

Training Report

Introductory Seminar and Workshop on the Minimum Dietary Diversity-Women (MDD-W) Abuja, Nigeria

16-17 December 2015



Facilitators: Giorgia Fiorella Nicolò and Claudia Lazarte Pardo

Organizers: Olutayo Adeyemi

Nutrition Division (ESN)
and Regional Office for Africa (RAF)
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

Acronyms

ATA	Agriculture Transformation Agenda
BCC	Behavioural Change Communication
DDS	Dietary Diversity Score
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAO-RAF	FAO Regional Office for Africa-RAF
FMARD	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development in Nigeria
FMoH	Federal Ministry of Health in Nigeria
IYCDDS	Infant and Young Children Dietary Diversity Score
HBS	Household Budget Survey
HDDS	Household Dietary Diversity Score
MDD-W	Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NLSS	National Living and Standards Survey
NNHS	National Nutrition and Health Survey
NPC	National Planning Commission
Q&A	Questions and Answers
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

Background

Valid and timely nutrition assessment is the foundation on which effective policies and programmes can rely to improve food and nutrition security. Standardized indicators are crucial for estimating trends and making cross-country comparisons. While individual quantitative dietary intake surveys are expensive and difficult to implement, food-based dietary diversity tools, being easy to implement and analyse, are useful to monitor and evaluate programmes and projects at country level that are effective to bring about more nutritious diets. In order to strengthen the capacity of national authorities in collecting data for nutrition, Claudia Lazarte Pardo and Giorgia Fiorella Nicolò, FAO nutrition experts, together with Olutayo Adeyemi national nutrition expert in Nigeria, conducted the 2-day *Introductory seminar and workshop on the Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women* (MDD-W). The workshop sessions covered the basic concepts and applications of the MDD-W, ways to incorporate dietary diversity measures into assessments, analysis of data as well as their interpretation and reporting (detailed workshop agenda is available in annex 1).

The purpose of the workshop was twofold:

- i) To facilitate the *Introductory seminar and workshop on the Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women* (MDD-W)
- ii) To explore opportunities, together with relevant stakeholders, for potential applications of the MDD-W in national and regional surveys.

Highlights of the workshop

- In order to obtain insights into the agriculture and nutrition activities being conducted in Nigeria, participants explained their involvement in programmes and projects (e.i. agriculture, value chain improvement, food systems, nutrition education, food fortification, food safety, women empowerment) and whether these initiatives have any expected nutrition outcome. Participants mentioned methods to evaluate nutrition outcomes such as anthropometric measurements and dietary assessments, which they usually apply in their projects and programmes. However, none of the participants, set aside the participants from the National Planning Commission (NPC), have ever used dietary diversity indicators or are familiar with them, hence, the workshop was highly relevant for their activities.

- An overview of the indicator was presented, followed by theory and practical sessions on how the MDD-W should be adapted and used, which included a role-play to demonstrate the 24-hour recall method at individual level and coding of the results. The second day was devoted to *hands on practice* in the peri-urban community of Jikwoyi where participants exercised their skills with direct interviews with women 15-49 years of age. Data collection was followed by data analysis and interpretation of results. The workshop concluded with an open discussion on participants' views on the indicator and whether they consider it as an appropriate tool for assessing nutrition improvement within their projects; answers were positive and participants showed interest in adopting the tool within their own different areas of interventions. The usefulness, advantages and potential way forward for the use of the indicator were also discussed.
- Facilitators reiterated that the objective of this workshop was to provide a general understanding of the tool; the proper training for enumerators and complete adaptation of the questionnaires are usually performed in a more in-depth training course (5 to 6-day).

PROGRAMME of DAY 1

The opening remarks were delivered by: Mr Rabe Mani, assistant to the FAO representative in Nigeria, Mr Mawuli Sablah, nutrition officer of the FAO Regional Office for Africa-RAF, Ms Sugra Mahmood, deputy director of the Gender and Youth division of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural development (FMARD), Ms Claudia Lazarte Pardo and Ms Giorgia F. Nicolò, nutrition experts of the FAO Hq office. Mr Rabe Mani highlighted that the objective of this workshop is to identify indicators able to assess the level of malnutrition in Nigeria and the outcomes (and possibly impact) of the nutrition initiatives in place. He talked about infant nutrition of children from 0-2 years of age, including the pregnancy period, and its importance for children's growth and performance throughout life.

Ms Sugra Mahmood noted that malnutrition is on the rise in Nigeria and so are non-communicable diseases, such as diabetes and obesity, associated with unhealthy food habits. She expressed the hope that this workshop would support the country in its effort to promote nutrition for all in Nigeria.

