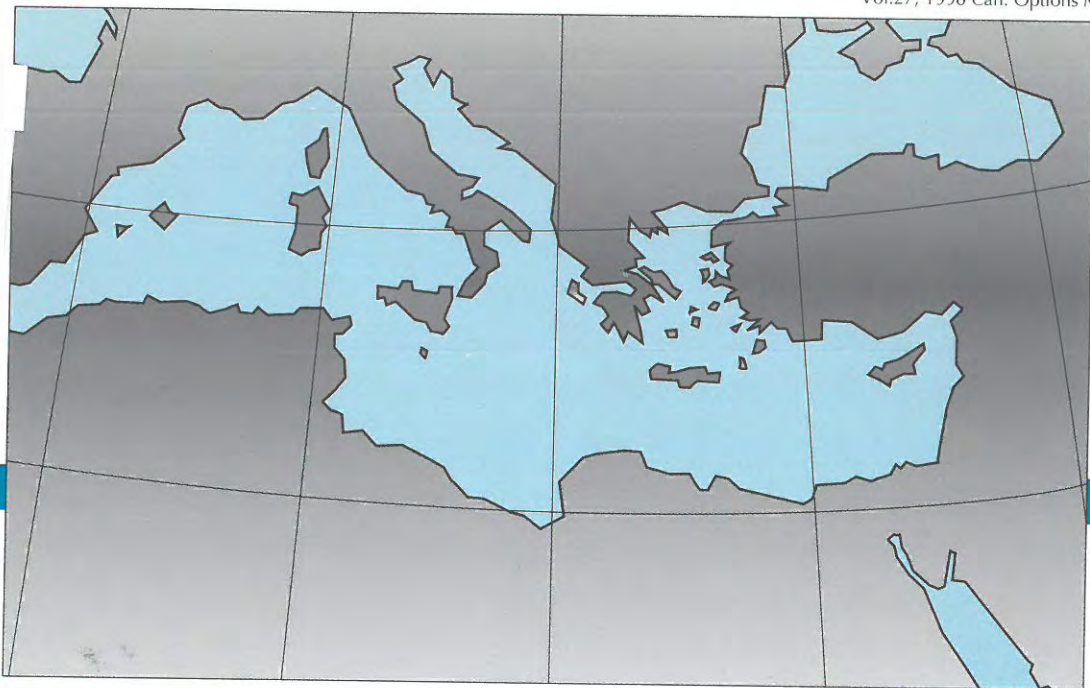




Cahiers **OPTIONS** *méditerranéennes*

Volume 27

**Comportements alimentaires
au Moyen-Orient**
Une bibliographie

CIHEAM



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Président / *Chairman*: José Jérónimo GODINHO AVO
Secrétaire Général / *Secretary General*: Enzo CHIOCCIOLI

11, rue Newton
75116 PARIS
Tel.: (33-1) 53 23 91 00 – Fax: (33-1) 53 23 91 01

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Apdo. 202
50080 Zaragoza, Spain
Tel.: (34) 976 57 60 13 – Fax: (34) 976 57 63 77

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Une bibliographie

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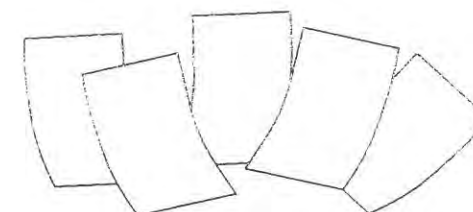
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Comportements alimentaires au Moyen-Orient Une bibliographie

Editeur scientifique / Scientific editor :
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1998

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Avant-propos : Martine Padilla

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Avant-propos

Expression d'une culture, l'alimentation est fille d'une civilisation. Les pratiques alimentaires sont si profondément ancrées chez les peuples que ceux-ci répugnent souvent à en adopter de nouvelles. Etrangement, plus que toute autre région du monde, la Méditerranée confirme et dément à la fois cette réalité. Chaque région a son alimentation de base, mais chaque migration a contribué à des échanges de pratiques alimentaires.

Lorsque on évoque l'alimentation méditerranéenne, on a coutume de la concevoir comme **une**, comme si les 20 à 25 pays entourant cette Mer ou très proches, avaient eu la même histoire, des peuplements similaires et des conditions environnementales semblables, susceptibles de créer un mode d'alimentation homogène et unique sur ces immenses territoires. Certes, l'on peut raisonnablement croire à une certaine unité méditerranéenne basée sur l'association millénaire du blé, de l'olivier, du mouton, de la vigne. Mais nous sommes convaincus de la diversité et la richesse de l'alimentation méditerranéenne, prouvant par là qu'elle est plurielle.

Notre connaissance des modes de consommation des pays européens méditerranéens et des pays maghrébins est relativement bonne, quoique très perfectible. Notre connaissance est très limitée, aussi bien sur le plan quantitatif que qualitatif, en ce qui concerne la zone orientale de la Méditerranée. Seule une exploration sur le terrain devait nous permettre de faire le tour de la littérature (grise ou publiée dans des réseaux inhabituels) existant sur le sujet.

Une mission exploratoire en Méditerranée orientale (Egypte, Jordanie, Syrie) a donc été menée par Marie-Hélène Jouve, au cours de l'année 1996. Elle a visité les services de l'Ambassade de France, les institutions internationales, les ministères et les universités impliquées dans le thème. De cette riche prospection est née cette bibliographie sur le thème des comportements alimentaires et de leur environnement. Cette littérature essentiellement en langue arabe ou anglaise, émanant de chercheurs pour la plupart originaires de la zone, peu connue des réseaux CIHEAM habituels, est ainsi mise à disposition des membres du réseau "systèmes alimentaires méditerranéens".

Pour faciliter la recherche des documents, ils ont été classés selon six rubriques à l'intérieur de chaque pays : documents généraux (1), sécurité et politique alimentaires (2), situation alimentaire et nutritionnelle (3), environnement du consommateur (4), comportements alimentaires (5), études par produit (6). C'est ainsi que près de 300 documents ont pu être répertoriés et sont pour la majorité d'entre eux disponibles au Centre de documentation du CIHEAM/IAM de Montpellier.

Puissent tous ces ouvrages être mis à disposition des chercheurs, et la base de données toujours plus enrichie. Pour que nos références ne soient plus exclusivement européennes ou américaines et que la production des chercheurs nationaux soit valorisée.

Martine PADILLA
Administrateur Scientifique
Responsable du programme
"Alimentation, nutrition, politiques alimentaires"

.1.



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001 Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics (CAPMAS)
Statistical year book
 June 1995

002 Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics (CAPMAS)
La consommation des marchandises en Egypte
 Juillet 1994, Arabic

003 Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics (CAPMAS)
Monthly bulletin of Consumer price index for january 1996
 Feb. 1996
 English, Arabic

004 Ministry of agriculture and land reclamation, Department of agricultural statistics
Summary of agricultural statistics, years 1982-92-93
 Sept. 1994

005 Ministry of agriculture and land reclamation, General Department of agricultural economics
Food Balance Sheet

II – Sécurité alimentaire et politique alimentaire

006 Abdel Fattah K.
La dépendance alimentaire de l'Egypte (1952-1977)
 Université de Montpellier 1 ; Faculté de Droit et des Sciences Economiques ; Montpellier (FRA)
 Thèse (Dr d'Etat) 500 p. : tabl. inter.:S
 French

Mots-clés. Aide alimentaire – Démographie – Dépendance économique – Politique alimentaire – Déficit – Structure sociale – Budget familial

007 Abia Abdel L., El Laithy H.
Maintaining food security for the poor in a liberalized economy
 Presented at the agricultural policy conference : eight years of egyptian agricultural policy reforms (March 26-28, 1995)

Summary. The economic reform and structural adjustment program (ERSAP) launched in 1991, entails a shift from a

centrally planned economy with a relatively small private sector to a decentralized, market-based and outward oriented economy in which the private sector plays the leading role. It was well known from the outset that the reform measures are associated with high social costs in terms of growing unemployment, depressed incomes and loss of services. The main objective of this paper is twofold: to analyse the implications of ERSAP on food affordability and accessibility by the poor and to provide specific suggestions on how to target the poor and substitute the old food subsidy system by another system-or combination of systems - that aim at maintaining food security for the poor in particular.

008 Badr M.
 Faculty of agriculture, Zagazig University
Impact of agricultural economic reform program in Egypt

Ministry of agriculture, Economics affairs sector

Summary. In 1987, the government of Egypt stated a transitional agricultural economic reform program. The purposes of this program are (i) to increase agricultural production, (ii) improve food security, and (iii) improve the standard of living. The overall impact of the agricultural economic reform program discussed in this paper has been positive. Farmgate prices for agricultural products generally have increased, as have outputs of wheat, maize, and rice. Per capita consumption shares of locally produced wheat, maize, and rice have increased. Wheat imports have been reduced. Freedom of choice for farmers has led to changes in both the types of crops they grow and the amounts they wish to produce.

009 Bonnevie H., Hannover W., Mohiedin Y., Naeraa T., Weingartner L., Zaki M.
Joint evaluation of european union programme food aid stage two. EGYPT : The extended study

February 1996

Summary. This report is one of four extended study reports of European Union Programme Food Aid in Bangladesh, Cape Verde, Egypt and Mozambique. The conclusions related to Egypt can be summarised saying that for many donors the substantial programme food aid allocations to Egypt have more reflected political and commercial considerations than questions like justification, need and contributions to development. With the positive changes in the political situation in the Middle East and the increasing scarcity of food aid resources the situation is changing and donors are now considering more the latter aspects. The analysis provided in this report has shown that substantial risks for negative development effects and poor performance exists on different levels.

010 Buchanan, S.
Egypt: Subsidy and import policies for wheat and other foods

145 p.

Key words. Food subsidies – Egypt – Government policy – Food price – Agricultural product marketing – Policy analysis – Food economics – Food supply – Wheat

- 011 Egan M.C., Gawad A.M.**
The Egyptian ration card system and its relationship to cooperatives and government grocery store subsidized pricing
 Memorandum PRM for United States Government
 18 p.

Keys words. Cooperatives – Egypt – Food supply – Prices – Subsidies

Summary. This paper seeks to acquaint the reader with precisely how the ration (supply) card system works both in theory and in practice and how it relates directly to the equity question of subsidies. The following are obvious problem areas which have been overlooked: There is no follow-up whatsoever on ration card utilization.

Entitlements as indicated on the card with respect to family size are rarely, if ever, checked.

A suggestion was for ration cards only to be available to citizens whose annual income did not exceed LE 400.

Commodities distributed by consumer cooperatives are always in short supply and the waiting line often extends for a wait of several hours.

Often the marks made for a purchase (in the card) indicate only that a purchase has been made and do not indicate a specified commodity.

Corrective action by the government envisages that every ration card holder should be registered with a specific consumer cooperative and thereby only use that particular cooperative.

- 012 El Fiky F.A.**
Food subsidy system in Egypt
 Zagazig-Journal-of-Agricultural-Research (Ey). (Jan 1991). v. 18(1) p. 293-314. Issued 1993.
 Arabic

Mots-clés. Egypte – Subvention – Politique-alimentaire – Coût – Analyse économique

- 013 El Gamal Hussein**
Conséquences du programme de réforme économique sur la question de la sécurité alimentaire en Egypte : rôle du Fonds social
 Ministry of agriculture and land reclamation and International Food Policy Research Institute
 Arabic

- 014 El Ghonemy M.R.**
Land, food and rural development in North Africa
 [Terre, alimentation et développement rural en Afrique du Nord]

Londres (GBR) : Westview Press, 1993. 192 p. : réf. - inter.: S

English
 CY : Afrique du Nord, Algérie, Tunisie, Maroc, Jamahiriya Arabe Libyenne, Egypte, Soudan

Mots-clés. Histoire – Sécurité alimentaire – Mode de faire-valoir – Développement rural

- 015 El Issawy I.H.**
 Institute of National Planning
Subsidization of food products in Egypt
 Paper prepared for the food-energy nexus programme of the United Nations University, Dec. 1985
 Page de couverture seulement

- 016 El Sayed, M.A.M.A.**
Food security strategy for main food commodities in Egypt
 Cairo Univ. (Egypt), Faculty of Agriculture, 1987.
 272 p.
 Arabic

Mots-clés. Egypte – Approvisionnement – Politique alimentaire – Produit alimentaire – Consommation alimentaire – Investissement

- 017 FAO**
The impact of the structural adjustment programme on food production, supply and consumption in Egypt

Regional Office for the Near East, Cairo, Egypt, 1995

Summary. The agricultural sector is the pillar of food security, which has taken a political dimension: there is a shortage of food in Egypt. The national production of subsistence crops does not meet the country's increasing food needs. The 1980s and the early 1990s have witnessed rapid steps towards liberalization of the agricultural sector by abolishing the state's intervention in production, pricing and marketing, leaving such decision to producers and other market forces. The present study examines the impact of the structural adjustment programme on food production and consumption in Egypt, taking into account the subsidies, taxes and pricing policy reforms in the agricultural sector.

- 018 Institut Friedrich Ebert Stiftung**
Les politiques d'ajustement concernant le secteur agricole et alimentaire et leur incidence sur les conditions de vie de la population en Egypte

Oct. 1994.
 En arabe page de couverture seulement

- 020 Interministerial Committee for Nutrition**
National plan of action for nutrition, follow-up ICN
 Draft, 1994

Summary. In a seminar on September the 18th, 1994, selected persons from different ministries, universities and research centers were invited to participate in the discussion of the Egyptian plan of action. To improve the nutrition situation of the country, working groups were formulated, covering nine themes:

- incorporating nutrition objectives, considerations and components into development policies and programmes
- improving household food security, protecting consumers through improved food quality and safety,
- preventing and managing infectious diseases, promoting breast feeding, caring for the socio-economically deprived and nutritionally vulnerable, preventing and controlling specific micronutrient deficiencies, promoting appropriate diets and healthy life styles, assessing, analysing and monitoring nutrition situations.

- 021 International Food Policy Research Institute**
Egyptian public food program study final report, Egypt's food subsidy policy: Evaluation of effects and policy options for the 1980s
 62p, 86/04

- 022 Jansen, R.**
Weaning food project, Nutrition planning report
 67p. (tables), 83/08

- 023 Khorshid A., Galal O.M.**
Report on Development of food consumption monitoring system, Egypt, sept. 1995

Food technology Research Institute, Agricultural Research Center, Giza and Department of Community Health Sciences, School of Public Health, University of California at Los Angeles

Summary. Accurate, timely information on food use and consumption at the household level is essential to monitoring the nutritional status of populations. The current project developed, designed and implemented a system for surveying food consumption in Egypt. Approximately 7000 households were sampled to be representative of the rural and urban populations of five Egyptian governorates: greater Cairo, Ismailia, Dakahlia, Aswan and New Valley. Households were visited over the period December 1993 through October 1994. The results of this study show that underweight among women was relatively rare but obesity was common, affecting 30 percent of the women. Among children, almost one-third were short for age, reflecting the cumulative effects of mild to moderate undernutrition, and 11 percent were underweight. Urban women and children had better-quality diets than rural residents. Ability to consistently purchase an adequate food supply was problematic for many households, almost half reported spending three-quarters or more of their household income on food.

- 024 Labonne M.**
Quelles perspectives alimentaires pour le Nord de l'Afrique ?
 Article de périodique: Afrique Agriculture (FRA), n° 25, p. 20-29. - inter.: V
 French

Mots-clés. Agriculture – Alimentation humaine – Céréale – Situation économique – Production agricole – Démographie – Produit national brut

CY : Algérie, Maroc, Tunisie, Jamahiriya Arabe Libyenne, Egypte

- 025 Ministry of Agriculture and land reclamation and International Food Policy Research Institute**
Maintaining food security in Egypt during and after agricultural and food policy reform, sept. 1994

Summary. This research is designed to assist the government in guiding the policy reforms in agriculture in such a way that the poor are not adversely affected and to ensure that the policy reforms lead to increased efficiency of resource use through improved market and institutional structures within the economy. To look at the impact of the structural adjustment process on food consumption, Ali, El-Laithy, Hamza, Malik, Moustafa, and Zeller examine the effects of this process on the welfare of consumers. Their study shows that consumer prices increased sharply between 1987 and 1992, both in urban and rural areas. However, in spite of a price-wage «squeeze», this study found that the proportion of poor people in Egypt decreased slightly between 1974/75 and 1990/91. As part of the reform process, it is now expected that the government will withdraw all food subsidies by 1996. This reform is likely to have a negative impact on the Egyptian poor, especially the urban poor, who tend to benefit more from the food subsidy program.

cially the urban poor, who tend to benefit more from the food subsidy program.

- 026 Ministry of Supply**
Problem of food in Egypt and policies to face it
 132p.

Key words. Egypt, Diet – Food Policy – Food Production – Food Security – Food Supply – Government Policy – Sudan

- 027 Mohamed H.A.**
Economic integration between Egypt and Sudan and its effect on realizing food security in both countries [Egypt]

Azhar Univ., Cairo (Egypt). Faculty of Agriculture.
 Cairo (Ey). 1987.

409 p.
 Arabic

Mots-clés. Soudan – Production alimentaire – Intégration – Egypte – Emploi – Consommation alimentaire

- 028 Nassar H., Moussa W., Kamel A., and Miniawi A.**
Review of trends, policies and programmes affecting nutrition and health in Egypt (1970-1990)

Consultants: Mamdouh Gabr, Mohamed Amr Hussein, Jan. 1992.

UN ACC/SCN country case study (United Nations, Administrative Committee on Coordination, Subcommittee on Nutrition) for the XV Congress of the International Union of Nutritional Sciences, sept. 26 to oct. 1, 1993, Adelaide

Summary. The main objective of this report is to review the different policies, as well as programs affecting health and nutrition status of Egyptians over the period 1970-1990. The study attempts to outline and examine critically the major trends in the health and nutrition status of the Egyptians in the light of:

- the Egyptian socio-economic setting,
- the different programs affecting health and nutrition status of Egyptians,
- the interactions between the different socio-economic variables and their implications on the health and nutrition indicators.

About positive aspects, the report indicates a significant improvement in the infant mortality rates as well as maternal mortality rates which declined sharply over the eighties. Acute malnutrition is not a public health problem in Egypt. Younger adults are taller than elder ones which may denote improvement of linear growth of recent generations of males and females in both urban and rural areas (results of the HES in 1984). There are also negative aspects: anemia is a crucial health problem in Egypt, especially in the lower socio-economic classes of Cairo and Alexandria. The results of different surveys indicate a growing prevalence of overweight and obesity in preschoolers in the eighties if compared with the seventies.

- 029 National Bank of Egypt**
Economic Bulletin
 Vol. XXXIV n°3. 1981
 Extract: (p. 125-165 Foodstuffs subsidies in Egypt)

Summary. The subsidy is one of the major issues of great concern for the people as well as for the authorities concerned in Egypt. Whenever an assessment is made of the economic adjustment policies, and the issue of reducing or cancelling

the subsidy is raised, various opinions and viewpoints representing supporters of and opponents to this issue are put forward. In these studies, the various aspects of the subsidy are elaborated, including the concept and the varieties of subsidy, the developments in subsidizing foodstuffs during the last two decades, the economic dimensions of the problem, the factors conducive to increasing appropriations in the State budget, and lastly the question whether to eliminate or maintain the subsidies.

030 PAM Comité des politiques et programmes d'aide alimentaire

Country strategy outlines : Egypt, Agenda item 8, november 1995

Summary. Despite having engaged in a programme of structural adjustment with some success, Egypt's per capita income remains below 700 dollars per annum. The process of structural adjustment is likely to lead to an increased dependence on food imports as Egypt becomes more integrated into international markets. Reduction in government interventions, including the elimination of food subsidies, is likely to increase the household food insecurity of low-income groups, including in urban areas. This Country Strategy sets two programming priorities for WFP assistance in Egypt, support for land settlement on reclaimed lands where food assistance has demonstrated its effectiveness in assuring household food security during the initial period of settlement and in transferring permanent assets to the poor. Exploration of possible food aid initiatives which feasibly address the problems of poverty and food insecurity among the urban poor in ways that increase opportunity and self-reliance.

031 Sarris A.H.

Egyptian food security: an optimization approach

Agricultural Development Systems (ADS) project
USAID, Cairo Mission, Development and Information Center
Economics Working Paper (EWP no 96) Aug 1982.
28 p.
English

Mots-clés. Egypte – Politique alimentaire – Approvisionnement – Demande – Production végétale – Modèle

032 Sarris A.H.

Food security and agricultural production strategies under risk in Egypt

Agricultural Development Systems (ADS) project
USAID, Cairo Mission, Development and Information Center
Economics Working Paper (EWP no 136), Mar. 1983
43 p.
English

Mots-clés. Egypte – Politique alimentaire – Politique agricole – Marché mondial – Commerce international – Risque – Autoapprovisionnement – Production alimentaire – Modèle – Economie du bien-être – Prix à la consommation – Consommation – Fonction de demande – Logiciel

033 Sarris A.H.

Food security and agricultural production strategies under risk in Egypt

Journal-of-Development-Economics (Netherlands). (1985). v. 19(1) p. 85-111
English

Mots-clés. Egypte – Approvisionnement – Production alimentaire – Pays en développement – Politique alimentaire – Prix – Rendement

034 Scobie G.M.

Food subsidies in Egypt: macroeconomic and trade implications

Pinstrup Andersen, P. (ed.). Food subsidies in developing countries : costs, benefits, and policy options. Baltimore (USA). Johns Hopkins University Press. 1988. p. 196 205.
English

Mots clés. Egypte – Politique alimentaire – Subvention – Economie – Politique du commerce international – Politique fiscale

035 Scobie G.M.

Egyptian public food program study, Report on task 6: Food: subsidies in Egypt, Their impact on foreign exchange and trade

Internat'l Food Policy Research Institute
67 p. (tables, charts)

Key words. Balance of payments – Egypt – Foreign exchange rates – Food aid programs – Imports – Inflation – Food subsidies – Food policy – Food supply – Food consumption

Identifiers. Food production – Economic analysis

Notes: 1. Issued also as IFPRI Research Report No.40 "Food: subsidies in Egypt: Their impact on foreign exchange and trade", 2. Includes bibliography and appendices

036 Scobie G.M.

Food subsidies in Egypt, Their impact on foreign exchange and trade

IFPRI, Institut International de Recherche sur les Politiques Alimentaires, Washington (USA)
IFPRI - Research Report (USA)
Washington (USA) : IFPRI, 1983/08. n° 40, 67 p. réf., tabl., graph. inter.: S

Key words. Food subsidies – Food policy – Egypt – Imports – Foreign exchange rates – Balance of payments – Economic analysis – Food aid programs – Inflation – Food production

Notes: 1. Issued also as: "Egyptian Public Food Program Study, Report on Task 6: Food Subsidies in Egypt: Their Impact on Foreign Exchange and Trade", 2. Includes bibliography and appendices
Il existe 4 pages de synthèse en français de cette étude

037 Scobie G.M.

Government policy and Food imports, The case of wheat in Egypt

Series: IFPRI Research Report
Series #: 29

Key words. Food Policy – Egypt – Imports – Wheat – Balance of Payments – Food Subsidies – Food Production

Summary. this study presents a framework within which to analyse the formation of domestic policies and their impact on food imports. The study addresses a number of these general issues, while providing specific measures for Egyptian wheat imports.

038 Sharaf N.I.M.

Economic impacts of food security policy in Egypt with special emphasis on some main products

Cairo Univ. (Egypt). Faculty of Agriculture.
Cairo (Egypt). 1987.
203 p.
Arabic

Mots-clés. Egypte – Approvisionnement – Politique alimentaire – Consommation alimentaire – Glucide – Protéine – Exportation

039 Taylor L.

Food subsidies in Egypt

Scrimshaw, N.S., Wallerstein, M.B. (eds.). Nutrition policy implementation : issues and experience. New York (USA). Plenum. 1982. p. 473-480.
English

Mots-clés. Egypte – Politique agricole – Politique alimentaire – Coût – Subvention

040 Taylor L.

Food subsidies in Egypt

Research support by the Cairo University/
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
1979. 14p.

