buildings : 0	S.Buildings : 3		S.Buildings: 15
						Centers : 20

P: Private

S: State Building

CONDITIONS OF CENTERS

Centers kept without changes		Centers that have been re-organized		Centers that have been enlarged		TOTAL
Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	
Moknine S	Menara	S: Bouabla	S: Chérahil	PF: Zeramdine	S:	
Beni Hassen S	Bir Taib	PF: Bhalta	S: Sidi Naija	PF: Messjed Aissa	S:	
Sahline S	:	S: Sidi Ameur	P: Chenada	S:	:	
Lanta S	:	: Bouhajar	P: Hatem	S:	:	
Benane S	:	:	: Toza	S:	:	
<hr/>						
Private :0	:Private :0	:Private :2	:Private :0	:Private :0	:	:Private :2
Private & free:0	:Private & free:1	:Private & free :0	:Private & free :2	:Private & free:0	:	:P.& free :3
S.Buildings :5	:S.Buildings :1	:S.Buildings :2	:S.Buildings :3	:S.Buildings :2	:	:S.Building:13

PF : Private and free      P: Private      S: State Buildings

CONDITIONS OF CENTERS

Centers kept without changes		Centers that have been re-organized:		Centers that have been enlarged		TOTAL
Hiboun	S:	Lakouache	P:Ouled M'rammed	S:Souassi	S:Sidi Alouen	S:
	:	Rejiche	S:El Djem	S:	:	:
	:	Ksour Essaf	S:Boumerdès	P:	:	:
	:	Melloulch	S:	:	:	:
	:		:	:	:	:
	:		:	:	:	:
Private :0	Private : 0	Private : 1	Private : 1	Private : 0	Private : 0	Private : 2
S.Buildings:1	S.Buildings : 0	S.Buildings : 3	S.Buildings : 2	S.Buildings : 1	S.Buildings : 1	S.Building: 8
	:	:	:	:	:	Centers = 10
	:	:	:	:	:	

P: Private      S: State Buildings

CONDITION OF CENTERS

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Centers kept without changes		Centers that have been re-organized		Centers that have been enlarged		TOTAL
Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	
C. Ezzouhour P		C. Thameur P	Foussana S	EL Bridj P	Boulahnech S	
Boulaaba PF		Pouzgam P	Boudérias LCH	Zaouiet Chafi S	Fériana P	
Thala S		Massi El Frid S	Skhirat P	Sidi Shil S		
Hidra S		LCH	Garaft Naâm S			
Zerdab P		Magdoudech LCSH	Droua jedra P			
Ouled Marzoug S		Dachra S	Djedliane ICH			
Henchir Taib S		El Grine S				
Oum Ali S		Mraouana LCH				
Barrouka S		Bouchebka S				
Nadhour P		Bouhaya LCSH				
		Majel B. Abbas S				
		Telept S				
		Sbeitla P				
		Stiba S				
Private : 3		Private : 5	Private : 4	Private : 1	Private : 1	Private : 14
Private-free: 1		Private-free : 0	Private-free : 0	Private-Free: 0	Private-free: 0	Private-free : 1
State Building : 6		State Building : 8	State Buildings : 2	State Building : 2	State Building : 1	State buildings: 19
						Total Centers : 34

P: Private S: State Buildings LCH : Low cost private houses LCSH : Low cost State Houses PF: Private-free.

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CONDITIONS OF CENTERS

Centers kept without changes:		Centers that have been re-organized :		Centers that have been enlarged:		TOTAL
Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	
Boutana	S	C.Ennour	P	Tozeur	S	
Métlaoui G.	S	Ksar	S			
M'Dilla	P	Iella	S			
Hazoua	P	El Guettar	S			
Cedada	P	Sne Gare	S			
		Ras Sned	S			
		Metlaoui Mine	P			
		Dégache	S			
		Nafta	S			
		Rdaief	P			
		Midas	S			
		Tamerza	S			
		Moulares	S			
2 S.Buildings	:	:10 State building:	1 state building	:	:	:13 S.Buildings
3 Private	:	: 3 Private	:	:	:	: 6 Private

S: State Buildings

P: Private

CONDITION OF CENTERS

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Centers kept without changes		Centers that have been re-organized				Centers that have been enlarged		TOTAL
Old	New	Old	New	Old	New			
	Zaafrana S	Kairouan I S	El Awamria P					
	Bouhajla S	Kairouan II S	El Khadra S					
		Metbasta S	El Alim S					
		Chebika S	Hamed S					
		Oueslatia S	Nasrallah S					
		Sbikha S	Ain Jloula P					
		E: Alaâ S	Hadjeb el S					
			Ayoun S					
	State Buildings : 2	State Buildings : 7	State Buildings : 5				State Buildings : 14	
			Private : 2				Private : 2	
							Total Centers : 16	

P : Private      S : State Buildings.

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CONDITIONS OF CENTERS

Centers kept without changes		Centers that have been re-organized		Centers that have been enlarged		TOTAL
Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	
Cebellah LCSH	Lassouda S	Regueb S	Sidi Bouzid S	Meknassy S		
Ben Aoun LCSH	Jelma S		Mezzouna S			
Bir Lahfey LCSH	M'Ghilla S					
O. Maffouz LCSH	Battoumet S					
M. Bouzaine LCSH	Labaiedh S					
Private: 0	S. Building 5	S. Building 1	Private 0	Private 0		Private 5
S. Building 5	Private 0		S. Building 2	S. Building 1		S. Buildings 14

S : State Buildings

P: Private

LCSH: Low Cost State Buildings

PRE-SCHOOL CENTERS STAFFING ANALYSIS CHART  
AS OF JANUARY 1980

GOVERNORATE	Staff Retained						Staff over 60 retired		Staff not satisfactory and dismissed		Staff to be replaced			Staff hired in replacement								
	M			W			M	W	M	W	M		W									
	I	P	S	I	P	S			I	R	M	I	R	M	I	P	S	T	P	S		
NABEUL	6	11	5	4	3		18	0	4	2	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	2	0	1	15	3
SOUSSE	2	7	1	3	4	1	1	0	3	0	0	7	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
MONASTIR	1	6	1	3	0	1	4	1	1	0	0	4	4	0	1	3	0	1	1	0	6	0
MAHDIA	4	5	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
GAFSA	8	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	2	7	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	7	0
KASSERINE	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	11	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
SIDI BOUSID	1	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	1
KAIROUAN	2	6	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	2	1			1	0	2
<b>Total</b>	29	101	10	15	9	2	25	2	19	3	5	26	31	5	2	9	2	5	1	4	32	7
																						244 agents

Education level: I = uneducated  
P = Primary school  
S = Secondary school

N.B.: 2 persons have not yet been replaced : 1 in Mabeul  
1 in Gafsa

COMMODITY CONTROL  
AS OF DECEMBER 1979  
FOR

1. Governorate of Nabeul
2. Governorate of Sousse
3. Governorate of Monastir
4. Governorate of Mahdia
5. Governorate of Kasserine
6. Governorate of Gafsa
7. Governorate of Kairouan
8. Governorate of Sidi Bouzid

GOVERNORATE OF NABEUL

PRODUCTS	I.C.S.M.		OIL			BENEFICIARIES	
	in sacs	in kilos	cases of 40,2 lbs	38,5 lbs	in lbs	Programmed	Registered
Regional warehouse	42	952,50	328	128	10.271,8		
Center	1012	22.952,16	130	531	13.224,75		
Total of the regional stock	1054	23.904,72	408	659	23.496,55		
Time necessary for stock consumption	3 months		11 months			10.418	7845

Certain centers were not working.

COOPERATIVE OF SOUDEL

PRODUCTS	I.C.S.M.		OIL			BENEFICIARIES	
	in sacs	in kilos	cases of 40,2 lbs	50,5 lbs	in lbs	Programmed	registered
Regional warehouse	192	4354,500	226	10	5528,000		
Centers	398	9020,040	59	347	8042,050		
Total of the regional stock	590	13381,200	285	363	13571,250		
Time necessary for stock consumption	2 months		8 months			6980	6600

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COVERNORATE OF MONASTIR

PRODUCTS	I.C.S.M.		OIL			BENEFICIARIES	
	in sacs	in kilos	Cases or 40,2 lbs	38,5 lbs	in lbs	Programmed	Registered
Regional warehouse	728	10.511,040	307	-	7091,700		
Centers	292	6.522,560	189	-	4365,900		
Total of the regional stock	1020	23.133,600	496	-	11457,600		
Time necessary for stock consumption	6 months		11 months			6004	3800

GOUVERNORATE OF MAHDIA

PRODUCTS	I.C.S.M.		OIL			BENEFICIARIES	
	in sacs	in kilos	Cases of 46,2 lbs	58,5 lbs	in lbs	Programmed	Registered
Regional warehouse	297	6735,96	-	497	9567,250		
Centers	232	5201,700	98,5		2275,350		
Total of the regional stock	529	11997,720	98,5	497	11842,600		
Time necessary for stock consumption	9 months		33 months			2735	1381

