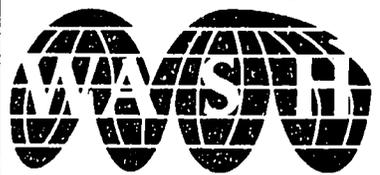


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**WATER AND SANITATION  
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# **ORGANIZATION OF A COLLOQUIUM ON RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION**

## **KASSERINE, TUNISIA November 23-26, 1982**

### **WASH FIELD REPORT NO. 67**

### **FEBRUARY 1983**

The WASH Project is managed  
by Camp Dresser & McKee  
Incorporated. Principal  
Cooperating Institutions and  
subcontractors are: Interna-  
tional Science and Technology  
Institute, Research Triangle  
Institute, University of North  
Carolina at Chapel Hill,  
Georgia Institute of Tech-  
nology, Engineering Experi-  
ment Station.

Prepared For:  
**USAID Mission to the Republic of Tunisia**  
Order of Technical Direction No. 92

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FOR HEALTH PROJECT



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February 25, 1983

Mr. James Phippard  
Mission Director  
USAID Mission  
Tunis, Tunisia

Attention: Ms. Dorothy Young

Dear Mr. Phippard:

On behalf of the WASH Project I am pleased to provide you with 10 (ten) copies of a report on Organization of a Colloquium on Rural Water Supply and Sanitation.

This is the final report by Fred Rosensweig and myself and is based on our trip to Tunisia from November 14 to December 30, 1982.

This assistance is the result of a request by the Mission on March 11, 1982. The work was undertaken by the WASH Project on May 4, 1982 by means of Order of Technical Direction No. 92, authorized by the USAID Office of Health in Washington.

If you have any questions or comments regarding the findings or recommendations contained in this report we will be happy to discuss them.

Sincerely,

*Dennis B. Warner*

Dennis B. Warner, P.E., Ph.D.  
Director

cc. Mr. Victor W.R. Wehman, Jr.  
S&T/H/WS

DBW:cdej

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KASSERINE, TUNISIA  
November 23-26, 1982

Prepared for the USAID Mission to  
the Republic of Tunisia  
Under Order of Technical Direction No. 92

Prepared by:

Fred Rosensweig  
and  
Raymond B. Isely

February 1983

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Washington, DC 20523

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks are due many organizations and individuals who contributed to what was in the end a joint effort. Most have already been thanked individually. The Ministry of Public Health took the lead in organizing and implementing the colloquium. Sadok Atallah although personally responsible for much of the success of the colloquium, was ably assisted by a large number of his staff, notably Hedi Akremi and Mr. Bashous. Other Tunisian agencies whose support was indispensable include the Ministry of Interior (Roussi Faiezi), the Ministry of Agriculture (Mohamed Jaoua), SONED (Mohamed Ben Aicha) and ONAS (Kennou Hachmi). At the local level Mongi Ghashem, the Director of the Kasserine Hospital, worked tirelessly on the arrangements. The Central Tunisia Development Authority, and especially Rachid Bougatef and Mohamed Sakri, provided not only accommodations for the colloquium but leadership, moral support, and needed logistic help. The local military post ably provided lunches and CARE-Medico (Ridha Buhalwaya) helped to coordinate the site visits.

Dr. Taoufik Nacef, Director of the National Training Center for Health Personnel, is to be acknowledged for the excellent selection of group leaders, namely: Abdel Magid Ben Hmida, Argelies Jean-Louis, Hassan Moncef, Ben Ghadifa Tahar and Habiba Ben Romdhane. Their energy and hard work contributed greatly to a successful colloquium.

Mijo Rich and her associates from CARE-Medico and the Ministry of Health came through with an excellent dramatization of a health education "seance", and Tahar El Amouri and Christian Braetecher provided a provocative film.

The International Organizations who participated deserve special thanks: the World Health Organization (EMRO, EURO and Geneva) for contributing experts and support for a participant and the International Reference Center for Community Water Supply and Sanitation which provided support for an expert. The WHO experts, Taoufik Zeribi and Louis Laugerie, and Robert Brasseur of the IRC enlightened and enlivened the proceedings.

The continued support of Dorothy Young, Chedli Zarig el Ayoun, and Nezyha Ben Soltane and others at the USAID Mission was indispensable to the success of the undertaking. This support never flagged despite myriads of cables, letters, and documents passing through.

The AID Missions who supported participants from sub-Saharan Africa, namely Senegal, Mali, Burundi, Togo, and Cameroon, deserve a special recognition, as do the individuals they supported.

The contributions of other WASH participants cannot be overlooked. Morris Shiffman and Pierre Leger worked enthusiastically not only on their papers but on their participation in the working groups.

The participants themselves, all 80 of them, from the various levels of government service, from the different regions of Tunisia, and from several different professional backgrounds, were, of course, those who in the final accounting were responsible for a successful colloquium. Their contributions, in the action plans that the working groups produced, will have a permanent impact on national planning for rural water supply and sanitation.

## Chapter 1

### INTRODUCTION

This report is intended as a final summary and assessment of the activities undertaken by the WASH Project in support of the Ministry of Public Health of Tunisia in the organization and execution of an international colloquium on rural water supply and sanitation held at Kasserine, Tunisia from November 23 to 26, 1982. It is not therefore a report on the technical content of the colloquium but on the processes by which technical and other objectives were established and the degree to which these objectives were met.