Key words. Egypt – Food Aid Programs – Food Supply – Imports Subsidies

041 US AID

Targeting food subsidies
AID/ANE/USAID/Egypt

33p., 86/07

042 Von Braun J., De Haen H.

The effects of food price and subsidy policies on Egyptian agriculture

[Les effets des politiques de prix et de subventions alimentaires sur l'agriculture égyptienne]
IFPRI, Institut International de Recherche sur les Politiques Alimentaires, Washington (USA)
IFPRI - Research Report (USA)
Washington (USA) : IFPRI, 1983/11. - n. 42, 93 p. : réf., tabl., graph. - inter.:S
English

Mots-clés. Prix alimentaire – Subvention – Agriculture – Politique gouvernementale

Résumé. dans cette étude les auteurs s'efforcent de répondre à la question de savoir si les subventions ont des effets défavorables sur l'agriculture du pays, et en particulier sur la production et les revenus. L'analyse des effets des subventions alimentaires sur l'agriculture est abordée sous deux angles. Premièrement on mesure l'incidence des subventions sur les dépenses publiques consacrées à l'agriculture et, deuxièmement, l'incidence des subventions sur les politiques des prix.

Note : il existe une synthèse en français de 4 pages.

043 Von Braun, Joachim, El Shafei, A. N.

Modelling Egyptian food supply and the role of food aid

21p.

Key words. Egypt – Food aid programs – Food supply

Identifiers. Models

Notes: Contributed paper for the Forth European Congress on operations research. Cambridge, England, July 22-25, 1980

III – Situation alimentaire et nutritionnelle

044 Abdou Amin I.

Food consumption and decision-making in Egypt (EWP no.102)

SERIES : (ECONOMICS WORKING PAPER N°102)
Agricultural Development Systems (ADS) Project
Min. of Agriculture
Univ. of California, Davis
9p.
English

Key words. Agricultural policy – Cereals – Egypt – Diet – Food supply – Imports

Notes : (references)

045 Agricultural Development Systems (ADS) Project

Two papers on consumption and nutrition in rural Egypt (EWP no.79)

25p.
English

046 Allaya M., Cazalet L.

Egypt: Production, consumption, trade.
OT: Egypte: production, consommation, échanges

Centre International de Hautes Etudes Agronomiques Méditerranéennes, Montpellier (France). Institut Agronomique Méditerranéen. Montpellier (France). CIHEAM-IAMM. Aug 1992. 99 p. French

Mots-clés. Egypte – Indicateur économique – Population humaine – Utilisation des terres – Moyen de production agricole – Production végétale – Consommation alimentaire – Commerce international

047 Shubra Council (Assemblée Nationale égyptienne)

Food safety in Egypt

Environment and Development Reports. Series no 13. 78p. (tables), 92/02.
Arabic

Key words. Food preparation – Food sanitation – Food additives – Food processing standards – Pollution – Adverse health practices

048 Bishay, Fahmy, Nassar, Saad, Abdou Diyaa

Agricultural policy analysis seminar V. 5 food and food products supply /demand

Cairo, January 12-15, 1992, forecasts

Min. of Agriculture
FAO
Arabic

Key words. Egypt – Agricultural Policy – Policy Reform – Policy Analysis – Crop Production – Food Crops – Livestock – Poultry – Food Supply – Food Production

Identifiers. Food security – Fruit – Fresh fruit – Fruit crops – Vegetables – Vegetable crops – Agricultural economics – Agricultural markets – Agricultural prices

049 Biswas M.R. (ed.), Gabr M. (ed.)
Nutrition in the nineties : policy issues
Delhi (IND) : Oxford University Press, 1994.
218 p., réf., graph., inter. : S
English

Mots-clés. Nutrition humaine – Consommation alimentaire – Sécurité alimentaire – Santé – Personne âgée – Ménage

050 Calloway D.H.
Functional implications of malnutrition : Village nutrition in Egypt, Kenya and Mexico : Looking across NCRSP projects
Final report
143 p. (tables, charts), 92/04

051 Darby W.J., Ghalioungui P., Grivetti L.
Food: the gift of Osiris
[Alimentation : le cadeau d'Osiris]
Londres (GBR) : Academic Press, 1977. - 2 vol., 877 p., réf. inter. : S
English

Mots-clés. Alimentation humaine – Etat nutritionnel – Histoire – Civilisation – Malnutrition – Carence en vitamine – Viande – Œuf – Poisson aliment – Sel – Pain – Bière – Vin – Légume – Fruits – Corps gras – Produit laitier – Epice

052 Dethier J.J.
Food supply and agricultural policy in Egypt (EWP n°13)
Series : Economics Working Paper, N° 13
Agricultural Development Systems (ADS) Project
Min. of Agriculture
Univ. of California, Davis
87 p.

Key words. Agriculture – Economic Aspects – Egypt – Diet – Food Supply – Malnutrition

053 El Asfahani A.M., Galal O.M., El Sayed H.A.
Nutritional adequacy of preschool children in Egypt
Nutrition-reports-international (USA).
Feb 1989. v. 39(2) p. 291-303.

Mots-clés. Egypte – Etat nutritionnel – Absorption de substances nutritives – Fer – Valeur calorique – Protéine – Prise alimentaire – Hauteur – Poids – Malnutrition – Enfant

Summary. Data from the National Nutrition Survey of Egypt, 1977 were used to investigate the nutrient intake adequacy of preschool children (12-35 months and 36-71 months) and its impact on nutritional status measured by anthropometry and biochemical indices. The diet was severely deficient in iron and highly deficient in energy, but only about one-third of the

children suffered from protein deficiency. Chronic undernutrition «stunting» was observed among all age groups. It was highly associated with high deficiency in energy and protein intake within the older age groups, but it was only associated with protein deficiency with the younger age groups. Mild and severe degrees of anemia were prevalent. A negative relationship between high dietary iron deficiency and high hemoglobin level was observed.

054 El Nockrashy A.S., Galal O., Davenport J.
More and better food, An Egyptian demonstration project
National Research council BOSTID
Academy of Scientific Research and Technology,
Cairo
139 p.

Key words. Agricultural research – Development projects – Egypt – Food supply – Crop production – Research organizations – Food consumption – Poultry – Nutritional status
Notes: I. Bibliography

055 FAO, WHO
Nutrition status in Egypt
In preparation for the international conference of nutrition in Rome in dec. 1992
Dec. 1991
237 p.

Summary. WHO and FAO try to persuade countries to prepare a situation analysis for the nutrition status and interrelated factors in preparation for regional workshops, then International Conference of Nutrition in Rome in dec. 1992. This report is the outcome of contributors of several disciplines that have their impact directly on the nutrition status. During the preparation of this report a workshop was held for three days that included, beside the original contributors, some governmental and nongovernmental organizations. This report shows that under nutrition and its consequences is a serious public health problem in Egypt, and it is the major cause of mortality among children. Under nutrition is prevalent in Egypt, particularly in rural and underprivileged urban areas. The description and analysis of factors affecting nutritional status of the population is a complex issue due to complicated interactions between the different determinants. From the summary table it can be concluded that twenty of the thirty flow indicators are expected to have positive effect on nutritional status, and the rest are expected to have negative effect. An almost balanced situation has prevented the nutritional status from deterioration as result of rise of consumer food prices during the last decade. Nutritional programmes run by the ministry of health include: growth monitoring, food provision for the vulnerable groups, food control, nutritional rehabilitation, nutritional education and research. An important intervention approach is the community based low cost weaning food. There are several nongovernmental organizations whose activities are directed towards social assistance and social development. Some of them also distribute food supplements to the needy beneficiaries.

056 FAO
Nutrition country profile : Egypt
Food Policy and Nutrition Division. Rome (Italy).
1987
18 p.
English

Mots-clés. Egypte – Etat nutritionnel – Production alimentaire – Consommation alimentaire – Enquête – Element nutritif dis-

ponible – Approvisionnement – Population humaine – Malnutrition – Maladie de carence

Diffusion restreinte

057 Frazelle N. (ed.), Gemei H. (ed.)
La qualité des aliments et des médicaments et la politique de protection des consommateurs : actions pratiques et juridiques en Egypte et en Europe

Université Catholique de Louvain, Centre de Droit de la Consommation, Louvain la Neuve (BEL), Université du Caire, Faculté de Droit (EGY)
Congrès
Louvain la Neuve (BEL) : Academia Bruylant, 1994.
- n. 3, 152 p. : réf. - inter. : S
French, Arabic

Mots-clés. Consommation alimentaire – Qualité – Médicament – Législation – Protection du consommateur

CY : Europe, Egypte
Colloque Consommation, 1993/03/27-1993/04/01, Le Caire (EGY)

058 Galal, O.M.
Egypt project at Nutrition Institute, Cairo
Proceedings of the CRSP policy workshop, March 7-10, 1988
76 p. (tables, charts), 88/12

059 Galal O.M., Harrison G.G., Abdou Amin I., El Abedin A.Z.
The impact of a small-scale agricultural intervention on socio-economic and health status
Food-and-Nutrition (FAO). (1987). v. 13(1) p. 35-43.
English, Spanish, French

Mots-clés. Egypte – Production alimentaire – Santé – Village – Nutrition – Consommation alimentaire – Niveau de vie – Projet de développement – Conscience sociale

060 Goueli A., El Miniawy A.
Food and agricultural policies in Egypt 1970-1990

Proceedings of the meetings held in Tunis, July 5-7, 1993 - [Les politiques agricoles et alimentaires au Moyen Orient et en Afrique du Nord : Egypte, Liban, Maroc, Soudan, Tunisie, Turquie. Actes des ateliers tenus à Tunis du 5 au 7 juillet 1993]
Ain Shams University, Faculty of Agriculture, Cairo (EGY), CIHEAM, Centre International de Hautes Etudes Agronomiques Méditerranéennes, Paris (FRA), INAT, Institut National Agronomique de Tunis, (TUN), Ford Foundation, New York (USA), CIHEAM, Centre International de Hautes Etudes Agronomiques Méditerranéennes, IAM. Institut Agronomique Méditerranéen, Montpellier (FRA), INAT, Institut National Agronomique de Tunis (TUN)

CIHEAM - Cahiers Options Méditerranéennes (FRA) Montpellier (FRA) : CIHEAM-IAMM, 1994. vol. 7, p. 7-68 : 53 réf., 56 tabl., 6 graph., inter. : S
English

Mots-clés. Politique agricole – Politique alimentaire – Situation économique – Situation agricole – Réforme écono-

mique – Indicateur économique – Politique des structures

Summary. The standard of living in Egypt as measured by quantifiable social and economic indicators has improved markedly in the last two decades. Food intake, education and health standards are higher today than ever. Food availability in Egypt far exceeds the average availability for developing countries. In chapter two, a detailed picture of the Egyptian agricultural sector was presented. It showed that the scope of public sector involvement in agricultural marketing and distribution is very extensive. Economic performance indicators were the subject of discussion in chapter three, in particular, the Egyptian economy's rapid deterioration during the latter of the 1980's. In both rural and urban areas most families reported spending over half of their total expenditures on food, with people in rural areas spending a greater percentage on food than those in urban areas. Per capita consumption of fish, sugar, starchy roots, meat, wheat, and eggs increased steadily from 1970 to 1988, reflecting higher income levels and high income elasticities of demand. Moreover, government subsidy programs encouraged higher levels of consumption. Substantial progress has been made on the reform of agricultural policies. Only cotton and sugarcane remain under some government controls. All input subsidies have reduced and will be eliminated by 1993. Control of private sector farm product processing and marketing firms has been removed.

061 Hoodfar H.
Hygienic and health care practices in a poor neighbourhood of Cairo
38 p. (tables), 84/11

062 Hussein L., Kunz H., Dortschy K.K.
Department of Nutrition-National Center-Giza-Dokki-Egypt and Institute of Social Medicine and Epidemiology-Bundesgesundheitsamt-Berlin-Germany.
Food consumption patterns and nutrient intakes among selected Egyptian employees differing in their socioeducational status
Egyptian Journal of Nutrition, Vol.X, No 1, 1995

Summary. The objective of this study is to assess the dietary intakes of some macro and micro nutrients among a selected population group of Egyptian governmental employees, (sample of 184 employees of both sexes aged 23-69 years, of two socioeducational strata). The prevalence of persons with dietary intake above or below cutoff points determined by expert committees has also been estimated. In comparison to the National German Survey Data on food consumption, this study confirms the heavy preponderance of cereals and vegetable in the Egyptian diet, while meats, fruits, milk and dairy products were much more abundant in the German diet and the higher mean daily consumption of sugars among the Egyptian subjects. From the patterns obtained for the food consumption, it appears that the Egyptian diet is closest to the Mediterranean diet eaten in South Italy. Both diets share the characteristic high cereal content (approximately 60% of total energy), low in total fats (less than 30% of total energy). Both diets are rich in vegetables, which is close to 30 grams.

063 Hussein M.A., Moussa W., Shaheen F., Ismail M.A., El Galil A. and Tawfik A.A.
Nutrition Institute, Cairo
Morbidity consequences of obesity profile in two districts of different socioeconomic status
Egyptian Journal of Nutrition, Vol.X, No 2, 1995

Summary. Morbidity consequences of adult cases of obesity were studied in a privileged district Manial (M) and unprivileged one Gabbasa (G). In conclusion morbidity consequences

of obesity were more prevalent in the high socioeconomic district.

064 Hussein M.A., Hekmat E.A., El Bendary S.M., El Bahie A.M., Salem A.M.

Nutrition care available for the pre-school children in some kindergartens in Cairo

Nutrition-reports-international (USA). (Oct. 1984). v. 30(4) p. 773-787.

English

Mots-clés. Egypte – Enfant – Aide à enfance – Besoin nutritionnel – Prise alimentaire

Summary. Extract: In Egypt, several programs have been initiated to raise the nutrition status of pre-school children. These programs are targeted to the pre-school children attending various Institutions. The aim of this study was to assess the nutrition care available for these children in Cairo Institutions. By random choice, certain Institutions have been studied that belong to the North district of Cairo. The results showed that 61.5% of the social, and 9.5% of the educational but none of the private kindergartens serv meals to their children. The quantitative study showed that the meals served about one third, and about one fourth of the R.D.A. of proteins for the young (1-3 Years), and elder children (4-6 Years) respectively. All other nutrients including calories were lacking (author).

065 Hussein L., Ali A.M.

Human nutrition

Saxena, M.C. (ICARDA, Aleppo Syria)), Stewart, R.A. Faba bean in the Nile valley. Den Haag (Netherlands). Martinus Nijhoff Publishers. 1983. p. 133-144

English

Mots-clés. Vicia Faba – Egypte – Soudan – Intoxication – Consommation alimentaire

Summary. Results of the studies carried out in Egypt and the Sudan in the 1979-81 seasons are presented. For Egypt, information is provided on the incidence of G-6-PD deficiency in relation to geographical distribution, seasonal variation of favism, number of G-6-PD deficient individuals, distribution of frequency i relation to sex and to geographical distribution. distribution of frequency of faba bean consumption in relation to income and profession, the levels of vicine, convicine and DOPA in the green pods and dry seeds of different faba bean varieties, levels of vicine, convicine and DOPA in seven Egyptian dishes based on faba beans, and patterns of faba bean food consumption. For Sudan, information is provided on the mean effect of sowing date on different quality factors of faba bean seed produced at different locations, mean effect of recommended and farmers'practices of sowing date, method of sowing, irrigatio regime, and weeding on faba bean seed quality, effect of moisture stress at various stages of crop growth on the seed quality, faba bean consumption frequency, preferred preparation, and seed size and colour.

066 Ismail M.A., Hussein M.A., Moussa W., Shaheen F. and Tawfik A.A.

Nutrition Institute, Cairo

A comparative study of obesity profile in a privileged district and unprivileged one

Egyptian Journal of Nutrition, Vol.X, No 2, 1995

Summary. The study included 268, 204 adult obese individuals of both sexes at the low socio-economic district Gabbasa and the high socioeconomic district Manial respecti-

vely. The over all prevalence of obesity was 39.7% in G and 50.2% in M. Percentage of obese males in M (26%) was double that of G (13%), while females in G showed higher prevalence (87%) than those of M (74%).Obesity is not a single disorder with a common etiologic basis. It may be caused by a medical, psychologic and environmental factors. Less than 5% of cases have an identifiable medical etiology.

067 Kettel L.B., Harrison G.G., Galal O., El Nockrashy A.S.

Literature review for more and better foods: Bibliography

National Research Center, Cairo

374 p.

Key words. Agricultural production – Egypt – Food marketing – Food supply – Health – Nutrition – Women in development

068 Kirksey A.

Functional implications of malnutrition, The human costs of moderate malnutrition in an Egyptian village

Final Report to USAID, Cairo Mission

Egypt Report on functional implications of malnutrition Human Nutrition Collaborative Research Program:

Nutrition Institute (Cairo, Egypt), Purdue University (Indiana, USA) and University of Arizona (USA) july 1992

301p. (tables, charts)

English

Key words. Nutrition research – Nutrition – Malnutrition – Nutritional status – Human nutrition – Child nutrition – Socioeconomic aspects – Sanitation

069 Miladi S.

Country food and nutrition summaries: Egypt Arab Republic

Joint FAO/WHO/OAU Regional Food and Nutrition Commission for Africa, Accra (Ghana)

English

Mots-clés. Egypte – Approvisionnement – Nutrition – Consommation alimentaire – Préférence alimentaire – Malnutrition – Enquête – Production alimentaire

070 Mohamed Afaf A.A.

Pattern of consumption and nutritive value of human diets in four Egyptian villages fo the rice zone (EWP no.83)

USAID, Cairo Mission, Development and Information Center

Economics Working Paper (EWP no.83)

32p., 1982

English

Key words. Calories – Diet – Dietary protein – Human diets – Rice – Rural areas

071 Mohamed S.B.

Some basic nutrition problems in developing countries, Egypt's case

Ministry of Planning, Arabic Republic of Egypt, (ARE)

40p. (tables), 88/10

English, Arabic

Notes: Presented to WHO/FAO Intercountry meeting on nutrition surveillance, Islamabad, october 23-27, 1988

Key words. Nutrition – Nutrition research – Nutritional status

072 Moussa W., Hussein M.A., Shaheen F., Noor E.F., Ismail M.A. and Tawfik A.A.

Nutrition Institute, Cairo

Dietary determinants of obesity

Egyptian Journal of Nutrition, Vol.X, No 2, 1995

Summary. Dietary habits, and pattern of the diet are important factors in determining obesity. This study aimed at comparing different food intake patterns in Manial(M), as a rich district and Gabassa (G), as a poor district in Cairo. The study showed a higher percentage of obese individuals at M consumed food between meals. The mean percaput energy intake per day was the highest among males in G. Furthermore, energy food mainly cereals and tubers were consumed at higher amounts in G, while animal protein sources namely fish, milk and milk products were consumed at higher amounts in M although the total protein intake was higher in G. Also total and animal fat intake were higher in M.

073 Moussa W.

Dietary assessment: food consumption surveys

Inter-Country Workshop on Nutrition Assessment in the Near East. Cairo (Egypt). 1-5 Nov 1986.

Boutrif, E., Mokbel, M. Proceedings. Inter-Country Workshop on Nutrition Assessment in the Near East. Rome (Italy). 1988. p. 111-129.

FAO-ESN-MISC.88-2.

English

Mots-clés. Consommation alimentaire – Etat nutritionnel – Enquête – Contrainte – Consommation des ménages – Etude de cas – Egypte

074 Nutrition Collaborative Research Support Program

Dietary quality and development outcomes of children in Egypt, Kenya and Mexico

154 p. (tables, charts), 90/08

075 Nutrition Institute

National survey for assessment of vitamin «A» status in Egypt

In collaboration with UNICEF, 1995. Résumé seulement

Summary. A national survey was done in Egypt for assessment of vitamin A status and updating information about other types of malnutrition. The main geographical areas representing Egypt were metropolitan (Cairo), coastal (Alexandria), canal area (Suez), lower Egypt (Gharbia) and upper Egypt (Quena). Results of the survey are summarized in the summary table which shows that 11.9% of children and 10.2% of their mothers have VAD serum retinol levels < 20 ug/dl which denotes there is a moderate problem of public health importance.

076 Samira K.

Dietary patterns and associated factors among rural people in an Egyptian village

Alexandria-Journal-of-Agricultural-Research (E). (Apr 1982). v. 30(1) p. 13-22. Issued 1986.

English

Mots-clés. Egypte – Produit laitier – Substance nutritive – Population rurale – Village – Education – Consommation alimentaire – Pain

077 Shabayek M.M.

Evaluation of the impact of rural development project in Behera governorate on the nutritional status of the beneficiaries

Thesis, High Institute of public Health, Alexandria University

Extrait

Summary. The study was designated to cover the districts targeted by the Rural Development Project in Behera Governorate. These districts were Kafr El Dawar, Mahmoudia and Abu Hummus. This study was implemented on two phases; from june to september 1988 and one year after. It provided a proof that income-generating activities results from integrated Rural Development Project is the pathway to improve social, economic and nutritional status. The BRDP raised the economic level of the selected beneficiaries significantly and achieved the objectives of raising the ressources and income level of the vulnerable group by providing them with productive assets. The BRDP helps in improving nutritional level of the households by increasing consumption of locally produced foods. In addition the income generated from the project was actually translated into expenditure pattern that enhance the quality of life of the rural households. Further, participation in BRDP led to improve nutritional status for the children under 5 years old of the beneficiary group compared to the non beneficiary in the area and outside the plan area.

078 Shalaby S., Al Shishtawy M., El Kafas E. and Atlam S.

Nutrition Institute of Cairo

Dietary consumption and nutritional status of an elderly population

Egyptian Journal of Nutrition, Vol.X, No 2, 1995

Summary. The study was done on 81 residents in Dar-El-Saada for geriatric care in Tanta City. The dietary consumption of those residents was estimated and analysed. The study revealed that the consumption of carbohydrates and fats were low below the recommended dietary allowances for their age and sex. On the other hand, the consumption of protein, calcium and phosphorous were higher than recommended. The study also revealed that food served to the residents were more in quantity than the ideal recommended for their age and sex, Body mass index measurements showed that loss of weight was prevalent among residents aging 80 years or more. Obesity, on the other hand, was manifested below the age of 70 years.

079 Soliman I., Shapouri S.

The impact of wheat price policy change on nutritional status in Egypt

Feb 1984.

24 p.

English extract

Mots-clés. Egypte – Pays en développement – Blé – Politique alimentaire – Nutrition – Zone rurale – Prise alimentaire – Besoin nutritionnel – Consommation alimentaire – Politique des prix – Revenu – Subvention – Modèle – Statistique

Summary. We compared energy and protein consumption among various income classes in rural and urban areas of Egypt. The results indicate that adequate calories are provided at all income levels but inequalities exist in food distribution bet-

ween rural and urban areas and among income classes. About two-thirds of Egypt's wheat, the country's basic food, is imported and the price is heavily subsidized by the Government. Our analysis shows that removing the wheat price subsidy would create a large nutritional sacrifice for the poor, especially in rural areas. We also examined alternative policies for improving nutritional status and reducing Government subsidy costs.

- 080 Tekce B.**
A place to live, Families and child health in a Cairo neighborhood
 213 p. (tables, charts), 94

IV – Environnement du consommateur

PRODUCTION

- 081 Abd Rabou M., El Kblawy M.**
Effects of the agricultural price policies on the standards of living for the farmers in Egypt
 Faculty of agriculture, Zagazig University, thesis, 1995. résumé en anglais

Summary. Agricultural price policies play an important role in agricultural policy as a whole. It affects farmers income, costs of production and standard living of farmers. The problem of this study stems from non-ability of price policy to direct agricultural production toward best economic and social side also there are contradictions between goals of prices policies and tools coincide it. The objective of this study show economic effect of agricultural policies on farmers standard of living in Egypt, through studying past and present state of agricultural price policies and consumption expenditure patterns of rural people.

- 082 El Sayyid Mansur M.**
La libéralisation du secteur agricole
 In: Egypte- monde arabe n° 21, p. 174. publication du CEDEJ 1995

Résumé. La politique de libéralisation économique de l'agriculture égyptienne vise à assurer l'utilisation optimale des ressources agricoles (terres, eau, hommes et capital) et à rétablir une juste répartition du revenu national entre l'agriculture et les autres branches. La libéralisation est progressive afin d'éviter les réactions sociales violentes. Depuis la moitié des années 80, le gouvernement relève progressivement le prix des produits agricoles. En 1987, il a supprimé la vente obligatoire à l'Etat et totalement libéré les prix de deux cultures de grande consommation (blé et fèves) et de cultures moins stratégiques (sésame, lentilles, arachides, soja, oignons). En 1991, ce fut au tour du riz de voir son prix et sa commercialisation laissés au marché.