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GOVERNORATE OF KASSERINE

PRODUCTS	I.C.S.M.		OIL			BENEFICIARIES	
	in sacs	in kilos	Cases of 40,2 lbs	38,5 lbs	in lbs	Programmed	Registered
Regional warehouse	800	18280,08	193	-	4458,3		
Centers	199	4513,32	92	-	2125,2		
Total of the regional stock	1005	22793,4	285	-	6583,5		
Time necessary for stock consumption	3 months		3 months			8.499	7123

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GOVERNORATE OF GAFSA

PRODUCTS	I.C.S.M.		OIL			BENEFICIARIES	
	in sacs	in kilos	Cases of 40,2 lbs	58,5 lbs	in lbs	Programmed	registered
Regional warehouse	-	-	-	-	-		
Centers	525	11907	08	-	2182,8		
Total of the regional stock	525	11907	08	-	2182,8		2 centers are closed
Time necessary for stock consumption	3 months		2 months			8178	4950

of

GOVERNORATE OF KAIROUAN

PRODUCTS	I.C.S.M.		OIL			BENEFICIARIES	
	in sacs	in kilos	cases of 40,2 lbs	38,5 lbs	in lbs	Programmed	Registered
Regional warehouse	111	2.517.48	82	-	1.894.2		
Centers	143	3.350.64	9	483	9.505.65		
Total of the regional stock	259	5.874.12	91	483	11.399.85		
Time necessary for stock consumption	1 month and half		1 month			0360	3820

A.5. 2 closed centers

2 recently transfered.

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GOVERNORATE OF SIDI BOUZID

PRODUCTS	I.C.S.M.		OIL			BENEFICIARIES	
	in sacs	in kilos	Cases of 46,2 lbs	56,5 lbs	in lbs	Programmed	registered
Regional warehouse	558	12.055,44	40	-	1.002,0		
Centers	107	3.707,50	130	168	0.375,0		
Total of the regional: stock	725	16.443	182	168	7.458,2		
Time necessary for stock consumption	10 months		15 months & 1/2			4955	1.806

N.B 1 center is closed  
1 center is not operating

BENEFICIARIES REGISTERED FOLLOWING THE QUARTERS : 1) JULY - SEPTEMBER 1979

2) OCTOBER - DECEMBER 1979

GOVERNORATE	Registered September	Registered December	Observations
NABEUL	7.028	7.845	In general the number of beneficiaries has increased in comparison to the previous quarter. Only at Gafsa, Kairouan & Sidi Bouzid the global number of beneficiaries registered decreased because certain centers were closed for transfer or improvement.
SOUSSE	5.884	6.600	
MONASTIR	2.871	3.800	
MAHDIA	1.288	1.381	
KASSERINE	7.106	7.123	
GAFSA	5.153	4.936	
KAIROUAN	4.841	3.826	
SIDI BOUZID	1.826	1.806	
<u>TOTAL:</u>	35.997	37.317	

## CENTERS TO BE EQUIPPED BY MARCH 1980

GOVERNORATE	1st Category	2nd Category
N A B E U L - - - - -	1 - Maâmoura	1 - Bouargoub
	2 - Menzel Bouzelfa	2 - Belli
	3 - Hacuaria	3 - Boukrim
	4 - Saheb Jebel	4 - Zaouiet M'gaz
	5 - Menzel Temime	5 - Tazoghrane
	6 - Soliman	6 - Karmania
		7 - Sidi Hassour
		8 - Zouggag
		9 - Bouhabib
		10 - Lebna
		11 - Menzel Horr
		12 - Kelibia
		13 - Azmour
		14 - Melloul
		15 - Hammam Ghezaz
		16 - Bir Drassen
		17 - Grombalia
		18 - Sidi Jedidi
		19 - Oued Labid
		20 - Cherifet
		21 - Douala
		22 - Machrouha
		23 - Somaâ
S O U S S E - - - - -	1 - Oued Kharroub	
	2 - Bchachma	
	3 - Zaouiet Sousse	
M O N A S T I R - - - - -	1 - Sidi Naija	1 - Cherahil
	2 - Beni Hassen	2 - Toza
	3 - Zeramdine	3 - Bouhajar
	4 - Benane	4 - Lanta
K A I R O U A N - - - - -		1 - El Khadra
		2 - El Aouamria
K A S S E R I N E - - - - -		1 - El Grine
		2 - Boudérias
G A F S A - - - - -	1 - Metlaoui Mine	
	2 - Tozeur	

Tableau recapitulatif :

	1st Category	2nd Category
Nabeul	6	25
Sousse	3	
Monastir	4	4
Kairouan		2
Kasserine		2
Gafsa	2	
<u>TOTAL</u> :	15	31

THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND NUTRITION SURVEY

- 1) A FEW NOTES ABOUT THE SURVEY
- 2) GENERALITIES CONCERNING THE TESTING AND CONTROL GROUP
- 3) DESCRIPTION OF THE COURSE OF THE SURVEY
- 4) CHOICE OF CENTERS
- 5) EVALUATION OF THE SOCIO-NUTRITION AND HEALTH SURVEY
- 6) PROPOSED SUBJECTS FOR COURSES FOR MOTHERS

## A FEW NOTES ABOUT THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

### OBJECTIVES OF THE SURVEY

Before the beginning of the program: analyse the social,hygienic,medical and nutritional conditions of the beneficiaries' families,in order to determine the nature of the nutrition education program(including the audio-visual materials).

During the program: consider the results obtained and prepare the work accordingly.

At the end of the program: evaluate the results of the nutrition education program and determine actions to be taken.

### NUMBER OF MOTHERS INCLUDED IN THE SURVEY

The number of mothers who will participate in the education program is not yet determined,because now several children from the same family profit by supplementary food,especially where the age limit is not yet respected. However,it is desirable that 1 to 2% of the mothers be included. It is true that this rate is not very representative,but with 60,000 beneficiaries programmed we make this choice for the following reasons:

- budget restrictions.
- the staff available to carry out the survey.
- the time required for the survey and the resultant value.
- the determination of the content of courses for mothers.
- the preparation of the corresponding audio-visual equipment.
- the preparation of the different programs of the seminars.
- the duration of the project etc...

### THE TEAM OF THE INTERVIEWERS-INVESTIGATORS

- 4 Nutritionists trainees,female.
- Assistants or social animators who have to accompany the investigators from door to door,in the area where they normally work.

### EQUIPMENT FOR THE INQUIRY

Pencil,sharpener,rubber,questionnaires,big-size envelopes,plastic bags,string,questionnaire-holder,glasses,spoons,means of transport.

### ADVICE TO THE INVESTIGATORS

In the applied nutrition program,we need information to identify the problems and basic facts for planning and evaluation,to decide which subjects to treat in the nutrition education of the mothers.

./...

Some of this information will be obtained by general observations, but the majority will be gathered during the survey.

To ask questions is not entirely simple, the investigator has sometimes a higher social status than that of the investigated person. The exactness of the answers they will obtain will depend on their knowledge of the local language (or dialect) and the facility they have to communicate with people. They must be careful not to intervene awkwardly in family situations, and must go to the homes of the persons at a time that is the most convenient for the householder. Before asking questions, the investigator should try to create a favourable atmosphere (he must never come with pencil and paper in hand).

After introducing themselves they must:

- Explain the purposes of the questions and of the program, and indicate which ministries take part in it.
- Explain how the given informations will be gathered and used for a general estimation of the situation, and not for any personal purpose.
- Make sure that the questioned persons understand that nothing harmful to themselves or their family will result from their answering the questions.
- Create a cordial atmosphere by showing interest in some subjects of local interest.
- Explain that the questions have a useful part to play, and that their answer will be used for the planning of the program.
- Try to foresee and to clear up any suspicion on the part of the person who may fear, that the investigation has something to do with the fixing of the amount of taxes, the military service, the property rights, or that it has a moral or a juridical aspect.
- Try to give to the people some reasons that will help them to understand that their answers and their opinion are important and can influence the future of the nutrition education program.
- Watch carefully the reactions of the people to the questions when these are not fully-welcomed, it is sometimes preferable to abandon or postpone the interview.
- The investigators must first call on the village chief or the village authorities and explain their mission following the lines set forth above. If the village chief endorses the survey, the people will be more willing to collaborate with the persons conducting the survey.
- The investigator should include any interesting observation in the questionnaire that has been noted but does not appear in the answers.
- Naturally, a good and neat personal appearance is required. Each investigator must remember that, in any contact with the public, he is representing the program. He is asked to be polite at all times.

GENERALITIES CONCERNING THE TESTING  
AND CONTROL GROUP INQUIRY IN THE ZONE (CAP BON)  
RURAL REGION OF FONDOUK DJEDID

History and purposes of the questionnaire

For the purpose of developing the nutrition education program for the mothers of the beneficiaries in the Pre-School Feeding Centers, we proceeded to develop a socio-nutrition and health questionnaire (see copy).