Mr Mawuli Sablah added that "God has mandated that every human being comes to this world through a woman, reason why the health and nutrition status of women is so important for all of us". He informed that FAO, which worked closely with the former Minister of agriculture in the drafting of the national strategy of food and nutrition security in the framework of the national Agriculture transformation

Agenda (ATA), is now continuing its fruitful collaboration with the newly elected Minister of Agriculture. Nigeria has been doing a remarkable job towards achieving nutrition goals, as it was the first country to pass into law the mandatory fortification of sugar, vegetable oil, and flour with vitamin A, iron and folic acid as well as salt fortification with iodine. He hopes that this technical workshop will shed light on the uses of the MDD-W to measure efforts for improving nutrition in the country. Finally, he thanked all participants (full list is available in annex 3) for attending this workshop, despite it being organised just before Christmas, and encouraged active participation to the discussions.

During the first session, participants were asked to answer the following questions:

- Do the projects you are involved in have any expected nutritional outcomes?
- If yes, how do you assess them?
- Are you familiar with dietary diversity indicators?
- What do you expect from this workshop (answers to this question were discussed at the end of day 2)

The floor was opened for discussions and participants raised different topics such as: the level of aflatoxin contamination in groundnuts as something having an impact on the nutritional status of consumers. Save the Children has 3 major projects which have an impact on nutrition, the Nutrition Division of the Federal Ministry of Health (MoH) is involved with home grown school feeding programs, food fortification, micronutrient powders for children under five, home gardens, and food safety issues including education on good hygiene practices; however, no assessment has been carried out so far. The nutrition division of the FMARD suggested to use the percentage of enrolment in schools and the number of nutritional health related cases as indicators to measure the effectiveness of nutritional interventions in Nigeria. Other participants mentioned cocoa as an important product in the diet of Nigerians which has to be considered for improving nutrition. Participants from the National Planning Commission (NPC) stated that surveys are used to measure nutrition impact on women who are asked what they eat and what their children eat. Participants working in the potato value chain stated that the orange-fleshed sweet potato program has an impact on nutrition, and this impact is measured using the nutrient content of the crop. The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) remarked that the bureau collects data on different nutrition issues through the following surveys: (i) the micronutrient powder survey and the National Nutrition and Health Survey (NNHS) both conducted in collaboration with UNICEF, (ii) the community infant and young child feeding practices survey conducted in collaboration with Save the Children and UNICEF, and (iii) the National Living Standards Survey (NLSS) which collects data on food consumption, among other issues. None of these surveys, however, includes data on dietary diversity indicators. The Gender and Youth division of FMARD

conducts trainings for women using different value chains as entry points; these trainings include nutrition education messages on how to have a balanced diet, and home fortification of children's foods with locally available foods, among others. With the exception of participants from the NPC, none of the other participants reported having any familiarity with dietary diversity indicators.

The objectives of the workshop were elucidated:

1. To increase awareness on:

- the current nutrition situation in Nigeria;
- the importance of monitoring nutrition at national level and assessing progress on nutrition in programmes and projects.

2. To develop capacity on:

- the potential applications of the Minimum Dietary Diversity Women tool (MDD-W);
- the adaptation and implementation of the DD tool at household level;
- data analysis and interpretation of the results.

Mr Chris Osa Isokpunwu, head of the division of nutrition (FMoH), presented an update on the nutrition situation in Nigeria: he pointed out that "Every day, Nigeria loses about 2.300 children under-five years and 145 women at reproductive age. This makes Nigeria the second largest contributor to the under-five and maternal mortality rate in the world". He further defined malnutrition as "a pathological condition brought about by inadequacy of one or more of the nutrients essential for growth, development, reproduction and capacity to learn and function in the society". According to his presentation, 37 percent of children in the country are stunted, 18 percent wasted, 29 percent are underweight. He added that since 2013 the nutrition figures have only slightly changed or have not changed at all. He specified that malnutrition causes about 53 percent of all deaths of children under five years of age. Furthermore, anaemia and obstructed labours, which can be caused by inadequate nutrition, account for 1/5 of maternal deaths in the country. According to Mr Isokpunwu's presentation, malnutrition can be reduced by up-scaling the existing interventions, control micronutrient deficiencies, strengthening the national nutritional information systems, improving management of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) in Children below 5, promoting optimal infant and young child feeding practices and maternal nutrition. In order to achieve this, strategies have to include: Behavioural Change Communication (BCC), strengthening of nutrition essential service delivery, Capacity Development of relevant stakeholders (CD), advocacy and resource mobilization, research, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), coordination and multi-sectorial partnership.

