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FINAL REPORT

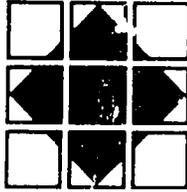
Family Welfare Workshops
With
The Yemeni Women Association in Ibb
And
The Girls' Guides in Hodeida

January, 1987

Prepared by:

Dr. Soheir Sukkary-Stolba

Yemen Arab Republic
Regional Population
Project Number (398-0048)



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Summary And Recommendations

The Pragma Corporation under contract with the U. S. Agency for International Development provided technical services to the Ministry of Social Affairs (The Yemeni Women Association in Ibb), and the Girls' Guides' Organization of the Ministry of Youth by conducting two Family Welfare workshops. The workshops which lasted six days were implemented in both Ibb and Hodeida.

Pragma Senior Associate, Dr. Soheir Sukkary-Stolba, designed and implemented the two workshop in cooperation with USAID Health and Population Office personnel in Sana'a.

A total of ninety-seven participants attended the two workshops. The majority of the participants were members of the Yemeni Women Association. The participants were mostly young single women with varying degrees of educational backgrounds. Several women were illiterate, but the majority of the women had a least a junior high school education. Married participants had an average of 6 children.

Dr. Stolba presented the three core lectures on contraceptives, Yemeni demographics and social marketing. Local health professionals were hired to lecture on topics related to oral rehydration, family nutrition, family planning and maternal/child health issues. Only two lecturers were invited from Sana'a, Dr. Naguiba Abdel Ghani and Dr. Khalid El Saeid of the Ministry of Health, Sana'a.

The Ibb Workshop was opened by the Governor Yahia Al Mutawakil and Dr. Rugh, the American Ambassador's wife. The Deputy Governor of Hodeida gave the opening and closing statements and distributed participants' certificates.

The two workshops enjoyed television, radio and press coverage and were perceived as good examples of U. S. Yemeni relations in the area of health. In the case of Ibb, the whole governorate was mobilized to receive and facilitate the job of the consultant and Mrs. Hamdani. At the end of the workshop, participants evaluated the program. Evaluation forms indicate that participants enjoyed the sessions and learned a great deal from them. Even women who could not read and write stated that the workshop made them think about many issues of family life which they had never before known.

These two workshops included lectures not only on contraceptives, but also several lectures on basic nutrition, sanitation, oral rehydration. The concept of family welfare is more broad and it offers knowledge about contraceptives as part of general family health. Yemenis seem more at ease with this presentation of the concept, and more willing to accept it as culturally appropriate.

Recommendations:

Based on my experiences in Yemen over the last two years, and after implementing five workshops, it seems to me that the following steps would greatly enhance awareness of population issues in Yemen.

1. Design and implement similar workshops for males, as well as females. Males play a crucial role in family decisions, and they ought to be included in any comprehensive population plan.
2. Develop printed materials specifically addressing the question of family planning and Islam. A great deal of confusion exists in the minds of people about whether Islam allows or disallows the use of contraceptives, and the notion of "child-spacing".
3. Typing, xeroxing, and audio-visual equipment availability continues to be problematic. More time should be allotted to planning the workshops to ensure the proper handling of these logistic areas.
4. The operations of the two workshops were understaffed. Although the consultant received tremendous help from Mrs. Rashida Hamdani, one person cannot supervise both the technical and the logistic aspects of a workshop especially when hosting organizations have very little or no experience in setting up workshops. It is recommended that future workshops include an assistant to the consultant in order to guarantee ease of operations during implementation.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Part I</u>	Page
The Ibb Workshop.....	1
The Work Committee.....	1
Cooperating Institutions.....	2
The Yemeni Women Association at Ibb.....	2
Handicraft Exhibit.....	2
The Philosophy of Training.....	3
Workshop Training Objectives.....	3
The Trainees' Profile.....	4
The Program.....	5
The Opening Ceremony.....	5
Workshop Topics.....	5
The Lecturers.....	6
Audio-Visual Materials.....	7
The Workshop Budget.....	7
Discussion Group Dynamics.....	8
Final Test.....	8
Evaluation.....	8
Participants' Recommendations.....	9
Press Coverage.....	9
General Comments.....	9
Recommendations.....	10

Part II

Family Welfare Workshop in Hodeida.....	11
The Work Committee.....	11
Cooperating Organizations.....	11
Logistic Arrangements at Hodeida.....	12
The Trainees.....	12
The Lecturers.....	13
Printed and Audio-Visual Materials.....	13
The Workshop Budget.....	14
Group Dynamics.....	14
Post Test.....	15
Participants' Recommendations.....	15
Press and Media Coverage.....	15
The Consultant's Comments.....	15

111

Annexes

Page

A - Training Schedule in Ibb.....	16
B - Training Schedule in Hodeida.....	17
C - Participants at Ibb.....	18
D - Participants at Hodeida.....	19
E - Summary of Opening Statements.....	21
F - Post Assessment Test.....	22
G - Post Assessment Test Results.....	24
H - Lecture Outline: Yemeni Demographics.....	26
I - Lecture Outline: Human Lactation and Family Planning.....	29
J - Lecture Outline: Social Marketing and Family Planning.....	30
K - Lecture Outline: Community Health and Family Planning.....	31
L - Family Welfare and Health Statistics Lecture.....	32
M - Contraceptives & Health Issues.....	33
N - Lecture Outline: Contraceptives & Health Issues.....	34
O - Lecture Outline: Islam and Family Planning: A Religious Point of View.....	35
P - Lecture Outline: Basic Nutrition.....	36
P #1- Handouts for Basic Nutrition Lecture.....	37
Q - Lecture Outline: Vaccination Schedules & Childhood Diseases.....	43
R - Lecture Outline: Public Health.....	44
S - Outline: A Film: "Contraceptives; The Pill".....	45
T - Lecture Outline: Oral Rehydration Therapy.....	46
T#1 - Handout for Oral Rehydration Therapy Lecture.....	47
U - Lecture Outline: Sanitation.....	48
V - Lecture Outline: Maternal Health & Family Planning...	49
W - Lecture Outline: Children's Health & Family Planning.....	50
X - Evaluation Form.....	51

14

Part I

The Ibb Workshop:

The Pragma Corporation, under contract with the Agency for International Development was asked to implement a workshop at Ibb, Yemen Arab Republic. Pragma Senior Associate, Dr. Soheir Sukkary-Stolba, arrived in Sana'a on Thursday, January 15, 1987. On Friday January 16, 1987, Ms. Lee Feller Mrs. Hamdani of USAID Sana'a, and the consultant departed to Ibb.

Arrangements had been made in advance to conduct the workshop in Ibb at the Agricultural Institute. Despite the fact that the Institute staff was busy with mid-year exams, tremendous efforts were made to make a large lecture hall available for the training. Also, most of the audio-visual equipment used in the workshop was borrowed from the Institute. Moreover, Dr. Garbawi, a nutritionist at the Institute agreed to give a lecture on "Basic Nutrition" that was very well-received by the participants.

Soon after arriving in Ibb, the consultant and Mrs. Hamdani met Ms. Samira Al Bahli, the Director of the Yemeni Women Association. Ms. Bahli had corresponded with the consultant in the U. S. and she had made arrangements regarding the workshop's site, lecturers and logistics. On Friday night, training materials were purchased and the lecture hall was visited to ensure its suitability for the training.

The Work Committee:

The key organizers were the consultant, Dr. Stolba, Mrs. Hamdani, and Ms. Samira Al Bahli. Several women helped prepare the classroom, and distribute printed materials, but the bulk of the work, especially the financial arrangements, were managed by the three organizers. Ms. Samira Al Bahli had mobilized all important political figures in the governorate. The Governor, the Chief of Police, officials from the Ministry of Social Affairs, all cooperated and were keen on making the workshop a success. Ibb's Governor, Mr. Yehia Al Mutawakil, took interest in the workshops and attended both the opening and closing ceremonies.

Cooperating Institutions:

The Yemeni Women Association hosted the workshop. The Ministry of Social Affairs' officials in both Sana'a and Ibb agreed to sponsor the workshop and gave approval for the workshop to be implemented in Ibb. The Agricultural Institute provided the place for the workshop. Audio-visual equipment, xeroxing machines typewriters were borrowed from the Institute.