This questionnaire was evaluated with the help of the nutritionists of the Nutrition Education Service in the National Nutrition Institute in May, 1979. Another meeting concerning the same subject has been held during the same month with Mrs. Chater and Mr. Khelil both responsables of the Social Development Section, Ministry of Social Affairs and in the presence of Mr. Naceur Banri, who proposed that their respective staffs study the questionnaire. The questionnaire was studied and approved, and a copy of it was sent to the Social Affairs Minister for information, and to Dr. Kallal, Director of the National Nutrition Institute, for study.

Both officials agreed on our conducting the inquiry. It was decided to test the questionnaire at Fondouk Djedid among a group of mothers who have 3 to 6 years old children that do not participate in the Pre-School Feeding Centers. These would be families on a socio-economic level similar to that of the beneficiaries' mothers. The group will be a control group.

Decisions

It has been decided to:

- Test the questionnaire in Fondouk Djedid so that the investigators become familiar with the inquiry and also to see the reactions of the mothers, and accordingly modify the questionnaire if necessary.
- To consider the group tested as a control group if the questionnaire does not require substantial changes.
- To choose Gafsa for a second, urban, control group.
- To recruit 4 Nutritionists trainees from the National Nutrition Institute, who were Miss Hammou Latifa, Miss Sabeh Sahli, Miss Chaouani Latifa and Miss Fatnassi Mounira. They arranged the inquiry at Fondouk Djedid and chose the survey mothers, in collaboration with Social Assistants who know the mothers.

Three work-meetings took place with the trainees concerning the different procedures of the inquiry.

- To pair off the nutritionists trainees with animators or social assistants to introduce the nutritionists to the households. Four social assistants from the region were designated to participate in the task, Mrs. Salouha Azouz, Najia Zitani, Cherifa Karoui and Najet Khelil.

### Phase before the test

- Meeting with the nutrition education staff at INMTA
- Meeting with the responsables of Social Affairs in Tunis
- Meeting with Mr Bamri, CNSS Director
- Meeting with CRSS Administrator in Nabeul
- Meeting with CRDS Director in Nabeul
- Meeting with the Delegate of Gromtalia
- Meeting with the President of the Party of Fondouk Djedid
- Meeting with the responsables of the administration of Fondouk Djedid

### Phase during the testing inquiry

Place : Fondouk Djedid

Team : 4 nutritionists trainees, 4 social animators, the coordinator of Nabeul as well as Mrs Belgasmi to supervise the course of the inquiry.

- : The first questionnaire was done in a group; the second by two teams in two different homes, then the whole team was divided into 4: a nutritionist at the head of each group under the supervision of Mrs Belgasmi.

At the end of each work-day, a meeting in the presence of all the teams took place in the feeding center to discuss the different experiences with the questionnaire.

### General Inquiry

The general inquiry started at the beginning of July. The team was divided into 4 and assigned to different regions.

- Mr Turki supervised the course of the inquiry in zone II and III during the first week.
- Mrs Belgasmi supervised the survey in zone I.
- Mr Belgasmi supervised the course of the inquiry during the whole month of July in zone IV and III.

The work procedures developed in the test survey was used during the whole investigation, and with the collaboration of the Directors of Social Development & Regional Committees of Social Solidarity.

The results will determine the principal needs of the population.

For comparison and for evaluation purposes a survey with the control group will take place at the end of the project.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COURSE OF THE SURVEY

FROM JULY 28th TO JULY 31st 1979

From 28th to 29th: Preparation of documents & equipment for the survey by the nutritionists with help of Mrs Belgasmi

REGION	CENTERS	DATES	INVESTIGATORS	COORDINATORS	SOCIAL ANIMATORS	SUPERVISORS
CAP BON	Soliman	July 2- July 5	Hammou Latifa	Haddouk Farhat	Fatma B.Salâh Salouha Azouz Fatma Slima Houria Zaiâdi Naïma Achour	Mrs Belgasmi from July 2 to July 7.
	Fondouk Djedid	" 6 - " 10				
	Lir Dressen	" 11 - " 14				
	Kelibia	" 15 - " 19				
	H.Ghezaz	" 21 - " 25				
SAHEL	Sidi Bou Ali	July 2- July 5	Chaouani Latifa	Essaid Noureddine	Sghaina Kalai Hena Boughattas Mahazia Sofia Fatma Baâtout Wassila Ghezal	Mr Turki from July 2 to July 4.
	Beni Hassen	" 6 - " 10				
	Mahdia	" 11 - " 14				
	Sidi Alouan	" 16 - " 19				
	Melloulech	" 21 - " 25				
THE CENTER (of the country)	Kairouan I	July 2- July 5	Sahli Sabeh	Sahbi Chiboub	Souad Larbi Cherifa Zhou Noura Bantout Mimouna Afi Fadjra Azri	Mr Turki from July 4 to July 7.
	Zaâfrana	" 6 - " 10				
	Jelloulah	" 11 - " 14				
	Sidi Bouzid	" 16 - " 19				
	M'ghilla	" 21 - " 25				
THE SOUTH	x: Gafsa-C.Ennour	July 2- July 5	Fatnassi Mounira	Has resigned but has been repla- ced by another from August	Bouhoul Mahbouba Amna Lafi Fatima Rouissi Saida Guiab Khadija Nafbi	Mr Belgasmi from July 2 to July 25.
	Ras Sued	" 6 - " 10				
	Begache	" 11 - " 14				
	Kasserine H.T	" 16 - " 19				
	Ll Bridj	" 21 - " 25				

x Urban control group survey in the town of Gafsa

CHOICE OF THE CENTERS

<u>REGIONS</u>	<u>5 PER REGION</u>	<u>3 RURAL</u>	<u>2 URBAN</u>
CAPITON	Kélibia Soliman Fandouk Djedid Bir Dressen Hammam Cheze	Fandouk Djedid Bir Dressen Hammam Cheze	Kélibia Soliman
SAHEL	Sidi Bouali Mahdia (Lakouache) Beni Hassen Sidi Alouen Melloulech	Beni Hassen Sidi Alouen Melloulech	Sidi Bou Ali Mahdia (Lakouache)
CENTER	Kairouan I Sidi Bouzid Ville Jeloula M'ghillah Zaafrana	Jeloula Zaafrana M'ghillah	Kairouan I Sidi Fouzid Villa
SOUTH	Kasserine H. Thameur Gafsa Cité Ennour El Bridj Ras Sned Degache	El bridj Ras Sned Degache	Kasserine H. Thameur Gafsa Cité Ennour
4 REGIONS	20 centers: 11,5 %	12 centers: 60%	8 centers : 40%

EVALUATION OF THE SOCIO-NUTRITION AND HEALTH SURVEYHELD IN 8 PROVINCES OF THE COUNTRYNABEUL, SOUSSE, MONASTIR, MAHDIA, KAIROUAN, SIDI BOUZIDGAFSA AND KASSERINE- Enumeration and number of persons who answered the questionnaire

<u>Mothers</u>	<u>Fathers</u>	<u>Close relatives living with the family</u>	<u>Total</u>
96%	1%	3%	100%
524	7	16	547

- Average number of children in the family 5

<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
2	3

- Number of deceased children in these households

341 children, i.e 62% of the surveyed households

- Causes

<u>- Fever dehydration</u>	<u>- Various causes</u>	<u>- Infectious diseases</u>
29%	22%	21%
<u>- Do not know</u>	<u>- Other diseases</u>	<u>- Accidents</u>
14%	13%	1%

- The member of the family who does the shopping

<u>Father</u>	<u>Mother</u>	<u>The oldest son</u>	<u>Other members</u>
62%	14%	13%	11%

- Order of eating

<u>All together</u>	<u>Father (First)</u>	<u>Mother &amp; children ( second)</u>
50%	23%	27%

- Consumption of the biggest piece of meat

<u>Father</u>	<u>The oldest son</u>	<u>Other old member</u>	<u>No difference</u>
82%	5%	5%	8%

- Average food budget

<u>Weekly</u>	<u>Monthly</u>
8D,393	33D,572

- Average monthly income

49D,119

- Average %of monthly income spent on food

68%

- Frequency of the consumption of food during the last week

( Commodities	: 0	: 1	: 2	: 3	: 4	: 5	: 6	: 7 +
( Milk	: 25%	: 4%	: 7%	: 6%	: 3%	: -%	: -%	: 54%
( Yogurt	: 40%	: 11%	: 13%	: 9%	: 3%	: 1%	: -%	: 16%
( Meat	: 10%	: 34%	: 30%	: 10%	: 4%	: 5%	: 1%	: 1%
( Fish	: 48%	: 18%	: 15%	: 10%	: 3%	: 2%	: 1%	: 5%
( Eggs	: 30%	: 10%	: 15%	: 18%	: 0%	: 3%	: 1%	: 17%
( Chick-peas	: 37%	: 7%	: 12%	: 12%	: 9%	: 4%	: 1%	: 18%
( Beans	: 05%	: 7%	: 10%	: 8%	: 2%	: 2%	: -%	: 6%
( Lentils	: 97%	: 2%	: -%	: -%	: -%	: 0%	: 0%	: 0%
( French beans	: 91%	: 5%	: 2%	: 1%	: -%	: -%	: -%	: -%
( Split peas	: 99%	: -%	: -%	: -%	: 0%	: 0%	: 0%	: 0%
( Fresh vegetables	: 0%	: 2%	: 3%	: 3%	: 3%	: 3%	: 2%	: 85%
( Fruits	: 26%	: 17%	: 15%	: 12%	: 6%	: 5%	: 1%	: 19%
( Cereal products	: 0%	: -%	: 2%	: 4%	: 3%	: 0%	: 10%	: 75%