The colloquium originated in a request for assistance to the Ministry of Public Health reflected in a confirming letter to Mr. Sadok Atallah, Director of Environmental Health, from Mr. McJunkin on December 31, 1981 and further confirmed through a cable dated March 11, 1982. A WASH Order of Technical Direction was issued on May 4, 1982 prior to the first visit of a WASH consultant (for the above documentation see Appendix A).

## Chapter 2

### PLANNING THE COLLOQUIUM

The details of the planning process can be found in two separate interim reports based on the two trips made to Tunisia, the first from May 23 to June 4, 1982 and the second from September 25 to October 5, 1982.

During the first visit a round of visits to cooperating ministries was the major activity to ascertain ministry perceptions of what the objectives, methods, and major themes of the colloquium should be. Some planning of the colloquium had already taken place, as reflected in the cooperation accorded by everyone and the level of awareness of the issues to be addressed. A set of objectives, methods, and themes emerged from the process which were closely tied to plans of the Government of Tunisia to develop a structure to manage water supply and sanitation services for its 1.4 million dispersed rural populations.

The goals and objectives of the colloquium which emerged during that visit are presented in Figure 1. As demonstrated in the figure, the overall goal was to contribute to the establishment of an agency with administrative responsibility for water supply and sanitation in the rural areas. (As of this date that agency has not been established, but plans for it are underway.) A more immediate goal was to formulate a preliminary plan of execution to be used by that agency, whatever its eventual form. Figure 2 breaks the activities of the agency down into six component parts, each one representing a part of the execution plan. These six parts correspond to the technical themes around which the presentations and discussion groups were organized.

The two primary objectives of the colloquium were: (1) sensitization of a wide range of persons to the problems of water supply and sanitation in the rural areas of Tunisia and (2) the provision of information to colloquium participants on appropriate technical options and all their accompanying software.

At the end of the first visit a meeting was held to discuss the plans for the colloquium with all those who had been interviewed originally. During this first visit the dates and place for the colloquium were also selected. Kasserine was selected because of its rural character, the proximity of sites for field visits during the colloquium and the desire to involve the Central Tunisia Development Authority (CTDA), an organization with which AID collaborates, providing partial financing for some projects which the CTDA implements. In addition,

Figure 1: Goals and Objectives of the Seminar

SEMINAR ON DRINKING WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION IN RURAL AREAS

OBJECTIVES

LONG TERM GOAL

An administrative and technical framework for activities related to installation and maintenance of facilities.

SHORT-TERM GOAL  
(Goal of seminar)

Preliminary execution plan for the implementation of activities.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES  
(Objectives of the seminar)

Sensitization of operational decision-making and design personnel.

Information about appropriate technical options.

IMMEDIATE GOAL

COMPONENTS

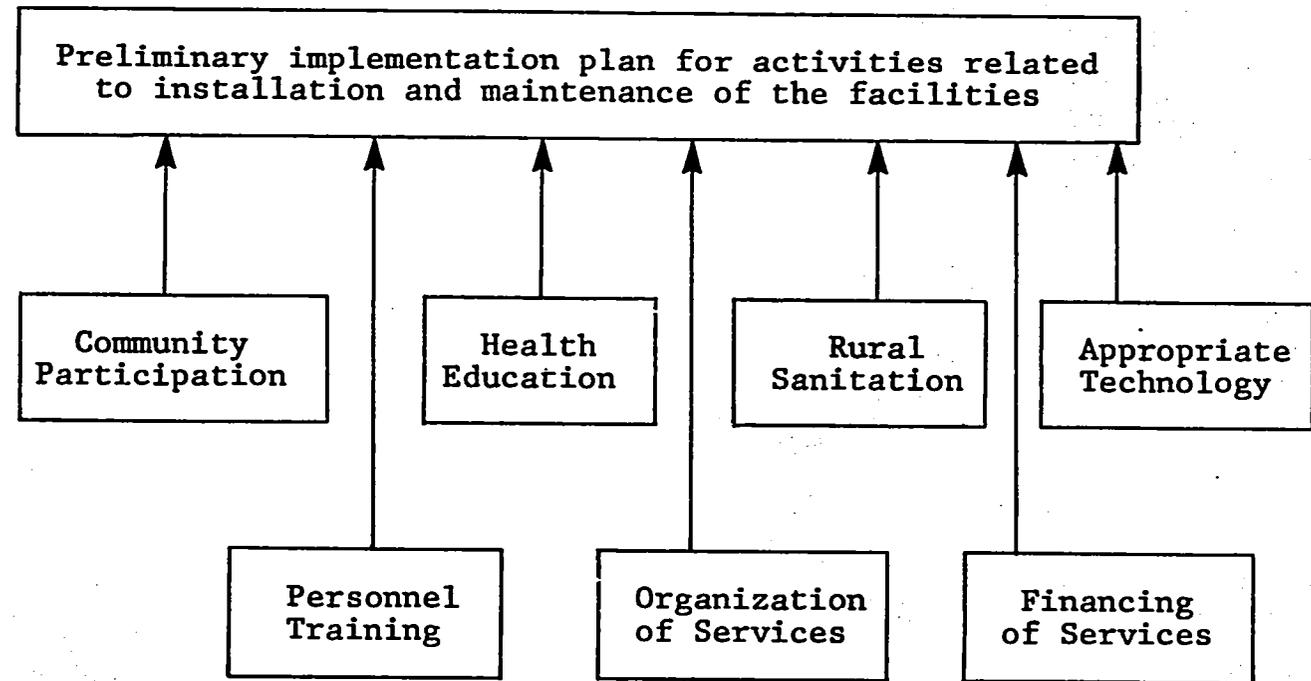


Figure 2: Components of the Implementation Plan

potential participants were identified, both Tunisian and foreign, potential experts were discussed, topics were assigned, a preliminary program was developed, and a chronology of tasks was developed with responsibilities and due dates.