Ms Zainab Towobola, director of the nutrition division (FMARD) highlighted the key achievements and outputs for the last biennium (2013-2015). In her presentation, she stated that the division's achievements covered the following:

- Strategic consultations
- Participatory stakeholder's sessions towards reaching shared understanding of key issues
- Development of key strategies and plans
- High profile nutrition advocacy
- Training and capacity development
- Ministerial endorsement for institutionalization of nutrition in FMARD through establishment of appropriate institutional structures
- Foundation of the nutrition financing through creation of a budget line for nutrition
- Partnerships for expanded resource base

Participants were then asked to gather outside of the training venue for a group photograph that closed the morning session.

Afternoon's presentations included an overview of the DD tools, guidelines for adaptation and practical exercises for data collection using the 24 hours recall methodology (presentations were made by Claudia Lazarte Pardo and Giorgia F. Nicolò). Specifically, these sessions aimed at providing an overview of the MDD-W tool to participants, explaining its use and how data are expected to be collected using the questionnaires, introducing the 24 hours recall methodology to the participants through a practical exercise. Dietary diversity is expressed as a count of standardised food groups consumed over a reference period of time, the most common reference period being 24 hours. The methodology can be applied both at household and at individual level. The Minimum Dietary Diversity-Women (MDD-W) is aggregated into 10 food groups while the Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) is aggregated into 12 food groups. The MDD-W has identified five out of the total of ten food groups as indicating minimum dietary diversity across contexts and for women at reproductive age, while below five groups as indicating low dietary diversity.

As with all "proxy indicators", the MDD-W is not a gold standard, but it is a good predictor of micronutrient adequacy for women at reproductive age and at population level. Upon completion of the presentations, questions were asked on why MDD-W analysis were not presented for Nigeria and the presenters replied that Nigeria did not have available data to carry out the analysis. Participants asked if this is a new tool for measurement and wanted to know if Nigeria has done anything similar. It was clarified that the tool is not new but the cut-off point has been recently established meaning that women consuming foods from five or more (out of the 10) food groups have a greater likelihood of meeting their micronutrient needs

than women consuming foods from fewer food groups. Before closure of the workshop, participants practiced how to administer the questionnaire in tandems, asking the 24 hours recall questions, inputting and coding answers into the provided format.

The afternoon sessions concluded at 4pm.

PROGRAMME of DAY 2

On day 2 participants were transported to the venue of the data collection exercise which was at Jikwoyi community, in the outskirts of Abuja. Training's facilitators and participants paid a courtesy visit to the village head. Participants exercised in groups of four to five asking villagers (target group: women of 15-49 years of age) the 24 hours recall questions and then inputting and coding answers in the document provided (as showed during day 1 sessions).

Participants returned to the seminar venue at 1:45 pm to learn on how to calculate the MDD-W score using the data collected from the village exercise. The afternoon session focused on data entry, analysis and interpretation of the results. Data from 26 questionnaires collected by the participants were entered into the excel spreadsheets for the calculation of MDD-W score.

The following key points were highlighted:

- The 16 food groups in the MDD-W are aggregated into 10 food groups to calculate the final score between 0 to 10 food groups, with the cut-off at 5 food groups. A score equal or higher than 5 indicates a higher probability that a woman meets the minimum dietary diversity than women eating 4 or less food groups.
- Results after data analysis can indicate the percentage of women consuming each food group as well as the frequencies by age, geographic location, season, socio-economic status and other variables.
- Scores can also denote households consuming food groups that are rich sources of specific nutrients (e.g. vitamin A).

As an example, a summary of the results of the analysis from the data collected at village level is presented below:

- The median MDD-W score of women of reproductive age from the Jikwoyi community (Abuja) was 6, as it is shown in figure 1. Seventy seven percent of the interviewed women had a MDD-W equal or above the cut-off point of 5, this result indicating that these women are likely to meet a minimum dietary diversity. However, 23% of the interviewed women did not reach a minimum dietary diversity, which could lead to micronutrient inadequacy.