- Weekly quantities and origin of these commodities

Commodities	Approximative quantity				Origin	
					M	L
Milk	0-5 liter	39%	5-10 liter	47%	81%	19%
	10-20 "	14%				
Yogurt	1-10y	59%	10-20y	31%	99%	1%
	20y +	10%				
Meat	0-5 Kg	93%	5-10 Kg	7%	98%	2%
Fish	0-5 Kg	76%	5-10 Kg	14%	90%	10%
Eggs	0-10	52%	10-20	28%	72%	28%
	20 +	20%				
Chick peas	0-1 Kg	92%	1-5 Kg	8%	92%	8%
Beans	0-1 Kg	94%	1-5 Kg	6%	94%	6%
Lentils	0-300g	90%	300g +	10%	100%	0%
French beans	0-1 Kg	76%	1 Kg +	24%	98%	2%
Split beans	0-1 Kg	60%	1 Kg +	40%	80%	20%
Fresh vegetables	0-10 Kg	71%	10-20 Kg	27%	98%	2%
	20 Kg +	2%				
Fruits	0-10 Kg	74%	10-20 Kg	22%	94%	6%
	20 Kg +	4%				
Cereal products	0-10 Kg	58%	10-20 Kg	37%	70%	30%
	20 Kg +	5%				

Key : M = Market

L = Local home production

y = 100g yogurt

- Percentage of the households which forbid their children to eat certain food

79%

- Food considered as forbidden to children

<u>Meat</u>	<u>Milk</u>	<u>Oil</u>	<u>Eggs</u>	<u>Fish</u>	<u>Yogurt</u>	<u>Hot food</u>	<u>Vegetables &amp; fruits</u>
19%	15%	7%	12%	4%	2%	29%	12%

- Various beliefs as reasons for these prohibitions

<u>Diarrhoea</u>	<u>Death</u>	<u>Various diseases</u>	<u>Customs</u>
26%	5%	59%	10%

- Do you use the water when you soak beans

<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
7%	93%

- Reasons

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Custom	50%	Dirty water 98%
Nutritive value	50%	Custom 2%

- Means of preserving food

✕ Constructive food of animal origin : daily consumption; no specific means of preservation.

✕ Constructive food of plant origin : weekly consumption or twice in the month; preservation in bags.

✕ Energy food (cereals) (see constructive food of plant origin):

✕ Protective food (see constructive food from animal origin).

- Sudden weaning                      Gradual                      Never breastfed

40%    55%    5%

- Average age 15 months                      9 months

- Reasons for sudden weaning

<u>Pregnancy</u>	<u>Not enough milk</u>	<u>Custom</u>	<u>Doctor's advice</u>
60%	12%	4%	5%

<u>Refuses breast feeding</u>	<u>Has grown up</u>	<u>Sick mother</u>	<u>Various reasons</u>
1%	1%	12%	5%

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- Reasons for gradual weaning

<u>Pregnancy</u>	<u>Not enough milk</u>	<u>Custom (good for health)</u>
29%	41%	7%

- Reasons given by mothers who never breastfed their babies

<u>No milk</u>	<u>Sick</u>	<u>Pregnancy</u>
60%	36%	4%

- Weaning of the child

<u>Food</u>	<u>Sudden</u>	<u>Gradual</u>
Family dish	33%	30%
Special weaning food	25%	41%
Powdered milk	17%	13%
Vegetables	3%	5%
Biscuits	5%	5%
Fruits	3%	5%
Various	14%	1%

- Lodging

<u>Concrete, stone or brick building</u>	90%	<u>Adobe houses built with mud and thatch</u>	10%
--	-----	---	-----

- Aeration

<u>Good</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Bad</u>
31%	38%	31%

- Have got W.C

<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
65%	35%

- Have a kitchen

<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
57%	43%

- Running water

<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
53%	47%

- Medical care

Paid                      Free

5%                              95%

- Distance between the homes and the health centers

	<u>Dispensary</u>	<u>Hospital</u>	<u>PMI</u>
0-3km	99%	57%	63%
3-10km	1%	3%	-%
10km +	-%	30%	37%

- Confinement

<u>Traditional</u>	<u>Health-facilities</u>
57%	43%

- Opinion

<u>No difference</u>	<u>Health-facilities are better</u>	<u>Traditional way is better</u>
4%	34%	62%

- Application of traditional medicine

<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
76%	24%

- Disease                      Treatment/first aid

	Scarification	Cil	Eau de cologne	Destilled flower blossom
headaches + fever	40%	18%	8%	25%
Various				
				9%

Flue	: Oil	D.flower blossom	Herbs	Lemon	Various things	
16%	: 28%	7%	29%	6%	30%	
Diarrhoea	: Rice	Milk	Herbs	Various things	Carrots	
12%	: 51%	10%	14%	3%	16%	
Intestinal infection	: Rice	Herbs	Milk	Cil	Eggs	Various things
8%	: 19%	19%	13%	15%	7%	30%
Other diseases	: Nothing is specified					

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- Children's most frequent diseases

	Summer.	Winter	Autumn
Intestinal infection	58%	10%	-
Fever	27%	35%	-
Flue	7%	42%	-
Other diseases	8%	7%	7%
Eye infection			95%

- Exposing the children to the sun

<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
63%	37%

- Monthly meetings of the mothers at the center

<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
66%	34%

- Kind of meetings

Talks	Discussion	Film sessions
26%	40%	28%

- Convenient time for meetings

Morning	Afternoon
13%	87%

- Do you listen to Dr Hakim's advice? (Radio nutrition/education chats)

Always	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
42%	22%	13%	23%

- Frequency of application of Dr Hakim's advice

Always	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
14%	36%	22%	

- Why?

- No means	58%
- According to the possibilities	6%
- Interesting	17%
- Busy	11%
- No radio	4%
- Does not understand	2%
- Without opinion	2%

PROPOSED SUBJECTS FOR COURSES OF MOTHERSFIRST CYCLE-SECOND CYCLE

- 1) Importance of a social center
- 2) Importance of the weight chart
- 3) Story of Ahmed and Rachid
- 4) Constructive food
- 5) Energy food
- 6) Protective food
- 7) Supplementary food
- 8) Dry vegetables ( meat substitutes )
- 9) Household economy
- 10) Weaning
- 11) Hygiene and feeding of the pregnant mother
- 12) Hygiene and feeding of breast feeding mother
- 13) Importance of the mother's milk and the feeding of the baby from 0-5 months.
- 14) Alimentation of the baby from 5 months to 2 years
- 15) Alimentation of the pre-school age child
- 16) Infectious diseases and vaccinations
- 17) Hygiene of the water
- 18) Hygiene of food
- 19) Alimentation during certain diseases
- 20) Hygiene of the house
- 21) Importance of the sun on the health
- 22) Family garden (1st. part)
- 23) " " (2nd part)
- 24) Economy ( 2nd part)

CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES USCCOPG PROPERTY INVENTORYOffice EquipmentLocation : CRS/Office Annexe.

Property Number	Description	Number Of Units	Purchase Price US\$	Date of Purchase
1(OPG)	Desk, metal, green, plastic top,			
2(OPG)	2 drawers with lock 120 x 70 cm	2	166.26 ea	Sept 1978
3(OPG)	Chair, metal, green, plastic cushion			
4(OPG)	and back armless, 4 tubes legs.	2	34.48 ea	" "
5(OPG)	Work table, metal, green plastic top, 1 x 2 m	1	184.73 ea	Oct 1978
6(OPG)	Radiator, cream, "Garza", electric 220 V	1	98.76 ea	March 79
7(OPG)	Table dark-brown, formica, 4 tubes legs 170 x 100 x 70 cm	1	49.87	Feb. 1979
8(OPG)	Side-table, machine, dark-brown, formica, 4 tubes legs	2	59.26 ea	March 79
9(OPG)	Table, wrought iron, white 100 x 60 cm	1		
10(OPG)	Shelves (8 levels) dark-brown, formica	1	129.63	March 79
11(OPG)	Height measure	3	36.00 ea	Apr. 78
12(OPG)	Display boards for Governorate's map	1	23.08	Oct. 78
13(OPG)	Door lock, gold	1	9.30	Jan. 79
14(OPG)	Typewriter "Olympia" Arabic Keyboard 220 V. Serial number 7.696747	1	783.DM	Sept. 79
15(OPG)	Typewriter "Olympia" French keyboard 220 V. Serial number 7.4696748	1	695.DM	Sept. 79
16(OPG)	Side table machine, green plastic, 4 tube legs	1	42.00	May 79
17(OPG)	Photocopier "Toshiba" BD25S. Electro - static copying machine. Serial number CB 958799. Power 220 V, 50 Hz	1	1000.00	July 1979

