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FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANISATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)

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REPORT OF THE SUB-REGIONAL DATA CENTERS COORDINATORS MEETING (AFROFOODS)

09-11 December 2009 **DAKAR-SENEGAL**

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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

AFNOR	Agence Française de Normalisation
AFROFOODS	African Food Composition Data Systems
AVRDC	World Vegetable Center
CAFOODS	Central African Food Data Systems
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CODEX	Codex Alimentarius Commission
ECSAFOODS	Eastern, Central and Southern African Food Composition Data Systems
FANUS	Federation of African Nutritionists Society
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
FC	Food Composition
FCD	Food Composition Data
FFQ	Food Frequency Questionnaire
IBFN	Initiative on Biodiversity for Food and Nutrition
IFDC	International Fertilizer Development Center
INFOODS	International Food Data Systems
IPGRI	International Plant Genetic Resources Institute
ISO	International Organization for Standardisation
ITA	Institut de Technologie Alimentaire
LCAD	Central Laboratory of Food Analysis
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MRC	Medical Research Council
MySQL	My Structured Query Language
NAFOODS	North African Food Data Systems
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NIRU	Nutrition Intervention Research Unit
PME	Petites et Moyennes Entreprises
RAFT-AG	Agriculture Unit of the Technical Group of the FAO Regional Office for Africa
SAFCoD	South African Food Composition Database
STA	Société de la Technologie Alimentaire
TCP	Technical Cooperation Programme
TDA	Total Dietary Assessment
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
WAFOODS	West African Food Data Systems

Executive Summary

The African Food Data Systems (AFROFOODS) Sub-regional Data Centers Coordinators Meeting was held at the Pullman Hotel, Dakar, Senegal from the 9th to 11th December, 2009. The meeting was attended by 20 participants from Mali, Ghana, Tunisia, Tanzania, South Africa, Senegal, Benin, Cameroon, Nigeria and Italy. The meeting was jointly hosted by the School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Dakar and the Government of Senegal.

The meeting's main objectives were to reactivate Food Composition Data Centers and to identify resources (human, financial and material) to compile and publish additional Food Composition Databases and/or Tables at the national, sub-regional and regional levels. A detailed review of resources by centers in the various countries, the definition of a strategic plan for 2010-2015, and the financial support needed for its implementation and finally appointment of new sub-regional and regional coordinators with scientific advisors as the other activities for the meeting were also considered.

AFROFOODS seem to lag behind other data centers with regard to the progress they have made during the same time period. This is, because governments in Africa do not see food composition activities as priority. Capacity building in the AFROFOODS region remains and was identified as one of the major priorities for the immediate future, to equip people to assist their own countries in reaching the ultimate goal of being able to compile good quality food composition tables that reflect the individual food components in the diet of the different people within the country.

All the Data centers have been involved in some food composition activities over the years. South Africa has currently released the 2009 South African Food Composition Table. With Support from Harvard Collaborative Research, Tanzania has been able to put together the Tanzania Food Composition Table. The table, which was launched in January, 2009, has list of foods in Swahili, Portuguese and French. Ghana has been able to put together a compilation of existing food composition data in the West African Sub-region. Mali in collaboration with Norway has put together a food composition table in both French and English. Nigeria has developed a nutritional software called Total Dietary Assessment (TDA) in collaboration with John Wiley and Sons, Inc. Tunisia in 2007, a compiled Composition Table of most consumed Tunisian foods (228) was developed based on various data sources.

Amongst other things, the meeting recommended, that five sub-regional meetings for updating and harmonization of data and knowledge should be organized annually with their report translated before dissemination. An advocacy tool be developed to have food composition placed in national, regional and international agricultural, education, trade, environment and health agenda and mainstreamed into all nutrition activities. AFROFOODS communications should be planned in both French and English to allow

effective networking activities and finally AFROFOODS takes lead in developing sampling guidelines for biodiversity and for publication with one co-author from each AFROFOODS Sub region.

The Meeting

1.0 Opening Ceremony

Dr. Cheikh Ndiaye (Senior Food and Nutrition Officer and RAFT-AG Coordinator, FAO Regional Office for Africa) began the meeting by welcoming participants to Dakar. After an introduction of participants, a welcome speech was read on behalf of Mr. Amadou Ouattara (FAO representative for Senegal) by Dr. Cheikh Ndiaye. In his speech, Mr. Ouatarra on behalf of FAO welcomed all participants to the meeting and expressed his wish that they would be able to achieve the objectives set. It was also indicated that the meeting was jointly hosted by the School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Dakar and the Government of Senegal.

2.0 Objectives of Meeting

The objectives were:

1. Reactivation of the Food Composition Data Centers.

2. Identification of resources (human, financial and material) to compile and publish additional Food Composition Databases and/or Tables at the national, sub-regional and regional levels.

3.0 Election of Bureau Members

The meeting proceeded with the election of the following bureau members:

Chairman: Professor Isaac Akinyele (Nigeria).
Vice-chairpersons: Mr. Akory Iknane (Mali) and Mrs. Mofota Shomari (ECSA-HC).
Rapporteurs: Mr. George Amponsah Annor (Ghana) and Mrs. Fatou Thiam (Senegal).

4.0 Activities of meeting

In order to achieve the objectives of the meeting, the following activities were outlined:

1. Detailed review of resources by centers in the various countries.

2. Presentation of the recommendations and international agenda of the just ended 8th Food Composition Data Conference held in Bangkok-Thailand.