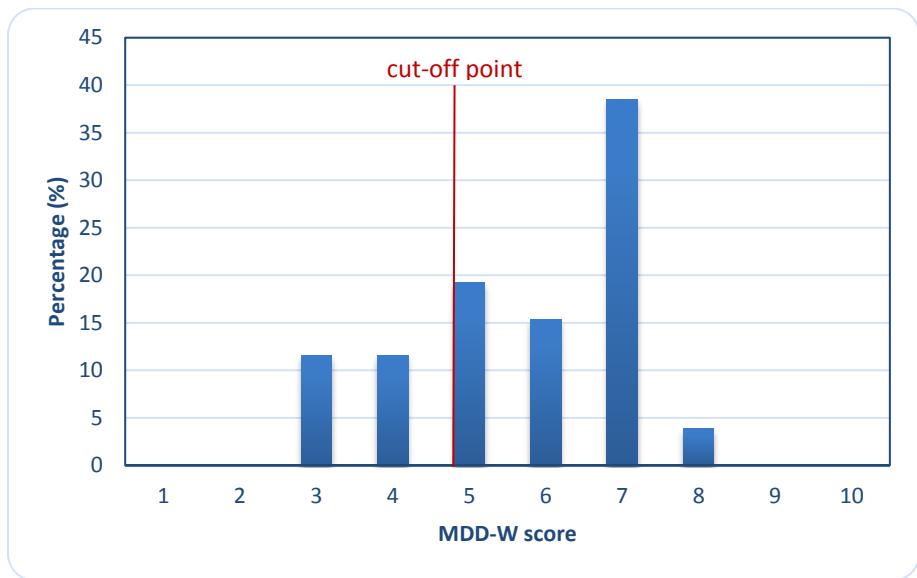


Figure 1. Distribution of the MDD-W score for the Jikwoyi community (Abuja)

- Figure 2 shows the analysis of consumption disaggregated per food groups. The most consumed food groups were: starchy staples, flesh foods, other vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables, other vegetables. The rest of the food groups, being eggs, all dairy, nuts and seeds and other fruits, were consumed by less than 50% of the interviewed women.

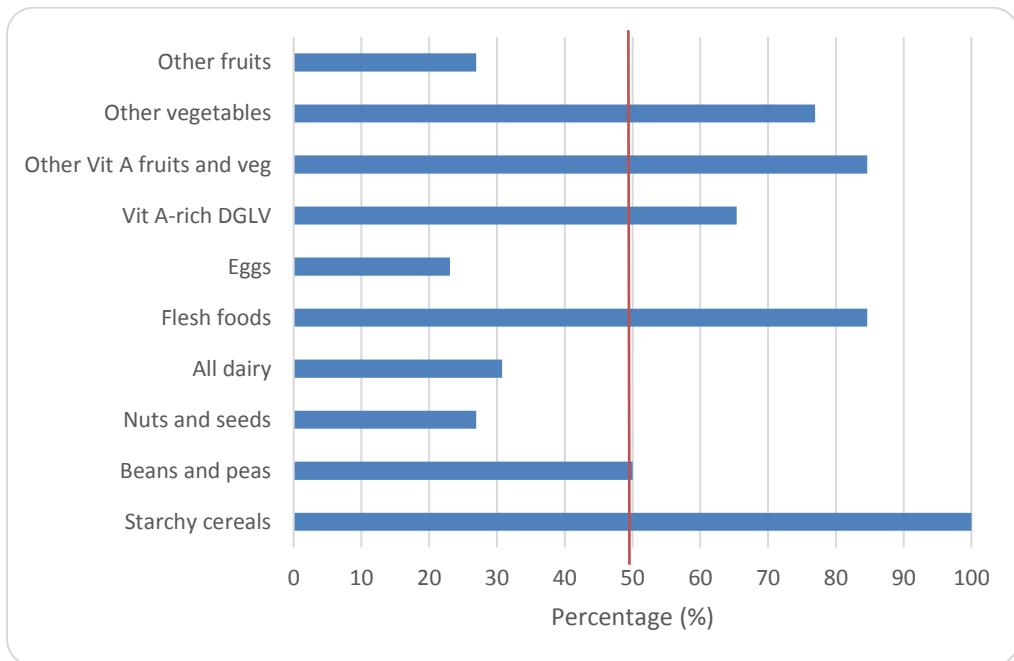


Figure 2. Percentage of interviewed women that reported the consumption of these indicator-food groups

During the following session, the presentation dealt with the strengths of MDD-W tool:

- It has been used for different countries in Africa and Asia
- Data are simple to collect and analyse
- It is cost effective and less labour intensive; it requires minimal resources and capacity compared to most traditional dietary assessment methods
- It is easy to integrate into different kind of surveys. For example: MDD-W tool can be applied to a national or local level through integration into the existing HBS model, and can be easily adapted for either urban or rural areas
- The tool is useful for national nutrition surveillance, to assess baselines and to track the nutrition impact of food and nutrition interventions