- 083 El Wakeil F.A.**
Present status of agro-food industries in Egypt
 L'état actuel des industries agro-alimentaires en Egypte
 Article de périodique: Medit (ITA), n° 1, p. 57-60 : E tabl. inter.: S
 French, English
Mots-clés. Secteur agro-industriel – Industrie alimentaire

- 084 Gardner G., Parker J. B.**
Egypt : an export market profile
 [Egypte : un profil de marché d'exportation]
 USDA, United States Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, Washington (USA)
 USDA - Foreign Agricultural Economic Report (USA)
 Washington (USA) : USDA, 1985. - n. 215, 78 p. : ill., tabl., graph. inter.: S
 English

Mots-clés. Importation – Produit alimentaire – Politique agricole – Production agricole – Commerce international – Blé – Maïs – Sucre – Commerce agricole

DS : Situation économique, données statistiques, prix, projections, consommation alimentaire, libéralisation des échanges, histoire
 CY : Egypte, Etats-Unis

- 085 Goueli A., El Miniawy A.**
Food and agricultural policies in Egypt 1970-1990

From a workshop on food and agricultural policies in the Middle East and North Africa in Tunis, 5-7 may 1993

Summary. The standard of living in Egypt as measured by quantifiable social and economic indicators has improved markedly in the last two decades. Food intake, education and health standards are higher today than ever. Food availability in Egypt far exceeds the average availability for developing countries. In chapter two, a detailed picture of the Egyptian agricultural sector was presented. It showed that the scope of public sector involvement in agricultural marketing and distribution is very extensive. Economic performance indicators were the subject of discussion in chapter three, in particular, the Egyptian economy's rapid deterioration during the latter of the 1980's. In both rural and urban areas most families reported spending over half of their total expenditures on food, with people in rural areas spending a greater percentage on food than those in urban areas. Per capita consumption of fish, sugar, starchy roots, meat, wheat, and eggs increased steadily from 1970 to 1988, reflecting higher income levels and high income elasticities of demand. Moreover, government subsidy programs encouraged higher levels of consumption. Substantial progress has been made on the reform of agricultural policies. Only cotton and sugarcane remain under some government controls. All input subsidies have reduced and will be eliminated by 1993. Control of private sector farm product processing and marketing firms has been removed.

DISTRIBUTION

- 086 Agricultural Development Systems (ADS) Project, Abdu D.**
Government distribution and price policies for major subsidized food commodities in Egypt: An overview
 USAID, Cairo Mission, Development and Information Center
 Economics Working Paper (EWP no 23)
 20p., 1982
 English

Key words. Food aid programs – Food economics – Food Rationing – Food subsidies – Government policy – Imports – Economic policy – Prices

- 087 Agricultural Development Systems (ADS) Project, Abdu D.**
Food consumption and distribution: An overview

USAID, Cairo Mission, Development and Information Center
 Economics Working Paper (EWP no 89)
 42p., 1982
 English

Key words. Agricultural economics – Crop prices – Food consumption patterns – Food aid programs – Food rationing – Income distribution

- 088 Agricultural Development Systems (ADS) Project, Rochin Refugio I.**
Role of specialized cooperatives and the marketing of potatoes in Egypt

Agricultural Development Systems (ADS) Project; Rochin, Refugio I.
 Role of specialized cooperatives and the marketing of potatoes in Egypt
 USAID, Cairo Mission, Development and Information Center
 Economics Working Paper (EWP no 68)
 11p., 1982
 English

Key words. Agricultural banks – Agricultural cooperatives – Agricultural credit – Crop prices – Marketing – Potatoes

- 089 De Treville D.**
Food processing and distribution systems in rural Egypt: Grain, bread and dairy products
 USAID report (Cairo), Ford Foundation and International Food Policy Institute
 108p., 1983
 English

Key words. Bread – Cereals – Milk products – Distribution – Food economics – Local level – Marketing

- 090 Harrison Kelly M., Habashy N., El Sadaany H.**
National Agricultural Research Project Analysis of the Egyptian food marketing system with special reference to the new lands
 April 1994. Extrait p. 1 à 16

Summary. From about 1960 to 1986 the Egyptian food system was dominated by government intervention in cropping decisions, input supply, import and export controls and state control trading. Under that system, the government gave production plans, managed state trading firms, and tightly regulated private trade. Egypt, like many other countries, failed to recognise that separation of production decisions from marketing decisions causes serious and economically costly distortions. Even in relatively free market situations (like the Egyptian fruit and vegetable subsector), farmers and government facilitators have not paid adequate attention to marketing issues.

- 091 Khouri Dagher N.**
La faillite de l'Etat dans l'approvisionnement alimentaire des citoyens : mythe ou réalité ?
 Article de périodique : Peuples Méditerranéens

(FRA), n° 41-42, p. 193-209. inter.: S
 French

Mots-clés. Politique alimentaire – Alimentation humaine – Disponibilité alimentaire – Ville – Prix alimentaire – Pénurie

- 092 Khouri-Dagher N.**
 ORSTOM
Food and energy in Cairo : provisioning the poor

A report prepared for the food-energy nexus programme of the United Nations University, oct. 1986
 Page de couverture seulement

- 093 Khouri Dagher N.**
Survivre au Caire : l'accès aux aliments
 Article de périodique: Economie et Humanisme (FRA) n° 282, p. 16-24 : réf., tabl. Article d'un dossier : Survivre dans les grandes villes du Tiers-Monde, aliments et énergie.- inter.: S
 French

Mots-clés. Politique agricole – Prix – Consommation alimentaire – Sécurité alimentaire

- 094 Moselhi Mohamed A.**
An economic study of food distribution system in Egypt
 Department of Agricultural Economics, Faculty of Agriculture, Zagazig University, thesis, 1987. En arabe, résumé en anglais

Summary. The study includes four chapters. The first chapter contains review of literature about production, consumption, price policies, subsidies, and food distribution. The second chapter deals with institutions which participate in marketing of agricultural products -such as General Authority of supply commodities-. This institution plays an important role, importing many commodities such as wheat, wheat flour, sugar, cooking oil, lentils, meat, poultry, fish and other commodities. The others institutions are: the Agricultural finance and development bank, the Public sector institution for wheat milling, storing and baking, the Rice milling companies. Comparisons in 1982-83-84 between distributed quantities of commodities by private stores showed an increase in the wheat flour, wheat, sugar, tea, and cooking oil distribution. On the opposite, rice, lentils, coffee and margarine distribution declined. The third chapter deals with the different systems of distribution for main food commodities. The fourth chapter estimates optimum distribution patterns for some specific commodities such as rice, wheat flour, wheat, sugar, lentils, edible oil. The model aims to minimizing costs of transportation from producing areas or import ports to consuming areas. This model also suggests distribution surplus of some commodities from some producing governorates to consuming ones.

- 095 Sharaf N.I.M.**
Marketing of frozen red meat in the Arab Republic of Egypt
 Cairo Univ. (Egypt). Faculty of Agriculture.
 Cairo (Egypt). 1987.
 233 p.
 Arabic

Mots-clés. Animal à viande – Economie – Commercialisation – Egypte – Consommation alimentaire – Production de viande

V – Comportements alimentaires

QUANTITATIF

096 Abdel Azeem Al Deib Samia M.

An analytical study of subsidized food commodities in the rural areas of Sharkia governorate

Department of Agricultural Economics, Faculty of Agriculture, Zagazig University, master, 1988
Arabic, résumé en anglais

Summary. Price subsidy policy started in Egypt in 1954 after the second world war. Its monetary value increased by time till it reached about LE 2058 millions in 1984/85. This policy caused a great deficit in the government budget. Wheat and its product's price subsidy represent the major component of the value of subsidies in 1984/85. Sugar, tea, meat and fats increased in share of the subsidy in recent years.

The first chapter of this study dealt with review of some previous studies concerning factors affecting food consumption, and the assessment of price subsidy policy, and suggestions for improvement. The second chapter discussed the food subsidy concepts and objectives. It also showed the development of food total consumption and per capita consumption in Egypt and comparison of consumption of some nutrients in Egypt and other countries. The third chapter explained the size and method of choosing the random sample and studied some economical and social characteristics of three chosen villages. The fourth chapter measured statistically the effect of some economical and social variables on family nutrients consumption.

097 Abotaleb M.H.A.

The expenditure consumption of food commodities and its impact on economical and agricultural policy in present and future in A.R.E.

Minia Journal of Agricultural Research and Development (Egypt). (Dec 1991) v. 13(4) p. 1587-1610. Issued 1993.
Arabic

Mots-clés. Egypte – Dépense – Consommation alimentaire – Produit agricole – Politique agricole

098 Ahmed R.T., Abdou A.I.

Food subsidies impact upon food consumption patterns in some Egyptian urban and rural regions [Egypt]

Zagazig Journal of Agricultural Research (Egypt). (Dec. 1986). v. 13(2) p. 631-655. Issued 1990.
English

Mots-clés. Egypte – Blé – Produit alimentaire – Subvention – Consommation alimentaire – Prix

Summary. Through comparison between subsidized and non-subsidized food items from one side, and between holders and non-holders of ration books, the positive impact of food subsidy upon consumption levels and distribution equity was revealed. The favorability of such impact especially occurs for animal origin foods of which levels of consumption are generally low particularly for poor segments of population. However, unfavorable results relate to exaggeration of certain foods consumption especially cereals and sugar, in addition to less reliance on home produced foods in rural regions, requiring as such price adjustments but not entire abolishment of price subsidies.

099 Alderman H.

Food subsidies in Egypt: benefit distribution and nutritional effects

Pinstrup-Andersen, P. (ed.). Food subsidies in developing countries : costs, benefits, and policy options. Baltimore (USA). Johns Hopkins University Press. 1988. p. 171-182.
English

Mots-clés. Egypte – Politique alimentaire – Subvention – Transfert des revenus – Prix – Produit alimentaire – Analyse coût avantage

100 Alderman H., Von Braun J.

The effects of the Egyptian food ration and subsidy system on income distribution and consumption

(Les effets du système égyptien de rations et de subventions alimentaires sur la répartition des revenus et la consommation)

IFPRI - Research Report (USA)

Washington (USA) : IFPRI, 1984. n° 45, 127 p. : réf., tabl. inter.:S

English

Mots-clés. Politique alimentaire – Politique gouvernementale – Subvention – Revenu – Distribution – Consommation alimentaire – Alimentation rationnée

Résumé. En 1981/82, le gouvernement égyptien a consacré plus de deux milliards de dollars (soit environ 7% du PNB) à des subventions destinées à faire baisser les prix des produits alimentaires à la consommation. En plus de ces subventions explicites, les prix à la production et à la consommation de divers aliments sont maintenus en dessous ou au-dessus des prix du marché libre, ce qui, implicitement, revient à alourdir ou à alléger les subventions alimentaires. Dans ce rapport de recherche, les auteurs examinent les effets de ces subventions explicites et implicites sur les ménages et la façon dont se répartissent les avantages.

Note : existence d'une synthèse en français de 4 pages.

101 Alderman H., Von Braun J., Sakr S.A.

IFPRI, Institut International de Recherche sur les Politiques Alimentaires, Washington (USA)

[Le système de rationnement et de subvention alimentaire en Egypte : une description]
Egypt's food subsidy and rationing system : a description

IFPRI - Research Report (USA)

Washington (USA) : IFPRI, 1982/10. - n. 34, 80 p. : réf., tabl., graph. inter.:S

English

Mots-clés. Politique alimentaire – Alimentation rationnée – Politique gouvernementale

102 Ali S.M., Adams R.H.

The Egyptian food subsidy system : operation and effects on income distribution

Department of Agricultural Economics, Faculty of Agriculture, Zagazig University and International Food Policy Research Institute

Dec.1995

Summary. This paper examines the operation of the Egyptian

food subsidy system and its distributional effects on income. At present the system includes only four foods: bread, wheat flour, sugar and oil. Even though these four subsidized foods are basically available to all Egyptians, this study finds that the food subsidy system is «targeted» to the poor in the sense that it subsidizes «inferior foods». Results of a new «food characteristic demand system» show that two of the four subsidized foods -bread and sugar- are inferior foods. For this reason, Egyptian food subsidies have a positive impact on income distribution. Results suggest that when food subsidies are not included in food and beverage expenditures, the Gini coefficient rises by 3.7 in urban areas and by 1.2 percent in rural areas.

103 Ali S.M.

Has poverty increased or decreased in Egypt, Faculty of Agriculture, Zagazig University

Summary. The effect of food price subsidy on nutrition level in Egypt is not certain. Although there is a significant relationship between the quantity consumed of foods and expenditure, yet this does not imply that the Egyptians eat more nutrients as their income increase. The estimated poverty line was roughly around LE 80 per person per month in 1992 for urban areas and about LE 70 for rural areas. Percentages of poor in urban and rural sectors declined between 1974/75 and 1981/82 and rose slightly in 1990/91 but still less than 1974/75. The depth of poverty did not change in the three periods in urban area. But there was an increase in poverty gap in rural area from 1974/75 to 1981/82 and remained almost the same in 1990/91. It was concluded that there were decreases in inequalities in urban and rural sectors from 1974/75 to 1981/82. But there is increase in most inequality measures between 1981/82 and 1990/91.

104 Abdou A.I., Sobhi I.S.A.I.

National Researcher Center and Helwan University

Some socio-economic discrimination variables of Egyptian food consumers, based on nutrients intakes

Alexandria-Journal-of-Agricultural-Research (Egypt). (1987). v. 32(1) p. 1-9. Issued 1989.
English

Mots-clés. Egypte – Produit alimentaire – Consommation alimentaire – Analyse économique – Sociologie économique

Summary. Step-wise discriminant analysis adopted in this study showed that households suffering inadequacy of major nutrients intakes are characterized by very low income levels, large family size and higher proportions of females and children especially considering animal protein and iron intakes. While the importance of live-stock assets has increased presently, the opposite occurred for size of landholdings as the importance of off-farm income participation in the rural households budget drastically increased. Extending the study to urban household of relatively poor districts also revealed income, sex and age ratio as best discriminators. In general correct classification of the lowest intake household groups using such discriminant variables exceeded 80% in most cases.

105 El Eraky M.B.

Household size, price policy, and the cost of food in Egypt

Department of agricultural economics, Ain Shams University

Article pp.15

Summary. This article demonstrates that a single family budget survey can be used to estimate the consumer's cost func-

tion. In addition, a new demographic function is suggested in order to estimate the relative needs of food expenditures for different household types. The estimates of adult equivalents indicate that the average food expenditure requirements per person continues to decrease until the household size reaches ten persons. Moreover, the study reveals that the food price policy was biased against poor families.

106 El Laithy H.

Poverty, expenditure classes and inequality

Faculty of economics, Cairo University

Summary. The effect of economic reforms on the incidence and intensity of poverty as well as the degree of inequality in both urban and rural areas has important consequences for Egypt as it pursues its structural reforms policy. The success of this reform is clearly dependent upon the government's ability to protect the most vulnerable segments of its society. Households, in both urban and rural areas, allocate large shares of their budget, on food. Budget share on food decreases as we move from the lowest expenditure class to the richest. Households in the lowest class spent 57.92% and 63.54% out of their total expenditure on food, in urban and rural areas, respectively. Diets of the lowest class consist mainly of grains, beans and vegetables, while that of the rich classes consist mainly of meat, eggs, fish, and milk. Consumer price index of food in general and of grains and starch in particular increased more rapidly than other expenditure items. Therefore, it is expected a deterioration of the standard of living of poor households.

107 El Laithy H.

Procedures for estimating linear expenditure system, application to the Egyptian households expenditure surveys

Faculty of economics, Cairo University
Article

Summary. In this paper the author develops procedures to estimate the parameters of the Linear Expenditure System, using linear mixed models. The findings show that expenditure and own price elasticities of grains and beans are inelastic, while elasticities of rich protein and expensive foods are very close to unity.

108 El Laithy H.

Evaluation de la pauvreté en Egypte en fonction des données sur les ménages

Faculty of economics, Cairo University, in: Egypte/Monde arabe n°12-13, 4eme trim. 1992, 1er trim. 1993, p. 109-137

Résumé. Il s'agit dans cette étude, d'évaluer la nature et les caractéristiques de la pauvreté en Egypte et d'établir une comparaison entre différentes régions, afin de fournir aux responsables des données fiables leur permettant d'identifier les catégories concernées et de prévoir des mesures susceptibles de réduire la pauvreté dans le cadre de l'ajustement structurel. Après avoir tenté d'identifier les couches pauvres, les auteurs effectuent une évaluation de la pauvreté par région et de manière prospective, puis dégagent les caractéristiques de la population concernée en ce qui concerne la structure de la consommation, les sources de revenus et les composantes démographiques.

109 FAO

The impact of population growth and urbanization on food consumption patterns in Egypt

Regional Office for the Near East, Cairo, Egypt, 1995

Summary. The aims of this study are to investigate and provide a better understanding of the major factors and variables affecting food consumption patterns in Egypt - i.e., population growth and urbanization, developments in income and income distribution, overall economic policies (including food-consumption-related policies), foreign trade policies, pricing policies, and agricultural policies. The Egyptian food situation throughout the 1980s was discussed in chapter I, while chapter II dealt with food consumption policies in Egypt during the same period. Chapter III discussed the impact of population growth and urbanization on food consumption patterns in Egypt, chapter IV dealt with variations in food consumption patterns according to per capita income in rural and urban Egypt, and chapter V was devoted to a discussion of the major factors affecting Egyptian food consumption patterns throughout the 1980s.

110 Ghany M. A., Luykx N., Pinstруп-Andersen P., Van Dyke S.H.
Subsidised consumption: Analysis of public food programs in selected countries «An economic analysis of the impact of food price and food rationing policies of Egypt
19 p. (tables)

Key words. Egypt - Food supply - Government policy - Information - Research - Subsidies - Imports - Commodities

Identifiers. Five Year Plan

Notes: (translated from arabic) (tables)

111 Hussein Y.A.
Comparative economic study of the developments in food consumption pattern and expenditures between urban and rural in the A.R.E.

Assiut Journal of Agricultural Sciences (Egypt). (Jun 1991). v. 22(2) p. 211-227. Issued 1993.
Arabic

Mots-clés. Egypte - Consommation alimentaire - Dépense - Prix - Zone urbaine - Zone rurale

112 Hussein M.A.
Effect of increasing food cost on the behavior of families toward feeding their members
Nutrition Institute
Catholic Relief Services
123 p. (tables)

Key words. Nutrition - Food economics - Food prices - Nutritional status - Food consumption - Food consumption patterns - Socioeconomic aspects - Household surveys - Income - Family budgets

Notes: includes executive summary and annexes

113 Ibrahim K.T.
The development of animal proteins consumption type in rural Egypt according to the data of family budget surveys
Minia Journal of Agricultural Research and Development (Egypt). (1985). v. 7(3) p. 1217-1228. Issued 1987
Arabic

Mots-clés. Consommation alimentaire - Fonction de consommation - Zone-rurale - Egypte - Protéine animale - Consommation - Viande - Lait - Poisson animal

114 Ismail S.
Utilization patterns of the primary subsidized food commodities in Egypt
USAID, Cairo Mission, Development and Information Center
Economics Working Paper (EWP no 145)
31 p., 1983
English

Key words. Bread - Broad beans - Flour - Diet - Food subsidies - Rice - Sugar - Wheat

115 Kirksey A.
Analysis of data from the collaborative research support program (CRSP) on food intake and human function
An unsolicited proposal submitted to the USAID
USAID, Cairo Mission, Development and Information Center
166 p. (tables, maps), 1989/04

Key words. Nutrition, Nutrition research - Nutritional status - Egypt - Kenya - Mexico - Malnutrition - Human nutrition - Child nutrition - infant nutrition

116 Moselhi M.A.
Demand for food in the A.R.E.
Faculty of agriculture, Zagazig University
Master 1980
Arabic, résumé en anglais

Summary. This study presents an empirical estimation analysis of food demand in Egypt. A chapter is devoted to the consumption income relationships and elasticities. The expenditure elasticities for major food commodities for urban and rural areas are calculated using 1974/1975 family budget survey's data. This study indicates that macaroni, rice, beans, lentils, meat, fish, vegetable oils, potatoes, onion, tomatoes, citrus, dates, sugar, tea, and coffee are basic subsistence commodities, while butter, ghee, milk, eggs, chickens, and honey are luxury commodities on the national level. The effect of family size is positive for the home produced wheat, purchased rice, and non fat cheese in urban areas, and home produced wheat, grapes, corn, and home produced rice in rural areas. However, the effect of the others commodities is negative. The comparison of the per capita consumption from the 1964/1965 and 1974/1975 datas shows that the consumption has increased for few products and decreased for a majority of products, either in urban and rural areas.

117 Nassar H.
Quelques conséquences sociales des programmes d'ajustement structurel
Université du Caire
In Egypte/Monde arabe n°12-13. 4eme trim. 1992, 1er trim. 1993, p. 145-177

Résumé. Le but de cette étude est d'étudier les effets sociaux des politiques d'ajustement et ceci exige tout d'abord d'examiner la manière dont les individus en seront affectés, puis les mesures adoptées et leur impact sur les différentes fonctions économiques des agents, de façon à analyser leurs répercussions sur un ensemble d'indicateurs de bien-être. Un des effets des politiques d'ajustement structurel sur le consommateur est la suppression des subventions alimentaires qui provoque des incidences sur le niveau nutritionnel des égyptiens : ce système de subvention avait contribué à maintenir la consommation calorique par tête à des niveaux élevés (3501 cal. en 1986). L'augmentation du prix des produits alimen-

taires de base risque d'avoir des effets négatifs sur la nutrition. La population urbaine à bas revenus dépense 63% de son budget dans l'alimentation (68% pour les ruraux à bas revenus), dont 25,7% est subventionnée directement par le gouvernement. La hausse des prix alimentaires entraînera sans aucun doute une ponction importante sur le revenu individuel. On peut prévoir que la réduction des subventions alimentaires va abaisser le niveau nutritionnel national, du fait de l'élasticité-prix élevée des produits à fort contenu calorique par les populations pauvres. La malnutrition pourrait s'aggraver sous l'effet de l'augmentation des prix alimentaires.

118 Okab A.B.A.H.
An economic analysis of food consumption commodities and its relations with the food rationality programs in Arab Republic of Egypt
Alexandria Univ. (Egypt). Faculty of Agriculture.
Alexandria (Egypt). 1986.
271 p.
Arabic

Mots-clés. Produit - Consommation alimentaire - Egypte - Demande - Dépense de consommation - Plante légumière - Population urbaine - Communauté rurale

119 Soliman I., Eid N.
Faculty of Agriculture, Zagazig University and Nutrition Institute in Cairo
Animal protein food consumption patterns and consumer behavior in Egypt

Summary. This study investigates the consumption pattern of animal protein as a major food group that may reflect society welfare. A comparative analysis of the estimated trend of five animal food products derived from the Food Balance Sheet (1976-1991) and Household Budget Survey (1974 and 1991) is conducted. The products, each taken in its commercial form, are red meat, poultry, fish, milk and milk products, and eggs. Current consumer behavior is estimated as a response to income, region, and quality of these commodities. The dietary role of animal protein supply to fulfill daily protein requirements is then evaluated, and based on the results, policy implications are drawn with respect to production development, foreign trade and demand.

QUALITATIF

120 Abdou A.I., Sobhi I.S.A.I. (cf. 5.1.9)
National Researcher Center and Helwan University
Some socio-economic discrimination variables of Egyptian food consumers, based on nutrients intakes
Alexandria-Journal-of-Agricultural-Research (Egypt). (1987). v. 32(1) p. 1-9. Issued 1989.
English

Mots-clés. Egypte - Produit alimentaire - Consommation alimentaire - Analyse économique - Sociologie économique

Summary. Step-wise discriminant analysis adopted in this study showed that households suffering inadequacy of major nutrients intakes are characterized by very low income levels, large family size and higher proportions of females and children especially considering animal protein and iron intakes. While the importance of live-stock assets has increased pre-

sently, the opposite occurred for size of landholdings as the importance of off-farm income participation in the rural households budget drastically increased. Extending the study to urban household of relatively poor districts also revealed income, sex and age ratio as best discriminators. In general correct classification of the lowest intake household groups using such discriminant variables exceeded 80% in most cases.