Office Equipment

Property Number	Description	Number of units	Purchase Price US\$	Date of Purchase
18(OPG)	Camera 35 mm "Minolta" w/carring case with accessories (1 NI-CD battery Pack, 1 NC charger, 1 Electronic flash)	4	177.74	Sept. 79
19(OPG)	Star "D" screens reticular type size 50 x 50	18	561.00	Sept. 79
20(OPG)	Gestetner Duplicators Model 420 wired to operate on 220 V, 50 cycles stenciling machine	1	1201.50	Sept. 79
21(OPG)	Tape recorder "Saynio TRC 1500", Electric micro. with quick charger with 2 voltage converter 50 W - Model CF 11. Series : 81523459, 81523460/62, 81626845, 81625987, 81625985, 81626843, 81625983, 81625884, 81625889, 81626850, 81626841, 81625981, 81625885, 81625888, 81625983, 81625886.	17	1925.76	Sept. 79
22(OPG)	Projector COMPACT 150 "EPC", slide/filmstrip projector, 110V, film size 36 x 24 mm with 1 lamp, 1 adaptable diapositives, 1 adaptable films	17	1890.00	Sept. 79
	Batteries yellow "Elpower" rechargeable slide-Gel, Batteries - EP685-6V-8,5 AH	8	196.32	Sept. 79
	Lamps (4 of 12 volt, 8 of 220 V)	12	90.00	Sept. 79
23(OPG)	Projectors "Crusader", low cost projector filmstrips, color slides with 8 chargers	8	160.00	Sept. 79
24(OPG)	Electronic calculator "Casio J3"	5	175.00	Sept. 79
25(OPG)	Camera "Bell Howell" 16 mm films sound 1680, Model 16808, serial 9242127	1	800.00	Sept. 79
26(OPG)	Carrousel Slide Projector "Kodak" with : ektographic filmstrip adapter Kodak Cat 1094291, 2 lamps "Quartzline lamp" 120V, 2 diapositive slide trays, EC Automatic timer Kodak (variable speed control for Kodak Ektographic and Carroussel Slide projector.	1	365.00	Sept. 79

Office Equipment

Property Number	Description	Number of units	Purchase Price US\$	Date of Purchase
27(OPG)	Electric Radiator "La Super Calor" 220 V	2	66.00	Sept. 79
28(OPG)	Electric transformator (110V/220V)	2	20.00	Sept. 79
29(OPG)	Lightning fixture, flourescent, 2 tubes, wall.	3	12.00	Sept. 79
30(OPG)	Chair grey, metal tube, buff plastic, covered seat and back cushion.	5	25.00	Sept. 79

CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES USCC

OPG PROPERTY INVENTORY

Vehicles

Location : CRS Office and field

<u>Property Number</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Number of units</u>	<u>Purchase Price US\$</u>	<u>Purchase Date</u>
TN-16	Vehicle, Peugeot 304 Sedan 1978 Ivory, Motor n° 4151606 - RS 18419	1	4678.53	Dec. 78
TN-17	Vehicle Peugeot 304 Sedan 1978 Ivory, Motor n° 4151683 - RS 19418	1	4678.53	Dec. 78
TN-18	Vehicle Peugeot 304 Sedan 1979 Ivory, Motor N°4163113 - RS 18546	1	4751.56	Jan. 79
TN-19	Vehicle Peugeot 304 Sedan 1979 Ivory, Motor N° 4163062 - RS 18547	1	4751.56	Jan. 79
TN-20	Vehicle Peugeot 304 Sedan 1979 Ivory, Motor n° 4162934- RS 18548	1	4751.56	Jan. 79
TN-22	Vehicle Peugeot 304 Break 5doors 1979, Ivory, Motor No. 4184333 RS 19077	1	5119.87	Sept. 79
TN-23	Vehicle Land Rover Jeep 88"Gasoline" 1979 Grey/Creamy, Motor No. 90274588	1	11701.13	Sept. 79

INVENTORY OF CENTERS EQUIPMENT

Feb. 29, 1980.

<u>EQUIPMENT/ LOCATION</u>	<u>Dining Table</u>	<u>Bench 1.½ m</u>	<u>Bench 1 m</u>	<u>Demonstr. Table</u>	<u>Scale - Table</u>	<u>Pallets</u>	<u>Desk Table</u>	<u>Scales</u>
NABEUL	49	98	98	9	11	11	11	11
SOUSSE	50	100	100	8	13	13	13	13
MONASTIR	13	26	26	1	5	5	5	5
MANDIA	36	72	72	6	9	9	9	9
KAIDOUAN	54	108	108	9	12	12	12	12
SIDI BOUZID	25	50	50	5	5	5	5	5
GAFSA	54	108	108	10	12	12	12	12
KASSERINE	67	134	134	9	20	20	20	20
Stocked in Tunis.	<u>6</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>144</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>
TOTALS	354	776	840	87	87	87	87	87

DOCUMENTATION

Concerning Seminar at Hammamet for Officials and Representatives  
of CNSS, CRSS, SD and CRS

October 9-11, 1979

1. Opening Address by the Minister of Social Affairs
2. Address by the President, CNSS
3. Address by the Director, CNSS
4. Presentation of the Pre-School Feeding Project:
  - i. Background of Feeding Program
  - ii. Creation of Pre-School Feeding Project
  - iii. Goals and Objectives
  - iv. Project Development
  - v. Seminar - The Nutrition Education Program
  - vi. Logistics of the Project
5. Introduction of the Education Program
6. Report of the Working Group on Operations
7. Report of the Working Group on Education
8. News paper Report of Seminar in "La Presse"
9. Photos of Seminar proceedings

OPENING ADDRESS BY THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Mister President of National Committee of Social Solidarity.  
 Mister Governor of Nabeul.  
 Mister General Secretary of the Coordination Committee at Nabeul.  
 Mister USAID Director at Tunis.  
 Mister Program Director of Catholic Relief Services.

Our honorable invited Ladies and Gentlemen:

On the opening of this conference, I'm pleased to greet this honorable assembly, and I would like to give my thanks to NCSS as well as Catholic Relief Services for their profitable collaboration in the organization of this conference, which gives us the opportunity to think of the means to use for the evolution of the program for the nutrition of pre-school age children.

Like all programs this one has been serving a purpose, and still does. The purpose consists in giving the needy child a necessary supplementary food. It is advisable to think of the improvement of the means and the conditions of executing the work of the program, in a way which will integrate it within the framework of global action, and encouragement of both social and health improvements for balanced growth of pre-school age children.

It was our concern for the improvement and progress that encouraged us all, civil services and institutions, from the beginning, to act to avoid poor management of the centers. This poor management was an obstacle to the purposes foreseen for this program. This was made possible thanks, on one hand, to the efforts of the Ministry, the National Committee and the Regional Committees of Social Solidarity, and on the other hand to Catholic Relief Services in Tunis. Thus two thirds of the centers have just been restored and equipped. Some centers that do not offer satisfactory work conditions are temporarily closed. In some of these centers we incorporated offices for the social work staff. Thus, the action does not only consist in giving children their meals but it becomes more global because it addresses mothers who are the essential basis of the family, in a way which puts the social works at their disposal.

I am convinced that this conference, attended by those who are responsible for the success of this program, i.e., the Regional Committee of Social Solidarity Administrators, experts assigned by Catholic Relief Services and Regional Social Development responsables is taking place as I said. at an opportune time as it helps you to arrive at conclusions about the progress made in the first phase, to further this program.

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I hope to see you come out of this conference with recommendations and suggestions which will help you to support the efforts made to improve the work conditions and to draw the outline of the second phase which is the most important, because it will give new dimensions and efficiency to the project.

Finally, ladies and gentlemen, I thank you again and wish you great success.

OPENING ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF NATIONAL  
COMMITTEE OF SOCIAL SOLIDARITY

M. FERJANI BEN ANNAR

Mister Minister of Social Affairs  
 Mister Governor of Nabeul  
 Mister General Secretary of Coordination Committee at Nabeul  
 Mister USAID Director at Tunis  
 Mister Director of Catholic Relief Services

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The health of the child and his nutrition is of great interest to the Tunisian Government for it represents the essential base of a healthy society. This is a necessary condition for any productivity.

Following this rule, the Government of Tunisia and the Government of the United States of America, have come to a three year agreement on May 25th 1978. This agreement aims at promoting the program of protection of pre-school age children, introducing new activities, especially nutrition education and health protection.

With the help of the American Agency, Catholic Relief Services, the National Committee of Social Solidarity has tried since then to improve the whole of the areas of the center of the country represented in this conference (being that northern and southern areas are dependent of the American Agency CARE).

It is with this aim that the National Committee began building new warehousing to store food products in satisfactory conditions, and the Committee obtained trucks in order to reinforce the means of transport. On the other hand, Catholic Relief Services gave the necessary equipment to the centers to allow them to work in good conditions. Thus the child is able to have his meal sitting; also we can regularly watch his growth and look after it using modern equipment also donated by project funds.