The second visit was carried out more as a trouble-shooting and problem-solving visit rather than as a specific planning effort. A series of five major and four minor problems were identified and potential solutions set in motion. These problems were as follows:

1. Major Problems

- a. Lodging of participants
- b. Transportation
- c. Completion of the CTDA building where the colloquium was to take place
- d. Designation of WHO supported participants and experts
- e. Identification of group discussion leaders.

2. Problems of Secondary Importance

- a. Arrangements for field visits
- b. Financing of the film
- c. Designation of a presider over the plenary sessions
- d. Designation of several presenters.

Nearly every issue was at least partially resolved during this visit. A stop in Copenhagen was made to resolve at least partially the question of WHO support.

By October 5, 1982 the planning was nearly complete. The details of the execution remained. This, as can be seen from the division of tasks (Fig. 3), was nearly all the responsibility of the Tunisian Government. The exception was the preparation of documents for the colloquium which was the responsibility of the WASH Project.

Figure 3

Chronology of Tasks

<u>Tasks</u>	<u>Expected Achievement Date</u>	<u>Person in Charge</u>
<b>Invitation to participants:</b>		
- Tunisians	July 15, 1982	Atallah*
- Maghrebians	July 15, 1982	Atallah
- Africans	July 15, 1982	Atallah/Isely
- Speakers	July 15, 1982	Atallah/Isely
- Working groups	July 15, 1982	Isely
- Group leaders	July 15, 1982	Isely
Invitation to commercial exhibitors:	July 15, 1982	Atallah/Isely
Invitation to project exhibitors:	July 15, 1982	Atallah/Isely
<b>Securing financing for:</b>		
- the seminar itself	July 15, 1982	Atallah
- Tunisian participants	September 1, 1982	Atallah
- Maghrebian participants	September 1, 1982	Atallah
- African participants	September 1, 1982	Atallah/Isely
<b>Program formulation:</b>		
- Preliminary draft	July 1, 1982	Isely
- Final version	September 1, 1982	Isely/Atallah
- Guidelines preparation	October 1, 1982	Isely
- Group leaders' selection	August 1, 1982	Isely
- Group leaders' training	November 20, 1982	Isely
- Film production	October 1, 1982	Atallah
<b>Logistical planning:</b>		
- Preliminary draft	August 1, 1982	Atallah
- Start of implementation	September 1, 1982	Atallah
- Local transportation	September 1, 1982	Atallah
- Hotel reservations arrangements	July 15, 1982**	Atallah
- Printed materials	October 1, 1982	Isely

\*The person's name indicates his/her organization

\*\*An exception to the projected date

## Chapter 3

### THE COLLOQUIUM

#### 3.1 Logistics

The conference was held at the headquarters of the Central Tunisia Development Authority in Kasserine. This new building had one large meeting room which was used for the plenary sessions and a series of smaller rooms which were used for working group sessions. Needless to say, the conference was the dominant activity of the CTDA that week.

Because of the absence of a suitable hotel in Kasserine, the conference participants were lodged in the Suffetula Hotel in Sbeitla about 35 km. from Kasserine. Transportation to Kasserine was provided by a large bus and several smaller vehicles. Since lunch was served at the CTDA, only two trips a day were necessary.

#### 3.2 Participants

There were approximately 60 participants in attendance at all functions of the conference. In addition, there were several individuals who were able to attend only part of the conference. Of the active participants, about 50 were Tunisian and nine were from Francophone African countries. The Tunisian participants were from all the governorats and from various official levels from directors to mid-level field personnel.

The government agencies represented included:

- The Ministry of Public Health
- The Ministry of Agriculture
- The Ministry of Interior
- The Ministry of Housing
- The Ministry of Public Works
- The Ministry of Equipment
- National Water Supply Agency (SONEDE)
- National Office of Sanitation (ONAS)

Several Tunisian participants working for PVOs, such as CARE-Medico and the Save the Children Federation, also attended. The nine foreign participants came from Senegal, Mali, Cameroon, Burundi, Togo and Morocco. These participants also ranged from high level ministry officials to mid-level field personnel.

### 3.3 Staff

It is difficult to separate completely the staff from the participants, since many of the presenters were also active participants. Staff can be said generally to have consisted of the following:

- Moderators
- Presenters
- Experts
- Group Leaders

The moderator was Mr. Rachid Bougatef, the Director of the CTDA. He was responsible for introducing the presenters, keeping track of time, making linkages and transitions between sessions, and overall supervision of the conference.

Presenters included both Tunisian officials, who played several presenting roles; experts provided by WASH, WHO, and IRC; and the African participants, who organized and ran a symposium on community participation.