121 CFCE
Centre Français du Commerce Extérieur, DPA. Direction des Produits Agro-alimentaires, Paris (FRA)
Les produits alimentaires en Egypte : comportement de consommation et attitudes envers les produits importés
Paris (FRA) : CFCE. 1983/12. - 112 p. : tabl. - inter.: T French

Mots-clés. Consommation alimentaire - Comportement alimentaire - Importation - Produit alimentaire - Préparation des aliments - Enquête - Classification - Données statistiques

122 Hopkins N.
Agrarian transformation in Egypt
American University in Cairo, 1987

Extraits (women and food consumption: p. 88 à 91) et (marketing : p. 143 à 156)
In women and food consumption chapter, a table gives an overview of an Egyptian family diet. For each of the separate meals, the table includes the top five items mentioned in february and june with the number of mentions. Products which could be produced in the household include the dairy products (milk and cheese), eggs, and such local grains as wheat and sorghum (in the form of bread), and beans. The mulukhiya may also be home grown, but the cucumbers, tomatoes and other vegetables come from neighboring villages or from Asyut market. The chapter 9 analyses the organization of agricultural marketing in Musha (15 km far from Asyut).

123 Moustafa K.
CIHEAM (Centre International de Hautes Etudes Agronomiques Méditerranéennes), IAM (Institut Agronomique Méditerranéen, Montpellier) (FRA)
Le modèle de consommation alimentaire en Egypte rurale (1952-1974) : approche socio-économique
CIHEAM-IAMM - Mémoire (DSPU)
Montpellier (FRA) : CIHEAM-IAMM, 1977/06. - 60 p. inter.: S French

Mots-clés. Consommation alimentaire - Revenu - Prix - Production alimentaire - Modèle - Analyse économique - Dépense des consommateurs - Enquête

124 Tawfik A.A., W. Moussa, M.A. Hussein, F. Shaheen, E.F. Noor, and M.A. Ismail
Nutrition Institute of Cairo,
Socio-cultural factors and life style predisposing to obesity
Egyptian Journal of Nutrition, Vol.X, No 2

Summary. It was hypothesized that obesity is a problem among the underprivileged communities. Hence, this study

was planned to compare the two life styles including physical activities and to assess the different social and economic status of the obese individuals. Manial (M) was chosen to study a high sociocultural community in Cairo and the low standard community was represented by El-Gabbasa (G). Results of the study revealed that different activities done by obese individuals varied according to the social status in both sex. Energy expenditure as a determinant of obesity decreased significantly with increasing grades of obesity among females at Gabbasa than those at Manial. There was significant difference regarding mean energy expenditure between males in Gabbasa and Manial and high significant difference between females in Gabbasa and Manial. It was concluded that familial and social factors influencing behaviour must be taken into account as well as the availability of facilities. It is recommended to discourage sedentary life styles.

- 125 Zaki S.A.**
Some factors associated with eating practices and attitudes towards food consumption in an Egyptian village

Journal of Agricultural Research, Tanta Univ. (Egypt). (Sep 1985). v. 11(3) p. 837-847. Issued 1988
English

Mots-clés. Volaille – Poisson animal – Consommation alimentaire – Egypte

- 126 Zaki S.A., El Gingih H.M.**
A village study, food habits, nutritional knowledge and general attitude affecting food consumption [Egypt]

Bulletin of Faculty of Agriculture, Cairo Univ. (Egypt). (1985). v. 36(2) p. 727-743. Issued 1986.
English

Mots-clés. Egypte – Consommation alimentaire – Vulgarisation agricole – Lactation – Gestation – Population rurale

VI – Etudes par produit

BLÉ

- 127 El Zanaty E.S.**
The present and the future of the wheat food gap in Egypt

Minia Journal of Agricultural Research and Development (Egypt). (1988). v. 10(1) p. 387-407. Issued 1993
Arabic

Mots-clés. Egypte – Blé – Consommation alimentaire – Production intérieure – Revenu – Substitution aux importations

- 128 US AID**
Welfare analysis of price policy for wheat and wheat products in Egypt (EWP no.45)

Univ. of California, Davis
22p.
English

CÉRÉALES

- 129 Agricultural Development Systems (ADS) Project**

Mixed restricted estimation and the demand for cereals in Egypt (EWP no.140)

31p., 83
English

- 130 Ahmed S.M.F.**
Food grain [wheat, corn, rice, barley, sorghum] marketing in Egypt

Zagazig Univ. (Egypt). Faculty of Agriculture.
Zagazig (Egypt). 1986

332 p.
Arabic

Mots-clés. Blé – Maïs – Sorgho – Riz – Egypte – Commercialisation – Transport – Consommation alimentaire – Commerce

- 131 Badawi M.S.**
CIHEAM (Centre International de Hautes Etudes Agronomiques Méditerranéennes), IAM (Institut Agronomique Méditerranéen, Montpellier) (FRA)
Estimate of consumption function for maize and tomatoes in Egypt. Present situation and projection for 1985

[Estimation de la fonction de consommation du maïs et de la tomate en Egypte : situation actuelle et projections pour 1985]

CIHEAM-IAMM - Mémoire (DSPU)
Montpellier (FRA) : CIHEAM-IAMM, 1985/06. 53 p. inter.: S
English

Mots-clés. Consommation alimentaire – Maïs – Tomate – Prévisions – Analyse statistique – Méthode – Zone rurale – Zone urbaine

- 132 Helal M.M.**
Trends of production and consumption of maize crop in the Arab Republic of Egypt

Assiut Journal of Agricultural Science (Egypt). (1988). v. 19(4) p. 196-212. Issued 1989.
Arabic

Mots-clés. Maïs – Consommation alimentaire – Production végétale – Egypte

FROMAGE

- 133 Abou Donia S.A. and El Soda M.A.**
University of Alexandria, Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Agricultural Industries
Egyptian soft pickled ripened mish cheese

Indian J. Dairy Sci., 39, 1, 1986, pp.1-5. article

Summary. This review deals with the Egyptian soft pickled ripened cheese Mish. The review describes the manufacture process, chemical composition, e.g. moisture, fat, protein, ash, NaCl, T.S., P and Ca percentage and microbial flora, e.g. salt tolerant bacteria, lipolytic bacteria, aerobic and anaerobic

bacteria and yeasts and moulds. The ripening of Mish cheese are also explained. The Shankalish cheese similar to Mish cheese is also considered.

- 134 Abou Donia S.A.**
University of Alexandria, Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Agricultural Industries
Egyptian domiati soft white pickled cheese
New Zealand Journal of Dairy Science and Technology, 21, 167-190 (1986) article

Summary. The review deals with Egyptian Domiati soft white pickled cheese, which is consumed not only in Egypt but also in the Arab world in general. Variants of Domiati cheese are made in Europe and in many other countries. The review describes the manufacturing process, improvements to this process, pickling and ripening of the cheese, and yield and sensory evaluation data. The chemical composition, microstructure, microbiology and consumer safety of Domiati cheese are also considered.

- 135 Abou Donia S.A.**
University of Alexandria, Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Agricultural Industries
Egyptian fresh fermented milkproducts

New Zealand Journal of Dairy Science and Technology, 19, 7-18 (1984) article

Summary. This review deals with Egyptian fresh fermented milk products including Zabady, a major Egyptian fresh fermented milk, Laban Rayeb, Laban Khad, Laban Zeer and Kishk, minor Egyptian fresh fermented milks, and Karish, a fresh lactic cheese. The review describes the manufacturing processes, chemical composition and microflora of both major and minor fermented milks and of Karish cheese. The enrichment with animal and plant proteins, fortification with water soluble vitamins, anti-bacterial properties and nutritive value of Zabady are also considered.

FRUITS ET LÉGUMES

- 136 Badawi M.S. (cf. 131)**
Estimate of consumption function for maize and tomatoes in Egypt. Present situation and projection for 1985

- 137 Doutre Roussel C.**
L'exportation des fruits et légumes égyptiens vers le marché français

Rapport de stage, septembre 1989

Résumé. Après une flambée dans les années 60, les exportations de fruits et légumes ne progressent que très lentement. Le gouvernement égyptien cherche à promouvoir l'exportation afin de pouvoir financer des importations alimentaires sans cesse croissantes. L'exportation connaît de nombreux freins, tant au niveau de la production qu'au niveau de la commercialisation (équipement, réglementation, réseaux d'exportation,...). Les producteurs et exportateurs d'Egypte tentent cependant de pénétrer les marchés européens en cherchant à mieux s'organiser en groupement d'exportateurs et d'importateurs. Cette étude de l'exportation des fruits et légumes égyptiens vers le marché français met en relief l'ensemble de la filière et ses contraintes.

- 138 El Menoufy A.E.M., Mostafa A.M.**
Economic analysis of changes in vegetables, production, consumption and exports in Egypt during the period 1965-1982

Al Azhar Journal of Agricultural Research (Egypt). (1985). v. 4 p. 1-19. Issued 1989.
English

Mots-clés. Egypte – Légume – Plante alimentaire – Analyse économique – Production végétale – Consommation alimentaire – Exportation

- 139 El Zanfaly M.A.A.A.**
Economic efficiency of kalubya governorate's farmers in production and marketing of citrus fruits

Azhar Univ., Cairo (Egypt). Faculty of Agriculture.
Cairo (Egypt). 1987

161 p.
Arabic

Mots-clés. Egypte – Agrumes – Commercialisation – Production végétale – Consommation alimentaire – Qualité

- 140 Orikat S.A.**
An economic study of trends and patterns of consumption of some kinds of Egyptian fruits

Azhar Univ., Cairo (Egypt). Faculty of Agriculture.
Cairo (Egypt). 1987

281 p.
Arabic

Mots-clés. Agrumes – Vigne – Mangifera indica – Consommation alimentaire – Egypte – Commercialisation – Stockage

- 141 Saleh M.A., El Toukhy M.H., Orikat S.A.**
An analytical study of the main economic and social factors affecting fruit consumption in Egypt

Al Azhar Journal of Agricultural Research (Eqpt). (Jun 1988). v. 8 p. 81-92. Issued 1990.
English

Mots-clés. Egypte – Fruits – Analyse économique – Consommation alimentaire – Exportation – Production

Summary. Fruits are considered main export crops in Egypt. The change that took place in the consumption patterns of some Egyptian groups led to decreasing exported quantities year after year, which in turn led to downward trend of fruits as hard currency source. This study throws light on the main economic and social actors affecting fruit consumption in the A.R.E. The study reveals that production exports and national income are the main economic factors affecting national consumption of fruits. Regarding social factors, the study explains that and the part of income spent on fruits. Also, the expenditure of fruits in urban areas is more than in rural areas for all classes of family head's activity. Moreover expenditures on fruits increases with family head's higher educational level.

HUILE

- 142 Euroconsult**
Food sector development study, vol.4 : edible oils

August 1988

Summary. The edible oil sector in Egypt presents a complex picture. It is a picture that includes agricultural production, oil extraction and processing, and questions of consumption. Each of these activities is affected in very direct ways by policy decisions - past and present - taken by the Egyptian government, and in some parts, under governmental control or management. Furthermore, many of these policies are in process of change at the moment. Consumption estimates, while variable, show clearly that Egypt is currently importing in the neighborhood of 3/4 of all of the edible oil consumed. The implications of this situation for food security are touched upon, and some alternatives for the future examined.

LÉGUMINEUSE

143 Abd El Azim M.
An appraisal of livestock policies in Egypt with special reference to legumineuse and import policies
Agricultural Research Review (Egypt). (1983). v. 61(5) p. 95 114. Issued 1988.
English

Mots-clés. Bétail - Importation - Egypte - Consommation alimentaire - Crédit

MIEL

144 Khalil Y.M.M.
Economics of production and marketing of bee honey in Kalubia governorate
Zagazig Univ., Moshtohor (Egypt). Faculty of Agricultural Science.
Moshtohor (Egypt). 1984
192 p.
Arabic

Mots-clés. Miel - Production de miel - Commercialisation - Egypte - Consommation alimentaire - Prix

PAINS

145 Agricultural Development Systems (ADS) Project, Rizk, Fawzy
Economic impact of ordinances of ministry of supply regulating the processes of production and distribution of balady bread
USAID, Cairo Mission, Development and Information Center
Economics Working Paper (EWP no 158)
23p., 1983
English

Key words. Bread - Flour - Labor supply - Working conditions - Subsidies

146 Davis Karen R.
Egyptian village breads, A survey
Egyptian Major Cereals Improvement Project, USAID report, Cairo
239 p., 1985

Key words. Bread - Women in development - Rural areas - Bread Grains - Food Preparation - Home food preparation - Commercial food preparation

147 El Samie H.
Analytical study of bought bread consumption types in the Egyptian urban areas
USAID, Cairo Mission, Development and Information Center
Economics Working Paper (EWP no 168)
17p., 1983
English

Key words. Bread - Food consumption patterns - Food prices - Food subsidies - Income

148 Montaser A.A., Saleh M.A.
An economic analysis of home-baked bread consumption in the Egyptian urban areas
Al-Azhar-Journal-of-Agricultural-Research.-Cairo (Egypt). (Dec 1986). v. 6 p. 33-45. Issued 1988.
English

Mots-clés. Pain - Espace urbain - Egypte - Consommation alimentaire - Ménage

149 Saleh M.A., Montaser A.A.
Analytical study on dough bread consumption types in the Egyptian urban areas
Al Azhar Journal of Agricultural Research, Cairo (Egypt). (Dec 1986). v. 6 p. 17 30. Issued 1988.
English

Mots-clés. Pain - Espace urbain - Egypte - Revenu - Consommation alimentaire - Ménage

150 Tabekhia M.M., Toma R.B.
Chemical composition of various types of Egyptian breads
Nutrition-Reports-International (USA). (Mar 1979). v. 19(3) p. 377-382.
English

Summary. Extract. Three types of Egyptian commercially produced bread and five homemade types were analyzed. Data indicates that use of a low degree of extracted wheat flour resulted in higher contents of phytic acid in bread. Onl two commercial types and one homemade type were low in phytic acid due to use of a higher degree of extracted flour. Both commercial and homemade types were low in protein content. Ca/P ratio was unbalanced, but iron content was reasonable.

RIZ

151 El Miniawy A.M.
Egyptian rice market, A model analysis of the effects of government interventions and subsidies

Internat. Food Policy Research Institute
113 p. (map, tables, chart)

Key words. Rice - Egypt - Economic models - Agricultural economics policy reform - Prices - Price regulation - Government policy - Subsidies - Trade liberalization

Identifiers. Statistical analysis - Damietta - Buhayrah - Daqahliya - Fayyum - Gharbiyah - Sharqiyah - Kafr El-Shaykh - Food Consumption - Wheat

Notes: includes equations, appendices and bibliography

152 World Bank
Arab Republic of Egypt : rice study

SUCRE

153 Amir M.R., Ali A.A., Mohamed A.I., Ismail T.H.
Trend of production and consumption of sugar in Egypt
Assiut Journal of Agricultural Science (Egypt). (1988). v. 19(4) p. 176 192. Issued 1989.
Arabic

Mots-clés. Sucre - Consommation alimentaire - Egypte - Prix - Canne à sucre - Betterave sucrière

154 Mohamed A.I.
Study of changes in sugar consumption patterns in Egypt
Assiut Journal of Agricultural Science (Egypt). (1988). v. 19(4) Issued 1989.
English

Mots-clés. Sucre - Consommation alimentaire - Egypte - Budget - Statistique

155 World Bank
Arab Republic of Egypt : sugar subsector study
Report no 13208-EGT
(Dec. 1994) pp. 87

Summary. The sugar sector was characterized as being an area where control remain, and this study highlighted the need to consider options for its regulation. To identify such options, the Government sought World Bank assistance, within the framework of the ongoing Economic Reform and Structural Adjustment Program, in carrying out a study of the sugar subsector. Domestic sugar production, which is able to meet about two-thirds of the national annual consumption, comes predominantly from cane, over the past decade the government has encouraged sugar beets, recognizing its lower demand on the country's limited water resources. Sugar crops are typically grown by small scale private farmers, however, the government has a monopoly on sugar processing. As part of its program of sector reforms, the government has implemented measures since april 1993 aimed at the partial liberalization in sugar trade. While the government has taken important steps towards liberalizing the sugar subsector, there are a few remaining issues which militate against realizing greater efficiency in resource use.

VIANDE

156 El Hossany M.E.M.
Econometric study of the variables connected with the problem of meat in the Arab Republic of Egypt
Mansoura Univ. (Egypt). Faculty of Agriculture.
Mansoura (Egypt). 1985
270 p.
Arabic

Mots-clés. Egypte - Viande - Production de viande - Consommation alimentaire - Economie - Poisson animal - Volaille

157 El Kareem A., El Kawy A.E.
The effect of some factors which determine production and consumption of red meat in Egypt [Animals, fish, and poultry production]
Proceedings of the third Egyptian British Conference on animals, fish, and poultry production, 7-10 October 1989, Alexandria, Egypt. Bangor (United Kingdom). University College of North Wales. 1989. p. 581-593.
Arabic

Mots-clés. Production de viande - Consommation alimentaire - Egypte

158 El Saify E.A.
The current and potential production and capacity for red meat in A.R.E.
Alexandria Journal of Agricultural Research (Ey). (Dec 1992). v. 37(3) p. 269 283. Issued 1993.
Arabic

Mots-clés. Viande - Consommation alimentaire - Auto-suffisance - Economie - Taux de croissance - Prevision de rendement - Prix

159 Gabr M.M., Ibrahim S.
The determination of the gap size between the production and consumption of meat and the possibility of reducing the severity of this gap in Egypt
Journal of Agricultural Sciences, Mansoura Univ. (Egypt). (Dec 1984). v. 9(4) p. 656 668. Issued 1986.
English

Mots-clés. Viande - Consommation alimentaire - production de viande - Egypte - analyse économique - revenu

160 Mohyee El Dine H.M.M.
An analytical study of the main factors affecting meat pricing the Arab Republic of Egypt
Azhar Univ., Cairo (Egypt). Faculty of Agriculture.
Cairo (Egypt). 1987
282 p.
Arabic

Mots-clés. Viande - Politique des prix - Egypte - Commercialisation - Consommation alimentaire - Coût

161 Moustafa S.S.
Meat Marketing in A.R.E. [Egvpt]
Zagazig Univ. (Egypt). Faculty of Agriculture.
Zagazig (Egypt). 1985
400 p.
Arabic

Mots-clés. Viande - Commercialisation - Egypte - Transport - Stockage - Abattage de bétail - Consommation alimentaire - Politique des prix

162 Mohimen Shalaby E.A. et Abdel Nabi M.E.
Red meat situation and outlook report
National Agricultural Research Project (NARP)
Min. of Agriculture
Arabic

56 p. (tables, charts)

Summary. The objective of this report is to provide data and information on the animal production sector which will benefit both policies and decisions to be taken by the agricultural policy makers in Egypt. Research work on red meat production in Egypt indicates that there is an increasing trend in the number of farm animals. Also numbers of slaughtered animals of old cows and buffalos, buffalo veal, beef (cattle and buffalo), sheep, goats and camels have increased. Animal imported for slaughter of cattle, sheep, goats and camels also increased. At the same time, there is a decreasing trend to slaughter local and imported bulls. During the period (1985-1989), the annual average per capita consumption of fresh red meat in Egypt is estimated at 9 kg. Beef (cattle and buffalo) is the major type of meat consumed in Egypt.

Key words. Livestock – Egypt – Beef – Veal – Mutton goat meat – Food consumption – Food production – Imports – Prices

Notes: Includes English and Arabic summaries, and annexes

163 Zayed M.S.

An econometric analysis of changes in red and white meat consumption patterns in urban and rural areas in Egypt

Minufiya Journal of Agricultural Research (Eyye). (1989. v. 14(1) p. 655 679. Issued 1992
Arabic

Mots-clés. Viande – Consommation alimentaire – Econométrie – Elasticité des prix Egypte – Revenu – Analyse statistique

VOLAILLE

164 Egyptian poultry improvement project

Task 055 - Nutrition and feed manufacturing, special report

Mathtech INC.
9 p.

Key words. Egypt – Food supply – Nutrition – Poultry

Jordanie

I – Documentation générale

165 Department of statistics of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Annual agricultural statistics 1994

July 1995

166 Department of statistics of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Household expenditure and income survey

II – Sécurité alimentaire et politique alimentaire

167 FAO, Regional Office for the Near East and United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)

The impact of the structural adjustment programme on food production, supply and consumption in Jordan

Summary. this study examines the impact of the structural adjustment programme on food production and consumption in Jordan. It consists of six chapters. The first chapter deals with the salient features of the macro and microeconomic reform programme in Jordan. The second, third and fourth chapters evaluate the impact of structural adjustment on food production and consumption, taking into account the subsidies, taxes and pricing policy reforms in the agricultural sector. The last chapter analyses the food consumption pattern and the impact of reform on the poor in both rural and urban areas. The figures demonstrate a decrease in energy intake and almost all energy-producing nutrients in both urban and rural areas.

168 FAO

Report of a FAO food security mission to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Dec. 1986

50 p.

Summary. At present Jordan is deficient in most basic food-stuffs. In spite of government efforts to raise domestic agricultural output, particularly of deficit commodities, the country will continue to rely on international markets to meet a substantial proportion of its domestic requirements. In addition, domestic production of commodities such as cereal and legumes will continue to be grown mostly in rainfed conditions with high risk of large fluctuations in production. Given the limitations on domestic production, food security in Jordan will depend to a large extent on the government's ability to buy adequate supplies from international markets, to hold sufficient stocks to cover unforeseen disruption in supplies, and assure access of the poor to reasonably priced food supplies.

169 Hamdan M.R.

La sécurité alimentaire en Jordanie

The higher council for science and technology, département agriculture et eau

Nov. 1991

44 p.

170 PAM, Comité des politiques et programmes d'aide alimentaire

Project Jordan 2422 : Assistance for development of forestry and rangeland

May 1992

171 Rudel W.

Friedrich Naumann Foundation

Food security or insecurity

In: Seminar in Amman, 2nd april 1996 organised by the Jordan Environment Society

172 Shahaty M., El Louzy Abd El Fatah

Vers un équilibre alimentaire pour éradiquer la pauvreté

Université scientifique royale, Département de technologie, de science expérimentale et d'études industrielles

127 p.

III – Situation alimentaire et nutritionnelle

173 Abuirmeileh N.

Agricultural development and food security in Jordan

Khader, B.; Badran, A. (eds.). Economic development of Jordan. Beckenham, ent (UK). Croom Helm Ltd. 1987. p. 93-118.

English

Mots-clés. Jordanie – Développement agricole – Politique alimentaire – Autoapprovisionnement – Sécurité alimentaire

174 El Zubaidi K.

The food and nutrient consumption pattern for palestinian camps dwellers in Jordan

Jordan University, Amman (Jordan). Dept. of Agricultural Economics and Extension.

Amman (Jordan). Apr. 1990

65 leaves

Arabic

Mots-clés. Jordanie – Consommation alimentaire – Valeur nutritive – Norme – Composition – Dimension de la famille – Age – Sexe – Revenu – Coût – Analyse économique – Etat nutritionnel – Enquête

Summary. This study includes a field survey for the food items consumed by a sample representing different age groups ranging from 7-10 to 19-22 years in the Palestinian camps located in Baqa, Wehdar, Hetteen and Shaheed Azmi Al-mufttee. The intakes of protein, energy, fats, phosphorus, iron, vitamins A, B1, B2 and C, and niacin were estimated in the study. These values were compared with the American Standards. It was found that the consumption averages were higher than the American Standards for protein, iron and niacin. On the other hand, they were lower for fat, calcium, phosphorus and energy. Analysis of variance was conducted to test if there is any difference in composition between the individuals of each of the age groups. Results have shown that there is a difference in composition in the same age group. Correlation coefficients were calculated for the consumption of the different food items as well as variable for the number of family members, income, age and sex. The correlation analysis results have showed an obvious effect and a high significance in composition. The males in the group 19-20 years consumed an average of 46 g white meat (poultry), 44 g of red meat, 46 g of eggs, 48 g of dairy products, 28 g of legumes, 65 g of sugar, 156 g of vegetables, 141 g of fruits, 37 g of oil, 330 g of grains, 15 g of herbs. These ingredients have supplied 77 g of protein, 7 g of fat, 2100 kcal of energy, 814 mg of calcium, 1050 mg of phosphorus, 27.8 mg of iron, 0.77 mg of vitamin B1, 1.6 mg of vitamin B2, 35 mg niacin and 70.5 mg of vitamin C. Balanced and low-cost human diet has been developed according to age and sex.