3. Presentation of the recommendations of the last Food Composition Training courses in Cotonou-Benin and Accra-Ghana.

4. Presentation of the recommendations of FANUS at their last meeting in Morocco.

5. Definition of a strategic plan for 2010-2015 and the financial support needed for its implementation and finally appointment of new sub-regional and regional coordinators with scientific advisors.

Acknowledgements

Appreciation was given to FAO/INFOODS/AFROFOODS for their engagements in food composition activities in Africa and for providing technical, financial and support for the organization of the meeting, and for participating governments.

4.1 Review of recommendations of Cotonou and Accra workshops

The recommendations of the last Food Composition Training courses in Cotonou-Benin (13-24 April, 2009) and Accra-Ghana (20-31 July, 2009) were reviewed and presented:

The Cotonou meeting recommended:

1. The continuous organization of the course with emphasis on biodiversity in collaboration with Bioversity International.

2. Contracts should be established with participants receiving a fellowship for the training workshops which obligate them to carry out tasks before and after the workshop.

3. Issues on Daily Subsistence Allowances (DSA), hotel accommodation, medical insurance, working hours and expectations on their future activities should be clearly spelt out to participants.

4. Sending detailed terms of reference to local resource persons and requesting them to provide their lectures in advance (e.g. 2 weeks) before being accepted as resource persons.

5. There should always be two (2) qualified and experienced resource persons to ensure the quality of the course.

6. Continuing to use the Food Composition Study Guide as exercises in the course.

The Accra meeting on the other hand recommended:

1. A meeting of the AFROFOODS regional food data center coordinators be organized, to allow country coordinators to revitalize and reorganize activities in the region, and to seek countries consensus on regional and sub-regional issues.

2. Food surveys be conducted on Biodiversity and Food Composition for capacity building and mainstreaming.

4.1.1 FANUS 2007 Declaration and Recommendation

It was declared at the 1st FANUS meeting in Morocco that:

1. The Millennium development goals would not be achieved if nothing is done to change the current situation in reference to the reduction of poverty, hunger and malnutrition in Africa.

2. That the problems of nutrition in Africa include poor nutritional status, food and nutrition insecurity, micronutrient deficiencies (hidden hunger), the coexistence of under and over-nutrition, the negative trends of the 'nutrition transition' related to globalization, as well as the vicious intergenerational cycle of poverty, hunger and malnutrition has been recognized.

3. The 'brain drain' of professionals trained in Africa, leaves a gap in human resources necessary for community development and addressing the nutrition-related problems in Africa.

It was also recommended the role of Nutritionists and Nutrition practitioners in Africa should be acknowledged in achieving the goals for human development. Specifically their role to:

1. Providing the scientific evidence-based for all policies, strategies and programmes aimed at alleviating poverty, hunger, and malnutrition.

2. Convincing African governments through advocacy and lobbying to be accountable and to fulfill their ethical obligations and responsibilities to address these problems by developing infrastructure and providing the economic, human and material resources required.

3. Mobilizing all stakeholders to take the necessary actions, based on a scientific analysis of local needs and cultures, to address poverty, hunger and malnutrition in all its forms and consequences. This necessitates the formation of partnerships and a common agenda, and would include nutrition education, promotion of optimal diets, supplementation, fortification, bio-fortification, food-based approaches and a focus on 'vulnerable groups' in a way that will honour human rights, human dignity and equity.

4. Contributing to individuals, institutions and organizations capacity building in Africa; to set and achieve the goals necessary to alleviate poverty, hunger and malnutrition in all its forms and consequences.

5. Mobilizing all countries, organizations and institutions for the retention of African trained professionals working in community development or at least remuneration and compensation to replace those recruited to work outside Africa.

4.2 International agenda of Food Composition

Dr. Barbara Burlingame, from the FAO Headquarters in Rome, mentioned food trade, sustainable diets, food biodiversity and the Bangkok Declaration as the current international food composition issues. Amongst other things the Bangkok Declaration acknowledged the continuing need for quality food composition data for the sectors of health, agriculture, the environment and food trade.

The need to link food composition activities to trade, food labeling, nutrition claims, food control, taxation and consumers was stressed. Participants were informed that Codex is the single most important reference point on food composition activities. At the meeting of The Conference of Parties in February, 2004 and March 2006, a linkage between biodiversity, food and nutrition was noted. FAO and IPGRI were then requested to undertake a cross-cutting initiative on biodiversity for food and nutrition and adopt the framework for a cross-cutting initiative on biodiversity for food and nutrition.

According to Dr. Burlingame, the 26th FAO regional conference for Europe recommended FAO to integrate issues of local food into all its areas of activity (e.g. food security programmes) and initiate a programme for research and technical assistance on this issue. On sustainable diets, Dr. Burlingame mentioned that the Mediterranean diet have been adopted as a model for sustainable diets and ended the presentation by reminding participants of the year 2010 being the year of biodiversity.

4.3 AFROFOODS

Dr. Hettie Schönfeldt (Regional Coordinator AFROFOODS) followed with a presentation on AFROFOODS. The objectives of AFROFOODS as presented are to coordinate, encourage and facilitate activities in order to generate national and regional food composition data which would be of high quality, adequate quantity and accessible to users.