Because this social work is very important, and is considered as the integral part of the program of rural development, and has the purpose of giving the needy child necessary supplementary food, and is interested in his growth in satisfactory health conditions, to prepare him psychologically and intellectually for school life, the National Committee organised this conference, inviting all the people who are

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interested to study the collected facts, and carefully look at what was done during the first step of this project and discuss the solutions of the problems which could come in our way to this agreement.

The aim or purpose of this conference is to study the second yearly phase of the agreement we are talking about, which will come to end by May 1980<sup>\*</sup>; and this in order to reach our highest aim which is to create in rural areas social centers that take care of the interests of pre-school age children.

\* Extended to August 31, 1980.

OPENING ADDRESS BY M. NACEUR BAMRI  
NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF SOCIAL SOLIDARITY DIRECTOR

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Since July 1972, the "Aide à l'Enfance" (Pre-School Feeding) program has been the responsibility of the National Committee of Social Solidarity. This program was formerly, from 1957, supervised by municipalities at the regional level, and by the Ministry of Youth and Sports at the national level. Since 1972, NCSS has gradually revised the program's operation at all levels. A project was then prepared with the collaboration of the Volags CRS and CARE, for the improvement and activation of the program, to facilitate its fundamental aspect and to reach its goals of :

- 1) Giving the child his necessary food supplement in proper conditions as far as quantities and qualities are concerned,
- 2) Check on his growth and oversee his health,
- 3) Give his mother some training in nutrition and sanitation.

Surveys have shown that the food supplement given to the child brings him about 30 % of his daily caloric requirements and 70 % of his protein and glucides requirements.

That is why NCSS is trying to furnish to the child, every day, the ration he should receive and under hygienic conditions, as :

- Meal preparation in the best conditions,
- Knowledge as far as food products are concerned,
- Center cleanliness, staffing and kitchen utensils,
- All centers must have potable drinking water.

Provisioning

Based on agreements made with the voluntary American agencies, the NCSS plays a very important role in the reception of food and in its distribution. It undertakes the yearly planning of program size and food requirements and of the food arrivals in Tunis. Moreover, the Committee is responsible for the transport of food products and its storage under optimum conditions in order to avoid losses and to protect the children's health.

The different phases of the provisioning

1. The National warehouses

A principal task of the Nat. Committee is the storage of food products under optimum conditions following the withdrawal from the port in the shortest possible period, to avoid any losses in the temporary storage arrangements there, and to avoid paying the high fees resulting from delayed withdrawals.

The national warehouse administration distributes food products to the different regions on the basis of first-in first-out shipments from the warehouse, to avoid any deterioration that might result from longer storage. This system is based on the maintaining of accurate records.

## 2) The Regional Warehouses

The regional warehouses are an interim storage point. The warehouse administrator is responsible for correct storage, maintenance of accurate records, distributions directly to the centers as required, on a stock first-in, first-out procedure, and reporting to the National Committee on a regular basis.

## 3) The Centers

With the collaboration of American Agencies, National Committee of Social Solidarity has made a very big effort to improve the pre-school feeding centers. The centers agents are also required to store foods properly, keep accurate records, use the foods in the order of delivery, and make periodic reports of inventory.

## 4) The Operation of the Centers

The list of the beneficiaries is reviewed periodically with respect to the prescribed age of these beneficiaries (from 3<sup>4</sup> to 6 years).

The agents of the centers are also responsible for food preparation, hygiene, cleanliness and their behaviour with children.

For hiring new agents and for the replacement of agents because of poor performance or age, it is preferable to give the priority to young girls who have some education.

The control of the agents includes their general assiduity and tidiness.

We must also control the quality of bread delivered by bakers, and above all to serve it at the same time as the ICSC or immediately after, and not before, so that the child is not tempted to leave before having had his full food supplement, and understands that the full slice of bread is not enough.

## 5) The Control of the Centers

The continuous regular control of the centers is the only efficient approach to satisfactory conditions in centers operation. The regional administrators depend on the centers agents to exercise their responsibilities. This exercise of proper responsibilities is controlled by a regional controller who reports back to the regional administrator. The controller is assisted by a Volag coordinator, who reports back to the National Committee and to the Volag.

■ 3 to 6 years changed to  
2 to 6 years.

PRESENTATION OF THE PRE-SCHOOL FEEDING PROJECT BY  
Mr. M. TURKI

I. THE BACKGROUND TO THE PRE-SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAM

The present pre-school feeding program started in 1957. Up to 1972 the management of this program was the responsibility of the local authorities, the Dept. of Social Affairs, and the Delegation \* in the rural areas.

In 1973 the program was transferred to the National Committee of Social Solidarity (CNSS).

At the beginning of the program the following daily rations were supplied to each child beneficiary:

- Non fat dry milk	20 g
- Butter oil	20 g
- Flour	100 g

From 1977 the rations are as follows:

- ICSM	35 g
- Flour	100 g (for bread making)
- Oil	10 g
- Sugar	7 g (ICSM without sugar)

This feeding program provides nutritionally-deprived needy children from 2 to 6 years of age with a gruel made from a blended food, ICSM, rich in proteins, vitamins and minerals. For a proper protein utilisation, i.e. for child growth, the child must first cover his caloric needs. This is why bread, sugar and oil are included in the daily ration.

Unfortunately, many pre-school centers became mainly bread distribution centers, where the use and consumption of ICSM was neglected.

Reasons for non-consumption of ICSM

- 1) Usually the responsables were not themselves conscious of the value of the product for the health and growth of the child. Consequently they did not convince the center agents to prepare the ICSM.
- 2) It was less difficult for the responsables to handle the program from an office than to visit and survey the actual consumption of the commodities provided to the centers.

\* Provincial Administration.

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- 3) At the center: as there was no control the personnel paid scant attention to the work. When prepared the ISCM was poorly prepared.
- 4) The staff was often old, illiterate, untrained and sometimes handicapped.
- 5) Parents did not like, which we can understand, to see their children waiting outside the centers in all weather conditions.

## II- CREATION OF THE PRE-SCHOOL FEEDING PROJECT

The Tunisian Government and American voluntary agencies, acknowledging the importance of child health and nutrition as a basis for a sound and productive society, realised the need for the improvement of this pre-school feeding program. With the combined effort of various Ministries, Organisations and Agencies, each one contributing to the common goal with its budget and its personnel, it was agreed to start working together for the implementation and development of an improved and effective pre-school feeding and nutrition program.

## III- GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The important goals of the project are an efficient pre-school feeding program, integrated with education for the mothers in preventive health, sanitation, nutrition and home management.

The project activities include, but are not limited to:

- Development and implementation of improved warehousing and distribution of commodities for the feeding program.
- Surveys of buildings and equipment for the program, and improvement of the same.
- Integration of preventive health activities and nutrition education.
- Personnel training.
- Research for improved recipes and recipes using locally produced food

## IV- PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

This project was officially implemented on May 25, 1978.

- A base-line data survey was made.
- A warehousing and distribution seminar was held

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- With the help of regional and local authorities and other members of the Community most of buildings for the pre-school centers have been renewed or replaced.
- Most of the old centre personnel have been replaced with young women whose level of education is better. They are being trained to full competence in their work.
- A CRES responsible was appointed in each governorate for a regular and continued control of the pre-school centers.
- Four coordinators oversee the program in the governorates.
- The lists of beneficiaries have been revised. Birth certificates are required to determine eligibility. These lists remain at the centers.

V- SEMINAR

After having reached the first goals of the project, the responsables for the project administration decided to hold this meeting for those who are charged with responsibility for the pre-school feeding program, as well as for those responsables for Social Development to initiate the second phase of the project, i.e. the education program.

## NUTRITION EDUCATION PROGRAM

- 1) Conditions for children's participation in the feeding program
  - Age
  - Socio-economic conditions
- 2) Center organisation
  - Setting
  - Audio-visual material
  - Equipment
  - Kitchen equipment
  - Management
- 3) Center activities
  - Weight and height measurements
  - Entering measurements on charts
  - Entering measurements on books
  - Lessons to mothers as per lesson plan
  - Demonstration following the lessons
  - Referral of a child to a health center if the weight or height is not increasing or the weight is decreasing
  - Home visits
- 4) Socio-education survey
  - Description
  - Goals
  - Few results
- 5) Organisation of lessons
- 6) Planning of visits to mothers and children
- 7) Envolvement of Social Development persornel
  - Existing possibilities within each governorate
  - Possibilities and limitations for project achievements
  - Planning and organisation to overcome problems
- 8) Preparation of the nutrition education report
- 9) Reading

## THE LOGISTICS OF THE PROJECT

To effect an improvement of the needy children's health condition (from 2 to 6 years of age) they are provided with a supplementary food ration, under the form of a blended food rich in proteins, vitamins and minerals.

This nutritious product can easily become contaminated before it is consumed by the children. A number of steps need to be taken to avoid losses and ensure that the product is in a good condition when served to the children.