The outside experts represented the six thematic areas of the conference. These individuals were as follows:

Appropriate Technology:	Taoufik Zeribi - WHO Alexandria
Organization of Services:	Pierre Leger - WASH Project
Financing of Services:	Louis Laugeri - WHO Geneva
Training:	Robert Brasseur - IRC
Community Participation:	Raymond Isely - WASH Project
Domestic Sanitation:	Morris Shiffman - WASH Project

In addition to making thematic presentations they also served as resource persons in the working group sessions.

All six working groups were led by Tunisian group leaders, who work for the Center for Research and Education of the Ministry of Public Health. They are experienced in planning and conducting workshops. Their role was to facilitate the working group sessions so as to reach the concrete objectives formulated prior to the conference.

### 3.4 Schedule

The conference schedule is presented in Figure 4 in tabular form. This schedule represents what actually occurred as opposed to what was planned. The original program can be found in Appendix D. With the exception of Day 2, the original schedule was followed.

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

Day 1  
Tuesday, 23 Nov.

Day 2  
Wednesday, 24 Nov.

Day 3  
Thursday, 25 Nov.

Day 4  
Friday, 26 Nov.

-9-

8:30	Registration	Explanation of procedures	Working Groups Analysis of problems	Working Groups Preparation of final document
10:30	Welcome Opening  Videotape on problems of water supply and sanitation in rural areas of Tunisia	Introduction of themes by experts		Presentation of working group conclusions  Closing
12:30	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH
2:00	Working Groups  Identification of problems	Role play on health education and community participation	Field Visits	
4:00	Presentation of Working Group results  Summary of problems	Continuation of presentations by experts  Symposium on community participation by African participants		
6:00	Reception given by SONEDE	Dinner given by Governorat of Kasserine.	Dinner given by CTDA	

### 3.5 Conference Design - Methodology

Although several different methods were used in the conference, there was a clear consistent commitment to having as much active participation as possible and avoiding a reliance on formal presentations.

The first day of the conference was designed to raise the level of awareness of the problems of rural water supply and sanitation in Tunisia. To this end, a video film consisting of interviews with rural Tunisians, especially women, was shown and a working group session for identifying problems was planned. The second day was designed to provide the participants with information needed to solve the problems identified during Day 1. Presentations by the outside experts, a role play on health education, and the symposium on community participation provided this input. Day 3 was divided between analyzing the problems and proposing solutions in the working groups and then checking out those solutions during the field visits. Day 4 consisted of preparation of the findings of the working groups followed by presentation and discussion of the findings in plenary session.

These steps can be summarized as follows:

- Day 1 - Identification of problems
- Day 2 - Presentation of information needed to solve problems
- Day 3 - Analysis of problems and alternative solutions
- Day 4 - Presentation of findings.

As the conference was designed, the working groups were the key to success, since it was they who were responsible for the final product. This final product contained the following elements:

- Preamble
- List of problems identified
- Action plans corresponding to each problem
- Synthesis of the action plan
- Conclusions.

Since each working group succeeded in producing the above plan for from two to four problems, a wealth of ideas was generated to serve as a useful basis for developing a working plan for a new administrative structure to deal with rural water supply and sanitation problems.

The particular methodology used in the working groups was a force field analysis model. The central thrust of this model is to consider a problem as the product of multiple forces, some of which hinder the solving of the problem and others which help to solve it. Once these helping and hindering forces have been identified and it is decided which forces can be feasibly

controlled, action plans are formulated to deal with the critical forces that have been identified. The point of this approach is to avoid spending time discussing and analyzing a problem in an aimless academic manner that does not lead to concrete steps toward doing something about it. It is a methodology that leads to action and change since action plans are made only in response to those aspects of the problem that can be controlled.

## Chapter 4

### ASSESSMENT OF THE RESULTS

#### 4.1 Logistics

##### 4.1.1 Lodging

Although little complaint can be made about the quality of lodging arrangements in Sbeitla, the loss of up to two hours a day in transport between Sbeitla and Kasserine is something to avoid in planning future conferences. Any future conference should in fact be planned in a place with a hotel with conference facilities. This is not to gainsay any of the very positive reasons for choosing Kasserine for this colloquium, only to point out what seems the overriding advantage to a combined facility.

##### 4.1.2 Advance Preparations

The work that Hedi Akremi performed in preparing the conference site among many other accomplishments deserves special mention. Other advance work might have been helpful to avoid the problems encountered with the speed of food service for lunch, slight overbooking of the hotel, the functioning of the audio-visual equipment, the arrangements for the field visits, setting up the displays, and setting up space for the discussion groups. Most of this work was not done until the afternoon before the colloquium or on the first morning. A full time advance person should therefore be assigned to the site for two full days before any future conference.

##### 4.1.3 Logistics Management

The advance work mentioned above, the meeting of foreign visitors at the airport, and the assembling of the piles of materials would require at least one full-time logistics manager plus a full-time assistant for at least a week before future conferences.

##### 4.1.4 Video Testing

The film, as it turned out, was damaged before it was projected in Kasserine. During a viewing in Tunis the prior week there had been no problem. Had the video technician from Tunis taken the time to test the film and the audio-visual equipment 24 or more hours before the projection, this problem might have been

noted and any steps needed to adjust the equipment might have been taken. This observation gives occasion to enunciate a principle: in audio-visual work: always test the material and equipment in time to make any adjustments or replacements.