175 **FAO, Regional Office for the Near East and United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)**

The impact of population growth and urbanization on food consumption patterns in Jordan

Summary. The main objective of the present study was to investigate and highlight the impact of population growth and urbanization on food consumption patterns in Jordan. The major findings of this study can be summarized in the following points :

- The annual rate of population growth in Jordan during the period 1962 to 1992 was 4.1 per cent. The total population in 1992 was 4,012,000, out of which 22 per cent lived in rural areas.
- The urbanization process has been progressing at an increasing rate. In 1992 78 per cent of the total population lived in urban areas.
- During the period 1985 to 1991, self sufficiency in red meat, poultry meat, dairy products, wheat, legumes, oils, vegetables and fruits was about 23 per cent, 86 per cent, 80 per cent, 13 per cent, 49 per cent, 28 per cent, 170 per cent, and 155 per cent respectively.
- The main policy instruments used in Jordan are production and consumption subsidies, price controls, and pricing systems for distributing food commodities.
- In quantitative and qualitative terms the food consumption pattern in the northern districts is superior to that of the southern ones. The food consumption pattern in 1992 compared with those of 1983 and 1987 indicated an increase in the intake of cereals, pulses, fruits, meats, oils and sugar. The consumption of fish, eggs and vegetables in 1992 was lower than in 1983.
- In 1992 the rural population consumed more bread, canned fish, dairy products, legumes, tea and coffee than the urban population. The urban population consumed more red meat, eggs, oils, fruits, nuts and beverages.
- In the year 2000 Jordan will continue to depend on imports of cereals, red meat, fish and oils, while it will show a surplus in the production of eggs, vegetables and fruits.

176 **FAO**

Nutrition country profile: Jordan

Office in Rome (Italy). Food Policy and Nutrition Division.

Nov 1989

13 p.

English

Mots-clés. Jordanie – Etat nutritionnel – Production alimentaire – Consommation alimentaire – Enquête – Elément nutritif disponible – Approvisionnement – Population humaine – Malnutrition – Maladie de carence

Diffusion restreinte

177 **Qadri Manal G.A.**

Nutrition education for a group of overweight and obese girls and its effect on body weight

University of Jordan, Faculty of graduate studies

June 1995

Summary. Obesity is of increasing incidence nowadays in contemporary communities. In Jordan a recent study including 260 high school female students showed that about 11% of them had overweight and 5% were obese. Females were found to be more susceptible to obesity than males, and adolescents more than children. Lack of local research on the use of diet for the treatment of adolescent obesity initiated the idea of this study. It aspired to the preparation of a nutrition education leaflet for weight control providing nutrition information based on local foods and guidelines for the consumption of healthy meals of low calorie intake.

178 **Siraj L.**

Assesment of the nutritional status of preschool children in Jordan

UNICEF and Ministry of Health, Department of statistics

April 1993

72 p. (appendix)

Summary. In October 1991 UNICEF, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health conducted a nutrition survey using a stratified clustered multistage design covering a sample of 8005 children representing Jordanian children under the age of five from all seven governorates. The main objective of this survey was to assess the nutritional status of Jordanian preschool children and to identify the potential socio-economical, health and dietary factors predisposing to malnutrition problems. Furthermore, the survey will provide baseline data on the prevalence and demographic distribution of malnutrition in Jordan which is essential for the future planning of intervention programmes both on the national and governorate levels.

IV – Environnement du consommateur

PRODUCTION

179 **Aydin Z.**

Commercialization and commoditization in the Jordan Valley : producers, merchants and the state

[La commercialisation des produits de base dans la vallée du Jourdain : les producteurs, les commerçants et l'Etat]

Article de périodique: METU Studies in Development (TUR)

Vol. 19, n. 4, p. 449-478 : réf. inter.: S

English, Turkish

Mots-clés. Projet de développement – Développement rural – Changement technologique – Sécurité alimentaire – Production agricole – Commerce agricole – Aide au développement – Organisation internationale – Politique agricole

180 **World Bank**

Jordan, towards an agriculture sector strategy

Report no. 7547-JO

June 1990

Summary. The 1970s were a period of major transformation for Jordanian agriculture with unprecedented growth rates. There were four significant components to this growth: (1) a shift from cereal and field crops to higher value horticultural crops, (2) large increases in poultry production, (3) increased land and water resources devoted to agriculture, and (4) a modest increase in the productivity of some commodities. Jordan has a small domestic market, thus the agricultural sector depends heavily on trade, with as much as 60% of horticultural production exported. However, the sectoral constraints are that only 5% of the land is cultivable, aridity and a hostile topography inhibit expanding the arable areas. Now, improved production technologies and the production focus on higher value horticultural crops requires an outward looking strategy and export marketing has joined limited physical resources as a constraint to growth. The pursuit of an inward-looking, import substitution strategy focussed on self-sufficiency would require a large financial provision causing a serious drain on public treasury. Jordan needs a strategy based on efficiency and adapted to new objectives and a changing economic environment.

DISTRIBUTION

181 **Centre Français du Commerce extérieur**

Direction des produits agro-alimentaires, département des études de marchés agro-alimentaires

Le marché des produits agro-alimentaires en Jordanie

Mai 1984

V – Comportements alimentaires

QUANTITATIF

182 **FAO, Regional Office for the Near East and United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)**

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1992 was 4,012,000, out of which 22 per cent lived in rural areas.

• The urbanization process has been progressing at an increasing rate. In 1992 78 per cent of the total population lived in urban areas.

• During the period 1985 to 1991, self sufficiency in red meat, poultry meat, dairy products, wheat, legumes, oils, vegetables and fruits was about 23 per cent, 86 per cent, 80 per cent, 13 per cent, 49 per cent, 28 per cent, 170 per cent, and 155 per cent respectively.

• The main policy instruments used in Jordan are production and consumption subsidies, price controls, and pricing systems for distributing food commodities.

• In quantitative and qualitative terms the food consumption pattern in the northern districts is superior to that of the southern ones. The food consumption pattern in 1992 compared with those of 1983 and 1987 indicated an increase in the intake of cereals, pulses, fruits, meats, oils and sugar. The consumption of fish, eggs and vegetables in 1992 was lower than in 1983.

• In 1992 the rural population consumed more bread, canned fish, dairy products, legumes, tea and coffee than the urban population. The urban population consumed more red meat, eggs, oils, fruits, nuts and beverages.

• In the year 2000 Jordan will continue to depend on imports of cereals, red meat, fish and oils, while it will show a surplus in the production of eggs, vegetables and fruits.

183 **FAO, Regional Office for the Near East and United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)**

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184 **Hamdan M.R.**

L'élasticité de la demande pour quelques produits alimentaires et l'évaluation de la demande générale de ces produits en Jordanie

In: darasat, 1993, n°4. pp.103 - 118

Summary. The objective of this study is to estimate the expenditure elasticity of demand for particular food items, and to estimate total demand for these items as of 1996, as well as to discuss how to deal with the food market. Expenditure elasticity of demand is estimated using data of family expenditure and income survey of 1987, by the Department of Statistics. The study revealed that demand expenditure elasticity for imported fresh mutton amounts to (0.9) compared to (0.8) for domestic veal, (0.5) for imported veal, (0.9) for camel meat and (0.6) for fresh broilers. It was estimated by (0.6) for sardine, (0.9) for tuna fish, (0.3) for bread and (0.8) for Egyptian rice. Expenditure elasticity of demand for lentils was estimated by (0.6), (0.8) for maize oil, (0.4) for margarine, and (0.5) for sugar.

185 Basson P.

Department of Humanities and social Sciences, Yarmouk University, Irbid, Jordan.
Women and traditional food technologies: Changes in rural Jordan

Ecology of Food and Nutrition, 1981, Vol.11, pp.17-23

Key words. Development – Women's roles – Traditional food technologies – Jordan

Summary. Interviews with 350 female heads of households in a dryland farming region of northwest Jordan reveal an increase in market purchase of foods traditionally prepared at home. This paper argues that development which emphasizes commercialized agriculture and food processing increases food supplies but excludes a large sector of the rural population – married women – from active participation in the development process. One set of traditional food technologies is described and evaluated as appropriate to Jordan's ecology and level of development. Its demise is explained by shifts in available resources. Associated changes in food patterns, religious tithing, credit buying, transmission of traditional skills and women's roles are discussed.

186 Vemury M.
CARE

Beliefs and practices affecting food habits in rural Jordan

Feb. 1980

Summary. In September 1978, CARE, with the cooperation of the ministry of labor/department of social affairs in Jordan conducted a national food habits survey in rural areas. The sample of 507 respondents, consisting of mothers and community influentials were randomly selected to represent the rural households. The rural Jordanian diet is primarily grain based containing wheat, rice and bulgur made from wheat. Potatoes are very frequently consumed and are a good source of carbohydrates. The most common animal foods are goat/ lamb/ beef, followed by eggs and dairy products. Other than tomatoes, onions and green peppers, the consumption of vegetables on a regular basis is limited. Dry fruits such as dates/figs and raisins are more commonly consumed than fresh fruits. Olive oil is the predominant cooking oil. Coffee followed by tea is the common beverage. The chief reasons stated as influencing food choices are 1) its health giving qualities, 2) palatability. Availability and costs also influence consumption of foods.

VI – Etudes par produit

BLÉ

187 Sunnaa S., Bani Hani S.F., Duwayri M., Ghosheh D., Katkhuda N., Harsallah B., Abeidat J., Haddadin I.

Analytical study around the possibility of increasing wheat and forage production in Jordan [general information on the agricultural sector of Jordan governmental support for increase of wheat and forage production]

Amman (Jordan). 1985

121 p.

Arabic

Mots-clés. Triticum aestivum – Orge – Productivité – Stockage – Commerce – Prix – Consommation alimentaire

– Autoapprovisionnement – Jordanie – Pluie ressource naturelle – Ressource animale – Ressource humaine – Exportation – Importation

FRUITS ET LÉGUMES

188 Al Zoubi A., Al Jbaryn A., Qatt Y., Al Abdallat N., Arabyat M.

Actual available and estimated fresh fruits and vegetables for local consumption (monthly and yearly local production; Jordan)

Amman (Jordan). 1988

98 p.

Arabic

Mots-clés. Fruit frais – Jordanie – Légume frais – Production – Consommation alimentaire – Importation – Exportation. Marché – Bilan d'approvisionnement

OEUFS

189 Shan M.A.

Economic efficiency of egg producing farms in Amman-Balqa metropolitan

Jordan University., Amman (Jordan). Dept. of Agricultural Economics and Extension.

Amman (Jordan)

Aug 1988

215 leaves

Arabic

Mots-clés. Jordanie – Poule pondeuse – Production d'œufs – Effectif du cheptel – Efficacité – Analyse économique – Commercialisation – Importation – Exportation – Coût – Revenu – Distribution des populations – Consommation alimentaire – Logement des animaux – Travail – Aliment pour animaux – Autoapprovisionnement

Summary. Amman-Balqa metropolitan area constitutes about 62% of Jordan's population. The egg quantities produced in this area, also constitute 62% of the egg quantities produced by the Kingdom. Study of the said area was initiated, since the number of egg producing farms in the area reached 82, of which only three used modern techniques and the rest old-fashion methods. To determine the ideal size of egg farm in the area, three economical methods were used: economical efficiency, financial analysis and cost indication. For the purpose of performing the necessary analysis, five different egg boxes were considered; random sample of the population, which represented 396 of it was selected; a questionnaire was designed to collect the fixed and variable costs in addition to income of egg production. The study concluded that the farm which produces 9,250,000 eggs is the ideal farm, and this falls in the fifth category, which falls in the size capacity of 30,000-45,000 chickens. A fifth category farm, which average cost was the lowest and with capacity 30,000, was selected. Economic efficiency and financial analysis were used. The Internal Rate of Return was more than 50%. As the sensitivity analysis was made, IRR was reduced to 31.15%, which was considered feasible. As a result investors were encouraged to increase produce or establish new farms within this capacity. Distribution and marketing activities were studied to indicate the different stages production passes through. Establishment of the Jordan Egg Cooperative for Production and Marketing and the role it played are described. The study also concludes that the ultimate distributor gains a high percentage of profit, which is not justified by his services.

PAIN

190 Amr Ayed S.

University of Jordan,

A preliminary study of Arab Middle Eastern Breads with reference to Jordan

Dirasat, Vol.XV No.10, 1988

Summary. The bread types common in Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, and Egypt were documented in respect to their nomenclature, and sensory and functional properties. The study identified the processing conditions and their effect on the bread produced. It also grouped the bread types into three: the medium specific volume, medium crumb group which includes sammoun, and Armani types, and the low specific volume, low crumb group which includes Thin and Thick Kmaj, Baladi, Mankoush, and Tabonn, and the crumbless group which includes Tannour, Mashrouh, and Lizzaqi.

The study also identified the research areas needed for the improvement and understanding of the Middle Eastern breads, such as the establishing of quality standards, studying of the staling and spoilage of the breads, and studying the effects of the various dough improvers, supplements, and processing conditions on the sensory and nutritional characteristics of flat bread.

VIANDE

191 Arab Organization for Agricultural Development, Khartoum (Sudan)

Technical report on veterinary quarantine development in Aqaba Jordan

Apr. 1978

37 p.

Arabic

Mots-clés. Jordanie – Bétail – Production de viande – Quarantaine – Importation – Consommation alimentaire – Commerce

192 Freeman H.J.N.

Kingdom of Jordan marketing study: red meat

Amman (Jordan). 2 Jul 1989

18 p.

English

Mots-clés. Viande de bœuf – Viande caprine – Viande d'agneau – Commerce intérieur – Consommation alimentaire – Chaîne de distribution – Politique des prix – Importation – Exportation – Jordanie – Bétail – Taux de charge – Production de viande – Abattoir – Projet de développement – Subvention – Prêts – Aliment pour animaux – Parcours

Summary. The need to increase supplies of locally produced red meat are obvious and there are improvements in the present marketing system that can be made for the benefit of the farmer. On the other hand it is difficult to envisage that unless changes are made within the total spectrum of domestic meat marketing that any significant increases in availability of red meat from local resource can be forecast in the near future. The current activities designed to assist in this task are indeed helpful but until the small farmer becomes a larger farmer because it makes economic sense for him to expand his flocks and involve himself in fattening operations then it is unlikely that any significant impact will be made on the goal of increasing self-sufficiency in red meat production.

193 Hamdan M.R.

Consumption of broilers in Jordan: forecast of production and consumption

In: Regional Seminar on Poultry Production Cost, Marketing and Marketing Policies in the Near East. 3. Amman (Jordan). 4-7 Apr 1987.

Regional Poultry Training and Development Centre for the Near East, Amman (Jordan). Papers. Regional Seminar on Poultry Production Cost, Marketing and Marketing Policies in the Near East. 3. Amman (Jordan). 1987. p. 55-70.

Arabic

Mots-clés. Jordanie – Poulet de chair – Viande de poulet – Consommation alimentaire – Prévision – Production animale

194 Ammar S.Z.

Effects of energy and nutrient intakes on growth rate and obesity prevalence in a selected group of lebanese children

American University of Beirut, Faculty of Agricultural and food sciences

Thesis Master of science, 1995

Summary. Energy consumption and nutrients intakes are suggested to have an effect on the development of obesity. This study was conducted to investigate this hypothesis. A random sample of mothers of 122 female and 171 male Lebanese children (2-11 years of age) were selected and interviewed through a questionnaire about their children's medical and dietary histories. A 2-day food record was included in the questionnaire. Anthropometric measurements (taken twice on each subject within 30+/-7 day duration) of the children included : weight, height, skinfold thicknesses at triceps, biceps, subscapular, and abdomen, wrist and ankle circumferences, shoulders' length and elbow breadth. The change in these parameters over one month period was correlated with energy, protein, certain vitamins and mineral intakes. The means were plotted on respective curves of the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)

It can be concluded from this study that this cohort of Lebanese children though not representative of the population at large, is having low intakes of several vitamins and minerals, very high intakes of energy and protein and although their rate of growth is satisfactory, yet obesity was prevalent in the majority of Male but hardly observed in Female.

195 Baassiri R.B.

Prevalence of nutritionally related chronic non-communicable diseases in selected hospitals in Lebanon

American University of Beirut, Faculty of Agricultural and food sciences

Thesis Master of science, 1994

Summary. Non communicable diseases of chronic metabolic type are now being increasingly recognized as major causes of morbidity and mortality in a number of countries in the Eastern Mediterranean Regions. They include coronary heart diseases, Cerebrovascular accidents, Diabetes, cancer of the colon, all major killers of these countries. Such clinical disorders are commonly found among affluent population groups, malnutrition of affluence is the term used for such diseases. In many cases obesity seems to accompany many of the above mentioned diseases. Dietary excesses or imbalance is being recognized as one of the contributing factors to those diseases. Data on the prevalence of these nutritional disorders is not available in Lebanon. Hence the present study was conducted to investigate the prevalence of such disorders in hospital admissions during the 3-years.

The results of this study showed that Heart disease (HD) is the most prevalent among the four disorders. Next comes diabetes, obesity and colon cancer. The prevalence of HD was closer to the developed countries while the rest were closer to incidences reported from developing countries. For any prophylactic measures to be implemented, further studies are needed to investigate the prevalence of nutritionally related disorders in a sample of the population at large which could

be part of a National Health Survey. This will provide better information on prevalence of cases which do not require hospital admissions such as obesity.

196 Baba N., Hamadeh S., Adra N.

Nutritional Status of Lebanese school children from different socioeconomic background

Ecology of Food and Nutrition, vol. 25, 1991, pp. 183-193

Key words. Nutritional status – Beirut – Anthropometry – Socio-economic status

Summary. This paper examines the nutritional status of school children in private and public schools in West Beirut. The objectives of the study were to measure the impact of the socio-economic status on the magnitude and severity of malnutrition in school children. Anthropometric data (height and weight) were collected on 400 children from private and public schools. The private schools were considered to house children from high socio-economic status whereas the public schools children were considered as coming from a low socio-economic background.

The indices studied were height for age, weight for height and weight for age, the cutoff point to indicate malnutrition was taken as values below 1SD of a reference population. The United States National Center for Health Statistics Standards (NCHS) were used.

Results showed that children classified as low socio-economic status (public schools) had low weight for age and height for age indices indicating higher occurrence of stunting and wasting in that population as compared to children from high socio-economic status (private schools).

197 Baba N., Hamadeh S., Adra N., Hashim M.

Effect of settlement on nutritional status of bedouin children aged 6-10 years in the lebanese Beqaa valley

Ecology of Food and Nutrition, vol. 30, 1993, pp. 293-307

Key words. Bedouins – Nutritional status – Settlement – Anthropometry

Summary. This paper examines the nutritional status of Bedouin children as affected by settlement and by production systems. Anthropometric data (height and weight) were collected on 215 children aged 6-10 years from the bedouin population of the Beqa's valley. The sample included settled and semi-settled Bedouins having two production activities : livestock ownership, or agricultural work. Semi-settled Bedouins when compared to settled ones tended to have improved weight and height in all age groups. The difference in height was statistically significant for those aged 10 years ($P<0.05$). Production type also seemed to affect growth of Bedouin children whereby those from families involved in agriculture production tended to have better growth with a significant difference in height amongst those aged 7 and 10 years ($P<0.05$). The Bedouin children surveyed whether compared by their own position within centile distribution of reference population (NCHS) or as a standard deviation (Z-score) manifested mild to moderate stunting ht/age. Forty-nine percent and 37% of settled and semi-settled livestock groups respectively were

below - 1SD for ht/age, whereas, 38,5% and 31,6% of settled and semi-settled agriculture groups fell in the lower range. All Bedouin children in the studied age groups were shorter than the american NCHS standard for height. It could be concluded that settlement of nomads did not seem to demonstrate a positive effect on the physical growth of Bedouin children.

198 Baba N.

Current problems and trends in nutrition

Report for the National Committee for ICN, presented at the Preparatory committee meeting, Geneva, August 18-24, 1992

Résumé. Ce document est une synthèse de l'information existante sur la situation alimentaire et nutritionnelle au Liban. Il s'appuie essentiellement sur des études de cas, faute d'enquêtes nationales. Il montre que depuis 1984, la détérioration drastique des conditions économiques a définitivement affecté tous les aspects de la nutrition : détérioration de l'état nutritionnel des enfants (enquête 1990) déficience en nutriments essentiels pour une grande partie des populations déplacées, déficience en fer et en calcium de la population de Beyrouth (1992), fort déclin de l'allaitement maternel des enfants, forte croissance de la consommation de graisses qui conduit à des états d'obésité.

199 Cowan J. W., Kassav G., Silahian A., Shadarevian S.

Iodine intake and excretion in three different areas of Lebanon

Lebanese Medical J., 1966, pp. 213-223

Résumé. La consommation quotidienne d'iode fut déterminée dans des familles sélectionnées vivant en trois différentes localités du Liban ; dans les deux villages de montagne de Faraya et Ain Zhalta et le village côtier de Kalamoun. Dans les trois localités l'ingestion d'iode fut trouvée considérablement inférieure au besoin quotidien minimum. Les ingestions quotidiennes moyennes étaient de 41,7 microgrammes à Faraya ; 22,0 à Ain Zhalta et 54,6 microgrammes à Kalamoun. Les teneurs urinaires en iode correspondaient aux quantités ingérées. Les teneurs les plus basses furent trouvées à Ain Zhalta, les plus hautes à Kalamoun tandis qu'elles étaient de valeur intermédiaire à Faraya. Dans les deux villages de montagne l'excrétion de chlorure de sodium était élevée indiquant une forte consommation de sel.

Les résultats obtenus montrèrent que même dans le village côtier l'ingestion d'iode était suffisamment basse pour être la cause primaire du goître. Les implications possibles d'une forte consommation de sel dans le problème de goître sont discutées.

200 Cowan J. W., Chopra S., Houry G.

Dietary Survey in rural Lebanon - Part I

Journal of the American dietetic association, vol. 45, août 1964, pp. 130-133.

Summary. Two seven day dietary surveys, one in spring and one in autumn, were conducted among a group of rural families in the northern Bekaa's area of Lebanon. The results of the first survey indicate that the per capita intake of the population studied met the newly revised National Research Council recommendations for calories, protein, thiamine, riboflavin, and niacin, but values for calcium, iron, vitamin A, and ascorbic acid were low. In the second survey, the per capita intake of calcium, vitamin A, and niacin as low.

The general food habits and dietary patterns of the population are discussed.

201 Cowan J. W.

Dietary Survey in rural Lebanon - Part II

Journal of the American dietetic association, vol. 47, décembre 1965, pp. 466-469.

Summary. Three seven-day food consumption surveys, done in May, September and January, were conducted among twenty-five families living in a mountain village in Central Lebanon. Cereals were found to be the major source of calories ; consumption of animal products was low. During the periods of study, the per capita intake met the revised 1964 Recommended Dietary Allowances for protein, iron, thiamine, riboflavin, and niacin. In all three surveys, calcium and vitamin A intakes were low ; in addition, ascorbic acid intake was low in the first survey, and caloric intake was somewhat low in the third. The findings are discussed in relation to previous dietary surveys conducted in another part of Lebanon and in relation to the problem of endemic goiter of the area.