To achieve satisfactory results, requires:

### I- National warehouse

Warehousing  
Correct entries (orders)  
Timely distribution (regional needs)  
Accurate bookkeeping

### II- Transport

(Regional warehouses  
Tunis to regions (Local warehouses (will disappear)  
(Bakers

### III- Regional warehouses

Installation - new  
Proper warehousing  
Correct entries  
Timely distribution (Centers needs - Planning)

### IV- Transport

Regional warehouses to centers  
Planning - stock - shortage. Cars and drivers (2/Governorate)  
Centers' needs (Centers inventories up to date at RCSS)  
Climatic and geographic factors.

### V- Centers

Products : Storage - Quantities - Beneficiaries (lists)  
Building : Improvement or replacement - Surface - Sanitation-Decoration  
Equipment: Furniture and kitchen equipment  
Ingredients and Preparation: Recipes with respect to quantities and methods of preparation and service to children, comfortably seated. Checking of consumption.  
Bread : Quality - Quantity - Time schedule - Bread distribution after ICSM consumption  
Beneficiaries: Age (birth certificate)  
Effective list - Maximum and minimum assiduity requested  
Personnel: Other tasks - Retirement - Replacement - Enrolment  
Age - Health - Cleanliness - Education - Good will and

initiative - 2 agents/center.

Bookkeeping

VI- Checking and Supervision

- 1 Controller for each Governorate
  - 1 Administrator from CRSS for each region
  - 2 CNSS national controllers
- for the eight governorates.

Seminar Theme Discourse, by  
Mr. BELGASMI DALY  
Project Nutritionist, CRS-OPG

### INTRODUCTION OF THE EDUCATION PROGRAM

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More than a third of mankind is suffering from undernutrition or malnutrition. If we consider that in the 20th century, one child out of three is born without the prospects of a normal life, we are obliged to conclude that our civilization is mutilating it's primary resource and reducing it's chances of progress.

A basic need of man is adequate nutrition. This need has to be satisfied, for any community to develop. Every human being has the right to freedom from hunger and malnutrition.

To reach this goal, we suggest a national and international effort that must be quick and efficient, and in which governments and people must take part. It is true that developed countries have a responsibility to help developing countries; but we must rely principally on ourselves and on our own resources to solve the problems of nutrition.

We cannot blame anybody for being ignorant because it is not usually his fault. So the word "ignorant" is neither malvalent nor insulting. Nobody blamed Vasco de Cama when, during the first long journey around Africa, from Europe to the Indies, a hundred out of hundred and eighty of the members of his crew died of scurvy. They died because he and his men were ignorant of the fact that the vitamin C found in citrus fruits prevents scurvy. These men died of scurvy because of ignorance, just as many children are dying now in our country because their mothers dont know what are the essential foods to give to their children to prevent malnutrition.

We still have the same problem of malnutrition due to ignorance of the basic needs of nutrition for the family. The mother has the responsibility to give her children proper social, nutrition and health education. That is why we rely much on the motner as a "messenger" to realise our program. For the purpose of fighting malnutrition and undernutrition we carry out a program of social, nutrition and health education for mothers of the beneficiaries of the pre-school feeding centers.

Nutrition is one of the principal factors which contributes to a people's health and results in more productivity and increased production. It is true that we must eat to live, but the purpose is not to fill our stomach or just satisfy our hunger, but rather to eat nutritious food, capable of providing for the different functions and needs of the human body, according to sex, age, job, climate and status of health.

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These are the reasons for the decision to improve the child feeding program. Among the main objectives of this improvement, are the following:

The control and improvement of the health of the two to six year old beneficiaries of the centers. The children of the pre-school age are the most vulnerable, because at this age they are often given less attention by their family. This usually happens when a new baby is on the way and after the birth of a new child, an event that is of great importance to the family.

While the pre-school age child is capable of speaking, moving, asking for what he wants, eating a lot of sweet things, and eating at any time, he does not get the proper food for growth and healthy development. The children easily get problems with gastro-enterities. As this is the age of development of knowledge and intelligence it becomes especially important that the parents offer guidance, encouragement and stimulation to the child.

Unfortunately this is often not so in our country. On the contrary there is often

- Lack of stability in the family (quarrels, etc.)
- Ignorance of the basic needs of the child, and mothers being unaware of the basic facts of nutrition, e.g. in regard to:
  - Proper feeding during pregnancy
  - Proper feeding during lactation
  - Importance of breast feeding :
    - . The nutritional aspects
    - . The health aspects
    - . The economic aspects

The repercussions of this are :

- Lack of mental stability of the child (irritability, violence)
- Decreased rate of weight and height gains
- Health problems, especially gastro-enterities.

For all these reasons, it has been found necessary to improve the pre-school feeding program to achieve a better social, nutritional and health status of the family and especially of the pre-school age (2-6 year old) children. Unfortunately, the FMI Centers which serve the under 2 year old are not available in the whole of Tunisia, and especially not in the rural areas.

The examinations of pupils, when they enter school, prove that many mistakes in their feeding habits had been made. There are many cases

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of rickets in a country where the average rate of sunshine is almost seven hours per day; bad teeth, below normal weight or height, etc. The pre-school age is the age of rapid growth, but it is also the age when the child is the most exposed to infectious diseases (such as tuberculosis, measles, polio, diphtheria, tetanus etc...)

It is therefore our duty to mobilize all our efforts for the success of this program, in order to help our children to achieve good health.

"Work, and God will know it, as well as his prophet and his believers"

Quotation from the

Coran

FINAL REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP ON OPERATIONS

A Working Group on Operations was formed during the Seminar for the Pre-School Feeding Program, which was held on October 9 - 10 - 11, 1979 at the International Cultural Center of Hammamet.

The following topics were considered by this Working Groups :

1. Regional Warehouses

Considering the important part played by the Regional Warehouses in the storing of the commodities in the proper conditions and considering the fact that some Regional Committees of Social Solidarity do not have suitable depots, the Working Group recommends:

- The building of new warehouses for the feeding program
- The re-establishment of some warehouses for other areas
- Care in the construction of the warehouses for which grants have been provided. With regard to the storage of food commodities, the Working Group urges co-ordination between the National Warehouse and the Regional warehouses to avoid accumulation of commodities. Commodities should be dispatched in quantities according to the needs and the demand of the Regional Committees.

The Regional Committee must deliver commodities to the Centers regularly, register the eligible beneficiaries and send their exact number to the Social Committee of Social Solidarity before the end of each month.

The Working Group recommends for consideration by the Regional Committee as follows :

- The acquisition of skids for the warehouses
- The stocking of foodstuffs according to scientific methods as displayed at the National Seminar on Food Storage, held in Tunis in March, 1978.
- To check the cleanliness of the stores, to disinfect them once a year, with the help of the National Committee of Social Solidarity.
- To appoint two permanent agents, who will guarantee the smooth-running of the warehouses.

2. TRANSPORT

With regard to the van (404) that was lately put at the disposal of the National Committee of Social Solidarity; this van must only be used for the services of the program.

In order to guarantee the smooth-running of the program, the Working Group suggests that there be two drivers at the disposal of each Committee.

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### 3. IMPROVEMENT OF THE CENTERS

In the development of the pre-school feeding program, the Regional Committees of Social Solidarity and Catholic Relief Services, have improved and changed most of the centers.

In regard to this, the Working Group recommends that the National Committee intervene at the National and Regional levels to obtain special credits from the Rural Development Program, in order to build and improve centers as needed. These centers offer important services, especially in rural areas, and are as important as the MCH - centers, for example.

Working Group urgently recommends that all centers have drinking water and other sanitary conveniences.

### 4. EQUIPMENT

Catholic Relief Services has offered a substantial amount of furnitures and equipment to those Centers that have already been restored. All the other centers will be similarly equipped as soon as restored or renovated.

The Working Group urges proper maintenance of the equipment to keep it in good conditions, and avoid transporting equipments from one center to another.

For the smooth running of the centers, the Working Group suggests the acquisition or the renewal of some kitchen utensils as soon as possible especially measures and storage containers (two for each center) that can be used to protect the commodities, once the bags have been opened.

### 5. FOOD COMMODITIES

The Working Group urges that in preparation of the I.C.S.M. the recipe be followed . It proposes the introduction of other commodities such as milk and rice into the program. It also suggests the use of local products such as chick-peas, eggs etc... It's important to mention that in certain cases the bread that is being delivered to the centers is not satisfactory. Therefore, the Working Group recommends that in such cases the bakers improve both the quantity and the quality of the bread.

The contracts drawn up between the bakers and the Regional Committees of Social Solidarity need to be revised in order to avoid any mistakes.

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## 6. THE HUMAN FACTOR

### a) The Agents:

The agents must fulfill the following conditions:

- To know reading and writing
- To possess a medical certificate, certifies that the agent doesn't suffer from any infectious illness
- To be correct and kind to the children
- To be clean and have tidy work habits
- To be punctual in his work

It is necessary to replace unscrupulous agents and those who are beyond retirement age, by ably young women, who know reading and writing.

It would be desirable to intervene with CAVIS to help those agents to obtain their rights concerning old-age pension, and in case of need, offer them a grant in cash.