#### 4.1.5 Displays

The few displays that were made were appreciated but lacked someone to coordinate them. In spite of everyone's intention to have a variety of displays, this proved impossible to arrange. Foreign companies were not interested in exhibiting because of the expense involved in relation to the small number of participants. In the future, it would be advisable not to go to great lengths to arrange exhibits for a conference of similar size. Companies simply do not feel it is profitable.

#### 4.2 Pre-Conference Activities

The pre-conference activities proved to be extremely valuable. The early arrival of the experts and African participants three days prior to the conference allowed adequate time for orientation and coordination between the various individuals who were making presentations. The African participants, who had not received in advance the information about the symposium that WASH had sent, needed time to prepare their presentations. The experts were able to be thoroughly briefed on their roles and to coordinate their inputs directly with the working group leader with whom they were paired. All these individuals had been sent information about their roles in advance, but because of problems with the mail and late decisions regarding the WHO experts, the pre-conference meetings were essential.

#### 4.3 Conference Design

As explained in Section 3.5, the conference had been designed so that the first day would be devoted to a definition of the problems confronting rural water supply and sanitation in Tunisia, the second day to information sharing, and the last two days to the identification of alternative solutions. This division of time reflects roughly the two objectives of sensitization and information sharing. The major mechanism for reaching the objectives of each part of the program was conceived to be the working group. All other program elements (the keynote address, the film, the panel of African participants, the health education role play, the speakers, and the field visits) were conceived of as inputs to the process of the working group.

This design proved to be generally workable. It was necessary to make only one major change, that of transferring the panel of African participants from the last to the second day so as to use the input from this panel to greater advantage.

With the exception of the field visits all the other inputs were relatively effective. The field visits, which had been intended to serve as a "reality tester" for the action plans developed by the working groups, suffered from a series of unfortunate mishaps that rendered them virtually useless. No one was coordinating these visits. There was no spokesman at each site to explain the history and technical aspects of the installation. Finally in the course of the visits conflict arose over which sites to visit and the entire affair ended abruptly. Any future conference should plan field visits carefully in advance.

The keynote address delivered by Mr. Bouagatef was on target, inspiring, and therefore a useful beginning.

The film as indicated earlier was well done technically. Despite the difficulties with sound and color and the apparent damage to the film, it served as a powerful introduction to the problems of rural water supply and sanitation in Tunisia. Evidence of the latter lies in the extraordinary lengths to which some went to mitigate the effects of the film, even to the extent of presenting a one-hour defense of existing programs.

The simulation of a health education session presented by Mijo Rich and her team was effectively performed and well-received but there was unfortunately no discussion afterward. Presentation of this type should not be made without a chance for discussion.

The speakers varied greatly in quality. Of the seven, only three bore directly on uniquely Tunisian problems of rural water supply and sanitation. Other presentations were of generally adequate to excellent quality technically but were more general than one would have desired. It was indeed unfortunate that Dr. Nacef could not be present to give his own paper, with all due respect to Mr. Atallah's effort to substitute for him.

The central problem of the speakers was time management. The first two speakers spoke at great length and at their conclusion the moderator, unfortunately, allowed time for questions, which had not been intended. The result was that the last four speakers were limited to about fifteen minutes each for their presentations and the entire day's schedule had to be changed.

As one way to deal with this problem, it is recommended that the speakers not make their presentations in the plenary session. Rather they should make them in the working groups. In

that way an adequate amount of time could be left for discussion and the presentation could be more easily incorporated into the working group process. It is also recommended that one or two keynote speeches be made in plenary session and that these presentations be broad-based syntheses of the major thematic areas. These changes would have avoided the cancellation of the working group session on Day 2, would have allowed for substantially greater time to discuss and analyze problems, and would have avoided an entire day where the participants had to sit and listen passively to an endless array of speakers. Finally, relevant background material on the country should be mailed to speakers well in advance to permit them to orient their presentations more to conditions existing in the host country.

#### 4.4 Methodology

The overall methodology of the conference was quite successful. The participants responded well to the active participation which was asked of them. Many people commented favorably on the value of having small working groups since it gave them an opportunity to contribute in a way which is usually more difficult in a plenary session. This approach probably resulted in a greater sense of ownership of the results of the working groups (i.e., the action plans) and an increased likelihood of their being committed to their implementation.

In the future, attempts should continue to involve participants in the activities of the conference beyond listening passively to expert presentations. There is probably a direct correlation between the degree of involvement of the participants and the commitment to implement the recommendations. To the extent that methods can be identified for doing this, conferences are more likely to be successful in having effective and meaningful follow-up.

#### 4.5 Working Groups

Although the working groups were part of the overall conference design, they were so central that they are treated separately in this section.

The two and a half day pre-conference training session in which the group leaders were prepared for their assignments was essential. During this session, the group leaders were introduced to the guide for working groups which had been prepared in advance, they practiced the force field analysis model, and they made needed revisions in the guide. By the end of the session, the group leaders clearly understood the purpose of the working groups, their roles, and the approach to be used.

Since the group leaders had had very little information on any aspect of the conference prior to the training session, and since a detailed guide using an unfamiliar methodology had been prepared, the training session proved critical to the success of the working groups.

The performance of the working group leaders was generally effective. Four of the group leaders were very skilled in carrying out their roles while two had some difficulties. In one case, the group was particularly difficult to handle. In spite of problems, however, the group leaders managed to achieve their objectives. Because the group leaders were well chosen, they were a major factor in the success of the conference.