Discussions raised by participants included the following:

- Recommendation for similar future exercises, adequate arrangements need to be made to properly inform the village head and avoid any form of bias
- Food items such as ogbono (bush Mango) and garden eggs were missing from the itemized food list provided. This suggests that more time needs to be allocated to the adaptation of the questionnaire before data collection takes place (an example of questionnaire is provided in annex 2)
- Participants enquired on whether the questionnaire can also be administered to men as they also need to be targeted by project activities. It was clarified that MDD-W was developed and standardized to be used for women as it takes into account women's nutrient requirements. A dietary diversity questionnaire for men can be adapted from the individual dietary diversity presented in the guidelines, 2010. However, any new questionnaire should be tested prior its application
- Data collection at national level might be difficult to achieve, however a proper planning including steps such as capacity development of enumerators and pilot studies for training can make it possible
- Excel spreadsheets are normally used for data analysis of small sample sizes (i.e. 100), it would be too heavy to handle large data sets in Excel. Moreover, softwares such as SPSS, Stata or open source softwares could also be used
- The question on why only measure the dietary diversity of women was raised. It was clarified that women and children are vulnerable groups reason why the MDD-W was specifically developed to measure the dietary diversity of women. For children the IYCDDS is also available. In case of dietary diversity of men, the indicator must be properly adapted and tested.

Before closure of the workshop and during the last session, the expectation of the participants were reviewed and all of them agreed that their initial expectations were satisfactorily met.

Follow-up actions

1. Drafting and dissemination of the detailed report of the training course

A detailed report of the training course will be prepared and shared for comments with the organisers and facilitators of the training.

2. Presentation on the use of the MDD-W to government, partners and donor community

Ms Olutayo Adeyemi will hold a presentation for the NBS, development partners and donors involved, at various levels, in surveys and nutrition data collection. Purpose of the presentation is to increase awareness on the use of the MDD-W, potential applications of the MDD-W in national surveys and in nutrition-sensitive agriculture programs and projects and examples of successful stories in other countries.

3. Follow up on the need of technical support for the inclusion of the MDD-W into the General Household Survey and SMART survey

Close follow-up and continuous communication will be ensured between the relevant stakeholders and through Ms Adeyemi, to provide all the needed technical support to include the MDD-W tool into the appropriate national surveys. If needed and upon official request, technical assistance will be provided for the organization and delivery of Trainings of Trainers (ToTs) targeting enumerators for MDD-W data collection.

Annex 1. Agenda of *Introductory Seminar and Workshop on the Minimum Dietary Diversity - Women (MDD-W)*- Reiz Continental Hotel, Central Business District, Abuja, Nigeria (16 December – 17 December 2015)

DAY 1 (16 December)		
	Topic	Speaker
08:30-09:00	Registration	All participants
09:00-09:15	Welcoming remarks	Mr Rabe Mani, FAO Assistant to the Representative, Ms Sugra Mahmood, Assistant Director Gender and Youth of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FMARD), Mr Mawuli Sablah, FAO Regional Office for Africa (RAF)
09:15-09:30	Introduction of participants and administrative matters	All participants
09:30-09:40	Ongoing projects (i.e. using nutrition indicators, child vs. woman)	All participants (by groups)
09:40-10:10	What do the participants expect from the workshop?	All participants
10:10-10:15	Workshop objectives	Ms Giorgia F. Nicolò, FAO Rome