Some of the lecturers were hired from the Ministry of Health in Ibb and Sana'a. Dr. Nagiba Abdel Ghani and Dr. Khalid Saeid were invited to drive from Sana'a to Ibb to deliver lecturers. Local M.D.s from Ibb proved to be a real asset to the program. The television station, Sana'a radio and a couple of national and local papers sent their representatives to cover the workshop.

The Yemeni Women Association at Ibb:

The Yemeni Women Association has a small office in downtown Ibb. The Association is relatively new and most of its activities are still in the infancy stage. Efforts to form the Association began in the summer of 1986 and only recently has a budget been allocated. Ms. Samira Al Bahli, a young and extremely dynamic woman, heads the organization. Ms. Al Bahli has many contacts with local officials and she seems to enjoy their support. Her young age, and her single status do not appear to hinder her effectiveness in working with government officials. However, it was clear that many other women from Ibb envy her position and desire to unseat her.

In August 1986, Ms. Samira Al Bahli attended the workshop on "Family Welfare" which was sponsored by the Ministry of Social Affairs in Sana'a. She liked the ideas that were presented and she expressed a desire to host a similar workshop at Ibb. Moreover, she had a copy of the schedule, and she corresponded with the consultant in the U. S. in order to make all the necessary arrangements for the Ibb workshop.

Handicraft Exhibit:

In the opening day, the Yemeni Women Association of Ibb held an exhibit of handicrafts which were made by members of the Association. Children's and women's clothing were among some of the items exhibited. The Governor of Ibb, Mr. Yahia Al Mutawakil, opened the exhibit. Dr. Andrea Rugh, the American Ambassador's wife, visited the exhibit and talked to the women about their handicraft. The Director of Yemeni Women Association was extremely proud of the fact that the members were able to produce all the exhibited items within a three-months period.

The Philosophy of Training

The training program was designed on the basis of a clearly defined set of ideas that constitute the basis for all the technical aspects of the program. The workshop was designed to reflect the following training ideologies:

- A. Participatory approach: learning best occurs in a participatory environment where trainers and trainees interact with one another, and exchange views through active participation rather than passive operation. From the outset, participants expressed a desire to take an active role in the discussions. The consultant worked with several of the lecturers to prepare a summary/outline of the training materials and incorporate the family planning training component. The consultant offered assistance, references, and suggestions on the use of audio-visual materials.

In participatory training, the trainee acts at the two levels of learning, namely recognition and production of materials. The training provided trainees with the opportunity to internalize basic concepts. Instead of the passivity involved in listening to a lecture on family planning, the participants were encouraged to discuss, ask questions freely and produce materials.

- B. Individual instruction: in the informal setting of the coffee break the trainees talked, discussed and asked questions of the technical consultant and the guest lecturers.
- C. Homework assignments: participants were asked to bring to the consultant three homework assignments that involved preparing summaries of all printed materials distributed at the sessions.

Workshop Training Objectives

One of the key requirements for introducing family planning concepts is to have a core of trained individuals who know how to impart FP knowledge and are themselves clear about the FP methods. The objectives of the workshop were to:

- Discuss the economic, religious, social and psychological aspects of family planning.

- Teach basic concepts of family planning theories, e.g., birth spacing, social marketing of contraceptives, demographics of Yemen, etc.
- Discuss the various methods of family planning in relation to maternal/child health.
- Examine the process of disseminating FP knowledge in Yemen.
- Compare the demographics of the YAR with other countries.
- Discuss the dynamics of a successful FP communication message in YAR.
- Develop materials suitable for communicating FP messages in Yemen.
- Discuss maternal/child nutrition.
- Discuss the use of oral rehydration therapy.
- Discuss human lactation and reproductive physiology.
- Discuss basic issues of sanitation.
- Discuss vaccination schedules and their importance as tools used in combating childhood diseases.

It should be noted that the vaccination, oral rehydration, and sanitation lectures were added to the schedule at the special request of participants of past workshops. Local M.D.s delivered most of the above mentioned lectures.

The Trainees' Profile:

A total of twenty-nine women attended the Ibb workshop. The participants were mostly teachers, students, government employees, rural women guides, and housewives. Most of the participants were members of the Ibb Yemeni Women Association. However, five participants travelled from Sana'a and Hodeida. (See participants names in Annex B) The participants included nine homemakers, three rural guides, four teachers, ten students in high school and college, and three government employees in administration positions. Six of the participants were married. Two were divorced and the others were single. The average age was twenty-five. The married participants had an average of six children.

The mixed educational background of the participants had an impact on the group dynamics of most sessions. The educated married women asked more questions than the single or uneducated ones. Teaching a mixed group of young college educated women and illiterate and relatively older women was extremely challenging. It necessitated the use of diverse teaching methodologies. Lecturers were asked to simplify their language as much as possible.

The Program

The program consisted of twenty-two lectures. (See Annex A) Usually the training day would start at 8:30 a.m. and end at 1:00 p.m. Participants were brought to the Institute by buses and a few used their own private vehicles. The buses were rented from the budget of the workshop. The first training day was very busy as it included the opening ceremony and the opening of the handicraft exhibit.

The Opening Ceremony:

The opening ceremony was attended by several dignitaries including: Mr. Yahai Al Mutawakil, the Governor of Ibb; Dr. Rugh, the American Ambassador's wife; Ms. Lee Feller, Health and Population Officer; Mrs. Rashida Hamdani from the Population Office USAID/ Sana'a; the Chief of Police; representatives of the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Local Council and important government officials. The opening ceremony was taped and wired on the national television station.

In the opening speeches, speakers welcomed the workshop as an example of the joint American Yemeni effort to improve family health. After the brief speeches, tea, coffee and sweets were served.

Workshop Topics:

The following are the main topics presented in the workshop:

- Demographics of the YAR: A Comparison with Other Countries, by : Dr. Soheir Sukkary-Stolba.
- Family Planning a Religious Point of View, by: Mr. Samir Al Daghidly.
- Maternal/Health and FP, by: Dr. Abdel Kareem Al-Husseiny.

- Contraceptives: Technical Assessment,
by: Dr. Sukkary-Stolba.
- A Conceptual Framework for Family Welfare
Programs, by: Dr. Nagiba A. Ghani
- Child Health and FP, by: Dr. Mohamed Abdel
Rahman/Samin.
- Social Marketing and FP,
by: Dr. Sukkary-Stolba.
- Human Lactation, Nutrition and FP,
by: Dr. Kalid Sa'aid.
- Vaccination Schedules,
by: Dr. Abdel Malek Al Mansour.
- Nutritional Aspects of Child Welfare,
by: Ismail Al Shuwitar.
- Sanitation, by: Dr. Abdel Karem Ali.
- Oral Rehydration Therapy,
by: Dr. Mohamed Al Nagar.
- General Maternal Nutrition,
by: Dr. Mohamed El Garbawy.

The Lecturers:

The lecturers hired for this workshop were recruited locally and a few were hired from Sana'a as consultants. The majority were M.D.s who currently work in the Maternal/Child Care Center. Only Dr. Nagiba Abdel Ghani and Dr. Khalid Sa'aid were invited to come from Sana'a. It is an important part of the philosophy of the training to encourage as many local health professionals as possible to participate in the lectures. A very brief visit by the consultant to the Ibb Health Center proved useful in shedding light on local health problems. The ideas in the lecture addressing religion were not clear, and the lecturer was an unfortunate choice. Because of the sensitivity of this lecture, it is recommended the form of booklets, be made available to participants.

Audio-Visual Materials:

A number of different audio-visual aids were used in conducting the workshop. The following are examples:

1. An overhead projector presentation on the subject of human lactation.
2. A film on use of contraceptives, e.g., the Pill.
3. Examples of contraceptives were shown in class.
4. Printed lectures and other illustrative materials were distributed to participants.
5. Overhead projector presentation on health statistics in Yemen.

At Ibb, the logistics of typing and making copies of lectures were difficult and complex. Without the help of the Agricultural Institute, and the dedication of Mrs. Hamdani this task would have not been possible. Many hours were spent by Mrs. Hamdani in following-up on the progress and production of printed materials, stapling and distributing the articles.

The Workshop Budget:

The following represents expenditures at Ibb in Yemen.