202 FAO

Nutrition country profile of Lebanon

Prepared by FAO in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Beirut and the American University of Beirut, 1994

Résumé. Ce document fait une synthèse de l'évolution de la production agricole libanaise de 1962 à 1992, ainsi que de la consommation alimentaire probable, de l'état nutritionnel et de santé. Paradoxalement la production agricole a connu une forte expansion pendant la guerre, due aux migrations vers la campagne ; le PIBA est passé de 10% en 1975 à 27% en 1989 du PIB. Toutefois la dépendance à l'extérieur est encore très forte ; le pays ne satisfait que 30 à 40% de ses besoins alimentaires. La ration alimentaire s'est améliorée en quantités et en qualité ; des déficits en fer, vitamines A et C sont cependant attestés. Les principaux problèmes de santé publique sont l'anémie ferriprive et les déficits en iode en zones rurales.

203 Hitti E.A.

Sources of Energy and macronutrients in the urban lebanese infant diet

Thesis Master of science, American University of Beirut, Faculty of Agricultural and food sciences, 1984

Summary. A survey on infant feeding pattern was carried out in different areas of Beirut. Family, socioeconomic data, and a 24-hour recall were obtained from the mothers of 297 infants. Energy, macronutrient intakes, and amounts of breast-milk consumed were calculated. Results showed that complete breast-feeding decreased rapidly after three months of age, whereas partial breast-feeding continued up to nine months, cow's milk replacing gradually breast-milk and formula. The introduction of beikost was gradual, and occurred between the first and the sixth month of life starting with commercial mixed cereals, fruits and fruit juices. Mean energy intake increased with increasing age, but remained lower than the recommended intakes for all groups except the three to six months age group. Protein intake also increased with increasing age, and exceeded the recommended intake after six months of age. Breast milk and formula were the major sources of energy and protein in the first semester of infancy, and cow's milk and table foods in the second semester of life. Mean fat intake decreased, and carbohydrate intake increased with increasing age. Human milk and formula provided almost all fat and carbohydrate intake in the first three to six months of life. A number of infants had intakes deviating from the proposed guidelines for protein, fat and carbohydrate. These were receiving either high carbohydrate diets, or high protein diets. There was a correlation between income level, education of parents, and energy, and macronutrient intakes of infants.

204 Jammal W.

Nutritional assessment of hospitalized medical patients

Thesis Master of science, American University of Beirut, Faculty of Agricultural and food sciences, 1992

Summary. Regardless of etiology, hospital malnutrition is a prevalent health problem. Previous studies have documented that the prevalence of malnutrition is approximately 50% in both general medical and surgical patients populations. A sample of 93 adults hospitalized medical (non surgical) patients were recruited from five different hospitals in Beirut. The regular and therapeutic diets of the hospitals were assessed for nutritional adequacy. Nutritional assessment of the patient was done by recording actual food intake from the hospital diet and by obtaining anthropometric and hematological measurements. Triceps skinfold were the only parameter to identify a relatively high prevalence (18.2%) as severely malnourished. Prevalence of mild to moderate depletion was 25.8%, 35.4% and 29% of patients as indicated by triceps skinfold thickness, mid-arm circumference and mid-arm muscle circumference respectively. In case of hematological indices, 21.5% were having deficient total lymphocyte count, 20.4% of the patients had deficient hemoglobin and 23.6% had deficient hematocrit as compared to standard values. A computer dietary analysis program was used to calculate the nutritive composition of the hospital regular, soft, and diabetic diets served to, and eaten by the patients. The adequacy of these diets were evaluated and showed that only 11.8% of the patients had low caloric intake. These findings demonstrate that hospital diets are inadequate in some of the essential nutrients and that patient's food intake is deficient in a number of vitamins and minerals. Serious measures for improving quality and appeal of hospital diets are recommended.

205 Kanafani Z.A.

Mune : la conservation alimentaire traditionnelle au Liban

Editions de la Maison des sciences de l'homme, Paris, 1994

Summary. This book deals with the traditional techniques of preserving and storing food in rural Lebanon. The provisions of various foods - such as grains and grain products, milk, meat, fruits, vegetables, herbs, nuts - obtained after fermentation, sun drying or boiling down, are called mune. After transformation foods are preserved in silos. The functional - typology and efficiency - as well as the symbolic dimensions of storage structures is discussed in relation to the symbolism of food. Mune, prepared in the summer when food production is at its peak, is consumed in fall and winter during the periods of food shortage. It is an adaptive subsistence technology that has undoubtedly maintained populations for millennia. It still persists in some remote rural regions. This study presents the anthropological as well as the architectural and the nutritional aspects of this traditional system of rural subsistence before changes alter the age-long pattern of life. The production of food is an activity in which both women and men participate. However, the making of mune is the task of women. Mune is thus analysed as a central part of women's role in a rural society.

206 Kanawati A.A., Mc Laren S., Abu-Jawdeh I.

Failure to thrive in Lebanon : I. Experience with some simple somatic measurements

Acta Paediat Scand, 1971, pp. 309-316

Mots-clés. Malnutrition - Protein-calorie malnutrition failure to thrive

Summary. During a period of 12 months, 1231 Lebanese Arab children of low socio-economic class, 3-48 months of age living in three locations were measured. The measurements were weight, height, head circumference and mid-arm circumference. The results were expressed as percentage of international standards for boys and girls separately. The patterns of deviation from the standard values varied according to the measurement. In general for both sexes there was a falling off between 6 and 18 months, greatest for weight and mid-arm circumference with some recovery later, and less for height and head circumference without recovery later. The possible influences of location and season of observation and birth were studied. Using these four somatic measurements an Index of Thriving was developed for the subsequent study of contrasting groups of «control» and «failure to thrive» children. The use of this and other simple means of assessing failure to thrive in the field is discussed.

207 Kanawati A.A., Mc Laren S.

Failure to thrive in Lebanon : II. An investigation of the Causes

Acta Paediat Scand, 1973, pp. 571-576

Key words. Failure to thrive - Growth - Causative factors

Summary. From among more than 1200 children aged 3-48 months of low socio-economic families living in rural, suburban and urban Lebanon two contrasting groups were selected according to their Index of Thriving for detailed study at home (53 thriving and 62 failing to thrive). Family, socio economic, living conditions, health and dietary data were obtained. Numerous statistically significant differences were found in all categories of data between the two groups, with poorer status invariably shown by the Failing to Thrive families. The implications of the multi-factorial nature of the causation of failure to thrive are discussed.

208 Kanawati A.A., Mc Laren S., Darwish O.

Failure to thrive in Lebanon : III. Family Income, Expenditure and Possessions

Acta Paediat Scand, 1974, pp. 108-112

Key words. social paediatrics

Summary. Information was obtained from 40 Thriving and 30 Failing to Thrive families, as previously defined, living in two low socio-economic areas of Beirut concerning their income, expenditure on various items and their possessions. Both groups were unable to save money but the Failing to Thrive were usually in debt. This group spent proportionally more on food and bought less nutritious food. Families of neither group were fully able to meet their energy or protein requirements. The possessions of the Thriving group were worth, on average, about three times those of the Failing to Thrive group. The contrast between the groups was least for household goods, greater for houses, and greatest for motorcars. The Failing to Thrive group had far fewer decorations, jewelry, and toys and the latter may be an important index of the richness of the child's environment. Refrigerators, radios and heaters were especially prized.

209 Maraka M.

Nutritional status of adult hospitalized patients of American university medical center

American University of Beirut, Faculty of Agricultural and food sciences

Thesis Master of science, 1985

Summary. A substantial prevalence of protein energy malnutrition was found among hospitalized patients at AUMC. The problem can interfere with the hospital course and may lead to

high morbidity and mortality rates as it was shown to be associated with sepsis and hospital complications. It is not necessarily that protein-energy malnutrition is hospital induced, it might be an adjunct to many systematic illnesses. Initial nutritional assessment aids in identification of the proper nutritional support techniques.

In conclusion of this study the problem of protein-energy malnutrition was encountered in the hospital setting at American University Medical Center, showing an almost 40% prevalence of the problem where the nutritional aberrations were clustered most in trauma patients.

It is recommended that a team of dietitians responsible for initial nutritional screening of high risk patients be formed and would directly report any nutritionally deteriorated cases to the physician of clinical nutrition for further evaluation and treatment.

210 Shaar K.H., Shaar M.A.

The Nutritional Status of children of displaced families in Beirut

International Journal of Epidemiology, 1993, pp. 348-357

Summary. The nutritional status of children of displaced families in Greater Beirut was investigated in 1986 (a sample of 146 households) and in 1991 (137 households). Data on demographic variables, nutrient intake (calories, protein, and iron), and anthropometric measurements were

collected. Iron intake was only 50-57% of the RDA for the 1-3 age group, and 35.6% and 32% of all children consumed <60% of the RDA for iron in 1986 and 1991, respectively. Main sources of proteins were dairy products, milk and eggs. The lower nutrient intake in 1991 compared to 1986 was negatively related to social class. Anthropometric measurements showed an increased past and recent undernutrition of the children in 1991 as compared to both the 1986 child sample and the NCHS standard child population. Severe inflation and marked increase in food prices were reflected in dietary intake and growth of the children. Food aid programmes, government subsidy of bread, and partial wage correction were possible stabilizing factors for the most destitute groups but not for the total population of displaced children.

211 William H.A.

Nutrition in the Near East

Journal of the American dietetic association, vol 30, août 1954, pp.753-756

Résumé. Cet article décrit les caractéristiques alimentaires et nutritionnelles de la ration alimentaire au Liban, sachant qu'elles sont extrapolables à l'ensemble des pays du Proche-Orient. Cette ration, riche en céréales et pauvre en produits animaux, intègre des aliments spécifiques à cette région : burgol, laban, kishk.

Syrie

I – Documentation générale

212 Central Bureau of Statistics, Office of the prime minister

Statistical abstract 1995 (agricultural statistics, production and prices)

213 Central Bureau of Statistics, Office of the prime minister

Foreign Trade Statistics 1993 (commercial exchange of agricultural commodities)

214 FAO, ESCWA

National Farm Data Handbook Syrian Arab Republic in 1994

FAO Regional Office for the Near East and United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), (New-York 1995)

II – Sécurité alimentaire et politique alimentaire

215 Jaouadi M.T.

Planification alimentaire et nutritionnelle. Rapport de mission, République Arabe Syrienne, 15 juillet - 12 sept. 1984

[np]. 1984

50 p.

French

Mots-clés. Syrie – Politique alimentaire – Nutrition – Planification – Consommation alimentaire

216 Musaiger A.O.

National plan of action for nutrition (draft)

FAO consultant

August 1995

Arabic

217 Richards A.

Report: Syrian food security in the 1970s and 1980s

Food-Policy (United Kingdom). (1991). v. 16(6) p. 487-492. English

Mots-clés. Syrie – Disponibilité alimentaire – Tendances

III – Situation alimentaire et nutritionnelle

218 Baba N., Shaar K., Hamadeh S., Adra N.

Nutritional status of Bedouin children aged 6-

10 years in Lebanon and Syria under different nomadic pastoral systems

Ecology-of-Food-and-Nutrition (United Kingdom). (1994). v. 32(3/4) pp. 247-259. English

Mots-clés. Genre humain – Consommation alimentaire – Mensuration corporelle – Enfant – Nomadisme – Etat nutritionnel – Liban – Syrie

219 El Hindi A.

Analyse de la demande et de la consommation alimentaire en république arabe syrienne

181 p.

Arabic

Résumé. Des denrées alimentaires disponibles pour la population, tel est l'un des principaux objectifs de toute nation. En Syrie les besoins sont croissants et imposent un recours aux importations en quantité. Les capacités budgétaires d'une grande partie de la population ont diminué et les salaires ne suivent pas les prix élevés des produits. Ceci conduit cette population à acheter des denrées bon marché qui ne couvrent pas leurs besoins nutritionnels en particulier en ce qui concerne les protéines animales. Les dépenses pour la nourriture constituent plus de 50% du revenu et la viande, le lait, les graisses sont les produits qui grèvent le plus ce budget. Une étude de la consommation des syriens selon leurs revenus montre de grandes fluctuations en particulier pour la consommation des denrées animales.

220 FAO

Nutrition Country profiles : Syrian Arab Republic

14 p.

Summary. Due to the increasing demand for food, the government is giving larger proportion of investments to the agricultural sector. In general, the country is increasingly dependent on food imports to meet population needs, as shown by the deteriorating self-sufficiency ratios for cereals, pulses, nuts, oil, seeds, meat and dairy products. However, self-sufficiency has been achieved for some commodities. According to the statistics of the ministry of agriculture, in 1990 Syria reached self-sufficiency in barley, dry beans, potatoes, fruits (especially apple and citrus), olives, red meat, chicken, eggs and fish. The daily per capita energy supply as a percentage of total requirement increased from 93% in 1961-63 to 146% in 1990-92. Protein availability also increased exceeding total requirement over the same period. The contribution of cereals to total energy intake decreased slightly from 57.9% in 1961-63 to 53.4% in 1990-92. In general, there has been no significant change of sources of protein and energy during the past 3 decades. Cereals remain the main supplier of protein, followed by animal products, and fruits and vegetables. Protein provides 11% of total calories, while the fat provides 24%.

221 FAO

Nutrition country profile: Syria

FAO, Rome (Italy). Food Policy and Nutrition Division.

Rome (Italy), 1988

15 p.

English

Mots-clés. Syrie – Etat nutritionnel – Production alimentaire – Consommation alimentaire – Enquête – Elément nutritif disponible – Approvisionnement – Population humaine – Malnutrition – Maladie de carence

Diffusion restreinte

222 Ministère de l'agriculture et de la réforme agraire

Situation actuelle de l'alimentation et de la nutrition en Syrie

Enquête effectuée en 1994 par le département d'économie agricole (service de l'alimentation et de la nutrition)

Arabic

Résumé. La mise en place et la réalisation d'une politique alimentaire équilibrée en Syrie est un impératif. Cette mise en place exige en préliminaire un travail de terrain qui reflète la réalité de la situation alimentaire dans le pays (la manière de consommer du peuple syrien, la part des divers produits consommés par les individus, l'énergie et les protéines contenues dans les produits végétaux et animaux). Le ministère de l'agriculture et de la réforme agraire attend de cette étude qu'elle jette les bases d'une politique alimentaire permettant de satisfaire les besoins alimentaires de l'ensemble des citoyens en s'appuyant sur les capacités de la nation.

223 Mokbel M.

ICARDA

Nutritional and dietary patterns in rural Syria : implications for ICARDA mandate crops

June 1986

Summary. Surveys were conducted in winter and summer in eight rural villages in high and low rainfall zones of Aleppo Province Syria. Information was obtained upon living conditions, farm resources, dietary pattern and infant feeding practices together with height, weight and age data on children. The interrelationships between farm resources and dietary consumption were suggested by: significantly higher consumption of dairy products as more live-stock was owned; the seasonal variations in the variety and frequency of consumption (more fruits and vegetables and less cereals and fresh dairy products in the summer); and finally the greater impact of drought on food reserves in the low rainfall zone. Although weight and height deficits in children increased with age in both zones, no direct relationships between anthropometric deficits, farm resources and dietary patterns could be demonstrated since the differences between zones while frequently significant were small and all the farmers were relatively poor.

IV – Environnement du consommateur

PRODUCTION

224 Hinnebusch R.A.

College of St Catherine, St Paul, MN, U.S.A.

Bureaucracy and development in Syria : the case of agriculture

In Bureaucracy and Development in the Arab World, International Studies in Sociology and Social Anthropology

Summary. This article examines the syrian bureaucracy through a case study of its role in agricultural development. It analyses the degree of technocratic rationality imparted to agrarian policy, the effectiveness of the bureaucracy in carrying out agricultural policy, the beneficial role of the bureaucracy for the agrarian economy and the peasantry, and the political consequences of the syrian bureaucracy's role in agriculture. This paper concludes that despite the flaws that afflict the agrarian apparatus, the syrian bureaucracy has put in place development programs of great benefit to agriculture.

225 Horanieh G.

The private sector in the agricultural development process in Syria

Dec.1987

Summary. After presenting a short survey on the economic activity during the last five years, this report will try to analyse the agricultural sector with all its components, in order to measure the magnitude of the food balance problem. Then, the law n°10, promulgated in february 1986, will be presented, studied and analysed. This law contains measures aiming at encouraging the local, arab and foreign investors, to establish joint stock agro-industrial companies for the production of food products. The conclusion will try to study the chances this law has to solve this problem, and recommend when necessary, complementary measures to be taken.

DISTRIBUTION

226 El Halabi M.S.

Etat actuel du marketing alimentaire citadin du grand Damas en Syrie

Etude effectuée pour la FAO par cet expert consultatif pour la planification et l'évaluation du développement agricole

Décembre 1995

113 p.

Arabic

Résumé. Dans cette étude, l'auteur a tenté d'évaluer la situation actuelle alimentaire dans le grand Damas à travers les organisations de distribution selon le rôle et les missions des sociétés et des secteurs de marketing. Les déterminants et les entraves qui empêchent le développement de ces sociétés dans le grand Damas et en Syrie en général sont aussi examinés.

V – Comportements alimentaires

QUANTITATIF

227 D'Hont O.

IFEAD

Vie quotidienne des Agedât, techniques et occupation de l'espace sur le Moyen-Euphrate

Damas, 1994

Résumé. Les Agedat se caractérisent par leurs activités pastorales le long de la vallée de l'Euphrate. Concernant leur alimentation, les Agedat cherchent toujours à compenser les incertitudes inhérentes à la production pastorale par une régularisation de l'approvisionnement en grains. Dans l'alimentation des populations rurales de la vallée, le blé tendre occupe aujourd'hui la première place parmi les céréales consommées

qui sont le riz acheté sous forme de brisure et le blé dur sous forme de pâtes alimentaires. Parmi les légumineuses, la fève est la plus consommée (les fèves sont mangées vertes durant tout le printemps). Les 'Agedat élèvent les ovins et les bovins d'abord pour les traire, et les volailles principalement pour leurs œufs. Les produits laitiers sont consommés quotidiennement toute l'année. Le thé est une décoction importante parmi les boissons des 'Agedat (le café est trop cher). Le thé et le sucre sont achetés au souk. Les dilutions de sirop de pastèque, de grenade, ou de raisin sont des boissons d'été. Les dilutions de yaourt dégraissé frais ou sec sont absorbées en abondance au printemps, puis en hiver.

228 El Halabi M.S.

Etat actuel du marketing alimentaire citadin du grand Damas en Syrie

Etude effectuée pour la FAO par cet expert consultatif pour la planification et l'évaluation du développement agricole

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QUALITATIF

229 David J.-C.

La cuisine, manger à Damas

In: Damas miroir brisé d'un Orient arabe. Autrement no. 65, jan. 1993 pp. 226-239

Résumé. La Syrie fait partie d'un ensemble levantin assez homogène qui se distingue de ses voisins, la Turquie au nord, l'Iraq à l'est, comme de l'Egypte et du Maghreb: on se nourrit de façon comparable à Damas, Alep, Beyrouth, Tripoli, et en Palestine. Chaque région, chaque ville peut aussi partager des caractéristiques avec ses voisins au delà des frontières: Alep en Syrie du nord est marquée par la Perse et l'Anatolie alors que Damas, plus centrale, est peut-être plus authentiquement arabe ou ottomane. Damas, moins cosmopolite qu'Alep pendant la période ottomane, s'ouvre maintenant plus que d'autres villes à l'influence plus lointaine et plus étrangère de l'Occident.

VI – Etudes par produit

230 Essa M.S.

Fermented milks and the methods of manufacture of some important kinds

Tishreen-University-Journal (Syria). (1985). v. 7(2) p. 74-83.

Arabic

Mots-clés. Lait fermenté – Technologie alimentaire – Consommation alimentaire – Commercialisation – Syrie

231 D'Hont O.

Chercheur à l'IFEAD, Damas

Production pastorale et consommation citadine : lait et laitages en Syrie orientale

In Le nomade, l'oasis et la ville URBAMA, 20, 1989, pp. 213 à 222

Résumé. Dans le Nord-Est syrien la très forte extension des surfaces cultivées a généré des modifications dans les parcours pastoraux des éleveurs initialement ancrés sur les berges de l'Euphrate. La réussite de ce nouveau pastoralisme, devenu nomade au sens strict, a attiré des spécialistes de la transformation du lait en produits stockables destinés à la consommation citadine.

232 Nouredin M.

Department of agricultural economics, Aleppo University

Analysis of the demand for meat

Research journal of Aleppo University, no.12. 1989, pp. 27-37

Summary. The demand for beef, pork and chicken, particularly the implications in the price level to quantities demanded, was examined. The analysis was done by using the Rotterdam Model which was used to test restrictors derived from utility theory. The tests showed that symmetry and homogeneity conditions are satisfied when imposed separately; but symmetry failed to hold when the restrictors were imposed together.

The results showed that beef is superior good while pork is normal good in both models; however, chicken was inferior good in the unrestricted model but become normal in the restricted model.

233 Thomson E.F., Bahhady F., Termanini A. and Mokbel M.

ICARDA

Availability of home-produced wheat, milk products and meat to sheep-owning families at the cultivated margin of the North West syrian steppe

In: Ecology of food and nutrition . vol. 19 . pp.113 - 121

Key words. Sheep farmers – Steppe – Syna – Subsistence agriculture – Food availability – Wheat – Milk products

Summary. Results from a three-year survey conducted at the cultivated margin of the NW syrian steppe were used to estimate the availability of home-produced wheat, milk products and meat to 17 sheep-owning families at three locations. Yearly availability per person was 211 kg wheat, 62,6kg yoghurt (leban), 2,9 kg cheese (jibneh) and 2,8 kg ghee (samneh). Large variations in availability were apparent among locations and years depending on the land area cultivated, flock size, wheat and milk yields and rainfall. Home-produced wheat and milk products covered a higher percentage of the energy and protein needs of these families than estimates for the syrian population as a whole. The contribution of meat to these needs was small. Yearly variations in the availability of these foodstuffs probably had a small effect on the nutritional status of the families due to increasing accessibility to non-farm sources of wheat and milk products.

Documentation générale sur toute la région

I – Documentation générale

234 Allaya M. (comp.), Thabet B. (comp.)

CIHEAM, Centre International de Hautes Etudes Agronomiques Méditerranéennes, Paris (FRA) ; IAM, Institut Agronomique Méditerranéen, Montpellier (FRA) ; INAT, Institut National Agronomique de Tunis (TUN) ; Ford Foundation, New York (USA)

Les politiques agricoles et alimentaires au Moyen Orient et en Afrique du Nord : Egypte, Liban, Maroc, Soudan, Tunisie, Turquie

Actes des ateliers tenus à Tunis du 5 au 7 juillet 1993

Food and agricultural policies in the Middle East and North Africa: Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey. Proceedings of the meetings held in Tunis, July 5-7, 1993

CIHEAM - Cahiers Options Méditerranéennes (FRA) Montpellier (FRA) : CIHEAM-IAMM, 1994. vol. 7, 294 p. : 195 réf., 203 tabl., 18 graph. List of participants p. 293-294; inter.: S English

Mots-clés. Politique agricole – Politique alimentaire – Agriculture – Prise de décision – Communication – Recherche et développement – Ajustement structurel

CY : Egypte, Liban, Maroc, Soudan, Tunisie, Turquie

Summary. Unlike general history of the Arab world, most past economic policies concerning the agriculture and food sectors were quite similar except for Lebanon where market traditions have not been lost despite all recent political problems the country has experienced. Egypt, Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia and to a smaller degree Jordan and Syria all adopted ceiling price policies for agricultural production which contributed to the relative stagnation of agricultural growth. At the same time prices of the inputs which were for the most part imported from the industrialized world kept rising. This led to the necessary need to provide public subsidies as incentives for farmers to adopt modern inputs and induce agricultural growth in the seventies and early eighties. The cost price squeeze was followed by small revisions in agricultural output prices which grew larger with the coming of the eighties. At the same time, there was the concern to stabilize the population growing demand by offering the basic food commodities at inexpensive prices. This meant providing public subsidies at the consumption level which kept rising over time. The growth in public subsidies together with the slow growth and variability in agricultural output, led to the inevitable need for economic reform that international financial institutions called for during the eighties, in many countries of the region. This resulted in the so-called structural agricultural programs under implementation in these countries. In spite of the increase of agricultural productivity due to favourable climatic conditions at the end of the eighties, it will be difficult to appreciate the negative effects of the structural adjustment measures

CG: Workshop on Food and Agricultural Policies in the Middle East and North Africa, 1993/07/05-07, Tunis (TUN)

235 FAO

La situation mondiale de l'alimentation et de l'agriculture 1995

FAO - Agriculture : Situation Mondiale de l'Alimentation et de l'Agriculture (ITA)

Rome (ITA) : FAO, 1995. n° 28, 301 p. : cart.: tabl. - disquette à l'intérieur. Mode d'emploi pp.297-301 French

Mots-clés. Alimentation humaine – Situation agricole – Forêt – Commerce agricole – Donnée de production – Marché mondial

CY : Afrique, Afrique du Sud, Inde, Amérique Latine, Europe Orientale, Jordanie, Kazakhstan

236 FAO

[Répertoire des institutions pour l'alimentation et la nutrition au Proche-Orient]

Directory of food and nutrition institutions in the Near East

FAO - Food and Nutrition Paper (ITA)

Rome (FRA) : FAO, 1987. n° 40, 87 p. : réf. - inter.: S English

Mots-clés. Institution de recherche – Nutrition humaine – Répertoires

237 Harrison G.G., Galal O.M., Mohs M.E.

Food and Nutrition in the Middle East 1970-1986, an annotated bibliography

Greenwood Press, 1988

258 p.