The time allowed for the working groups was insufficient. Canceling of the working groups on Day 2, left approximately eight hours devoted to the working groups. Although this proved to be the minimum necessary, the work would have been less hectic and more productive if the working groups had had 12-14 hours. Such would be possible if the design changes suggested for Day 2 were implemented.

#### 4.6 Time Management

Aside from the time overruns in the plenary sessions there were no other serious time management problems. Mr. Bougatef is to be commended for this accomplishment. To make up for lost group work time many participants stayed up past midnight completing their action plans.

#### 4.7 Evaluation Form

A two page questionnaire to determine the participants' assessment of the colloquium was to have been distributed. Unfortunately it was not distributed for two reasons. First, the questionnaire was inadvertently bound into the participant guide books, making it difficult to distribute easily. Second, the original intention to hand out the questionnaires during the lunch break on Friday proved impossible because of the decision to end the conference Friday noon rather than Friday afternoon.

In future, it is recommended that the questionnaire be separate from any other materials and that more attention be given to allowing time for it during the conference.

## Chapter 5

### CONCLUSIONS AND FOLLOW-UP

At the close of the colloquium, it was pronounced a "small success". That term is perhaps not far off the mark. Compared with the long effort that will be needed to assure convenient water supply and adequate sanitation to the 1.4 million rural Tunisians still unserved, the colloquium represents only a small step forward.

Yet a step forward indeed. Clearly the level of sensitization to the problems of rural water supply and sanitation was increased. The net impression of hundreds of remarks made in the course of workshop sessions, receptions, and meals together is that the first stated objective was achieved. Whether the information provided and the total experience of the participants was enough to create a product (the action plans) of lasting value to rural water and sanitation programming in Tunisia remains to be seen. That some efforts are underway is already evident.

Follow-up is both immediate and longer term:

#### Immediate Follow-up

Three reports emanating from the colloquium will be issued.

1. This report on the organization and implementation of the colloquium itself will be distributed to a limited audience including AID/Washington, AID/Tunis, the Government of Tunisia, the Central Tunisia Development Authority, WHO/Geneva, WHO/Alexandria, WHO/Copenhagen, the IRC, CARE, Dr. El Amouri Tahar, Dr. Taoufik Nacef, and the AID Missions which participated.
2. A report containing the recommendations of the colloquium, that is a synthesis of the summary recommendations of the working groups, is to be issued by the Ministry of Health and distributed to a limited audience, including those receiving the first report, and additional organizations within Tunisia.
3. A larger report containing:
  - The existing participants' manual
  - Any papers presented or reference papers not included in the above.
  - A complete list of names and addresses of participants.
  - A revised program
  - The recommendations
  - The detailed action plans.

This report will be distributed to all receiving the first two plus all the participants in the colloquium.

In addition to the reports some concrete steps have been taken to assure active follow-up in the field. A meeting involving Mr. Atallah, USAID, WHO, and others was held in the week after the colloquium to chart these lines of activity for longer term follow-up.

#### Longer-Term Follow-up

Three distinct but interrelated efforts are to be launched, each with potential donor support. The strategy in each case is to do a national survey of resources and constraints, then launch pilot testing efforts in selected regions of the country, and finally coalesce the results of pilot testing into a national plan for rural water supply and sanitation. The three efforts are the following:

1. Appropriate technology: WHO has offered to entertain proposals in this area.
2. Development of a master plan, for which WHO may be able to place an expert in country for two years. This is really the overall planning effort in which the action plans developed by the working groups will serve as a starting point.
3. Community participation: AID has agreed to entertain proposals. A regional effort in this area has already been proposed by CTDA.

Assumedly, regional pilot planning efforts, incorporating important appropriate technology and community participation efforts would lead to results which after two years could be formulated into a national plan for the rural areas. By that time, hopefully, agreement would have been reached on the type of agency to administer the plan.

Responsibility for coordinating these efforts would presumably rest with Mr. Atallah, the committee that planned the colloquium (Health, Genie Rural, Interior, SONEDE, and ONAS), and a possible WHO long-term consultant.

APPENDIX A  
WATER AND SANITATION FOR HEALTH (WASH) PROJECT  
ORDER OF TECHNICAL DIRECTION (OTD) NUMBER 92  
May 4, 1982

TO: Dennis Warner, Ph.D., P.E.  
WASH Contract Project Director

FROM: Victor W.R. Wehman, Jr., P.E., R.S. *VWW*  
A.I.D. WASH Project Manager  
A.I.D./S&T/H/WS

SUBJECT: Provision of Technical Assistance Under WASH Project Scope of Work for U.S. A.I.D./Tunisia (Tunis) for Tunisian Workshop on Water Supply and Sanitation for Rural Dispersed Populations in Arid Francophone Countries

REF: A) WASH Telex No. 188, dated 30 Apr 82  
B) Tunis 2978, dated 16 Apr 82  
C) Tunis 1983, dated 16 Mar 82  
D) Tunis 1947, dated 15 Mar 82  
E) WASH Telex No. 172, 10 Mar 82  
F) Tunis 1558, dated 1 Mar 82  
G) Young/Wehman Two-Way Government Memo, dated 18 Feb 82