	<u>US Dollars</u>	<u>Rials</u>
Per diem for participants from outside of Ibb (5 part. x 300 Rials x 7 days)	\$890.00	10,500
Training Materials	\$338.00	3,985
Administrative Cost	\$297.00	3,500
Transportation	\$1,060.00	12,505
Duplicating Cost	\$68.00	800
Misc	\$363.00	4,287
Lecturers' Honorarium	\$314.00	3,700
TOTAL	\$3,329.00	39,277

11.8 Rials = U.S. Dollar

Discussion Group Dynamics

A question and answer period followed each lecture. It should be noted that there was a great deal of diversity in lecture styles. Some lectures tended to be more flexible and realistic in their attitudes towards issues, other were more normative and rigid. However, the exchange of opinions was always useful and informative.

Groups were asked to find answers to family planning, health and sanitation problems. One exercise dealt with how to convince women to "space their children." Another exercise was about sanitation problems in Ibb. Students were asked to "create a social situation" and define the "social constraints," to their proposal.

The participants showed a positive spirit of competition, and had a good time "acting out" social situations and developing the context of problems.

Final Test

A short test consisting of twenty-two questions was administered at the end of the workshop. The questions centered on Yemeni demographics, FP knowledge and communicating FP messages (see Annex G) The results show the average score to be 17 correct answers out of 22. Women who could not read or write did not take the test.

Evaluation

An evaluation form was distributed at the end of the workshop. The evaluation form (See Annex V) used an open ended format. This design was used to encourage participants to candidly share their reactions to the training and express the areas in which they felt they had learned the most.

All the participants stated that they learned a lot from the training session. They expect to use their new knowledge not only in improving their personal lives, but in educating their neighbors and co-workers. They stated that their personal awareness of FP and population issues had risen considerably and that they were motivated to work more with associations and groups using social marketing strategies.

They believed the best lectures were those on Contraceptives, Yemeni Demographics, Social Marketing, Conceptual Framework for "Family Welfare" and Human Lactation. They wanted more audio-visual materials to be used. Also, they felt that more of an effort should be made to decentralize decisions in the Yemeni Women Association.

It is interesting to note that one of the participants who appeared to be in her late thirties and had eight children said during an oral interview, "I have no education at all. I have learned so much from this workshop. I only regret the realization that I have already wasted much of my life by not learning." Mrs. Hamdani interviewed the women participants who could not fillout the evaluation form. She reported that all the women agreed that the workshop was extremely useful.

Participants' Recommendations:

1. Future sessions should be held for two weeks and not just six days.
2. Similar training should be conducted for men.
3. More time should be allotted to discussions of issues and problems.
4. More audio-visual aids should be used in the training.

Press Coverage:

Both the opening and closing ceremonies were taped by television crews. The training consultant was interviewed on radio and by a "Gomnoria" newspaper reporter. A half page article was written up in a national newspaper about the workshop.

General Comments:

Participants seem to share the feeling that the workshop was a success. Despite the constraints of time, and the fact that the operation was truly understaffed, the workshop maintained a high level of lecturers' quality. However, the consultant's attention was divided between the technical concerns of the program e.g. quality of lectures; audio-visual aids, concepts explained, teaching methodologies, etc. and the logistic concerns of purchasing materials, cleaning the lecture hall, and balancing the budget. Mrs. Hamdani worked diligently to help the consultant. She spent many hours actively supervising all the details

This workshop was the first major training endeavour that the members of the Ibb Yemeni Women Association has undertaken. The Director of the Association Ms. Al Bahli showed much enthusiasm and patience. I am sure that after this experience, future workshops will be much easier for her to manage.

The Agricultural Institute was an excellent place for the consultant and Mrs. Hamdani to stay. The accommodations were very good. However, road construction operations made the commute to and from downtown arduous. Some lecturers were late arriving to their sessions because of the road construction.

The cooperation between the Yemeni Women Association and all official agencies in Ibb was remarkable. The Governor's support facilitated many issues. His awarding the certificates of completion to participants was very much appreciated by the workshops staff.

Recommendations:

The following are the consultant's recommendations.

1. Similar training programs be developed for men. The participants felt that men also need to be educated about family health and FP issues since they are important decision makers in FP matters.
2. More nutrition education be included in future sessions. In the past two years, participants of each of the five workshops have requested additional information regarding weaning foods, and toddler nutrition. These are topics of great general concern and would add to the workshops content.
3. Similar training programs be developed for implementation in districts outside Sana'a. Discussions with participants show that there is a great deal of interest in future programs and training of community workers in the governorate seems appropriate for the Yemeni culture.
4. Printed materials on the subject of "Islam and Family Welfare" ought to be developed and distributed to participants. There seems to be a great deal of confusion about reconciling religious feelings, and the concept of child spacing." Some of the lecturers on this subject are supportive of "child spacing" others are hostile. If printed materials were specially written and used in the workshops, it might clear some of the ambiguities present in the minds of participants.

Part Two

Family Welfare Workshop in Hodeida

Introduction

The workshop in Hodeida lasted six days. It started on January 24, 1987, and ended on January 29, 1987. The consultant and Mrs. Hamdani rented a car and travelled to Hodeida from Ibb. The trip lasted eight hours because of car trouble. Prior to their arrival to Hodeida, contacts were made with Mr. Al Qushima, the Girls' Guides' representative at Hodeida. Mr. Al Qushima made arrangements for the workshop to take place in one of the lecture halls in Hodeida Municipality.

The Hodeida Workshop was attended by sixty-eight participants of with educational background ranging from illiteracy to university students. The large number of students, the lack of uniformity in the educational background, and the tremendous logistic problems in arranging for the printed materials all made the Hodeida Workshop more difficult to administer than the workshop held in Ibb. However, evaluation forms indicate that participants were pleased with the lectures and consider the workshop a big success.

Since the workshop at Hodeida was modelled after the one in Ibb, it would be redundant to reiterate the philosophy of the training, and the outline of lectures. Only the unique aspects of the Hodeida Workshop will be dealt with in Part II of the report.

The Work Committee:

Dr. Stolba and Mrs. Hamdani planned and implemented the workshop. Mr. Al Qushima was part of the team and he had a couple of junior assistants.

Cooperating Organizations:

The Girls' Guides hosted the workshop. However, the majority of participants were members of the Yemeni Women Association at Hodeida. Mid-year exams schedules made it difficult for the Girls' Guides to attend the workshop.

Logistic Arrangements at Hodeida:

In the case of Ibb's workshop, the entire community was mobilized and ready to facilitate all tasks connected with the workshop. However, at Hodeida, it was the efforts of few individuals who worked very hard to solve numerous problems associated with all the logistic support for the workshop.

The lecture hall at the Municipality was not the right choice for a workshop of this nature. The place was abandoned for six years prior to its utilization. Dirt, dust, broken windows, poor acoustics, broken chairs, troubled electrical outlets, etc. were difficult to cope with daily.

Again finding a typist, or being able to run copies of articles for distribution to participants required the constant attention of Mrs. Hamdani. It is my belief that the lack of experience in organizing conference or workshops coupled with scarce technical resources at Hodeida led to complications at the support level.

The Trainees:

Sixty-eight women attended the workshop. All women are members of the Yemeni Women Association. Ten out of the sixty-eight women could not read or write. The workshop started with fifty-four participants, but more women showed up on the second and third day of the training. As it is not culturally acceptable to turn people away, people continued to show up and join the workshop. Naturally, this led to shortages in printed materials, food, etc. The women were enthusiastic and participants shared their knowledge with their neighbors, and friends. Consequently, more women came to the workshop.

The large number of participants and the diversity of their educational backgrounds made group dynamics more difficult to handle. The average age was twenty-four. Only eight women were married. The majority of the participants were single and in their early twenties. Some of the participants were enrolled in literacy classes at the Yemeni Women Association, while others were students at the Health Manpower Institute's branch at Hodeida. Four Rural Guides from Zabied attended the workshop. They preferred to commute daily rather than stay at a hotel.

Participants asked numerous times that men leave the lecture hall, so the women could be free to ask questions. There were at least four or five men representing radio Sana'a, and the Boys' Guides organization from Sana'a, who attended the workshop as observe. Often, the participants wrote their questions down on a piece of paper instead of asking them in class.

The Lecturers:

All lecturers were local professionals from Hodeida except for Dr. Nagiba Abdel Ghani and Dr. Khalid Saeid who came from Sana'a. Dr. Yocca Bitugha, a Dutch consultant for the sanitation project at Hodeida gave a short presentation on sanitation problems and showed a video in Arabic. Participants were interested in the progress of the sanitation project. Dr. Stolba acted as a facilitator for Dr. Bitugho whenever she needed help with the technical terms.

