

# EatSafe: Evidence and Action Towards Safe, Nutritious Food

## Food Safety Stakeholder Mapping Report for Nigeria

*December 2020*



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*This EatSafe report presents evidence that will help engage and empower consumers and market actors to better obtain safe nutritious food. It will be used to design and test consumer-centered food safety interventions in informal markets through the EatSafe program.*

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## ACRONYMS

Below is a list of all acronyms and abbreviations used in the report.

AADP	Africa Agri-Food Development Program
AADS	Accelerated Agricultural Development Scheme
ABP	Anchor Borrowers Program
ATA	Agricultural Transformation Agenda
BCC	Behavior Change Communication
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBN	Central Bank of Nigeria
EatSafe	Evidence and Action Towards Safe Nutritious Food
FBD	Food Borne Diseases
FBO	Faith Based Organization
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
FtF	Feed the Future
GAIN	Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition
GES	Growth Employment in States
HORECA	Hotels, Restaurants and Caterers
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
KATASHI	Kebbi Agricultural Transformation and Self-Help Initiative
LGAs	Local Government Areas
MANCAP	Mandatory Conformity Assessment Program
MDAs	Ministry, Department and Agencies
NATASHI	New Agricultural Transformation and Self-Help Initiative
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NURTW	Nigerian Union of Road Transport Workers
R&D	Research and Development
SON	Standards Organization of Nigeria
SPRING	Strengthening Partnerships, Results, and Innovations in Nutrition Globally
USAID	The United States Agency for International Development
WHO	World Health Organization

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Globally, unsafe food causes 600 million cases of foodborne diseases and 420,000 deaths yearly. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that 33 million years of healthy lives are lost annually due to eating contaminated food worldwide. In Nigeria, the challenge of unsafe food is acute, with public health importance at the national, state and local government levels. Kebbi State has high levels of malnutrition, food insecurity and foodborne diseases despite being an agrarian State with diverse animal and plant food products. The Nigeria Demographic Health Survey 2018 reported that about 61% of children in the state suffer from malnutrition. Other studies have also reported high level of bacterial contamination of meat and meat products from markets in Kebbi state.

For this reason, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) is funding the EatSafe -- Evidence and Action Towards Safe, Nutritious Food activity in Kebbi State. The overall goal of EatSafe is to enable lasting improvements in the safety of nutritious foods in informal markets by focusing on the consumer. The project will use an investigative approach to understand consumers' and food vendors' values, perceptions, and demand for safe, nutritious foods and the gendered roles that govern food safety related behaviors. Subsequently, this information will be channeled into designing a market-driven food safety intervention(s) that target consumers and vendors in informal markets in Kebbi State, Nigeria. The EatSafe project implementation is led by the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN), a Swiss foundation working to improve the consumption of safe, nutritious foods. The other partners are the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), a research center with expertise in food safety, and Pierce Mill Entertainment and Education, a firm specializing in social impact media for positive behavior change.

A stakeholder is defined here as any person, organization or social group that has a stake (vital interest) in the business of food and its safety, whether they are internal or external. Stakeholders can be categorized based on the functional involvements or their motive of interest such as being customers, employees, investors, suppliers and vendors, communities, and the government. Regardless of the cluster of functional involvements, stakeholders' motives are driven by their gains or losses in their area of interest - in this case food safety. Motives can also reflect the nature of activities stakeholders engage in, be they informative, resource-based, expertise inclined or channeled towards the strategic formulation and implementation of policies. The stakeholders are major influencers for an improved food safety system in Nigeria.

The purpose of the food safety stakeholder mapping in Nigeria was to:

- Identify and gauge stakeholders' interests.
- Categorize them by understanding what groups they belong to.
- Find out whose interests they represent.
- Determine the amount of power/influence they wield and/or possess.

While the mapping scope included some stakeholders at national level, the main focus was to identify and map those in Kebbi State who have a stake or role to play in food safety and related areas, including agriculture, health, nutrition, food processing, research and academia, etc. Additionally, some mapping was done in other states to capture some stakeholders whose activities have influence in Kebbi State but work in other States. The stakeholders list generated from the stakeholder mapping is a rich resource of stakeholders that EatSafe will engage with throughout the implementation of the project in Kebbi State. It will serve as a reference for citizen engagement and municipal roundtables for discussions on food safety, including design and implementation of interventions.

The stakeholder mapping methodology followed the three stages of stakeholder identification, analysis, and mapping. This ensured that the stakeholders on the list are those with a high potential to collaborate on the project. A questionnaire was designed to elicit relevant information through phone and virtual zoom calls with the stakeholders. The questionnaire was uploaded on google forms for stakeholders to complete. The questionnaire evaluated stakeholders' roles, interest, influence, awareness about food safety and gender issues, among others. Based on the questionnaires, all stakeholders were grouped according to a grid that ranked their level of interest and influence. The last stage was the mapping procedure, where stakeholders were listed and grouped according to their level of influence. The output of the mapping is the Stakeholders List.

This stakeholder mapping report is a sub-activity of the overall deliverable 1.7 titled "Nigeria Policy, Monitoring Systems Analysis and Stakeholder Mapping Report."