10:15-10:30	1- Update on malnutrition in Nigeria	Mr Chris Isokpunwu, Head of Nutrition, Federal Ministry of Health
10:30-10:45	2- Highlights of key achievements and outputs 2014-2015 (for FMARD's nutrition division)	Ms Zainab Towobola, Head of the Nutrition Division, (FMARD)
10:45-11:00		Coffee break
11:00-11:30	3-Overview of the development of the MDD-W + Q&A	Ms Claudia Lazarte Pardo, FAO Rome
11:30-12:00	4-Description of the MDD-W tools + Q&A	Ms Giorgia F. Nicolò, FAO Rome
12:00-12:30	5-Potential applications of the MDD-W in national surveys and in nutrition-sensitive agriculture programs and projects	Ms Claudia Lazarte Pardo, FAO Rome
12.30:12:45	Q&A for the morning session	Ms Claudia Lazarte Pardo/ Ms Giorgia F. Nicolò, FAO Rome + participants
12:45-13.45		Lunch
13:45-14:30	6- A Dietary diversity tool: need for adaptation to the local context + Group exercise (15 Min)	Ms Giorgia F. Nicolò, FAO Rome
14:30-15:00	Introductory role play of 24 hour-recall using questionnaire + Q&A	Ms Claudia Lazarte Pardo + One volunteer among participants
15:00-15:15		Tea break
15:15-16:00	Group exercise: interview/questionnaire practice of the 24 hour-recall and probing questions with a partner MDD-W calculation + Q&A	Ms Olutayo Adeyemi, FAO Nigeria, Ms Claudia Lazarte Pardo/ Ms Giorgia F. Nicolò, FAO Rome + participants in tandem
16:00-16:20	Logistic arrangements for the field visit on day 2	Ms Olutayo Adeyemi, FAO Nigeria
DAY 2 (17 December)		
08:30-09:00	Transportation to the Jikwoyi community	
09:00-13:00	Group Exercise: Exercising the MDD-W methodology at individual level <i>(coffee/ tea, snack served during discussion)</i>	Ms Olutayo Adeyemi, FAO Nigeria, Ms Claudia Lazarte Pardo/ Ms Giorgia F. Nicolò, FAO Rome + All participants (in groups of 4-5)
13:00-13:15		Transportation to the conference hall
13:15-14:00		Lunch
14:00-15:00	Calculate the MDD-W from the Jikwoyi Community	Ms Claudia Lazarte Pardo, FAO Rome
15:00-15:15		Tea break
15:15-15:45	MDD-W data entry, analysis and interpretation	Ms Claudia Lazarte Pardo, FAO Rome

15:45-16:00	Conclusion, wrap up, + Q&A	Ms Zainab Towobola Head of Nutrition Division (FMARD) and Claudia Lazarte Pardo, FAO Rome
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Annex 2. Table of Food Groups adapted for the area of Abuja (preliminary adaptation)

Question Number	Food group	Locally available foods	Yes=1 No=0
1	Cereals	Wheat, oats, maize, rice, sorghum (guinea corn or dawa), millet, acha, pate, doro, couscous, spaghetti (talia), macaroni, Indomie (instant noodles), bread, tuwo shinkafa, tuwo masara, semo, masa, pap, puffpuff and other snacks made from flour, pop corn	
2	Roots and tubers	Yam, tree leaf yam, amala, water yam, cocoyam, irish potato, , garri, fufu, lafun, cassava,	
3	Vitamin A rich vegetables and tubers + palm oil	Squash, pumpkin, carrot, red sweet pepper (tatase), red chili pepper (rodo), sweet potato, orange flesh sweet potato (biofortified) Palm oil	

4	Dark green leafy vegetables (DGLV)	Ugu, bitter leaf, zogale (moringa), yakwa (sorrel), soko, ewedu, afang/okazi, sweet potato leaves, spinach (green tete) {Consider as DGLV when consumed at least one table spoon of these vegetable(s) per day. Otherwise, go to Group 16}	
5	Other vegetables	Water leaf, oha leaf, okro, karkashi, kuka (baobab), cabbage, cucumber, tomato, onion, green beans, green pepper, plantain, radish	
6	Vitamin A rich fruits	Pawpaw, mango	
7	Other fruits	Apple, banana, lemon, watermelon, tangarine, grapes, avocado pear, oranges, pears, melon, dates (dibino), strawberries, guava, pineapple, grapefruit, coconut, sugar cane, African cherry (agbalumo), bread fruit	
8	Flesh foods and organ meat	Beef, mutton, goat, rabbit, chicken, goose, turkey, quail, pork, lamb, grass cutter, antelope, bat, bush rat, and other bush meat, kundi, kilishi, horse, camel, duck, ox tail, liver, kidney, heart, lung, stomach, intestine, tongue, brain, spleen, cow leg, ponmo (cow skin), biscuit bones, snail	
9	Eggs	Quail eggs, chicken eggs, goose eggs, turkey eggs, duck eggs, guinea fowl eggs	
10	Fish and sea foods	Fresh fish, frozen fish, canned fish, smoked fish, dried fish, crab, cray fish, shrimp, stock fish, bonga fish, perioinkles	
11	Beans and peas	Peas, brown cowpea, white beans, chick peas, soya beans, locust bean, african oil bean	
12	Nuts and seeds	Bambara nuts (kwaruru), sesame seed, melon seed (egusi), almonds, pumpkin seeds, sunflower seeds, walnuts, groundnuts, tiger nuts, palm kernel nuts, cashew nuts	
13	Milk and milk products	Milk, sour milk, skim milk, yogurt, ice-cream, cheese (wara), powdered milk, condensed milk, evaporated milk, goat milk	