It is my belief that including more local doctors in the lecture schedule would have enriched the quality of the program. Mr. Al Qushima had chosen the lecturers based on their availability and his limited knowledge of professionals at Hodeida.

The main problem that plagued this workshop was the lack of respect for punctuality. Frequently, lecturers arrived late or changed their time slot without informing the consultant. Dr. Stolba solved the situation by lecturing herself to cover late or absent lecturers.

Printed and Audio-Visual Materials:

- All lectures were printed and distributed to participants.
- Dr. Abdel Ghani brought with her copies of the printed proceedings of the MCH Workshop.
- Handouts were given for the lecture on oral rehydration, etc.
- A video was shown in class on the topic of sanitation in Hodeida.
- Overhead projector presentation on the subject of human lactation and FP.
- Examples of contraceptives were shown in class.

The Workshop Budget:

The budget for this workshop was as follows:

	U.S. Dollars	Rials
Per Diem	\$559.00	6,600
Lecturer's fees	\$322.00	3,800
Duplicating	\$317.00	3,740
Secretarial Support	\$271.00	3,200
Training Materials	\$402.00	4,741
Transportation	\$1,194.00	14,092
Administration Cost	\$534.00	6,300
Misc	\$701.00	8,270
TOTAL	\$4,300.00	50,743

11.8 Rials = U.S. Dollar

Group Dynamics:

A question and answer period either followed each lecture, or participants were permitted to ask their questions during the presentation. Because of the large size of the group, and the layout of the lecture hall, it was decided not to divide the group into smaller sections. Participants were asked to write solutions to social problems in order to illustrate concepts learned in the social marketing lecture.

Moreover, in an attempt to reach the 10 illiterate women, Dr. Stolba acted out short "skits".

Post Test:

The participants indicated that the workshop was extremely helpful to them as mothers or future mothers. The highest rated lectures were:

- (1) Yemeni Demographics Dr. Stolba
- (2) Social Marketing Dr. Stolba
- (3) Questions and answers periods with
Dr. Ghani and Dr. Saeid.

Participants Recommendations:

1. Participants showed an interest in a longer version of the workshop.
2. Classes of similar nature should be implemented for men.
3. More use of audio-visual aids.

Press and Media Coverage

The evening news on T.V. showed parts of the workshop. Sanaa radio station tapped the entire workshop to be used in the "Health Program." One large article was published in "Al Gumburiya" newspaper.

The Consultant's Comments:

The workshop was a success in terms of the participants' enthusiasm and the reported benefits of learnings about "family welfare." The operation was understaffed and beset with hundreds of logistical problems. Mrs. Hamdani helped the consultant in every way possible. However, Mr. Al Qushima's lack of experience made the job very difficult. It is clear that workshops require the consultant's attention for four to seven days prior to the opening day. This time is needed to ensure the smoothness of operations.

ANNEX A

TRAINING SCHEDULE: "FAMILY WELFARE" WORKSHOP IN IBB

	8:30 - 9:30 a.m.	9:30 - 10:30 a.m.	10:30 - 11:00	11:00 - 12:00 p.m.	12:00 - 1:00 p.m.
Saturday 1/17	Opening Session Mr. Yahia Al Mutawakil Dr. Rugh	Yemini Demographics A Comparison with Other Countries Dr. Soheir Stolba	COFFEE BREAK	Family Planning: A Religious Point of View Mr. Samir El Daghiby	Discussion Groups on Family Planning and Islam
Sunday 1/18	Contraceptives Pros & Cons Dr. Soheir Stolba	Contraceptives Discussions Dr. Soheir Stolba	COFFEE BREAK	Public Health Dr. Abdel Karim Ali	Public Health Discussion Dr. Abdel Karim Ali
Monday 1/19	Maternal Health & Family Planning Dr. Abdel Karim Al Hussiny	Contraceptives Film	COFFEE BREAK	Children's Health and Family Welfare Dr. M. Abdel Rahman Al Samin	Children's Health Discussion Dr. Abdel Rahman Al Samin
Tuesday 1/20	Social Marketing Techniques & FP Dr. Soheir Stolba	Oral Rehydration Therapy Dr. M. Al Nagar	COFFEE BREAK	Vaccination Schedules Dr. Abdel Malik Al Mansour	
Wednesday 1/21	Family Welfare and Health Statistics Dr. N. Abdel Ghani	Discussion Groups Dr. Abdel Ghani	COFFEE BREAK	Human Lactation & Family Planning Dr. Khalid Saeid	Discussion Groups Dr. Stolba
Thursday	Basic Nutrition Dr. Al Garbawy	Sanitation Issues in Ibb Dr. Ismail Al Shuwitar	TEA PARTY	Test Evaluation	

ANNEX B

TRAINING SCHEDULE: "FAMILY WELFARE" WORKSHOP IN HODEIDA

	8:30 - 9:30 a.m.	9:30 - 10:30 a.m.	10:30 - 11:00	11:00 - 12:00 p.m.	12:00 - 1:00 p.m.
Saturday 1/24	Opening Session	Yemeni Demographics A Comparison with Other Countries Dr. Soheir Stolba	COFFEE BREAK	Family Planning: A Religious Point of View Mr. Abdullah Ibrahim Al Dahawy	Discussion Groups on Family Planning and Islam
Sunday 1/25	Contraceptives Pros & Cons Dr. Soheir Stolba	Contraceptives Discussions Dr. Soheir Stolba	COFFEE BREAK	Social Marketing Dr. Soheir Stolba	Discussion Groups Dr. Soheir Stolba
Monday 1/26	Maternal Health & Family Planning Ms. Soad Abdallah	General Discussion Dr. Soheir Stolba	COFFEE BREAK	Family Planning & Primary Health Dr. Saleh Al Hakamy	Discussion Groups
Tuesday 1/27	Oral Rehydration Dr. Mahmoud Osman	Vaccination Schedules Dr. Ali Sharai	COFFEE BREAK	Public Health Dr. Hussein Al Hawaty	Discussion Groups Dr. Al Hawaty
Wednesday 1/28	Family Welfare & Health Statistics Dr. N. Abdel Ghani	Discussion Dr. N. Abdel Ghani	COFFEE BREAK	Human Lactation & Family Planning Dr. Khalid Saied	Discussion Groups Dr. Khalid Saied
Thursday 1/29	Sanitation in Hodeida a Video Presentation Dr. Yacca Bitugha	Closing Statements & Distribution of Certificates	TEA PARTY		

ANNEX C

Participants at the Ibb Workshop

1.	Gamila Mohamed Al Harowy	Teacher
2.	Belkiss Ahmed Sharaf	Homemaker
3.	Hakima Yehia Amaga	Teacher
4.	Habiba Hassan Al Sheiry	Homemaker
5.	Belkiss Hamoud Al Baidany	Teacher
6.	Nagah Hamoud Al Baidany	Government employee
7.	Gamila Abdou Saley	Homemaker
8.	Samira Hassan Taifar	Student
9.	Fawzia Kasim Rizk	Homemaker
10.	Mistiky Hassar Ahmed	Homemaker
11.	Amal Mohamed Al Sakaf	Homemaker
12.	Hoda Al Sayidee	Student
13.	Wihda Saied Abdallah	Student
14.	Samira Nashir Murshid	Student
15.	Anissa Mohamed Al Haroury	Vice Principal
16.	Umma Al Rahman Al Sanahany	Government employee
17.	Ibtisam Al Sanahany	Student
18.	Asia Mohamed Abdou	Student
19.	Khairiya Kasim Al Atab	Homemaker
20.	Gamila Kasim Kahish	Homemaker
21.	Anisa Ahmed Saeid	Homemaker
22.	Arwa Hamim	Student
23.	Yasmin Ahmed Yalil	Rural Guide
24.	Gamila Masoud Ali	Rural Guide
25.	Nabila Masoud Ali	Rural Guide
26.	Iman Mohamed Ali	Student
27.	Ahlam Al Mutawakil	Government employee
28.	Nagah Nagi Al Bahli	Student
29.	Habiba Yehia Al Kamry	Student