For more efficiency, each center should have two agents. A training course needs to be arranged for the center agents.

### b) The Regional Controller:

The Working Group urges the Regional administrators to appoint, as soon as possible, an agent for the regular control of the centers. The most important task of this controller is to carry out the work regularly according to a pre-established plan of work as prepared by the Regional Committee.

The controller is responsible for looking after the smooth running of the centers, to iron out any difficulties encountered and to present a report to the Regional Administrator. It's preferable that the controller has a driving licence.

## 7. CONTROL OF CHILD'S GROWTH AND HEALTH

In the plan which requires the regular following of the growth and health state of children frequenting the centers, we point out their weight and measure their height monthly.

In the case of a decline or a stagnation of their growth, the children should be sent to a health service, together with referral slip. Each child must also have a health record.

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8. THE REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR

The Committee urges the Regional Administrator of Social Solidarity to adequate attention to this program, to ensure its success.

FINAL REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP ON EDUCATION

During the past two days the Working Group on Education has examined the reports of the activities of the project and the discourses by Mr. Bamri, C.N.S.S., Mr. Turki and Mr. Belgasmi, C.R.S. The Working Group has arrived at a set of recommendations concerning the education program. The Group conveys its satisfaction with the progress made during the year and a half of evolution and reorganisation of the pre-school program.

The following recommendations are tendered:

- 1) The centers be designated as Social Centers rather than Centers for Aid to Children. This designation is no longer applicable as the function of the centers has changed drastically.
- 2) The centers to the greatest possible extent be put into service for the benefit of the feeding of children and the education of mothers.
- 3) Buildings that have a suitable location, adequate size and number of rooms, ventilation and utilities, be put into use for the Social Centers, irregardless of whether they pertain to the Social Solidarity Committee or to the Social Development Committee.
- 4) Priority be given to the establishment of centers in populated rural areas, provided a suitable building with adequate space can be provided for the feeding program and the education of the mothers.
- 5) Close Coordination be established between the Social Development and Social Solidarity Committees in equipping the Social Centers for educational purposes, including audio-visual materials, and in providing transportation.
- 6) Restricting attendance at the feeding centers to the 2 to 6 year age group, with a minimum of no less than 100 and a maximum of 500 beneficiaries. The classes for mothers be limited to 25 participants.
- 7) Staffing to include two centre agents, a social assistant, and where possible, a visiting nurse. In the event that it is not possible to assign a social assistant, the education program for the mothers can be assigned to one of the two female centre agents. This is provided she has the aptitude and necessary training for the task.

This solution should be temporary.

- 8) To organize regional refresher courses for the social assistarts after the commencement of the educational program;
- to hold Seminars to discuss and verify the direction of the program; and

to hold Seminars to evaluate the results at the end of the project.

- 9) It is important that a detailed program of work be formulated for the centers. This program must be prepared by specialists in education and nutrition.

In conclusion the Working Group wishes to propose to the CNSS that a Seminar or meeting be organised after one year to consider any problems that may have occurred, and the accomplishments of the education program.

Mr. Jomaa at the opening of the pre-school  
center seminar

CERTAIN PRE-SCHOOL CENTERS WILL BE TEMPORARILY CLOSED :

Last Tuesday, Mr. Mohamed Jomaa, Minister of Social Affairs opened the seminar on the promotion of the food program of the pre-school children at the Hammamet International Cultural Center. The seminar was organized by NCSS in collaboration with Catholic Relief Services (C.S.A.).

Participants in the seminar were : Mr. Ferjani Belhaj Ammar, UTICA President (Employers' organisation) and NCSS President; Mr. Abderrahim Zouari, Governor of Nabeul; Mr. Mohamed Essid, General secretary of the Coordination Committee; and Mr. William Gelabert, Tunisia USAID Mission Director.

After the welcome speech of the Governor, Mr. Ferjani Belhaj said that the Tunisian Government was very concerned by the nutritional state of children. The GOT desires to create the best conditions for realising proper child nutrition; which is why a 3 year agreement was signed in May, 1978 for the pre-school feeding program promotion for children under 6, by the integration of improvements and new activities as nutrition education and health protection.

He also added that NCSS worked long and with the CRS Agency for the improvement of program logistics in the center of the country. The same program is run in the South and North with CARE collaboration.

Mr. Belhaj Ammar emphasized the importance of this social task of a good education of the children and their physiological and intellectual preparation for school and for life.

In his speech, Mr. Mohamed Jomaa addressed his thanks to NCSS and to CRS for their fruitful collaboration in organizing the seminar which purpose is to find means for the improvement of the pre-school children food program.

The Social Affairs Minister talked of the opportunity to improve the program logistics as a general action for the balanced growth of pre-school Tunisian children.

M. Mohamed Jomaa pointed out that 2/3 of the centers have already been renovated and equipped and also stated that the centers which are not in satisfactory conditions will be temporarily closed. The Minister also expressed the wish that all participants of that seminar : Regional Committees Administrators, Social Development regional responsables and CRS persons will all find the means to improve this pre-school child food program, and that they will then be able to accomplish the second part of the project.

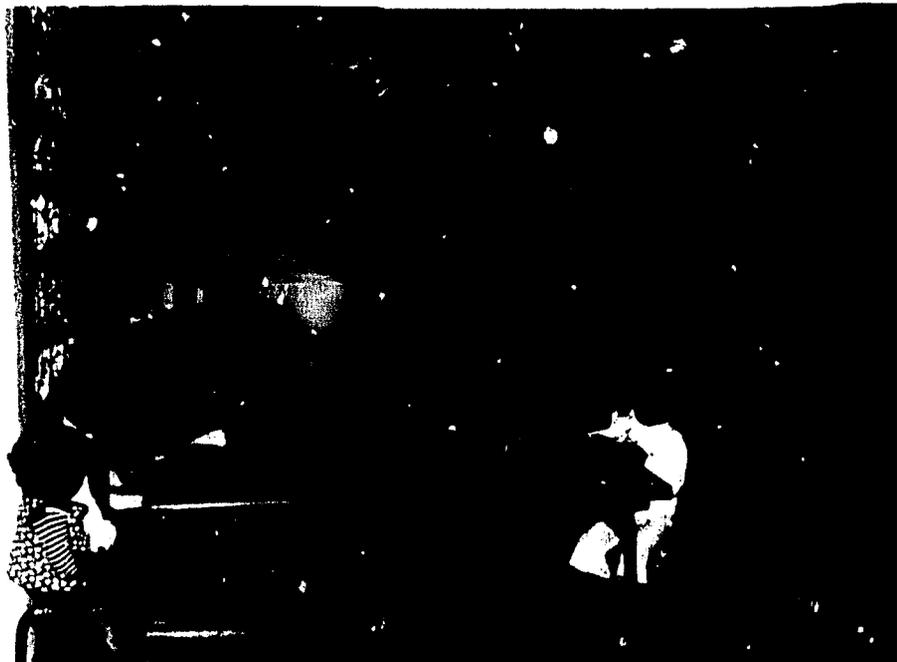
The October 1949 Hammamet seminar participants visit a child feeding center at Hammamet. Mr. Funki, CRS Project Director (white shoes) explained the improvements to the CRSS and CRSS participants.



In the Hammamet center the seminar participants taste the well-prepared ICSM and Vegoil gruel. At right are slices of bread baked from Title II flour in the wood tray, waiting for the feeding to begin.



Some of the center's recipients begin to have their supplementary feeding of an ICSM and oil gruel together with portions of bread as the seminar group is departing for the seminar. For a child these "child's height" tables and benches are very convenient and also serve to aid the mothers in preparation of lessons during the education classes.



Seated at the head table as seminar is opened, the Minister of Social Welfare, the President of the National Committee of Social Solidarity (NCSS) and the Director of the NCSS prepare to give their opening addresses.



Mr. Joumaa, the Minister of Social Welfare (center), Mr. Zenned, Regional Administrator of Social Solidarity at Monastir, (back to camera), and Mr. Belhaj Ammar, President, National Social Solidarity Committee, chat after the opening session of the seminar.

Ms. Belgasmi, CRS's Program Nutritionist and the spouse of the Project Nutritionist converses with Mr. Gelabert USAID Director while Mr. Dodson, FTPO, (left center), and Mr. Parker, CRS Program Director, look on.



Mr. Bamri (in center facing right) the Director of the National Committee of Social Solidarity together with Mrs. Chater, Directress of National Social Development office, the CRS's principal counterparts in the project, chat with regional persons.



Mr. Touhami, (white suit, center) Delegate of Hammamet, opens the working sessions of seminars. He is between Mr. Bamri, Director of CNSS, and Mr. Kelil, an official of Social Development, and Mr. Turki (open shirt), CRS Project Director and Mr. Souayeh, the CNSS and CRDS Administrator of Sousse (right).

The National Committee for Social Solidarity sponsored the closing luncheon of the seminar. At rear, Mr. Turki, Mr. Touhami, (hand-raised), Mr. Parker, Mr. Lathdark, of the EFPC office, and under poster, Mr. Dodson are enjoying Tunisian fare.



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