1. WASH contractor requested to provide technical assistance to U.S. A.I.D./Tunisia as per Reference B, paragraph 2-3 and Reference C, paragraph 3.
2. WASH contractor/subcontractor/consultants authorized to expend up to 60 (sixty) person days of effort over a 6 (six) month period to accomplish this technical assistance effort.
3. Contractor authorized up to 45 (forty-five) person days of international and/or domestic per diem to accomplish this effort.
4. Contractor to coordinate with NE/TECH/HNP (J. Haratani, 632-0215), NE Tunisia Desk Officer and NE/PD/ENGR (James Habron). The above should receive copies of this OTD along with information on progress and ETAs as they are appropriate. Reports on this activity should go to these individuals as well as to U.S. A.I.D./Tunisia.
5. Contractor authorized to provide up to 4 (four) international round trips from consultants' home base to Tunisia and return to home base through Washington, D.C. during life of OTD.
6. Contractor authorized local travel within Tunisia as necessary and appropriate to carry out technical assistance effort NTE \$1,600 (one thousand six hundred) without written approval of A.I.D. WASH Project Manager.
7. Contractor authorized to obtain secretarial, graphics or reproduction services in Tunisia as necessary to accomplish technical assistance effort. Mission encouraged to support WASH project representative(s) with Mission personnel support resources to maximum extent possible within practical limits of U.S. A.I.D. resources.

8. Contractor authorized to expend up to \$3,000 (three thousand) for the training materials for the development or printing/support services associated with the workshop to be given. If more resources under this paragraph are necessary, they must be justified to and approved by A.I.D. WASH Project Manager.
9. Contractor authorized to rent workshop facilities for maximum period of up to 5 (five) days to include exhibit area, workshop plenary meeting room and several small group rooms. No meals or snacks/coffee may be purchased with WASH funds.
10. WASH project not repeat not authorized to pay for any participant travel, per diem or miscellaneous participant expenses at workshop. All participants except WASH trainers must be supported by their sponsoring organizations or by themselves.
11. Contractor authorized to provide for car/taxi/bus rentals if necessary to facilitate training effort. It may be necessary to take participants from workshop site to field trip. Vehicle costs for such trips will be paid by WASH project. Mission is encouraged to provide Mission vehicles if available.
12. WASH contractor will adhere to normal established administrative and financial controls as established for WASH mechanism in WASH contract.
13. WASH contractor should definitely be prepared to administratively or technically backstop field consultants and/or subcontractors as appropriate. Contractor should ensure the formalization of contacts with a reliable Tunisia counterpart organization or individuals capable of working in French/English to serve as detail facilitator for workshop and field visits.
14. Contractor to prepare final draft report after workshop and turn in to Mission before leaving. Obviously there are many coordination/planning documents that WASH contractor will need to provide to U.S. A.I.D./Tunis and GOT/Unl/other participants/developers of the workshop. Final report of workshop due to U.S. A.I.D./Tunis within 30 (thirty) days of training workshop training team return to U.S.
15. Mission should be contacted immediately and technical assistance initiated as soon as practical to U.S. A.I.D./GOT.
16. Appreciate your prompt attention to this matter. Good luck!

WASH Proj  
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Department of State

July

INCOMING  
TELEGRAM

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ADNAID

D. Warner

E. O. 12065: N/A

SUBJ : WATER SUPPLY SEMINAR

REFS : (A) STATE 047047 (B) YOUNG TO WEHMAN MEMO FEBRUARY 18

1. USAID WILL REQUEST ST/HEA AND/OR WASH ASSISTANCE TO FUND WATER SUPPLY SEMINAR CITED REF (A).
2. PREPARATION OF TERMS OF REFERENCE DELAYED DUE ATTALLAHSS EXTENDED ABSENCE FROM TUNISIA AS MENTIONED REF (B).
3. DISCUSSIONS WITH ATTALLAH SCHEDULED MARCH 3 FOLLOWING WHICH USAID AND GOT JOINTLY WILL PREPARE TERMS OF REFERENCE.
4. PLEASE INFORM IF THERE IS DEADLINE BY WHICH TERMS OF REFERENCE MUST BE RECEIVED IN ST/HEA. CUTLER

Received ST/Hea (Wehman) 3-12-82  
Transmitted to WASH 3-12-82

MAR 1 1982

Tunisia

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY  
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

December 31, 1981

Mr. Sadok Atallah  
Le Directeur de l'Hygiene du Milieu et  
de la Protection de l'Environnement  
Republique Tunisienne  
Ministere de la Sante Publique  
Tunis, Tunisia

Dear Mr. Atallah:

Ms. Dorothy Young of the U.S. A.I.D. Mission in Tunis has hand delivered your request to this Office for assistance in organizing a water supply seminar in Tunisia.

We would be interested in participating; however, the April dates are not feasible for us. Late September would be better. We would be quite willing to work with WHO, the IRC, UNICEF and other international agencies. Your suggestion to invite all the Tunisian agencies in the water supply and sanitation sector, we believe, will be very appropriate.

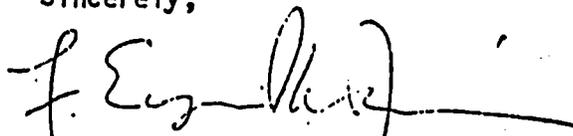
Hand pumps and disinfection would be appropriate topics and we would be prepared to address them.

Your suggestions to invite participants from other francophone countries corresponds to our own thinking which in addition to the Maghreb countries might include sub-Saharan African countries as well.