ANNEX D

Participants at the Hodieda Workshop

1. Nahid Mohammed Munsir
2. Zabebah Ahmed Nassir
3. Horiya Mohamed Hassan
4. Russia Gamil Shamah
5. Sabiha Ahmed Raghih
6. Nadia Ismail Mohamed
7. Lila Mohamed Gilan
8. Imma Abdellah Al-Lalani
9. Amna Abdel Rahman Mugahid
10. Baraka Ali Muafi
11. Sabah Abdallah Mohamed
12. Alham Abdel Mudman
13. Amal Mohamed Hussein
14. Ragha Azzy Mohamed
15. Qubul Ali Hassan
16. Aisha Sulliman
17. Fatumma Abdullah
18. Aisha Mohamed Ali
19. Safiya Mohamed Mahdili
20. Mariam Omai Nassir
21. Omra Hassan Saied
22. Wahbu Abdel Kadir
23. Gimaa Mohamed Ali
24. Badria Mohamed Zaied
25. Naguiba Ibrahim Hassan
26. Shamiss Mohamed Ali Fadaell
27. Arwa Hamoud Mohamed
28. Muna Mohamed Mikki
29. Saaida Abduo Haider
30. Fatima Mohamed Abdulla
31. Naaima Abdallah Yousseif
32. Gamilla Ahmed Sarim
33. Azizza Ali Mahraby
34. Nura Ali Muslih
35. Rabia Shubil
36. Fatima Gamaan
37. Anissa Abu Bakir Ahmed
38. Amany Abdou Mohamed
39. Fatima Abdulla Ali
40. Hamouda Ahmed Muslih
41. Fatimah Mohamed habouni
42. Salam Maatouk Mohamed
43. Fatima Ibrahim Abdou
44. Fathia Muslih Mahdy
45. Gamalah Mohamed Hussein

46. Naaima Saeid Yehia
47. Azziza Mohamed Musleh
48. Aisha Mohamed Zida
49. Saieda Hassan Zeida
50. Sabah Abdullah Al Saighi
51. Ibtisam Mansour Qaddy
52. Mona Saeid Mohamed
53. Zamzam Mohamed Mogattam
54. Amina Saied Mohamed
55. Gamilla Yehia Abdel Rahman
56. Iman Mohamed Abdel Malik
57. Samira Abdu Qushima
58. Hubiba Ali Abdel Qaddir
59. Nadia Saleh Hussiny
60. Galwaa Kaliffa Nafieh
61. Nawal Mohammed
62. Anissa Al Sakaf
63. Hudda Abdou Al Rukkiby
64. Badria Saleh Hussiny
65. Nagah Abdulla Aziry
66. Shukkriya Amir Al Sheik
67. Iman Mohamed Saeid
68. Marriam Sulliman Huzziry

ANNEX E

Summary of All Opening Statements
Given by: Govenor Yahia Al Mutawakil
Dr. Rugh, U.S. Embassy
Mrs. Hamdani, USAID/YAR
Samira Al Bahaly, YWA

- Welcomed guests.
- The Workshop as an example of U.S. Yemeni Cooperation.
- The focus of the Workshop is the welfare of mothers and infants.
- The family is the corner-stone of society.
- Health statistics indicate a need for more health education.
- Family planning is a reality of today's modern societies.
- Hope for continued US /Yemeni efforts to improve health education.

ANNEX F

Post Assessment Test

1. According to the 1981 Census, the Yemen Arab Republic's population is estimated at?
 - a) 4 million
 - b) 8 million
 - c) 5.3 million
2. The first census ever conducted in YAR was in the year?
 - a) 1960
 - b) 1975
 - c) 1980
3. The preferred contraceptive methods in YAR is
 - a) the pill
 - b) IUD
 - c) diaphragm
4. What is the best time for inserting the IUD?
 - a) before the monthly period
 - b) immediately after or during the monthly period
 - c) two weeks before the monthly period
5. Lactation
 - a) guards against pregnancy
 - b) might guard against pregnancy in some women
 - c) does not guard against pregnancy at all
6. The average life expectancy for a Yemeni is?
 - a) 80 years
 - b) 42 years
 - c) 33 years
7. The health hazards for a pregnant woman increases
 - a) if she is past her early thirties
 - b) if she is in her twenties
 - c) there is no relationship between a pregnant woman's age and health risks
8. "Birth Spacing" means
 - a) Having a child every year
 - b) Having a child every few years
 - c) Planning a family with adequate time to allow a mother to recover from a delivery and care for the child

9. Forty-five percent of the population of the YAR is
 - a) under 15 years old
 - b) older than 25
 - c) under 5 years old
10. Family Planning means
 - a) having no children
 - b) planning each child, so the family consists of the desired number of children
 - c) a woman should have a child every year
11. Birth control pills cause cancer of the uterus?
True or False
12. Birth control pills are associated with breast cancer?
True or False
13. One of the benefits of using a IUD is it does not affect human lactation? True or False
14. A woman who suffers from severe cramps and heavy periods should not use the IUD? True or False
15. Depo-Provera is the name of the contraceptive injections used by women? True or False
16. It is recommended that another contraceptive method should be used with condoms? True or False
17. The birth control pills are the most effective form of contraceptives? True or False
18. The more choices of available contraceptive methods, the better the chances of acceptability? True or False
19. Scientific research indicates that women who use birth control pills are less likely to suffer from breast cancer?
True or False
20. TV and radio are the best ways of communicating ideas to the masses? True or False
21. In every corner of Yemen contraceptives can be found?
True or False
22. Education is a main factor in accepting Family Planning and might lead to a reduced number of children?
True or False

ANNEX G

Post Assessment Test

Question	% wrong answers
1. According to the 1981 Census, the Yemen Arab Republic's population is estimated at? a) 4 million b) 8 million c) 5.3 million	5%
2. The first census ever conducted in YAR was in the first year? a) 1960 b) 1975 c) 1980	0%
3. The preferred contraceptive method in YAR is a) the pill b) IUD c) diaphragm	10%
4. What is the best time for inserting an IUD? a) before the monthly period b) immediately after or during the monthly period c) two weeks before the monthly period	5%
5. Lactation a) guards against pregnancy b) might guard against pregnancy in some women c) does not guard against pregnancy at all	3%
6. The average life expectancy for a Yemeni is? a) 80 years b) 42 years c) 33 years	0%
7. The health hazards for a pregnant woman increases a) if she is past her early thirties b) if she is in her twenties c) there is no relationship between a pregnant woman's age and mother/fatal health risks	10%
8. "Birth Spacing" means a) Having a child every year b) Having a child every few years c) Planning a family with adequate time to allow a mother to recover from a delivery and care for the child	20%

9. Forty-five percent of the population of the YAR is
- a) under 15 years old
 - b) older than 25
 - c) under 5 years old
- 0%
10. Family Planning means
- a) having no children
 - b) planning each child, so the family consists of the desired number of children
 - c) a woman should have a child every year
- 5%
11. Birth control pills cause cancer of the uterus?
True or False
- 10%
12. Birth control pills are associated with breast cancer? True or False
- 40%
13. One of the benefits of using a IUD is it does not affect human lactation? True or False
- 15%
14. A woman who suffers from severe cramps and heavy periods should not use the IUD? True or False
- 5%
15. Depo-Provera is the name of the contraceptive injections used by women? True or False
- 10%
16. It is recommended that another contraceptive method should be used with condoms? True or False
- 15%
17. The birth control pills are the most effective form of contraceptives? True or False
- 0%
18. The more choices of available contraceptive methods, the better the chances of acceptability? True or False
- 4%
19. Scientific research indicates that women who use birth control pills are less likely to suffer from breast cancer?
True or False
- 15%
20. TV and radio are the best ways of communicating ideas to the masses? True or False
- 0%
21. In every corner of Yemen contraceptives can be found? True or False
- 0%
22. Education is a main factor in accepting Family Planning and might lead to a reduced number of children? True or False
- 5%

ANNEX H

LECTURE OUTLINE

Yemeni Demographics
by: Dr. Soheir Sukkary-Stolba

- Difficulty in procuring accurate statistical figures from Yemen
- In 1980, Yemen's population was estimated to be 5.9 million + 1.2 million migrants
- Annual population increase averaging %2.6 - %3.1
- Average life expectancy 42 years
- More than 45% of population less than 17 years old
- Births per 1000 is ... 54-55
- Infant mortality per 1000 is ... 154-171
- Comparison to Egypt's population
 - 48 million
 - Annual increase 2.7%
 - Life expectancy 55 years

Jordan:

- Role of migration in tripling population
- Population estimated to be 3.7 million
- Average number of children per family.... 8

Average World Population:

	<u>Millions</u>
1950	72.2
1965	106.2
1975	137.1
2000	328

- Compare population size with natural resources

Demographics of Yemen - A Comparative
Study With Other Countries

Dr. Soheir Sukkary-Stolba

1. Enumerated population, census of <u>Jan. 31-Feb. 1, 1975</u>	<u>4,540,249</u>
2. Adjusted population, census <u>Jan. 31-Feb. 1, 1976</u>	<u>4,727,000</u>
3. Births per 1,000 population <u>1975-79</u>	<u>54 - 55</u>
4. Deaths per 1,000 population <u>1975-79</u>	<u>21 - 23</u>
5. Annual rate of growth <u>1975-79</u>	<u>2.5 - 2.8%</u>
6. Life expectancy at birth, <u>1976-77</u> a) Male, b) Female,	<u>42 - 45</u>
7. Infant deaths per 1,000 live births <u>1976-77</u>	<u>154 - 171</u>
8. Percent urban, <u>1975</u>	<u>11%</u>
9. Percent of labor force in agriculture <u>1975</u> a) Male, b) Female,	<u>34%</u> <u>30%, 62%</u>
10. Percent literate, <u>1975</u> a) Male, b) Female,	<u>12%</u> <u>24%, 2%</u>

Midyear Population Estimates and Average Annual Period Growth Rate: 1950 to 2000
 (Population in thousands, rate in percent)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Average Annual Growth Rate</u>
1950	<u>2,893</u>	<u>1950-55</u>	<u>2.0</u>
1955	<u>3,195</u>	<u>1955-60</u>	<u>2.2</u>
1960	<u>3,568</u>	<u>1960-65</u>	<u>2.0</u>
1965	<u>3,944</u>	<u>1965-70</u>	<u>1.6</u>
1970	<u>4,276</u>	<u>1970-75</u>	<u>2.1</u>
1971	<u>4,371</u>	<u>1975-80</u>	<u>2.5</u>
1972	<u>4,469</u>	<u>1980-85</u>	<u>2.6</u>
1973	<u>4,569</u>	<u>1985-90</u>	<u>3.0</u>
1974	<u>4,671</u>	<u>1990-95</u>	<u>3.2</u>

Projected Estimates

1975	<u>4,776</u>	<u>1995-2000</u>	<u>3.3</u>
1976	<u>4,899</u>		
1977	<u>5,019</u>		
1978	<u>5,142</u>		
1979	<u>5,268</u>		
1980	<u>5,399</u>		
1981	<u>5,535</u>		
1982	<u>5,679</u>		
1983	<u>5,830</u>		
1984	<u>5,989</u>		
1985	<u>6,159</u>		
1986	<u>6,339</u>		
1987	<u>6,528</u>		
1988	<u>6,727</u>		
1989	<u>6,937</u>		
1990	<u>7,156</u>		
1995	<u>8,409</u>		
2000	<u>9,907</u>		

ANNEX I
LECTURE OUTLINE

Human Lactation And Family Planning

by: Dr. Kalid Sa'eid

1. Each participant submits a medical question.
2. One hour is given to answering questions.
3. Human lactation vs. bottle feeding.
4. Infant nutritional requirements.
5. Physiological description of glands and the process of lactation.
6. Immunity and human lactation.
7. Factors impacting duration of human lactation.
8. Comparison between the duration of lactation in Yemen and in other countries.
9. Nutritional needs of lactating mothers.
10. Lactation as a contraceptive.
11. Impact of contraceptives on human lactation.
12. Infant mortality and bottle feeding.
13. Reasons for cessation of lactation.

ANNEX J

LECTURE OUTLINE

Social Marketing and Family Planning

by: Dr. Soheir Sukkary-Stolba

1. Family Planning messages.
2. Group work on Family Planning messages.
3. Written work on the diffusion of Family Planning ideas using social marketing strategies.
4. The use of "social marketing" strategies to promote sanitation.
5. The "indirect approach" and its effectiveness.
6. Community organization.

ANNEX K

LECTURE OUTLINE

Community Health & Family Planning

by: Mrs. Nagiba Ghani

1. Statistics: Infant Mortality in Yemen vs. other countries.
2. Maternal mortality statistics.
3. Gynecological problems.
4. Limiting the number of children vs. FP.
5. Women's role in FP.
6. MOH role in training jidahs, elderly female midwives.

ANNEX L

Family Welfare and Health Statistics Lecture, by: Dr. Abdel Ghani

The booklet A General Study of Contraceptives in Yemen. by the Yemeni FPA, was distributed.

MAIN TOPIC: A survey conducted among 911 women in four Yemeni governates. Women were asked questions about lactation, contraceptives, desired number of children, perceived side effects of contraceptives ... etc.

Major findings of the survey are the following:

1. The majority of women breast feed for a year.
2. The majority of women stop lactation upon pregnancy.
3. 13% of the sample used contraceptives.
4. The majority knew about one or more method of contraceptives but were afraid to use them because of religious, social or health issues.
5. The majority of users preferred birth control pills.
6. Withdrawal is used as a birth control method.
7. An assessment of the negative health effects of excision which is widely practiced in Tahama.
8. The ideal number of children.
9. The major sources of contraceptives in Yemen are pharmacies, shops, and other Arab countries (contraceptives are brought into Yemen by husbands returning from other Arab countries).

ANNEX M

Contraceptives & Health Issues

Dr. Soheir Sukkary-Stolba

These are meant to be points to initiate discussion and not an exhaustive list of all pros and cons.

1. WITHDRAWAL (coitus interruptus)

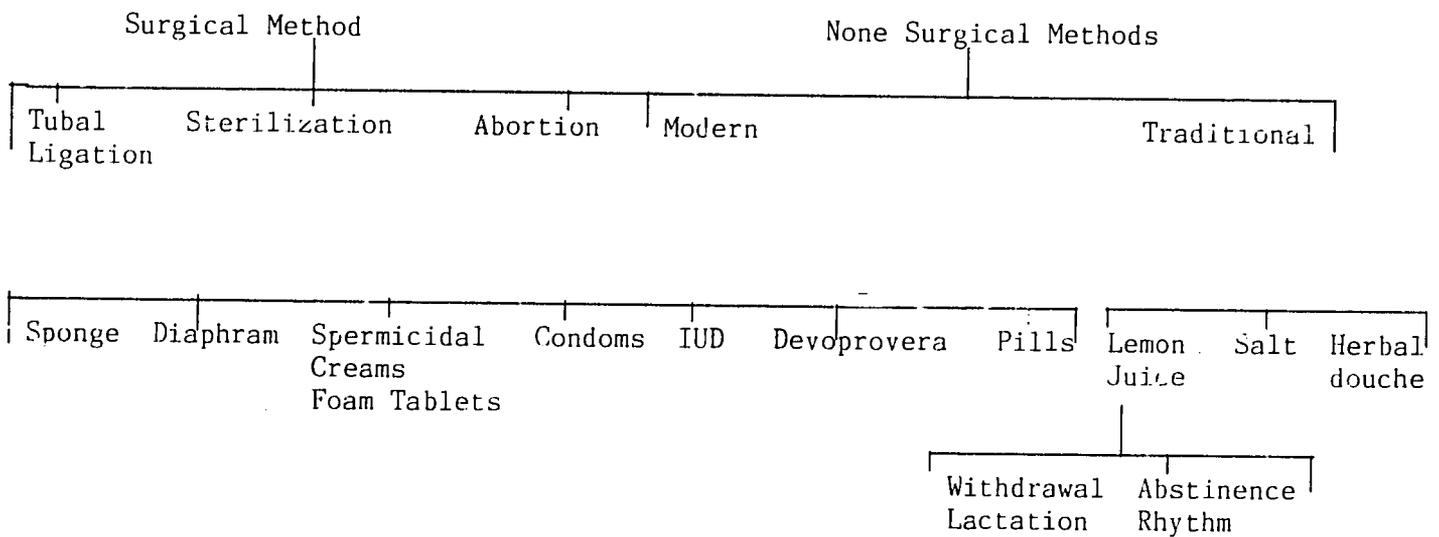
- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. No medical procedures. | 1. Not reliable. |
| 2. Good for areas where modern contraceptives are not available. | 2. Timing is difficult for some men. |
| 3. Acceptable to some men. | 3. Not acceptable to some men. |
| 4. Does not interfere with lactation. | 4. Interferes with the total enjoyment of sex. |
| 5. Does not threaten mother's health. | |
| 6. No cost. | |