14	Oils and fats	Palm oil, vegetable oil (bleached palm oil, sunflower, groundnut, soya bean, cotton seed, coconut, sesame, olive, palm kernel oil), butter, margarine (blue band), mayonnaise, shea butter, manshanu	
15	Sweets	Sugar, honey, sweet, chocolate, cakes, biscuits, jam	
16	Spices, condiments, beverages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Salt, chicken/ beef cubes (e.g. Maggi), black pepper, alligator pepper, nutmeg, locust beans, pottash, yaji - Bay leaf, uziza, scent leaves, utazi, thyme, curry, ginger, garlic, cloves (kanafuru), mint leaves, lemon grass <p>Consider as condiments when these vegetable(s) are consumed less than one table spoon a day. Otherwise, go to Group 4;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coffee, black tea, green tea, sweet soda, zobo, water, kolanut, bitter kola, milo, lipton 	

Annex 3. Participants to the *Introductory Seminar and Workshop on the Minimum Dietary Diversity - Women (MDD-W)*



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

Introductory Seminar and Workshop on the Minimum Dietary Diversity - Women (MDD-W)

Reiz Continental Hotel, Central Business District, Abuja

16 December 2015

S/N	Name	Organization	Designation	Email/Phone No.
1.	Patrick Olise Ofili	NBS	Assistant Chief Statistician	ofiliolise@gmail.com
2.	Emeka F.Okpala	FMARD	Agriculture Officer I (Nutrition and Food Safety)	frankthings85@yahoo.com
3.	J. O. Babalola	FMARD	Senior Fisheries Officer (Nutrition and Food Safety)	lekkinternation@gmail.com
4.	A. E. O.Akinbinu	FMARD	Assistant Chief Agriculture Superintendent (Nutrition and Food Safety)	akinadeli@yahoo.com
5.	Sugra Mahmood	FMARD	Assistant Director (Gender and Youth)	tabiah@yahoo.com
6.	Mawuli Sablah	FAO-RAF	CTA – Nutrition	mawuli.sablah@fao.org
7.	Francis Idefoh	National Planning Commission (NPC)	M&E Consultant	kemaidefoh@yahoo.com
8.	Omotosho-Dada Kikelomo	FMARD	Agriculture Officer II	kiks.toke@gmail.com
9.	H. B. Raji	FMARD	Assistant Director	hakdel1965@gmail.com
10.	Rabe Mani	FAO-Nigeria	AFAOR (Programmes)	rabe.mani@fao.org
11.	George Akor	Save the Children International	Advocacy Adviser	george.akor@savethechildren.org
12.	Olutayo Adeyemi	FAO-Nigeria	Nutrition Consultant	olutayo.adeyemi@fao.org

13.	Mimi Sam-David Ukpo	FAO-Nigeria	Administrative Assistant	mimi.hwande@fao.org
14.	Karima Babangida	FMARD	Deputy Director (Gender and Youth)	karimamatazu@yahoo.com
15.	Adebayo Raphael	Federal Department of Agriculture, FMARD	Assistant Director	rapheal.adebayo@yahoo.com
16.	Bernard C.Ukattah	Federal Department of Agriculture, FMARD	Assistant Director	emyukattah@yahoo.com
17.	Bello Scholastica	Federal Department of Agriculture, FMARD	Assistant Chief Agriculture Officer (Nutrition)	bescholastica@yahoo.com
18.	Nwanaka Precious	Federal Department of Agriculture, FMARD	Nutrition Officer	nwanakaprecious@yahoo.com
19.	Adeniran Adeyemi	NBS	Assistant Director (Household Statistics Department)	yemi_adeniran@yahoo.com
20.	D. A. Babalola	NBS	Assistant Director (Agriculture)	omoabud@yahoo.com
21.	Tor Edwards	USAID	Agriculture Officer	meedwards@usaid.gov
22.	Chris Isokpunwu	Federal Ministry of Health	Head of Nutrition Division	osachris@yahoo.com
23.	Zainab Towobola	Federal Department of Agriculture, FMARD	Deputy Director (Nutrition and Food Safety)	zeeofrat@gmail.com
24.	Stanley C. Ajunwa	Federal Department of Agriculture, FMARD	Agriculture Officer II (Shea)	ajugunner@yahoo.com
25.	Nnenna J. Agada	NBS	Statistician II	jonnedo2000@yahoo.com
26.	Surely Udeh	NBS	Statistician II	surelyudeh@yahoo.com
27.	Adamu Umar Modibbo	National Shea Products Association of Nigeria	Secretary General	modibs2003@yahoo.com