In summary, we are indeed interested in principle and would be prepared to work cooperatively with you and Ms. Young. I would also suggest that you establish a Tunisian conference committee to include members from all relevant agencies, e.g., SONEDE.

I was pleased to receive your letter. I have warm memories of our previous cooperative efforts in Tunisia and in The Hague.

Sincerely,



F. Eugene McJunkin  
Chief, Water Supply and Sanitation  
Division  
Office of Health  
Bureau for Science and Technology

cc: Ms. D. Young  
Mr. J. Austin  
Mr. V. Wehman  
Dr. D. Warner  
Mr. P. Potts

## APPENDIX B

### Itinerary

Arrival Rosensweig in Tunisia	November 14
Arrival Isely in Tunisia	November 16
Arrival Shiffman and Leger in Tunisia	November 18
Departure for Kasserine	November 22
Return to Tunis	November 26
Departure of WASH team	November 27-30

## APPENDIX C

### Schedule of Events

Working group leader training session	November 16-18
Isely visit to Kasserine	November 17
Meeting with African participants to plan symposium on community participation	November 18
Meeting with experts to discuss their roles	November 20
Meeting of experts and group leaders to coordinate	November 22
Colloquium	November 23-26



ملتقى حول توفير المياه الصالحة  
للشرب وتطهير المناطق الريفية

COLLOQUE SUR L'APPROVISIONNEMENT EN EAU  
POTABLE ET L'ASSAINISSEMENT EN ZONE RURALE

KASERINE DU 23 AU 25 Novembre 1982 القصرين من 23 الى 26 نوفمبر 1982

PROGRAMME

Premier Jour

- 8.00 - 9.30 Enregistrement  
Distribution des documents  
Affectation en groupes de travail (6)
- 9.30 - 10.00 Café
- 10.00 - 11.30 Bienvenue : Mr le Gouverneur de Kasserine  
Ouverture : Mr le Ministre de la Santé Publique  
Allocution sur l'importance du colloque  
Buts, objectifs et programme global du colloque : Mr Ridha Fekih
- 11.30 - 12.30 Film et questions : problèmes d'alimentation en eau et d'assainissement  
en zone rurale : Mr Jaoua. Génie Rural  
Mr Mohamed Ben Aicha, SONEDE
- 12.30 - 14.00 Déjeuner
- 14.00 - 16.00 Groupes de travail  
Problèmes d'alimentation en eau et d'assainissement en zone rurale  
- Aspects socio-culturels  
- Aspects technologiques  
- Aspects économiques  
- Aspects sanitaires
- 16.00 - 16.30 Rapports des groupes
- 16.30 - 17.00 Résumé - communication scientifique sur les problèmes en zone rurale.
- 17.30 - 20.00 Visite des expositions et réception donnée par Mr le Ministre de  
l'Agriculture.

Deuxième Jour

- 8.30 - 9.00 Séance plénière (salle de conférence)  
Explication des procédures  
- Les étapes vers un document final  
- Revue du guide des participants  
- Notes sur les expositions
- 9.00 - 10.30 Introduction des thèmes  
- Sélection des technologies à appliquer.  
Mr Pierre Léger et Mr Taoufik Zeribi  
- Organisation des services : Mr Pierre Léger  
- Financement des services : Mr Louis Laugeré  
- Formation du personnel : Mr Robert Brassour

10.30 - 11.00 Café (salle de conférence)  
11.00 - 12.00 Introduction des thèmes (suite)  
- Participation populaire et éducation sanitaire : Dr Raymond Isely  
- Assainissement domestique : Dr Morris Shiffman  
- Les effets sur la santé publique : Dr. Taoufik Nacef  
12.00 - 14.00 Déjeuner (Réception)  
14.00 - 15.00 Éducation sanitaire et participation populaire (salle de conférence)  
- Simulation d'un cas Mme Mijou Rich et son équipe  
- Discussion en séance plénière  
15.00 - 17.00 Travail en groupes selon le thème (salles de réunion)  
17.00 - 18.00 Visites des expositions  
18.00 Réception offerte par l'ODTC Kasserine.

Troisième Jour :

8.30 - 12.00 Travail en groupes (salles de réunion)  
12.00 - 17.00 Visites sur place arrangées par l'ODTC et Care-Médico  
Un déjeuner portatif sera servi aux participants dans la salle de réception. On mangera dans les véhicules.  
17.00 Retour à l'Hôtel Saffetula  
18.30 Départ pour Kasserine  
19.00 - 21.00 Banquet (Gouvernorat)  
21.15 Retour à l'Hôtel Saffetula

Quatrième Jour :

7.30 Départ pour Kasserine  
8.00 - 10.30 - Discussion en groupes de travail pour modifier les documents selon les impressions acquises lors de la visite sur place  
Préparation des présentations en séance plénière.  
10.30 - 12.30 Présentation des travaux des groupes  
- Sélection des technologies  
- Organisation des services  
- Financement des services  
- Formation du personnel  
- Participation populaire et éducation sanitaire  
- L'assainissement domestique  
12.30 - 14.00 Déjeuner (Réception)  
14.00 - 15.00 Symposium : la promotion de la participation populaire parmi une population dispersée : participants des pays d'Afrique au Sud du Sahara  
15.00 - 16.00 Clôture par le Ministre de l'Agriculture  
16.30 Départ pour Sbeitla et Tunis.