2. RHYTHM

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Does not require medical procedures. | 1. Not acceptable to some husbands who object to abstinence for 10 days per month. |
| 2. Not costly. | 2. Proper application requires taking body temperatures or observing increase in mucus production which is difficult. |
| 3. No religious objections. | 3. Not very reliable. |
| | 4. Interferes with spontaneity of the sex act. |

ANNEX N
 Outline of the
CONTRACEPTIVES & HEALTH ISSUES LECTURE

By: Dr. Soheir Sukkary-Stolba



Requirements for contraceptives' selection:

- Reliability
- Acceptability (personal & cultural)
- Effect on enjoyment of sex
- Health effects
- Easy to use
- Economical
- Reversibility
- Availability in market

ANNEX O

LECTURE OUTLINE

Islam and Family Planning: A Religious Point of View

by: Mr. Samir Al Daghidy

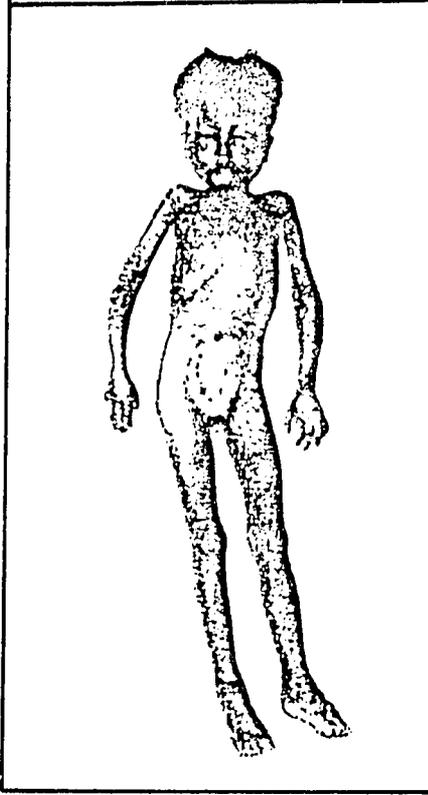
1. In Islam there is a strong emphasis on the family as the pillar of society.
 - a. Supportive Quranic statements and prophet's sayings.
2. Islam is concerned that procreation remain the right of individuals and not a societal mandate.
3. Islam is concerned about the number of Muslims.
4. Islam is concerned with cleanliness and sanitation.
5. Comments on abortion and Islam.
6. Women and Islam.
7. Alternatives to family planning
 - a. Development projects.
 - b. Redistribution of wealth and sharing.

ANNEX P

Basic Nutrition
by:
Dr. Al Garbawy

1. Food Groups.
2. Caloric values of food.
3. Caloric needs of adults.
4. Recommended dietary allowances for pregnant women.
5. Recommended dietary allowances for lactating women.
6. Caloric needs of children.
7. Vitamins.
8. Minerals.
9. Fats.
10. Proteins.
11. Carbohydrates.

اعراض سوء التغذية



هزال شديد وضعف في النمو
(نقص البروتين)
" Kwashiorkor "

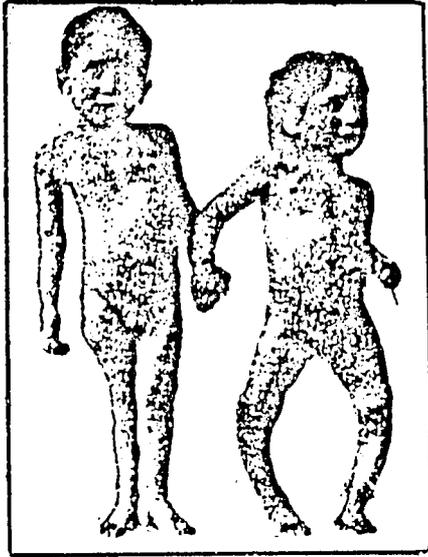


تقرن مزمن لبصيلات الشعير
(نقص فيتامين أ)
" Hyperkeratosis "



التهاب وتقرن العين
(نقص فيتامين أ)
" Xerophthalmia "

أمراض سوء التغذية (تابع)



الكساح في الاطفال
(نقص فيتامين د)
" Rickets "



لين العظام في الفرد البالغ
(نقص فيتامين د)
" Osteomalacia "

أمراض سوء التغذية (تابع)



مرض البري - بري - ضعف
والتهاب الأعصاب

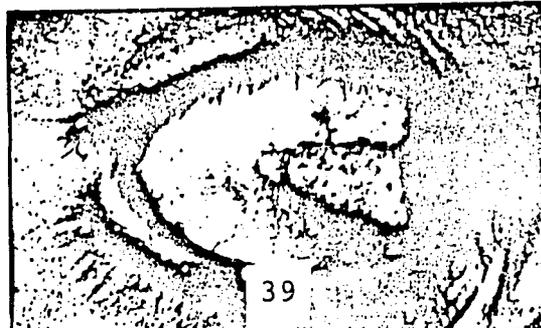
نقص فيتامين ب_١

" Bri-Bri "



الادِيمَا فِي البري - بري
نقص فيتامين ب_١

" Pitting edema "



امتلاء القرنية بالوعية

الدموية وتقرنها .

نقص فيتامين ب_١

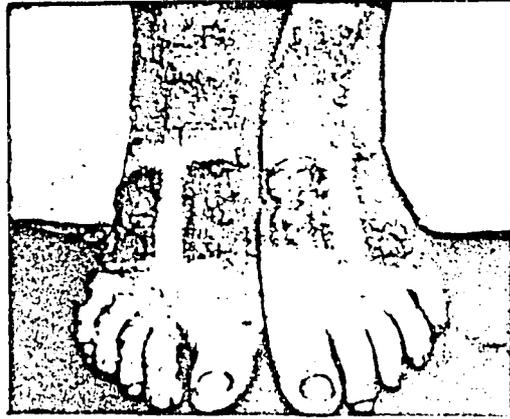
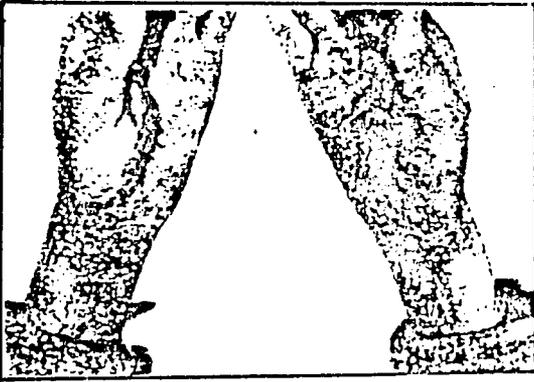
"Conjunctivitis &

Keratitis of cornea"

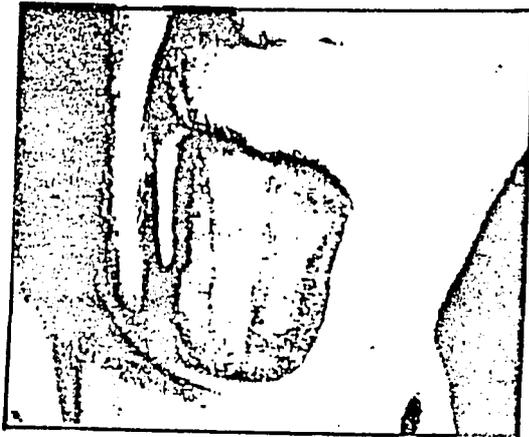
أمراض سوء التغذية (تابع)



" Pellagra" مرض البلاجرا (نقص النياسين)



خشونة وتشقق الجلد على الأجزاء المعرضة للضوء - القدمين واليدين
(تماثل) (نقص النياسين)



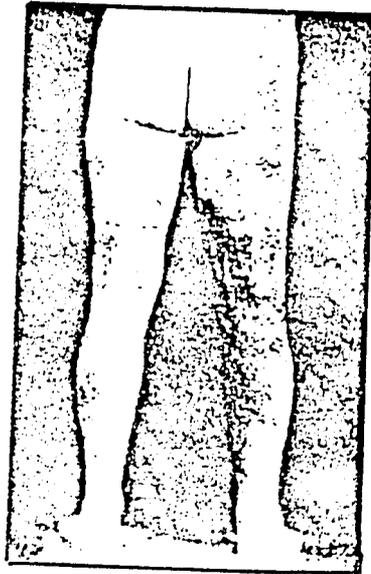
أمراض سوء التغذية (تابع)