Summary. This annotated bibliography is intended as a summary of the recent literature on human nutrition and food in the Middle East. This bibliography contains abstracts of works published on nutrition in the Middle East from 1970 through 1986. The geographic scope of this work includes Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, and Yemen.

238 Richards A. (ed.), Aricanli T., Adams R.H., Alderman H., Kasnakoglu H., Owen R., Radwan S., Seddon D., Somel K., Uner S.

Food, states and peasants : analyses of the agrarian question in the Middle East 1986

Westview Special Studies on the Middle East (USA) Boulder, Colorado (USA) : Westview Press, 1986. -

282 p. : tabl., graph. - inter.: S English

Mots-clés. Développement rural – Alimentation humaine – Histoire – Politique agricole – Agriculture – Prix – Pain – Migration internationale – Economie agricole

II – Sécurité alimentaire et politique alimentaire

239 Allaya M.

La situation alimentaire des pays du Sud et de l'Est méditerranéen

[The food situation in Southern and Eastern Mediterranean countries]

CIHEAM, Centre International de Hautes Etudes Agronomiques Méditerranéennes, Paris (FRA) ; IAM, Institut Agronomique Méditerranéen, Montpellier (FRA) ; CCE, Commission des Communautés Européennes, DG I. Direction Générale, Bruxelles (BEL) ; Ministère de l'Agriculture et des Affaires Rurales, Ankara (TUR) In : Plaza, P. (comp.).- Etat de l'agriculture en Méditerranée : recherche agronomique et sécurité alimentaire (The situation of agriculture in Mediterranean countries: agricultural research and food security)

CIHEAM - Cahiers Options Méditerranéennes (FRA) Montpellier (FRA) : CIHEAM-IAMM, 1993. - vol. 1, n. 5, p. 7-14 : 8 tabl. - inter.: S
French, English

Mots-clés. Consommation alimentaire – Politique agricole – Offre et demande – Données de production

CY : Maroc, Algérie, Tunisie, Jamahiriya arabe libyenne, Egypte, Jordanie, Israël, Liban, Syrie, Turquie, Chypre, Malte

Résumé. Les pays du Sud et de l'Est méditerranéen (PSEM) demeurent marqués par un climat, une faible disponibilité en terres par travailleur, une certaine spécialisation arboricole et maraîchère et un niveau de développement relativement faible. Ces limitations en ressources naturelles expliquent, pour une part, la faiblesse des résultats de l'agriculture et la dépendance alimentaire de la zone qui n'a cessé d'augmenter au cours des dernières années. Cependant, la comparaison des résultats obtenus par des pays méditerranéens voisins et similaires permet de penser qu'il n'y a pas de fatalité écologique et que le rôle des facteurs socio-économiques, politiques et géopolitiques est tout aussi important. Dans le contexte d'insuffisance de l'offre agricole de beaucoup de pays et d'instabilité des marchés mondiaux, l'on est en droit de s'interroger si ces pays seront en mesure de nourrir leurs populations. Quelles politiques agricoles et alimentaires faut-il mettre en place compte tenu des nombreuses contraintes techniques, économiques et surtout humaines ? Quelles en seraient les interactions avec les politiques européennes, notamment dans les pays de la rive Nord de la Méditerranée ? La réponse à ces questions dépendra de la plus ou moins grande habileté des politiques nationales à résoudre les contradictions internes à chaque économie. Le développement agro-alimentaire des PSEM dépendra pour une large part de facteurs extérieurs liés aux politiques américaines et européennes, à l'aide et à la coopération internationale, aux stratégies des grandes firmes internationales

CG : Atelier sur la Recherche Agronomique et la Sécurité Alimentaire, 1993/06/28-29, Istanbul (TUR) COLTRI .CIHEAM. Paris (FRA), CCE. Bruxelles

(BEL), MIN. OF AGR. Ankara (TUR), CIHEAM-IAMM. Montpellier

240 Allaya M., Labonne M., Papayannakis M. CIHEAM, Centre International de Hautes Etudes Agronomiques Méditerranéennes ; IAM, Institut Agronomique Méditerranéen, Montpellier (FRA)

Les échanges agro-alimentaires méditerranéens : enjeu mondial

[Mediterranean food and agricultural trade : a world challenge]

Options Méditerranéennes : Série Etudes (FRA) French

Mots-clés. Commerce international – Politique agricole – Politique alimentaire – Coopération internationale – Production agricole – Production alimentaire – Consommation alimentaire – Technologie – Moyen de production agricole – Offre et demande – Développement agricole – Secteur agro-industriel – Modèle géopolitique – Bilan alimentaire

CY : Pays méditerranéens, Communauté européenne, Pays arabes, Etats-Unis

Résumé. Cette publication sur «les échanges agro-alimentaires méditerranéens» vient compléter toute une série de travaux entrepris depuis plusieurs années à l'Institut Agronomique Méditerranéen de Montpellier sur l'évolution de l'Agriculture et de l'alimentation dans les pays méditerranéens et arabes. Les auteurs ont voulu étudier le rôle des échanges agro-alimentaires par rapport aux différentes politiques agricoles et alimentaires nationales et dans le cadre de la géopolitique méditerranéenne. Les analyses ont porté sur la période allant des années 60 à 80, période où s'opèrent la construction européenne, le boom pétrolier, la consolidation de l'indépendance des pays du sud dans un contexte mondial de crise et une certaine montée des surplus agricoles malgré les exceptions tragiques des pays où régions subissant régulièrement la famine.

241 El Beltagy A.

Intégration des impératifs de la recherche agricole nationale et des capacités de réalisation de la sécurité alimentaire en Egypte

Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation, Agricultural Research Center Board, Cairo (EGY) ; CIHEAM, Centre International de Hautes Etudes Agronomiques Méditerranéennes, Paris (FRA) ; CCE, Commission des Communautés Européennes, DG I. Direction Générale, Bruxelles (BEL) ; Ministère de l'Agriculture et des Affaires Rurales, Ankara (TUR)

In: Plaza, P. (comp.). Etat de l'agriculture en Méditerranée : recherche agronomique et sécurité alimentaire (The situation of agriculture in Mediterranean countries : agricultural research and food security)

Integrating national agricultural research imperatives and capacity building for food security in Egypt. CIHEAM - Cahiers Options Méditerranéennes (FRA) Montpellier (FRA) : CIHEAM-IAMM, 1993. - vol. 1, n. 5, p. 61-68 : 10 réf., 5 tabl., 3 graph. inter.: S
English, French

Mots-clés. Recherche agricole – Sécurité alimentaire – Technologie

Résumé. En Egypte, la croissance de la population et de la demande en produits agricoles nécessitent une utilisation de

plus en plus importante de la technologie en raison des limitations des ressources naturelles (eau et sols). Les nouvelles technologies sont nécessaires dans tous les secteurs agricoles basés sur la maximisation des recettes (productions animales ou végétales). Ceci peut être obtenu en augmentant la production et en minimisant les pertes après-récolte. Alors que des politiques de la demande sont les préoccupations les plus urgentes des décideurs, les capacités d'offre doivent être l'objectif principal de long terme. Pour bénéficier des résultats de la recherche et du développement du SNRA, il faut mettre l'accent sur l'adoption de technologies existantes et sur l'adaptation de nouvelles technologies. Le besoin d'une liaison forte entre recherche et analyse des nécessités du marché doit être souligné. L'obtention de la sécurité alimentaire dépend des technologies disponibles et du rythme auquel elles évolueront.

CG : Atelier sur la Recherche Agronomique et la Sécurité Alimentaire, 1993/06/28-29, Istanbul (TUR) COLTRI CIHEAM Paris (FRA) ; CCE Bruxelles (BEL) ; MIN. OF AGR. Ankara (TUR)

242 De Janvry A., Subramanian S.

The politics and economics of food and nutrition policies and programs: an interpretation

June 1985

56 p.

English

Mots-clés. Egypte – Inde – Pays en développement – Politique alimentaire – Prix produit alimentaire – Répartition des revenus – Bien-être social

243 FAO, Regional Office for the Near East, Changes in food consumption patterns in the Arab Middle Eastern countries

Cairo, Egypt

39 p.

Summary. The Arab Region witnessed an enormous change in its food consumption patterns during the last 30 years. The magnitude of these changes for different food groups had not occurred in its long history. The highest changes are seen in the consumption of cereals, sugar, vegetable oils and meat which are mostly imported. The absence of a clear and well defined food and nutrition policy, as well as the lack of nutritional awareness are contributing to widening the food gap in the Arab Region which is increasing at an alarming rate. In some countries the present policies, especially regarding subsidies for wheat, rice, sugar and vegetable oils are encouraging the over consumption and in turn the increase in food waste. Food and nutrition awareness must be expanded to cover all segments of the population. To achieve the above food and nutrition goals, countries of the Arab Region are urged to formulate national plan of action for nutrition.

244 FAO, Regional Office for the Near East, WHO, Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean

Report on the intercountry workshop on follow-up of the international conference on nutrition (ICN)

Alexandria, Egypt, 25-29 sept. 1994

46 p.

Summary. The international conference on nutrition (ICN), was convened by FAO and WHO in december 1992. The FAO Regional Office for the Near East and the WHO Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean (EMRO) have jointly organized an intercountry workshop on follow-up of the interna-

tional conference on nutrition (ICN), in Alexandria, from the 25 to 29 september 1994. The objectives of the workshop were to :

- provide an opportunity for the participating countries to exchange experiences and information regarding the preparation and implementation of national plans of action for nutrition in the countries of the Region ;
- strengthen the technical capacities of national staff of the main sectors involved in the follow-up of ICN ;
- enhance cooperation between countries of the Region.

245 FAO

Summary of the international conference on nutrition (ICN)

Rome, Italy, from 5 to 11 december 1992

115 p.

Summary. The international conference on nutrition (ICN), convened by FAO and WHO in december 1992, was attended by delegations from 159 countries and the European Economic Community, along with representatives from 144 non governmental organizations (NGOs), 11 intergovernmental organizations, and 14 UN agencies. Most countries of the Near East Region prepared a country paper each, which included an analysis of the food and nutrition situation, the extent and causes of the food problems, past experience in addressing them and plans for future action. In order to make a wide use and exchange of experience among the countries of the Near East Region, the FAO Regional Office for the Near East in collaboration with the Food Policy and Nutrition Division has arranged for the preparation and printing of the summary of the ICN country papers, which are presented in English.

246 FAO

Report. Technical Consultation on Food and Nutrition Policies and Programmes in the Near East

FAO, Rome (Italy). Food Policy and Nutrition Div. Technical Consultation o Food and Nutrition Policies and Programmes in the Near East. Amman (Jordan). 1 Dec 1984. SO : Rome (Italy). 1985. 38 p. Arabic, English

Mots-clés. Moyen-Orient – Politique alimentaire – Nutrition – Formation – Vulgarisation agricole

247 FAO

Food security in the Near East: review of the situation and measures at national, regional and international levels to strengthen food security in the region

Near East Regional Economic and Social Policy Commission. Sess. 1. Damascus (Syria). 1 Oct 1985.

Rome (Italy). May 1985

27 p.

Arabic, English

Mots-clés. Moyen-Orient – Approvisionnement – Production produit céréalier – Politique alimentaire

248 FAO

Manpower needs for the improvement of food and nutrition activities at regional and national level

FAO, Rome (Italy). Food Policy and Nutrition Div. Technical Consultation of Food and Nutrition Policies and Programmes in the Near East. Amman (Jordan). 1 Dec 1984.
Rome (Italy). 1984
20 p.
English

Mots-clés. Moyen-Orient – Main-d'oeuvre – Politique alimentaire – Nutrition – Formation – Recherche

249 IAS, Islamic Academy of Sciences; Amman (JOR)

Synthèse des travaux du séminaire sur la sécurité alimentaire dans le monde musulman

Summary of the proceedings of the seminar on food security in the muslim world

Amman (JOR) : IAS, 1988. - 280 p. : tabl. - inter.: S
English, French, Arabic

Mots-clés. Sécurité alimentaire – Alimentation humaine – Agriculture – Commerce – Nutrition humaine – Commerce agricole

CY : Pays arabes, Afrique du Nord, Moyen Orient, Asie, Pays Islamique

CG : Seminar on Food Security in the Muslim World, 1987/12/05-07, Amman.(JOR)

250 Khaldi N.

IFPRI, Institut International de Recherche sur les Politiques Alimentaires, Washington (USA)

Evolving food gaps in the Middle East/North Africa : prospects and policy implications

[Evolution de l'insuffisance alimentaire au Moyen Orient/Afrique du Nord : perspectives et implications politiques]

IFPRI - Research Report (USA)

Washington (USA) : IFPRI, 1984/12. - n. 47, 74 p. : réf., cart., tabl., graph. inter.: S
English

Mots-clés. Politique alimentaire – Sécurité alimentaire – Consommation alimentaire – Prospective

251 Padilla M. (ed.), Delpeuch F. (ed.), Le Bihan G. (ed.), Maire B. (ed.)

CIHEAM, Centre International de Hautes Etudes Agronomiques Méditerranéennes ; IAM, Institut Agronomique Méditerranéen, Montpellier (FRA) ; ORSTOM, Institut Français de Recherche Scientifique pour le Développement en Coopération, Montpellier (FRA)

Les politiques alimentaires en Afrique du Nord : d'une assistance généralisée aux interventions ciblées

[Food policies in North Africa: Transition from a generalized assistance to directed operations]

Economie et Développement (FRA)

Paris (FRA) : Karthala, 1995. - 435 p. : 240 réf., 106 tabl., 28 graph. inter.: S

French

Mots-clés. Politique alimentaire – Intervention de l'Etat – Histoire économique – Programmes de santé

CY : Afrique du Nord, Algérie, Maroc, Tunisie, Egypte

Résumé. Depuis trente ans, les pays du nord de l'Afrique ont connu un essor économique remarquable et ont inscrit, comme objectif politique fondamental, la lutte contre la sous-alimentation et la malnutrition. Parmi les moyens utilisés, tous ont opté pour un système de subventions généralisées avec un contrôle centralisé. La libéralisation récente de ces économies dirigées, dans un contexte international de récession et de restrictions budgétaires, a conduit à un désengagement des Etats, et l'on peut craindre qu'en l'absence de protection des populations, la pauvreté et les disparités alimentaires s'aggravent. Les interventions ciblées constituent sans doute un palliatif nécessaire. Cet ouvrage, qui s'inscrit dans ce contexte, fait le bilan -à partir de contributions d'experts régionaux et avec un souci d'approche pluridisciplinaire- des politiques alimentaires et nutritionnelles dans toutes leurs dimensions jusqu'à la période la plus récente. Il présente aussi les difficultés du ciblage et quelques méthodes de sélection des bénéficiaires

252 Pinstrip Andersen P.

IFPRI, Institut International de Recherche sur les Politiques Alimentaires, Washington (USA)

Food subsidies in developing countries

[Subventions alimentaires dans les pays en développement]

London (GBR) : John Hopkins Press, 1988. 374 p. inter.: S

English

Mots-clés. Subvention – Aide alimentaire

253 Sachs I., Gutman P., Khouri Dagher N., Panwalkar V.G., Finquelievich S.

Survivre dans les villes du Tiers monde : Aliments et énergie

Economie et Humanisme (FRA)

n° 282, pp. 3-37. - dossier; inter.: S

French

Mots-clés. Pays en développement – Ville – Démographie – Energie – Alimentation humaine – Besoin nutritionnel – Urbanisation – Projet de développement – Production agricole – Prix agricoles – Consommation alimentaire – Politique agricole – Sécurité alimentaire – Migration urbaine

CY : Egypte, Amérique Latine, Moyen-Orient

254 Shafie A.

CIHEAM, Centre International de Hautes Etudes Agronomiques Méditerranéennes ; IAM, Institut Agronomique Méditerranéen, Montpellier (FRA)

L'aide alimentaire en Egypte : instrument de développement

[Food aid in Egypt: An implement to development]

Thesis (Ms. Sc.) CIHEAM-IAMM

Montpellier (FRA) : CIHEAM-IAMM, 1993/12. - n. 303, 161 p. : 21 réf., cart.: *, 24 tabl., 3 graph. - inter.: S

French

Mots-clés. Aide alimentaire – Situation économique – Politique agricole – Subvention – Exode rural – Fonds de contrepartie

Résumé. Cette étude s'efforce de fournir une première réflexion sur les différents rôles socio-économiques de l'aide alimentaire donnée à l'Egypte en différentes périodes politico-économiques. L'Egypte est un des premiers pays recevant l'aide alimentaire. L'analyse montre l'impact de l'aide alimentaire sur l'exode rural dans le cas où cette aide est ciblée à travers des programmes de développement menés par les organisations non gouvernementales et le Programme Alimentaire Mondial. Cette étude évoque les formes de l'aide alimentaire tant du point de vue historique que du point de vue qualitatif et quantitatif et les effets induits de cette aide sur la balance des paiements. Elle décrit aussi l'impact du fonds de contrepartie de l'aide alimentaire sur l'économie : les différents systèmes de fonds de contreparties (celui de la CEE, de la banque centrale et des banques commerciales) et leur délai d'utilisation. Elle se termine par l'usage sectoriel de ces fonds ainsi que des recommandations (MLL)

Diffusion restreinte

255 Subhi Q. (ed.)

IAS, Islamic Academy of Sciences, Amman (JOR)

Food security in the muslim world

[Sécurité alimentaire dans le monde musulman]

Amman (JOR) : IAS, 1988. - 520 p. : tabl. - inter.: S
English

Mots-clés. Sécurité alimentaire – Alimentation humaine – Agriculture – Commerce – Nutrition humaine – Commerce agricole – Valeur calorique

CY : Pays arabes, Afrique du Nord, Moyen orient, Asie, Pays islamiques

CG : Seminar on Food Security in the Muslim World, 1987/12/05-07, Amman (JOR)

256 Von Braun J.

The emerging role of international food policy research

Speedy, A. (ed.). Developing World: agriculture. London (United Kingdom). Grosvenor Press International Limited. 1990. pp. 31-36.

English

Mots-clés. Egypte – Organisation internationale – Politique alimentaire – Recherche – Disponibilité alimentaire

III – Situation alimentaire et nutritionnelle

257 Boutrif E., Mokbel M.

Food and nutrition situation in the Near East

Inter-Country Workshop on Nutrition Assessment in the Near East. Cairo (Egypt). 1-5 Nov 1986. Proceedings. Inter-Country Workshop on Nutrition Assessment in the Near East. Rome (Italy). 1988. pp. 15-24.

English

Mots-clés. Moyen-Orient – Etat nutritionnel – Consommation alimentaire – Enquête – Approvisionnement – Aide alimentaire

258 Boutrif E.

Le contrôle de la qualité des aliments dans les pays du Proche-Orient : vue d'ensemble de la situation

FAO - Alimentation et Nutrition (ITA)

vol. 11, n. 1, p. 53-63 : ill. - inter.: S

French

Mots-clés. Nutrition humaine – Législation – Contrôle de qualité

259 FAO, Regional Office for the Near East, Nutrition country profiles for selected countries of the Near East Region

Summary. This publication provides a succinct summary of the food and nutrition situation in individual countries of the Near East Region. It will, inter alia, assist those working in this field to have a first hand information on the extent, magnitude and causes of the food and nutrition problems. Compilation of the nutrition country profiles for selected countries of the Near East Region could be put to various uses. Foremost among these is comparative analysis between countries, reviewing past trends, assessment of the present situation and possibly identification of future perspectives.

260 FAO Farag M., Miladi S.

La population, l'alimentation, la nutrition dans les pays arabes

FAO, Regional Office for the Near East, Cairo, Egypt

133 p.

Arabic

261 FAO

Food and nutrition in the Near East region: a situation analysis

FAO, Rome (Italy). Food Policy and Nutrition Div. Technical Consultation of Food and Nutrition Policies and Programmes in the Near East. Amman (Jordan). 1 Dec 1984.

Rome (Italy). 1984

30 p.

English

Mots-clés. Moyen-Orient – Approvisionnement – Production alimentaire – Nutrition – Consommation alimentaire – Absorption de substances nutritives – Malnutrition – Maladie de carence

262 Ghebremeskel K., Crawford M.A.

Nutrition and health in relation to food production and processing

[Nutrition et santé en relation avec la production et l'industrie alimentaire]

Nutrition and Health (USA)

vol. 9, p. 237-253 : 88 r.f., 3 tabl. - inter.: S

English

Mots-clés. Nutrition humaine – Santé – Production alimentaire – Aliment transformé – Substance nutritive – Maladies cardio-vasculaires – Céréale – Régime alimentaire – Politique nutritionnelle – Morbidité – Alimentation de l'enfant

CY : Pays méditerranéens, Moyen-Orient, Europe, Amérique

Confidentiel

263 Harfouche J.K.

The present state of infant and child feeding in the Eastern Mediterranean Region

Journal of Tropical Pediatrics, Vol. 27, 1981, pp. 299-303

Résumé. Cet article fait un constat alarmant de la situation nutritionnelle et de l'état de santé des enfants dans la région de l'Est méditerranéen : taux de mortalité infantile de 20 à 200‰ dus essentiellement aux gastro-entérites, infections respiratoires et aux 6 maladies virales. La moitié des enfants de moins de 5 ans sont malnourris et 1 à 5% sont en malnutrition protéino-énergétique grave. Les pratiques d'alimentation, de sevrage et les croyances culturelles seraient à l'origine de cette situation pour une grande part. L'article explique ces pratiques et ces croyances encore largement répandues dans cette zone du Monde.

- 264 Moussa W.**
Dietary assessment: food consumption surveys
Inter-Country Workshop on Nutrition Assessment in the Near East. Cairo (Egypt). 1-5 Nov 1986.
Boutrif, E.; Mokbel, M. Proceedings. Inter Country Workshop on Nutrition Assessment in the Near East. Rome (Italy). 1988. pp. 111-129.
English

Mots-clés. Consommation alimentaire – Etat nutritionnel – Enquête – Contrainte – Consommation des ménages – Etude de cas – Egypte

- 265 United Arab Emirates University, Faculty of agricultural sciences**
Nutrition and chronic diseases in the Arab Middle East countries
Proceedings of the workshop in april 10-12, 1994 to Al-Ain, United Arab Emirates
In: Emirates journal of agricultural sciences. Special issue
Sixth volume

- 266 UNRWA**
Report of the UNRWA Nutrition survey of palestinian refugees in Gaza, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, and the West Bank
Survey and consultation report for UNRWA and EMRO/WHO
Sept. 1990
41p.

Summary. The 1990 UNRWA nutrition survey included all five UNRWA fields, Gaza, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, and the West Bank. It assessed the general nutrition status of children using growth measurements, and the iron nutrition status of children and women of child-bearing age using hemoglobin measurement. The improvement in the general nutritional status based on assessment of growth is encouraging and can be regarded as a major achievement of UNRWA. Nevertheless, poor iron nutrition among women and children presents a continuing challenge for UNRWA health and nutrition personnel.