According to Dr. Schönfeldt, AFROFOODS seem to lag behind other data centers with regard to the progress they have made during the same time period. This is, because governments in Africa do not see food composition activities as priority, no funds are made available to build capacities (human and material), analyses are expensive, analytical techniques are complicated, equipments are expensive and quality of the data is a problem. Capacity building and training in analytical methods and compilation of food composition data have been identified as pre-requisites for the progress of food composition activities in the region. This has resulted in a number of participants being sponsored by FAO to attend the Food Composition Courses.

In conclusion, Dr. Schönfeldt stated that capacity building in the AFROFOODS region remains one of the major priorities for the immediate future, to equip people to assist their own countries in reaching the ultimate goal of being able to compile good quality

food composition tables that reflect the individual food components in the diet of the different people within the country.

4.4 Guidelines for the development of strategic framework and action plan

This was presented by Professor Isaac Akinyele. He stated that the basic approach to strategic framework development for Food Composition activities requires the following: situation assessment, political commitment, increased financial resources, better organizational structure, capacity development, monitoring and evaluation.

Action Plans are intended to serve as a blueprint for cooperation among the partners within the Food Composition activities. The action plans amongst other things should set out realistic and ambitious goals relating to Food Composition activities and implement priority actions to advance and achieve the objectives of Food composition.

Professor Akinyele went on to mention that projects and activities advancing technology and improving best practices in each partner country may also be linked, where useful, with others in the region, allowing the sharing of lessons across countries and sub regions. Each country is expected to build on the wide range of actions already in place through national programs and other international cooperative arrangements and, where appropriate, seek to leverage existing initiatives to ensure maximum return on resources.

It was concluded that action plans will be most successful where they catalyze actions by the private sector and leverage resources available.

4.5 Outline of the criteria and characteristics of the FAO Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP)

A brief outline of the criteria and characteristics of the FAO Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) was given by Dr. Barbara Burlingame. It was explained that proposals under this program should be presented through governments' ministries of agriculture to FAO. These projects should not exceed 2 years and more than $500,000 in value.

It was explained that the program does not support payment of salaries and acquisition of vehicles but support consultation fees. The program may also support commercial laboratories. It was suggested that a copy of the TCP guidelines be given to participants.

5.0 Discussions

Discussions after the presentation revealed that some FAO sub-regional offices especially in East and North Africa have not done much in areas relating to food composition and biodiversity. It also came out clearly that there has been no training on

food composition activities in North Africa. These concerns were however noted and FAO agreed to support AFROFOODS coordinators in conducting training courses on food composition and biodiversity.

The long silence between the Pretoria meetings in 2001 till now was a source of worry during the discussions. The issue of many governments not recognizing or not interested in nutrition and how to sensitize governments on the importance of nutrition was discussed. Discussions at the 1st FANUS meeting in Morocco showed that most African governments did not have nutrition as a priority.

Advocacy at the highest political levels as well as emphasizing the economic losses and/or importance associated with the lack of food composition tables were suggested as some of the ways of addressing the issue. In relation to advocacy, it was made known that an African Task Force on Food and Nutrition Development has been set up to implement the Regional Nutrition Strategy developed in Addis Ababa in October, 2009. According to the regional nutrition strategy, all countries have been mandated in addition to declare one day as Nutrition Day.

It was suggested that the implementation of the regional nutrition strategy should also look at strengthening the capacity of laboratories involved in food composition activities and also look at the possibility of including it in the NEPAD framework. AFROFOODS was also encouraged to be part of the regional nutrition strategy and also be proactive in its implementation. The meeting also noted weak coordination of FAO with other bodies such as UNICEF and the World Bank in nutrition. It was suggested that food composition activities should focus more on the trade, environment and biodiversity to be able to secure resources as well as integrating local foods. In addition to this, individual countries were encouraged to be responsible for the inclusion of local foods in food composition activities.

6.0 Country Reports

The section started with the review of activities in Food Data Centers in the various countries. South Africa, Tunisia, Tanzania, Ghana, Benin, Mali, Nigeria, Cameroun and Senegal all made presentations in this respect. Other presentations from ECSA and AVRDC institutions were recorded. The country presentations revealed that all the countries have been involved in some food composition activities over the years.

South Africa

In 1995 SAFCoD (South African Food Composition Data) Steering Committee was formed to promote and drive the initiative for a South African national food composition database. Since then, the 1998 Supplement of South African Fruit and Vegetables and the 1999 Supplement Milk & milk products, eggs, meat & meat products have been developed.

South Africa has to date organized four (4) ECSAFOODS courses since 1997 with the 5th course to be organized in 2010. As the regional coordinator for AFROFOODS, South Africa helped coordinate the organization of the 1st Francophone and Anglophone West and Central African Training Workshop in Food Composition and Biodiversity.

South Africa has currently released the 2009 South African Food Composition Table. In addition to this, a computer software program called the Food Finder containing the latest South African food composition tables has been developed. Maintained by the Nutritional Intervention Research Unit (NIRU) of the Medical Research Council (MRC), it enables users to enter quantities of food in household measures for specific foods. Data can be entered into the program as either food or food code. The program allows users to export data to other software applications for further analysis.

The South African Department of Health has sponsored the analysis of vegetables, fruits and poultry. More recently maize meal and bread were analyzed. Funding for other commodities is sporadic, but contributes towards unique South African data. The Meat Industry has funded the analysis of beef (1991), lamb (2006), mutton (2007) and pork (2008). New composition data on SA lamb indicates it contains, on average, 42% less fat and 59% less energy compared to that previously MRC Food Composition Tables.