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Reiz Continental Hotel, Central Business District, Abuja

17 December 2015

S/N	Name	Organization	Designation	Email/Phone No.
1.	Bernard C.Ukattah	Federal Department of Agriculture (FDA), FMARD	Assistant Director	emyukattah@yahoo.com 08035999310
2.	Z. O. Towobola	Federal Department of Agriculture (FDA), FMARD	Deputy Director (Nutrition and Food Safety)	zeeofrat@gmail.com 08034530336
3.	Sugra Mahmood	FMARD	Assistant Director (Gender and Youth)	tabiah@yahoo.com 08066667877
4.	J. O. Babalola	FMARD	Senior Fisheries Officer (Nutrition and Food Safety)	lekkinternational@gmail.com 08062504599
5.	H. B. Raji	FMARD	Assistant Director	hakdel1965@gmail.com 08034234132
6.	A. B. Solarin	FMARD (Fisheries)	Chief Fisheries Officer	07031891004
7.	Stanley C. Ajunwa,	Federal Department of Agriculture (FDA), FMARD	Agriculture Officer II (Shea)	ajugunner@yahoo.com
8.	Emeka F.Okpala	FMARD	Agriculture Officer I (Nutrition and Food Safety)	frankthings85@yahoo.com 07031824680
9.	Francis Idefoh	National Planning Commission (NPC)	M&E Consultant	kemaidefoh@yahoo.com 08035905072
10.	George Akor	Save the Children International	Advocacy Adviser	george.akor@savethechildren.org
11.	Oyewo Yassar	FMARD	Senior Agriculture Officer	oyassaroyewo@gmail.com 08056443160

12.	Omotosho-Dada Kikelomo	FMARD	Agriculture Officer II	kiks.toke@gmail.com 08076019484
13.	Adamu Umar Modibbo	National Shea Products Association of Nigeria	Secretary General	modibs2003@yahoo.com 08023197644
14.	Benny Mordi-Onota	National Programme for Food Security	National Facilitator (Nutrition/Health)	benmoronoth@yahoo.com 08033947191
15.	Bello Scholastica	Federal Department of Agriculture (FDA), FMARD	Assistant Chief Agriculture Officer (Nutrition/ Gender and Youth)	bescholastica@yahoo.com
16.	Adeyinka E. O. Akinbinu	FMARD	Assistant Chief Agriculture Superintendent (Nutrition/ Gender and Youth)	akinadeli@yahoo.com
17.	A. A. Raheem	FMARD	Agriculture Officer II (Nutrition and Food Safety)	raheem_adejoke@yahoo.com
18.	Elue Dominic	Federal Ministry of Health	Assistant Director Nutrition Information System	rhodome@yahoo.com
19.	Nnenna J. Agada	National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)	Statistician II	jonnedo2000@yahoo.com
20.	Surely Udeh	NBS	Statistician II	surelyudeh@yahoo.com
21.	Olise Ofili Patrick	NBS	Assistant Chief Statistician	ofiliolisep@gmail.com 08133678655
22.	Olutayo Adeyemi	FAO-Nigeria	Nutrition Consultant	olutayo.adeyemi@fao.org

Annex 4. People met in arranged meetings

S/N	Name	Organization	Designation	Email
1.	Mr Shehu Ahmed	FMARD	Permanent Secretary, FMARD	
2.	Mr Damilola Eniayeju	Federal Department of Agriculture, FMARD	Director	deniaiyeju@gmail.com
3.	Ms Zainab Towobola	Nutrition Division, FMARD	Head of the division	zeeofrat@gmail.com
4.	Mr Arjan DeWagt	UNICEF	Chief of the nutrition division	adewagt@unicef.org
5.	Mr Bamidele Omotola	UNICEF	Nutrition specialist	bomotola@unicef.org
6.	Mr Bulti Assaye	UNICEF	Data control officer and focal person for SMART surveys	bassaye@unicef.org
7.	Mr Yemi Adeniran	NBS	Assistant Director General Sector and Household Statistics Department	yemi_adeniran@yahoo.com
8.	Ms Nemi Okujagu	NBS	Technical advisor to the Statistician General of Nigeria	nokujagu@nigerianstat.gov.ng