IV – Environnement du consommateur

PRODUCTION

- 267 FAO**
Report. Near East Regional Economic and Social Policy Commission. Sess. 3

FAO, Rome (Italy). Regional Office for the Near East. Near East Regional Economic and Social Policy Commission. Sess. 3. Cairo (Egypt). 15-19 Oct 1989.
Rome (Italy). 1989. 24 p. RN: FAO-RNEA-ESPC-NE-89-REP
Arabic, English

Mots-clés. Moyen-Orient – Mobilité de la main-d'œuvre – Consommation alimentaire – Entraide agricole – Politique sociale – Economie – Développement agricole – Commerce

- 268 FAO**
The implications of changing food consumption patterns for food and agricultural production and trade strategies in the Near East
FAO, Rome (Italy). Regional Office for the Near East. Near East Regional Economic and Social Policy Commission. Sess. 3. Cairo (Egypt). 15-19 Oct 1989
Rome (Italy). May 1989
35 p.
Arabic, English

Mots-clés. Moyen-Orient – Consommation alimentaire – Production alimentaire – Politique alimentaire – Politique du commerce international – Tendances – Population rurale – Population urbaine

- 269 FAO**
Report. Near East Regional Economic and Social Policy Commission. Sess. 1
FAO, Rome (Italy). Policy Analysis Div. Near East Regional Economic and Social Policy Commission. Sess. 1. Damascus (Syria). 9-12 Dec 1985.
Rome (Italy). 1986
28 p.
Arabic, English

Mots-clés. Moyen-Orient – Développement agricole – Développement régional – Planification régionale – Politique des prix – Approvisionnement – Politique alimentaire – Recensement

- 270 FAO, Regional Office for the Near East**
The food and nutrition situation in the Near East Region and action plan for its improvement
Near East Regional Economic and Social Policy Commission. Sess. 1. Damascus (Syria). 1 Oct 1985.
Rome (Italy). May 1985
28 p.
Arabic, English

Mots-clés. Moyen-Orient – Production alimentaire – Nutrition – Politique alimentaire – Trouble nutritionnel – Contrôle de qualité – Planification

- 271 FAO/WHO**
Report. Joint FAO/WHO/OAU Regional Food and Nutrition Commission for Africa. Sess. 3
FAO, Rome (Italy). Food Policy and Nutrition Div. Regional Food and Nutrition Commission for Africa. Sess. 3. Cairo (Egypt). 24 Oct 1983.

Rome (Italy). 1984
57 p.
English, French

- 272 Nygaard D.F. (ed.), Pellet P.L. (ed.)**
ICARDA, Centre International de Recherche Agricole dans les Zones Arides, Alep (SYR) ; UNU, Universit. des Nations Unies, New York (USA)
Dry area agriculture, food science and human nutrition
[Agriculture en zone aride, science de l'alimentation et nutrition humaine]
New York (USA) : Pergamon Press, 1986. 372 p. : tabl. inter. : S
English

Mots-clés. Zone aride – Agriculture – Nutrition humaine – Politique alimentaire – Génétique – Développement agricole – Variété à haut rendement – Malnutrition

CY : Moyen-Orient, Afrique du Nord
CG : Workshop on Dry Area Agriculture, Food Science and Human Nutrition; 1982/02/21-25; Aleppo (SYR)

- 273 Nordblom T.L., Shomo F.**
ICARDA
Food and feed prospects to 2020 in the West Asia/North Africa Region
ICARDA Social Science Papers n°2
56 p.

Summary. The West Asia/North Africa (WANA) region contains large areas with rainy winters and hot, dry summers. Animals products are present at low levels in traditional diets of the region. Population growth has been rapid and many WANA countries are expected to project increasing annual increments to their human populations through the year 2020. Food and feed demand has out-paced domestic production in most WANA countries and will continue to do so. The resource bases for traditional livestock raising (native pastures and crop residues) have come under serious pressure, and large feed deficits are projected. Differences are so great among WANA countries that sub-aggregates of these countries are proposed to distinguish these differences in prospects.

- 274 Radwan M.E.**
Economic Affairs Officer at ESCWA
The GATT agreement and its expected effects on agriculture and food imports in the Western Asia Region
In: Agriculture and Development in Western Asia (joint publication of ESCWA and FAO)
Dec. 1994. n°16. pp. 21-23

Summary. This article reviews the GATT agreement, signed in april 1994 and focussed on parts of the agreement related to the agricultural sector such as: market access, decreasing domestic support and exports subsidies, assistance to developing net food import countries and least developed countries. The article reviewed the current situation of agricultural and food production, agricultural foreign and intraregional trade in the ESCWA region and the expected effects of the GATT on food imports, agricultural policy and intraregional trade. It suggests some measures to mitigate the negative effects of this agreement on the agricultural sectors in the region.

- 275 Somel K.**
Food and agriculture in West Asia and North Africa: projections to 2000.
ICARDA, Aleppo (Syria). Farm Resource Management Program.
Aleppo (Syria). International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas. 1988
28 p.
English

Mots-clés. Lens culinaris – Vicia faba – Cicer arietinum – Triticum aestivum – Triticum durum – Moyen-Orient – Afrique du Nord – Politique alimentaire – Planification – Production végétale

Summary. This paper reviews the first version of FAO projections to 2000 produced in 1981 and provides information on which the planning of research priorities in WANA can be based. The plan of discussion presents in one section the projections of demand for major agricultural commodities followed by a discussion of production, input, and investment requirements. In the next section the problem of meeting the large food deficits in WANA is also discussed. Data are tabulated regarding demand for major agricultural products demands growth rates, and implicit income elasticities for major agricultural commodities (1983-2000), land resources, crop production, livestock production agro-ecological distribution of wheat, barley, and pulses production, input requirements, and agricultural investment requirements in WANA.

DISTRIBUTION

- 276 Allaya M.**
CIHEAM, Centre International de Hautes Etudes Agronomiques Méditerranéennes ; IAM, Institut Agronomique Méditerranéen, Montpellier (FRA)
L'approvisionnement alimentaire des pays de la Méditerranée du Sud
French

Mots-clés. Approvisionnement – Production alimentaire – Importation – Produit agricole – Exportation – Secteur agro-industriel – Secteur agricole – Céréales – Production de viande – Sucre – Intervention de l'Etat – Politique alimentaire – Paysannerie – Consommation alimentaire – Coton – Secteur secondaire

CY : Pays méditerranéens, pays arabes

Résumé. Depuis le début des années 1970, l'approvisionnement alimentaire des pays de la Méditerranée du Sud est devenu difficile, d'où le recours aux importations de produits agricoles : céréales, oléagineux, sucre, produits de l'élevage. Cette dépendance alimentaire va en s'accroissant car ces pays ont porté leurs efforts de développement sur le secteur industriel. Cette évolution tend à marginaliser l'agriculture et la production agricole et alimentaire décroît dans la plupart des pays. Cependant les productions de sucre, de lait de vache, de viande, de volaille et d'œufs, de fruits et légumes ont bénéficié du développement de l'irrigation et des projets de développement intégrés. La poursuite des tendances passées conduirait les pays arabes à une dépendance accrue pour les céréales, la viande, le lait et une amélioration de l'auto-approvisionnement en sucre.

Diffusion restreinte

- 277 CIHEAM**
Centre International de Hautes Etudes Agro-

nomiques Méditerranéennes, IAM. Institut Agronomique Méditerranéen, Bari (ITA), Fiera del Levante, Mezzogiorno Salone dell'Alimentazione Mediterranea, Bari (ITA), CCE, Commission des Communautés Européennes, Bruxelles (BEL)

Colloque international sur les industries alimentaires en Méditerranée : rédaction provisoire

[International colloquium on food industries in the Mediterranean region: Draft]

Bari (ITA) : CIHEAM-IAMB, 1992. 2 vol., 320 p. : réf., tabl., graph. inter.: S
French

Mots-clés. Industrie alimentaire – Modèle – Consommation alimentaire – Chaîne alimentaire – Concurrence économique – Aviculture – Entreprise multinationale – Politique alimentaire – Ajustement structurel – Recherche et développement – Investissement – Développement de produit – Industrie du froid – Industrie laitière – Vin – Industrie de la conserve – Stratégie de l'entreprise – Distribution – Filière

CY : Pays méditerranéens, Italie, Espagne, France, Grèce, Portugal, Algérie, Egypte, Maroc, Tunisie, Turquie, Afrique du Nord, Portugal, Alentejo

Résumé. Rédaction provisoire des travaux du colloque international sur les industries alimentaires en Méditerranée tenu à Bari en 1992. Les communications présentées traitent des thèmes suivants : le système alimentaire et agroindustriel ; l'évolution des modèles de consommation alimentaire ; approche énergétique et écologique des filières agroindustrielles et ses conséquences sur les bassins de production. Enfin des communications ont été consacrées à l'industrie agro-alimentaire de chacun des pays méditerranéens

CG: Colloque International sur les Industries Alimentaires en Méditerranée; 1992/10/01-03; Valenzano (ITA)
Diffusion restreinte

V – Comportements alimentaires

QUANTITATIF

278 FAO, Regional Office for the Near East

L'alimentation traditionnelle au Proche-Orient
FAO, Food and Nutrition paper n° 50

Cairo, Egypt
214 p.
Arabic

Résumé. Les aliments traditionnels représentent un élément important de l'alimentation dans cette région. C'est sur ces aliments que se fondent leurs habitudes alimentaires. L'évolution du commerce alimentaire au niveau national dans les dernières années, comme l'urbanisation qui a transformé les modes de vie d'une large population, ont eu pour effet de faire baisser la consommation des denrées alimentaires traditionnelles. La FAO estime qu'il faut encourager la production et la consommation de denrées traditionnelles au niveau mondial. Il existe au Moyen-Orient un grand nombre de denrées alimentaires traditionnelles, qui remontent aux Pharaons pour l'Egypte, aux Phéniciens à l'Est de la Méditerranée et aux Carthaginois en Afrique du Nord. Pourtant, la consommation des aliments traditionnels a beaucoup diminué dans les dernières années en raison de l'accroissement de l'importation

des aliments, et de l'invasion de denrées importées faciles à préparer, parfois vendues prêtes ou à moitié prêtes. C'est pourquoi il a été décidé de mener une étude qui vise à décrire les aliments traditionnels présents dans la région, définir leur valeur nutritive, et leur rôle dans l'alimentation.

Pour réaliser cet objectif, le département des politiques alimentaires et de l'alimentation de la FAO coopère avec le bureau régional du Moyen-Orient dans l'étude de l'alimentation traditionnelle dans les régions du Moyen-Orient et de l'Afrique du Nord. Ce document a été publié sous le n° 50 dans la série sur les recherches alimentaires publiée par la FAO. Le bureau régional du Moyen-Orient a veillé à la traduction de ce document et à sa publication en langue arabe.

Note : la publication en anglais est épuisée.

279 Titos A.

Cambios en el consumo agroalimentario de los países ribereños de Mediterraneo (1972-1986)

[Changements dans la consommation agroalimentaire des pays méditerranéens (1972-1986)]

INIA - Comunicaciones INIA : Economia (ESP)
vol. 38, p. 1-56 : 6 r.f., tabl., graph. inter.: S
Spanish

Mots-clés. Consommation alimentaire – Produit alimentaire – Histoire – Données statistiques – Comportement alimentaire – Régime alimentaire

CY : Pays méditerranéens, Europe, Afrique du nord, Moyen-Orient

QUALITATIF

280 De Medici Stucchi L.

Cuisines de la Méditerranée

Paris (FRA) : Flammarion, 1988. - 191 p. : ill. inter.: V
French

Mots-clés. Aliment préparé – Produit alimentaire – Fruits – Légume – Viande – Poisson aliment – Coquillages et crustacés – Fruit à coque – Pâte alimentaire

CY : Pays méditerranéens, Espagne, France, Italie, Yougoslavie, Grèce, Turquie, Syrie, Liban, Israël, Egypte, Jamahiriya arabe libyenne, Tunisie, Algérie, Maroc

Résumé. Ce livre de recettes est là pour nous rappeler que la cuisine méditerranéenne est un ensemble, où les échanges ininterrompus entre les différentes cultures ont empêché les habitudes alimentaires de se cristalliser autour de menus nationaux rigides. Ainsi on note une forte influence arabe dans la cuisine sicilienne et espagnole, une influence turque en Grèce, celle de l'Espagne en Afrique et ainsi de suite jusqu'à refermer la boucle de ce voyage culinaire.

281 Malassis L., Padilla M.

CIHEAM; Centre International de Hautes Etudes Agronomiques Méditerranéennes, IAM. Institut Agronomique Méditerranéen, Montpellier (FRA)

Modèles de consommation alimentaire : essai de typologie

CIHEAM-IAMM - Etude et Documents (FRA)

Montpellier (FRA) : CIHEAM-IAMM, 1978. n° 13, 104p. : graph., présentation des modèles de consommation de nombreux pays, inter.: S
French

Mots-clés. Consommation alimentaire – Classification – Modèle

CY : Pays méditerranéens, Moyen-Orient, Chypre, Jamahiriya Arabe libyenne, Liban, Turquie, Syrie, Egypte, Grèce, Italie, Israël, Malte, Portugal, Espagne, Algérie, Jordanie, Tunisie, Maroc, Yougoslavie, Royaume Uni, Pays Bas, Irlande

282 Société des Etudes Euro-Asiatiques

Nourritures, sociétés et religions : commonalities

Eurasie (FRA)

Paris (FRA) : L'Harmattan, 1990. - 166 p. : ill., réf. inter.: S
French

Mots-clés. Anthropologie sociale – Comportement social – Comportement alimentaire – Comportement de boisson – Religion – Culture traditionnelle

CY : Pays arabes, Europe orientale, Norvège, Grèce, Espagne, Italie Sicile, Turquie, Maroc, Iran, Asie du sud est

283 Zubaida S., Tapper R.

Culinary Cultures of the Middle East
ed. I.B. TAURIS. 1994

Summary. The culinary cultures of the contemporary Middle East are formed by a number of geographical and historical parameters. The region is heir to a succession of urban, agriculturally based civilizations from the earliest times, at the same time profoundly influenced by nomadic, pastoralist peoples and cultures. The chapters of this book, written by geographers, historians, ethnographers and sociologists, have the cumulative effect of an affirmative answer to this question: there are coherent patterns, both historical and contemporary. The themes discussed in the contributions to this book relate to the growing field of studies of the cultural and social aspects of food and cookery.

Tony Allan's chapter reviews the regional background in terms of the natural resources, agricultural practices and the production of food, patterns of production in the Middle East. He points out that most of the people of the region have long accepted ingredients and dishes from elsewhere in their cuisines. Zubaida's chapter deals with the theme of movement and diffusion of food and food cultures as part of the play of global processes of production, trade, migrations, tourism and communications. This chapter analyses the modern tendency to mark boundaries through the creation of distinctive cuisines. Sami Zubaida wrote also an other article about rice in the culinary cultures of the Middle East (chapter 7).

VI – Etudes par produit

284 Allaya M., Lauret F.

CIHEAM; Centre International de Hautes Etudes Agronomiques Méditerranéennes, IAM. Institut Agronomique Méditerranéen,

Montpellier (FRA)

Statistiques des fruits et légumes en Méditerranée : production, consommation, échanges

[Fruit and vegetable statistics in the Mediterranean area : production, consumption, trade]

Montpellier (FRA) : CIHEAM/IAM, 1990/11. - 173 p. : tabl.

Document provisoire : (sera présenté lors d'un colloque IAM à Chania, Crète, Grèce), inter.: T
French

Mots-clés. Données statistiques – Fruits – Légume – Production végétale – Consommation alimentaire – Commerce international – Agrume

CY : Pays méditerranéens, Algérie, Egypte, Espagne, France, Grèce, Italie, Malte, Maroc, Portugal, Tunisie, Turquie, Yougoslavie

Diffusion restreinte

285 Belaird A., Morris M.L.

Wheat and barley production in rainfed marginal environments of West Asia and North Africa: Problems and prospects

Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento de Maiz y Trigo, Mexico, DF (Mexico).

Mexico, DF (Mexico). CIMMYT. 1990
76 p.
English

Mots-clés. Triticum aestivum – Hordeum vulgare – Donnée de production – Consommation alimentaire – Asie occidentale – Afrique du nord – Changement technologique

Summary. This report reviews long-term trends in cereal production and consumption in West Asia and North Africa (WANA) and describes the main wheat- and barley-based farming systems found in rainfed marginal environments of the WANA Region. The report then discusses the major policy influences on cereal production and consumption patterns and reviews historical patterns of technical change in cereal production in the region. Prospects for future growth in wheat and barley productivity, and the implications for planning and conducting agricultural research, are examined.

286 Hussein M.A.

Palm oil use in North Africa and West Asia
Food-and-Nutrition-Bulletin (UNU). (Jun 1994). v. 15(2) pp. 158-160.
English

Mots-clés. Huile de palme – Corps gras – Consommation alimentaire – Afrique du Nord – Asie occidentale – Importation – Technologie alimentaire – Mélange

287 Kanafani Z.A.

Eloge du pain

In Mille et une bouches, cuisines et identités culturelles

Ed. Autrement Série Mutations mangeurs n°154
Mars 1995 pp. 45-51

Résumé. En travaillant sur les techniques traditionnelles de conservation des aliments au Liban, l'auteur s'est attachée à étudier plus particulièrement le pain. D'abord commencée dans le village chiite de Younine (caza de Baalbek, la Bekaa) et dans le village druze de Baaqline (caza du Shouf, mont

Liban) entre 1980 et 1987, cette recherche s'est poursuivie durant l'été 1993 dans le village maronite de Hsarat (caza de Jbail, mont Liban). Quelles que soient la communauté et la confession, on fabrique le pain en ayant recours aux mêmes savoirs, en utilisant le même matériel. Le pain a pour les villageois la même importance, il continue d'assurer le lien entre la collectivité, le savoir et le sacré.

288 Sherif S.A., Al Hamoudi K.A.

Analysis of the milk food gap and the factors affecting the net imports of milk in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Alexandria-Journal-of-Agricultural-Research (Egypt). (Apr 1991). v. 36(1) p. 1-29. Issued 1992. English

Mots-clés. Produit laitier – Importation – Production intérieure – Consommation alimentaire – Arabie Saoudite – Tendances économique – Développement agricole

289 Tisserand J.L. (ed.), Février R.

Le lait dans la région méditerranéenne

CIHEAM, Centre International de Hautes Etudes Agronomiques Méditerranéennes, IAM. Institut Agronomique Méditerranéen, Zaragoza.(ESP), CCE, Commission des Communautés Européennes, Bruxelles (BEL)

Le Lait dans la Région Méditerranéenne: 1988/10/25-27; Rabat (MAR)

CIHEAM - Options Méditerranéennes. Série A : Séminaires Méditerranéens (FRA)

Paris (FRA) : CIHEAM, 1989. - n. 6, n.p. (324 p.) : réf., tabl., graph. inter.: S

French, English

Mots-clés. Lait – Produit laitier – Politique alimentaire – Bovin laitier – Ovin – Caprin – Consommation alimentaire – Traitement – Fromage – Technologie – Stockage – Législation – Dromadaire – Production laitière – Données statistiques – Commercialisation – Régulation de la production – Industrie laitière

Résumé. L'image de la production laitière a été longtemps associée aux verts pâturages des régions septentrionales. La région méditerranéenne ne pouvait alors prétendre à une évidente vocation laitière. Ces dernières années, la situation a évolué. On sait désormais produire du lait dès lors que l'on peut acheter des aliments, les acheminer grâce à des installations portuaires performantes, et lorsqu'on dispose des techniciens capables de gérer ces entreprises sophistiquées que sont les élevages appelés «modernes». Certains pays méditerranéens peuvent ainsi accéder à cette production, car ils en ont les moyens. Les autres, une fois de plus, sont exclus de ce système. Il s'agit surtout des pays de la rive Sud. C'est pour eux, essentiellement, que se pose le problème : quelles voies peuvent-ils emprunter, quels moyens peuvent-ils mettre en œuvre pour disposer de cette ressource alimentaire à un niveau satisfaisant.

290 Zubaida S.

Rice in the culinary cultures of the Middle East

In Zubaida Sami; Tapper Richard: *Culinary Cultures of the Middle East*

Ed. I.B. TAURIS. 1994. pp.93-104

Summary. In this article, the author focuses on rice in the culinary cultures of the Middle East (chapter 7). Rice is a staple only in limited rice-growing regions of the Middle East, parts of the Egyptian delta, parts of the Caspian provinces of Iran and the southern marshlands of Iraq being the most notable. Until recent times, rice was considered a luxury food, for the tables of the rich and for special occasions in most part of the region. Since the 1940s, the most notable shift in food distribution and consumption in the region has been the shift to wheat and to a lesser extent to rice. Rice however has not supplanted wheat as the staple. But we can notice an interesting phenomenon of substitution. Wheat in form of burghul (arabic) or bulgur (turkish) can be cooked as a pilav (turkish) or burghul mufalfil (arabic), both terms derived from rice cookery. Burghul in this form was considered a cheaper and inferior substitute for rice. The author considers other instances of substitution in this article.

Documentation sur les pays du Golfe

291 Autret M.

Report on the food and nutrition situation (with particular reference to children) in Kuwait

FAO, Cairo (Egypt). Regional Office for the Near East. United Nations Children's Fund- Adu Dhabi (United Arab Emirates). Gulf Area Office.

Rome (Italy). FAO. Feb 1980

54 p.

English

292 FAO

Bahrain

FAO - ESN. Nutrition Country Profile (ITA)

Rome (ITA) : FAO, 1987. - 12 p. : r.f., tabl. inter.: S

English

Mots-clés. Production alimentaire – Nutrition humaine – Consommation alimentaire – Santé

Diffusion restreinte

293 FAO

Yemen, PDR

FAO - ESN. Nutrition Country Profile (ITA)

Rome (ITA) : FAO, 1989. - 12 p. : r.f., tabl. inter.: S

English

Mots-clés. Production alimentaire – Nutrition humaine – Consommation alimentaire – Santé

Diffusion restreinte

294 FAO

Musaiger A.O., Miladi S.S.

Arabian Gulf University, College of Medicine and Medical Science

Food consumption patterns and dietary habits in the arab countries of the gulf

134 p.

FAO/Regional Office for the Near East and Arabian Gulf University, Bahrain

Summary. Changes in food consumption patterns during the past two decades in the Arabian Gulf countries have had a

great impact on the nutritional status of their communities. These changes, together with the adaptation of sedentary life-style by many people in this region account for the increase in nutrition related chronic diseases. These diseases have become major public health problems and represent more than half of the mortality in the Arabian Gulf countries. This document contains seven papers written by nutritionists in the region. Most of these papers are based on field surveys which provide valuable nutritional information on various Gulf countries.

295 FAO

Musaiger A.O., Miladi S.S.

Compte-rendu du groupe de travail sur la situation alimentaire et nutritionnelle au Conseil de coopération pour les pays arabes du Golfe : entre réalité et aspirations

FAO/Regional Office for the Near East and United Arab Emirates University, Al-Ain

Mai 1995

184 p.

Arabic

296 FAO

Musaiger A.O.

Arabian Gulf University, College of Medicine and Medical Science

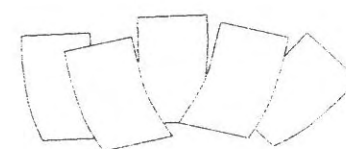
Traditional foods in the arabian gulf countries

FAO/Regional Office for the Near East and Arabian Gulf University, Bahrain

87 p.

Summary. Traditional foods constitute an essential aspect of people's cultural heritage, historical background and their environmental conditions. In addition, traditional foods represent an important component of people's diet and are very much related to their food habits and nutrition. During the last two decades, the high rate of urbanization, labour migration and the increase in income have affected the life-styles of the population of the Arab Gulf countries and resulted in an extensive increase in food import. This led to a high reduction in the consumption of traditional foods. A great emphasis has been recently made by FAO on the role of traditional foods in improving nutrition status of the people. This publication highlights the method of preparation and nutritive value of the most common traditional foods in the Arab Gulf countries.

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Elle est le fruit du travail de Marie-Hélène JOUVE, diplômée de Sciences Politiques et de Relations Internationales, qui a œuvré au service des actions humanitaires, notamment en Egypte.