Tanzania

With Support from Harvard Collaborative Research, Tanzania has been able to put together the Tanzania Food Composition Table. The table, which was launched in January, 2009, has list of foods in Swahili, Portuguese and French. The tables also contain a full text of how the foods were compiled in addition to a list of certified codex food additives and a list of local recipes.

More than 300 foods and 47 nutrients have been included in the food composition tables. Amongst other activities, the data center in Tanzania participated in the 8th IFDC in Bangkok and is currently in the process of validation in context of FFQ and 24 hour recall diet data collected. It is also involved in orientation and training programs in the areas of food composition.

Ghana

Following the Dakar meeting in 2001, Ghana, through the AFROFOODS program was mandated to compile available food composition data in Ghana and the sub-region. The data center has been able to put together a food composition data base which contains data on Ghana foods, West African foods, African foods, International foods, USDA (release 14) and a dietetics table.

This data base serves as a platform to build on with respect to updating and refining the information in the database. It however has some limitations that need to be addressed.

The data center was also actively involved in the organization of the 1st Anglophone West and Central African Training Workshop in Food Composition and Biodiversity.

Mali

Mali collaborated with Norway and put together a food composition table in both French and English. All staple foods in Mali have been added to this data base. Since 2001 data on processed and unprocessed foods have been added to the tables. However processed foods are not well described and lack of information on which type of analysis used.

Nigeria

Nigeria has been actively involved in food composition activities over the years. A nutritional software called Total Dietary Assessment (TDA) has been developed by ESHA Research in collaboration with John Wiley and Sons, Inc. This software contains an updated and improved food database. Currently, Nigeria is the process of recipe standardization and analysis, documentation of underutilized traditional foods in the different agro ecological zones, compilation of currently available food composition for raw, processed and prepared, and involved in fund raising activities to carry out capacity development for food composition.

ECSA

The presentation from ECSA recommended the identification of training needs and training institutions to conduct short training. The region also needs to conduct a needs assessment on laboratory capacity and equipment. There is also a need to create a FC data and establish a national steering committee. These activities would need seeking technical and financial support to assess the status of existing legislations on nutritional labeling. ECSA must increase awareness on the uses of FC data and explore innovative uses of food composition to promote the sustainability of national food databases.

AVRDC

The World Vegetable Center is a dynamic and growing International Research and Development Institution with a mission to alleviate poverty and malnutrition in the developing world through increased production and consumption of safe vegetables. With its headquarters in Taiwan, it has a sub-regional office in Bamako, Mali. AVRDC has food composition data for many vegetable species (exotic and local). For example nutrient composition of micro and macro nutrients and functional traits. Database is available for at least 143 species of local vegetables and accessible electronically through MySQL (My Structured Query language) Program.

Benin

In 2007, with the support of Project AFROFOODS, a dozen local agricultural products were analyzed according to international standard methods for sampling, testing and quality assurance. The data obtained has been incorporated in the Table of Food Composition approved by AFROFOODS. The Central Laboratory of Analysis of Foodstuffs of the Directorate of Food and Applied Nutrition has also conducted the analysis of certain agricultural products and certain varieties of corn and sorghum to identify key nutrients for incorporation in the manufacture of flour infant weaning food.

With support from FAO, staff of The Central Laboratory of Food Analysis (LCAD) has received training on the technical development of the Table of Food Composition and Biodiversity. Other equally important activities are still underway with support from FAO to know the quality control of Fulani cheese in the north. Some of the difficulties faced by the food data center include insufficient qualified staff, inadequate technical equipment for the determination of trace elements and vitamins in products and very limited financial resources.

Cameroun

The objective of the food data center in Cameroun is to compile a food database, contribute to the knowledge of biodiversity indicators and to identify needs in food composition. Some of the methods used by the data center includes bibliographic search (Center for Research in Food and Nutrition), documentation (printed, electronic) available and accessible data etc. In conclusion, the dissemination of the importance of data on food composition, sampling and analysis of food consistent, compilation of Data (Databases Archives, Reference & Users), Situational Analysis were identified as things needed to be done.

Senegal

The Institute of Food Technology (ITA) is a research and development center based on food and agro industry sector, established in 1963. ITA is under the Ministry of Mines and Industry, and food processing of agricultural products and SME. Its main mandate includes the assurance of food safety and quality control of agro food products and improvement of the nutritional status of the population. The Laboratory of chemistry is part of the quality control unit of the Institute, which is part of the Research Development Division. The activities of the laboratory are mainly focused on the analysis of food composition and quality control. Generally, the results of food composition are used by different socio-professional groups including scientists, medical doctors, students, nutritionists and food processors.

The use of standardized methods of analysis and the quality equipment have greatly contributed to the signature of various contracts for services with a number of companies on the national and sub-regional levels.

The variety of samples analysed for more than thirty (30) years, has contributed greatly to the existing database of the laboratory which could be tapped on. In addition through the AFROFOODS/ITA/FAO project. The Institute has prepared a food composition table based on ten (10) locally consumed foods in Senegal. Its final report has been submitted to FAO, Accra-Ghana in June 2004.

The activities of the laboratory include:

- Analysis of the following products:
    - Fish and Fish products;
    - Cereals and legumes;
    - Fruits and Vegetables;
    - Fats and Oils;
    - Dairy and dairy products;
    - Meat and meat products;
    - Water for local consumption and sewerage waters;
    - A variety of other products including salt and supplementary foods.
- The parameters to be determined:
    - Composition analysis (macro and micro);
    - Heavy metals;
    - Vitamins;
    - Quality indices, etc..
- Reference analytical methods used:

  IASO;

  AFNOR;

CODEX;

AOAC International;

Senegal Standards.