التضخم وتذرح اللثة

نقص فيتامين ج

"Swollen & bleed-
ing gum "



نزيف تحت الجلد في موضع

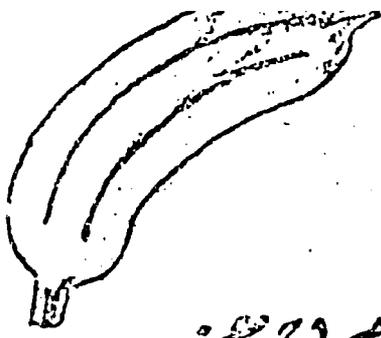
بصيلات الشعر

نقص فيتامين ج

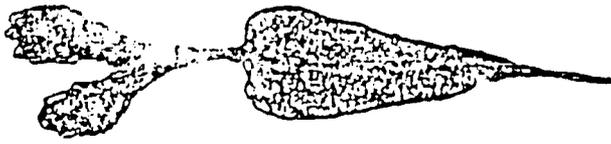
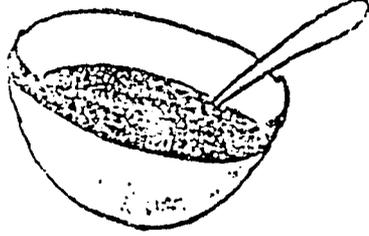
"Tiny under-skin
hemorrhage"

الطعام الذي يعطى

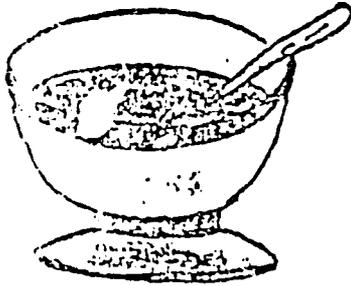
أثناء وبعد الإسهال



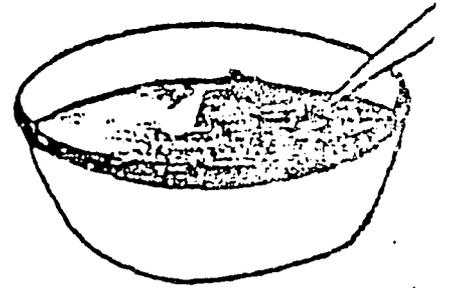
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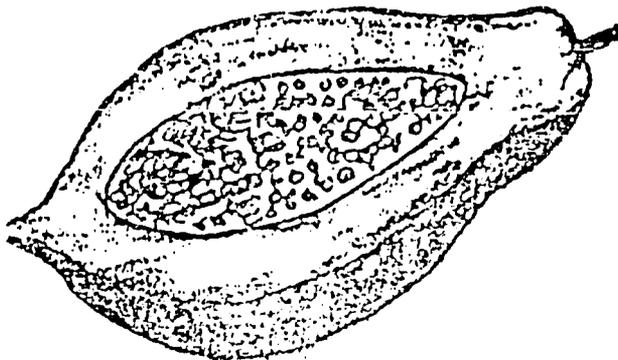
جريبه



ماورز



عنبه



بطاط



ANNEX Q

Vaccination Schedules
&
Childhood Diseases

Dr. Abdel Malik Al Mansour

- Preventive medicine vs. curative medicine.
- Immunity and the scientific principles.
- TB, Measles, Polio, Whooping cough and Tetanus vaccines.
When and how much?
- Tetanus vaccine for pregnant women.
- Physical reactions to vaccines.

ANNEX R

PUBLIC HEALTH

by: Dr. Abdel Karim Ali

- Environmental concerns and health issues.
- The healthy house and Yemeni housing.
- The quality of water.
- Sanitation.
- Human waste.
- Disease and personal hygiene.
- Health education in schools.

ANNEX S

A FILM: "Contraceptives: The Pill"

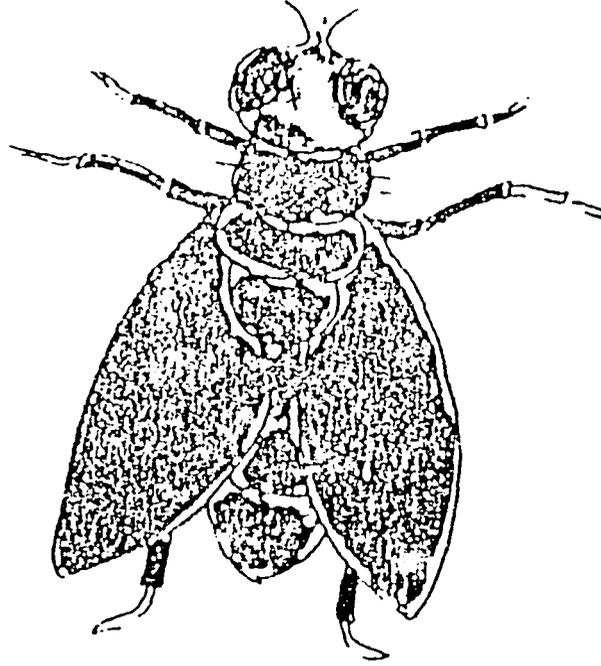
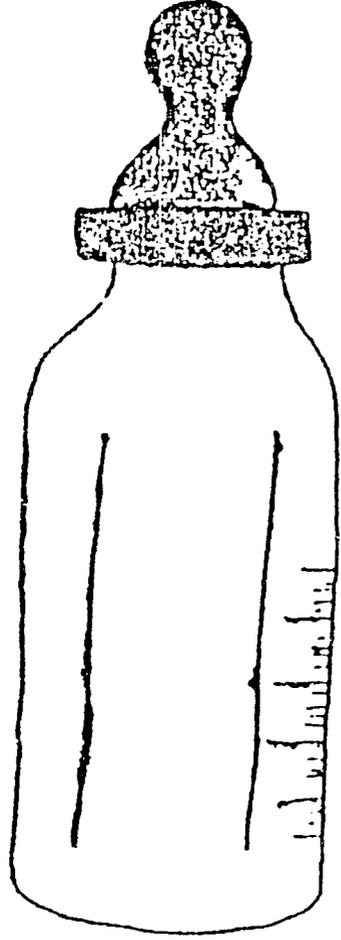
- The pros and cons of the "pill" as a contraceptive method.
An Arabic film.

ANNEX T

ORAL REHYDRATION THERAPY

- Diarrheal disease and Yemeni health statistics for infants.
- Types of diarrhea.
- Reasons for diarrhea.
- Use of ORT.
- Diet and Diarrhea in infants and toddlers.

بعض من ناقلات الإسعجال



ANNEX U

Sanitation

by:
Dr. Ismail Al Shuwitar

- Environmental health concepts.
- Ibb and sanitary problems.
- Current programs in Ibb.
- Future plans for improved sanitation.

ANNEX V

Maternal Health & Family Planning

by:

Dr. Abdel Karim Al Hussiny

- "Family spacing" and women's health.
- The mother's age and pregnancies.
- Medical problems and the frequency of pregnancies.
- Reproductive physiology.

ANNEX W

Children's Health & Family Planning

by:

Dr. Abdel Rahman Al Samin

- Child care and family size.
- Child and psychology.
- Quality of the child's health.
- Infant care.
- Medical and educational care of children.

ANNEX X

Evaluation Form

1. Do you think the training session is successful?
Yes 100% No 0%
2. List the lectures you liked the most.
 - a. Demographics of Yemen, Sukkary-Stolba
 - b. Social Marketing, Sukkary-Stolba
 - c. Family Welfare and Health Statistics by Dr. Nagiba Abdel Ghani
3. Did you learn or benefit particularly from the discussions groups?
Yes 100% No 0%
4. Name the lecture which is most important to the type of work you do?
 - a. Social Marketing, Sukkary-Stolba.
 - b. Contraceptive Pros and Cons, Sukkary-Stolba.
 - c. Vaccination.
 - d. Oral Rehydration.
5. What are some of the weak points in the session?
 - a. Timing is not good.
 - b. Need more time for discussion.
 - c. Need more audio-visual aids.
 - d. Greater decentralization of the organization and the involvement of more women.
6. What are your recommendations for future training?
 - a. More workshops should be held in Ibb.
 - b. Increase the workshop length to two weeks.
 - c. Include more nutrition lectures.
 - d. Hold similar workshops for men as they are important decision makers, too.
 - e. More time should be allowed for questions and answers.