Tunisia

Since around 1970, a household food consumption survey is undertaken in Tunisia every 5 years. Data calculation is based on FAO food composition table build in 1968 and revised in 1974. However, in 2007 a compiled Composition Table of most consumed Tunisian foods (228) was developed based on various data sources. For each food, are provided the local name and the equivalent in French, English and literal Arab. For each product the caloric content as well as the values of 34 nutrients were reported. A compilation of a table on various recipes of Tunisian foods is currently on going.

For Tunisia as well as for the whole NAFOODS sub-region, there is a lack of training in the areas of food composition. Therefore there is need for such activities as essential requirements to develop food composition data bases in this sub-region.

7.0 Working Group Reports

After the country presentations, participants were divided into three working groups to develop Food composition strategies and action plans for the African region.

7.1 The first working group was tasked with developing the strategies and action plans in the context of training.

In terms of training, the areas identified as needing attention were:

1. Sampling procedures.
2. Analytical techniques.
3. Quality assurance.
4. Basic statistical analysis.
5. Compilation procedure.
6. Food Security & Food biodiversity.

It was also recommended that:

1. Training should be incorporated into the University curricula.

2. Training of trainers as well as professionals should be encouraged.

3. Members should be supported to participate in international events (symposiums, workshop, conference, etc).

4. The training gap between regions and languages should be bridged (e.g. NAFOODS, CAFOODS).

5. Having a quota to search for the various AFROFOODS sub-regions.

6. Maintain active trainees & resources.

7. Five sub-regional meetings for updating and harmonization of data and knowledge sharing should be organized annually with the reports translated before dissemination.

8. An AFROFOODS meeting & evaluation (with the 5 sub-regions invited) be organized every 2 years with the reports translated before dissemination.

9. Training should be adapted to the sub-regions (e.g. on Cassava in WAFOODS instead of NAFOODS).

10. Short-training sessions should also be organized on (i) the compilation tools and the procedures and, (ii) the recipe calculation.

7.2 The second group tasked with action strategies and action plans on analytical procedures and use of food components, compilation of tables, legislation and standards.

The group decided not to make recommendations on legislation because members agreed that it was beyond the scope of the group.

The group recommended that:

1. Food composition data should be made available to all through FAO portal [G].

2. Food composition projects should be prepared for publication in scientific journals [All].

3. Data interchange template should be available to all in the FAO website for upload [G].

4. Individuals and organization initiatives should be involved in funds raising [ALL].

5. Include food composition technical activities into their organization's mandates [G, R, N].

With respect to sampling, the group recommended that:

1. Sample collection should be standardized so results can be compared with Greengate data [N].

2. AFROFOODS takes the lead in developing sampling guidelines for biodiversity for publication with one co-author from each AFROFOODS Sub region [R].

3. Acknowledge uniqueness of different categories of foods requiring different sampling strategies [N].

In terms of compilation, the group recommended that:

1. Follow Greengate's recommendation [All].

2. Foods need to be completely documented at the lowest taxonomic level possible (genus, species, varieties, etc.) and/or brand name [R, N, I].

3. Compilation of archival database should allow for inclusion of all analytical data so as to allow for aggregation at various levels [All].

4. The user database should define core nutrients and provide complete information through imputation [R, N, I].

For use of the food composition table, members recommended that:

Printed and user friendly web versions of the database should be made available to all [G, R, N].

[G] Global level [ALL] All level [R] Regional level [N] National level [I] Individual level

7.3 The third group who were to work on communication dissemination.

The group recommended that:

1. A logo for AFROFOODS should be created to reinforce its identity. Graphic proposals from participants are welcome.

2. AFROFOODS website be created and operated as a gateway for all the websites of participants and their institutions and linked to the INFOODS website.

3. An advocacy tool be developed to have food composition placed in national, regional and international agricultural, education, trade, environment and health agenda and mainstreamed into all nutrition activities.

4. AFROFOODS communications should be planned in both French and English to allow effective networking activities.

5. Participants should be encouraged to join the INFOODS list serve to send and receive a variety of food composition information.

6. A sustainable communication system should be developed to broaden the audience of interested parties.

7. To start the dissemination of related documents such as the Cross cutting Initiative on Biodiversity for Food and Nutrition (IBFN). The CBD's Executive secretary was requested to work together with relevant organizations, in order to strengthen existing initiatives on food and nutrition, enhance synergies and fully integrate biodiversity concerns into their work with the view of achieving Target 2 of Millennium Development Goal 1 and other relevant Millennium Development Goals (MDG Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, Target 1b: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people.

7.4 Another Group was set up to develop effective mechanism for generating and compiling FCD in Sub – Saharan Africa for AFROFOODS.

It was recommended that:

1. Each Country should identify National Coordinating Centre for Food Data Composition and inform FAO.

2. Institutions of the participants represented in this meeting should seek endorsement of their respective country to serve as national coordinating centers for AFROFOODS.

3. These Coordinating Centers should be mandated to identify Institutions that generate FCD activities in their country and form them into a Network.

4. This Network should sensitize their National governments on the importance of FCD generation, compilation and use with regards to Biodiversity, Trade, Food Safety and Sustainable Diet.

5. Resources should be generated within and outside their institutions to strengthen F C activities.

6. FAO should provide with latest and updated Data on Food detentions and rejections across the international borders for all concerned countries.

8.0 AFROFOODS CALL FOR ACTION FOR THE FOOD RENAISANCE IN AFRICA

FROM THE DOOR OF RETURN

HOUSE OF SLAVES, GOREE-DAKAR

10TH DECEMBER 2009 (Human Rights Day)

1. We, the participants at the 5th AFROFOODS held in Dakar on 9 – 11 December 2009 note the following:

- The degradation of eco-system and the loss of local food diversity has greatly contributed to poverty and malnutrition in Africa;

- Returning to local crops and traditional food systems is a pre-condition for conservation and sustainable use of food biodiversity for food and nutrition (sustainable diets);

- The contribution of food composition should be acknowledged as important in nutrition and food quality, food safety and food security;

- Continued need for improvement of food composition data should be reinforced for public health, for agriculture, for the environment and for food trade towards sustainable development;

- Expansion of food composition in the field of biodiversity and nutrition should be highlighted in adding value to local food as the base for the development of sustainable diets;

2. We call for the food composition to be placed on the national, regional and international agenda for all food and nutritional activities in Africa through cross cutting strategies;

Therefore, We strongly recommend expanding the networking activities of AFROFOODS, to Gene exploitation.

9.0 NOMINATION OF DATA CENTER COORDINATORS

After a long debate, it was agreed upon by participants that the position for coordinators would be renewed every 5 years and that the regional data centers be grouped based on the economic blocks. Hence there would be four food data centers, namely West African Food data Systems (WAFOODS), East African Food data Systems (EAFOODS), Central African Food data Systems (CAFOODS) and North African Food data Systems (NAFOODS). The following were nominated for the various data centers:

AFROFOODS Coordinator:	Professor Isaac Akinyele (Nigeria)
Scientific Advisors:	Dr. Mrs. Hettie Schönfeldt (South Africa) and Mrs. Fatima Ouattara (Senegal)
WAFOODS:	George Amponsah Annor (Anglophone) and Dr. Akory A.G. Iknane (Francophone).
EAFOODS:	Ms. Zohra Lukmanji
CAFOODS:	Mr. Pascal Christiant Kouebou
NAFOODS:	Dr. Mr. Ridha Mokni

After the nominations, it was agreed that a year would be given to Dr. Mrs. Hettie Schönfeldt to properly prepare for an adequate hand over the affairs of AFROFOODS to Professor Isaac Akinyele.

Working Group Members

The first working group was tasked with developing the strategies and action plans in the context of training. The members in this group were:

1. Akory AG Iknane (Mali)
2. Hounton Louis Koudjrohede (Benin)
3. Fatou Mbow Thiam (Senegal)
4. Ridha Mokni (Tunisia)
5. Cheikh Ndiaye (Senegal)
6. Adama Sangare (Mali)
7. Pascal Christiant Kouebou (Cameroon)

The second group tasked with action strategies and action plans on analytical procedures and use of food components, compilation of tables, legislation and standards was made up of:

1. George A. Annor (Ghana)
2. Zohra Lukmanji (Tanzania)
3. Olugbenga T. Adeniyi (Nigeria)
4. Isaac O. Akinyele (Nigeria)
5. Barbara Burlingame (FAO)
6. Sokona Dagnoko Sissoko (AVRDC)

The last group who were to work on communication dissemination was made up of:

1. Mofota Shomari (ECSA)
2. Theresa Endres (AVRDC)
3. Hettie Schönfeldt (South Africa)
4. Sandro Dermini (Italy)
5. Nicholas V. Mlingi (Tanzania)

Another group was formed later in the meeting to develop an effective mechanism for generating and compiling FCD in Sub–Saharan Africa for AFROFOODS. The members of this group were:

1. Isaac O. Akinyele (Nigeria)
2. Olugbenga T. Adeniyi (Nigeria)
3. George A. Annor (Ghana)
4. Mofota Shomari (ECSA)
5. Mr. Pascal C. Kouebou (Cameroon)

CLOSING CEREMONY

The closing ceremony was chaired by Dr. Ndiaye. In her remarks, Dr. Burlingame thanked all for being enthusiastic and constructive during the meeting. She also praised AFROFOODS for its partnership and training of individuals in food composition

activities. She was grateful that through this partnership, a lot of food data have been generated or compiled.

Dr. Ndiaye thanked all for attending the meeting on a short notice. According to him, all participants should demonstrate that AFROFOODS is not dormant. He thanked all governments and the secretariat for helping to make the meeting a success and wished all a safe journey back home.

VOTE OF THANKS

This was given by Mr. Pascal Christiant Kouebou. He thanked FAO and all organizations involved in the organization of the meeting. He also thanked Dr. Burlingame and Dr. Ndiaye as well. To all the participants he said a big thank you to all for attending and contributing at the meeting. He also wished all safe trips back home.

ANNEX I

AGENDA

Horaire	*Première Journée* *09.12.2009* *Day 1* *09.12.2009*	
8H00	**Accueil-Mise en place participants/inscription**	**Welcome-Registration of participants**
8H30	**Accueil-Installation des invités officiels**	**Welcome of invitees**
9H00	**Cérémonie d'ouverture des travaux** • **Note d'introduction du Coordonnateur du Comité d'organisation FAO/EISMV** • **Allocution liminaire du Représentant de la FAO au Sénégal**	**Opening Ceremony** • **Welcome to the workshop, introduction to the purposes and process of the two and half days – by INFOODS. Coordinator, Organizing committee FAO/UNU/EISMV** • **Opening remarks by FAO Representative in Senegal**
9H30	**Suspension de Séance**	**Break**
9H40	**Début des Travaux-Session 1** • **Election des Membres du Bureau** ➢ **Président** ➢ **Vice Président** ➢ **Rapporteurs**	**Session 1** ▪ **Election of bureau members** ➢ **Chair** ➢ **Vice Chair** ➢ **Rapporteurs**

10H00	**Présentation des Activités/** **Revue des infrastructures et ressources** **Présentation des recommandations IFDC**	**Presentation of activities/** **Review of facilities and resources** **Issues from IFDC – International Agenda**
10H30	**Revue des recommandations Ateliers Cotonou et Accra** ▪ **Besoins exprimés des pays**	**Review of the recommendations of Cotonou and Accra Workshops** ▪ **Country needs**
10H50	**Pause Café**	**Coffee break**
11H10	**Grandes Lignes d'une stratégie et d'un plan d'action**	**Guidelines for the development of strategic framework and action plan**
12H10	**Critères et caractéristiques du Programme de Coopération Technique de la FAO**	**Outline of the criteria and characteristics of FAO (TCP) - Technical Cooperation Programme**
12H30	**Déjeuner**	**Lunch Break**
14H00	**Présentation des Activités des Centres de Données sur l'Alimentation et des Activités de pays choisis** **Afrique du Sud** Afrique du Sud	**Review of the Activities of Food Data Centres/Selected Country Activities** **Southern Africa** South Africa

	Tanzanie Zambie*	Tanzania Zambia*
	Afrique du Nord Tunisie	**North Africa** Tunisia
15H30	**Pause café**	**Coffee Break**
15H45	**Afrique de l'Ouest/CEDEAO** Ghana Bénin Mali Nigeria Sénégal Gambie*	**West Africa/ECOWAS** Ghana Benin Mali Nigeria Senegal Gambia*
	Afrique Centrale Cameroun Congo*	**Central Africa** Cameroon Congo*
	Afrique de l'Est/ECSA Lesotho* Zimbabwe* Ethiopie* Ouganda*	**East Africa/ECSA** Lesotho* Zimbabwe* Ethiopia* Uganda*
16H45-	**AVRDC/FANUS, Recommandations**	**AVRDC/FANUS, Recommendations**

17H00	**Fin des présentation/discussions /conclusions**	**End of presentations/discussions /conclusions**
	Formation de groupes de travail pour la stratégie régionale/Plan d'activités **1. Formation** **2. Méthodes d'analyses et l'Utilisation de composants Alimentaires/Compilation de tables/Législation /Normes** **3. Communications et dissémination** **------Proposition de Projet------- ----------Régional----------**	**Composition Working Groups for regional strategy/activity plan** **1. Training** **2. Analytical Procedures and Use of food components/Compilation of tables/ Legislation/ standards** **3. Communication dissemination** **--------Proposal of a Regional------- ----------project---------**
Deuxième Journée **10.12.2009** **Day 2** **10.12.2009**		
08H30	**Travaux de Group**	**Work Group**
9H30	**Pause Café**	**Coffee Break**
9H45	**Travaux de Groupe**	**Work Group**
11H00	**Présentation et discussion des Rapports de Groupe et discussions.**	**Presentation and Discussion of Group Reports and reflexion. Nomination of**

	Désignation de coordonnateurs.	**coordinators.**
12h30	**Déjeuner**	**Lunch**
14H00	**Visite de Terrain Gorée**	**Site Visit Gorée**
17H00	**FIN**	**END**
Troisième Journée **11.12.2009** **Day 3** **11.12.2009**		
8H30	**Préparation rapports et conclusions et recommandations** Bureau/Secretariat	**Preparation and conclusions and recommendations** **(Bureau/Secretariat)**
8H30-12H00	**Visite de Terrain Lac Rose**	**Site Visit Pink Lake**
12H00	**Dejeuner**	**Lunch**
14H00-16H00	**Visite de Terrain Lac Rose/Gorée**	**Site Visit Pink Lake/Gorée**
16H00-17H00	**Clôture**	**Closing Ceremony**
12 Décembre 2009 **12 December 2009**		
	Départ	**Departure**

** Not represented and project to prepare a table underway*
/Pays non-représenté et projet de table en cours de préparation.

ANNEX II

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

No.	NAME	COUNTRY	POSITION	INSTITUTION/ ORGANIZATION	CONTACT Tel/ email
1	Dr. Hounton Louis Koudjrohede	Benin	Chef Suivi-Evaluation des Activités de Nutrition-Alimentation	Direction de l'Alimentation et de la Nutrition Appliquée. Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Elevage et de la Pêche Bénin.	meyonlouis@yahoo.fr meyonlouis@gmail.com danamaep@ymail.com Tel : +229 20 21 26 70 Cell : +229 97273017
2	Mr. Pascal Christiant Kouebou	Cameroon	Chercheur, Charge de la Recherche	Programme Technologie Alimentaire et Post-Récolte, Institut de Recherche Agricole pour le Développement BP 415 Garoua-Cameroun	kchristiant@yahoo.fr Tel: +237 77 95 96 61
3	Dr. Barbara Burlingame	FAO-HQ	Senior Nutrition Officer	Nutrition Requirements and Assessment Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Rome - Italy	barbara.burlingame@fao.org Tel : +39 06 570 53728
4	Dr. Cheikh Ndiaye	FAO-RAF	Senior Food and Nutrition Officer	FAO Regional Office for Africa P.O. Box 1628, Accra-Ghana CAIA P.O. Box 3773 Dakar-Senegal	cheikh.ndiaye@fao.org chndiaye3@hotmail.com Tel : +221 338241696 Tel : +233 244 319 547
5	Mr. George A. Annor	Ghana	Lecturer	Department of Nutrition and Food Science University of Ghana P.O.Box LG 134 Legon, Accra-Ghana	gannor@ug.edu.gh georgeannor@yahoo.com Tel: +233 243 509 215

6	Dr. Sandro Dernini	Italy	Coordinator	Forum on Mediterranean Food Cultures	s.dernini@tiscali.it Tel: +39 339 6170975
7	Dr. Akory AG Iknane	Mali	Chef	Département Nutrition à l'Institut National de Recherche en Santé Publique (INRSP) Bamako-Mali	akory.agiknane@inrspmali.org akory.agiknane@gmail.com Tel : +223 66 76 0075 Fax : +223 20 24 1936
8	Dr. Adama Sangare	Mali	Chef Division Coordination des Activités des Services de Contrôle	Ministère de la Santé Agence Nationale de la Sécurité Sanitaire des Aliments, Quartier du fleuve, Rue 305 BPE 2362 Bamako-Mali	asangare53@yahoo.fr Tel : +223 76 46 62 40 +223 20 22 07 54 Fax : +223 20 22 07 47
9	Prof. Isaac O. Akinyele	Nigeria	Professor	Department of Human Nutrition, Faculty of Public Health University of Ibadan Ibadan - Nigeria	oluakins@gmail.com olu_akins@yahoo.com Tel: +234 802 351 7157 Fax: +234 2810 3168 + 234 2810 3043
10	Mr. Olugbenga Adeniyi	Nigeria	Public Analyst, Food and Nutrition Consultant	Cary-Ben Limited /University of Ibadan, Peace House, 37 Oshunike Street, Akinyele Rd., Gbeleyi Av., Alakuko PMB 21839, GPO Ikeja, Lagos-Nigeria	carybenltd@yahoo.com Tel : +234 803 325 4266 +234 802 616 8113
11	Prof. Germain Jerome Sawadogo	Senegal	Coordonnateur	Ecole Inter-Etats des Sciences et Medecine Veterinaires de Dakar BP 5077 Dakar-Senegal	swadogo@refer.sn Tel : +221 3386510.08 Fax : +221 825 4283 (33)
12	Prof. Hettie Carina Schonfeldt	South Africa	AFROFOODS Coordinator	School of Food Science and Agriculture, University of Pretoria Pretoria-South Africa	hettie.schonfeldt@up.ac.za Tel: +2712 3486649 Fax: +2712 3612333

13	Ms. Zohra Lukmanji	Tanzania	Senior Nutrition Advisor	MUHAS - DarDar Nutrition Study P O Box 21068 Dar es Salaam-Tanzania	z_lukmanji@hotmail.com Tel: + 255 784 956 674
14	Dr. Nicholas V. Mlingi	Tanzania	Director of Food Science and Nutrition	Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre (TFNC) P.O. Box 977 Dar Es- Salaam-Tanzania	nmlingi@yahoo.co.uk Tel: +255 22 2118138 +255 22 2780378/9 +255 754 563 353 Fax: +255 22 2116713
15	Ms. Mofota Shomari	Tanzania	Manager Food and Nutrition Security Programme	Food Security and Nutrition Programme East, Central and Southern African Health Community (ECSA - HC) Plot No. 157 Oloirien, Njiro Road P.O. Box 1009, Arusha United Republic of Tanzania	nutrition@ecsa.or.tz mofotag@gmail.com Website: www.ecsa.or.tz Tel: +255 27 250 8363; Direct: 2508052 Fax: +255 27 2504124/ 2508262
16	Dr. Ridha Mokni	Tunisia	Assistant Professor in Human Nutrition	National Nutrition Institute, Ministry of Public Health 11, Rue Jebel Lakhdar, Bab Sâodoum – 1007 Tunis-Tunisia	ridha.mokni@yahoo.fr ridha.mokni@rns.tn Tel (cell): +216 98 336 927
17	Dr. Sokona Dagnoko Sissoko	AVRDC	Vegetable Breeder	AVRDC – The World Vegetable Centre BP 320 Bamako-Mali	s.dagnoko@icrisatml.org sokona.dagnoko@worldveg.org sokhnasis@yahoo.fr Tel: +223 2022 3375 Fax: +223 2022 8683
18	Ms. Theresa Endres	AVRDC	Social Scientist Nutrition	AVRDC – The World Vegetable Centre BP 320 Bamako-Mali	theresa.endres@worldveg.org theresaendres@web.de Tel: +223 2022 3375 Fax: +223 2022 8683

19	Ms. Fatou Mbow Thiam	Senegal	Chef du Laboratoire de Chimie	Institut de Technologie Alimentaire (ITA) Ministère des Mines de l'Industrie, de la transformation Alimentaire et des PME B.P. 2765 Hann, Dakar-Senegal	fathiam31@yahoo.fr Tel : +221 338 590 707 +221 776 536 197 Fax : + 221 338 328 295