## KEY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The findings from the stakeholder mapping include the following:

Demographics: The respondents were mostly from Kebbi State while some were from the Federal Capital Territory, Lagos and Oyo States. The cross-section review of gender of respondents showed that most were male and more than 25% were female. Most respondents had over 10 years of work experience. In describing their primary engagement, 29% belong to the farmers' associations followed by Federal and State Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) at 25%. The organizational roles spread across the areas of food safety, agriculture, health and nutrition.

Influence: The influence questions indicated that most of the respondents interact with the government, followed by the farmers. On the level of influence on food safety, the highest influence was reported for organizations in food safety policy implementation. Research and Development (R&D) had the least level of influence on food safety. The most influential stakeholders were reported to be people in government or government Ministries, Departments

and/or Agencies (MDA's). For the private sector in Kebbi State, Labana and Wacot industries were the most notable. On motivation against food safety compliance, most of the respondents reported they had none, while others cited reasons like expensive food safety process, non-compliance and sub-standard products, weak legislation & policy framework and ignorance of food handling measures at community level.

Resources: The majority of stakeholder respondents (83.6%) stated that financial resources pose the greatest challenge, closely followed by training needs on food safety (75%). On connection of food safety with food price, most respondents affirmed a connection and attributed it to expenses incurred in improving food safety practices leading to price increases. On economic consequences of food safety hazards in Kebbi State, most respondents said they were not aware of any while those that were aware cited incidences like flooding, use of hazardous chemicals in beans (cowpea) storage and challenges during utilization of iodized salt for cooking. For questions on what should influence design of food safety interventions, majority (90.8%) stated they would like to be involved in relevant planning and design stages. This is beneficial for the EatSafe intervention design and implementation.

Interventions: Concerning the opinions expressed about the current situation of food safety in local (wet or informal) markets in Kebbi State, most respondents stated conditions were poor and needed improvement. On prevalence of foodborne diseases in Kebbi State, diarrhea, typhoid and food poisoning from agrochemicals used on cowpea storage were reported. Other food safety issues reported were aflatoxicosis, mycotoxins, bacterial contamination of rice and other grains; pesticides residue and chemicals used for fruit ripening; lack of storage and transportation facilities; use of toxic chemicals for grain storage and harvesting fish; abuse of antibiotics; and poor hygiene.

In response to questions on ideas for creating awareness about food safety and interventions design by EatSafe, responders cited the need for advocacy, behavioral change communication, women empowerment and capacity building. They also stated that more ideas could be gotten from the following food safety and/or food security interventions they (respondents) were aware of: Strengthening Partnerships, Results, and Innovations in Nutrition Globally (SPRING) by USAID; Anchor Borrowers Program (ABP) and Africa Agri-Food Development Program (AADP) by the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN); Mandatory Conformity Assessment Program (MANCAP) by Standards Organization of Nigeria (SON); Proact by Oxfam; Kebbi Agricultural Transformation and Self Help Initiative (KATASHI) and Fadama II by the Federal Government of Nigeria and the World Bank.

Gender: On gender issues most respondents (78.4%) said that gender did not matter in decision making. This could be related to the culture, religion and/or social norms peculiar to the northern part of Nigeria where men dominate production, transportation, processing, marketing, and policy making in Kebbi state. These reasons were also reported as affecting the way local value chains and markets work. On gender-related barriers to food safety, several were identified:



- women in seclusion have limited access to engage with their peers in the market; patriarchal system does not support women owned businesses in some part of the state which limits their contribution to food safety;
- women were not accepted as part of decision-making processes hindering their opportunity in solving food safety issues, despite the fact they are a significant portion of the workforce; and
- low level of education has a greater effect on women having access to equal opportunities.

Mapping: The key players identified were the MDAs and development partners; influence players are the market/consumer associations, the private sector and women groups; interested players are the research/academia, NGOs and professional associations. The Power/Interest Grid tool provides the basis for identification of communication, engagement and capacity building activities. Consequently, the key players identified will be engaged and consulted the most, passive players (which may come up in the process of project implementation) the least while the level of engagement and communication with the influential and interested players will be moderate.

Several key considerations for EatSafe project implementation activities include the following:

- a. Ensure that representatives of all relevant stakeholder groups are engaged and consulted throughout the project planning, design, and implementation.
- b. Women should be empowered in the food safety space based on the important role they play in the food supply chain; including informal markets where the majority of households purchase their food items. Lessons from previous projects executed in Kebbi State including the New Agricultural Transformation and Self-Help Initiative (NATASHI), Growth Employment in States (GES) and Agricultural Transformation Agenda (ATA) also attest to the importance of women in the food supply chain and the need to improve their knowledge in food safety.
- c. EatSafe should conduct a food safety needs assessment in Kebbi State to identify capacity building needs and assist in design of consumer- and vendor-based interventions. The assessment can be incorporated into EatSafe's Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) research and interventions, if appropriate.
- d. Since the stakeholder mapping was mostly done virtually due to COVID-19 travel restrictions, it is advised that the EatSafe team visit Kebbi State for direct engagements with stakeholders as soon as possible and when COVID-19 travel guidelines allow it. This will encourage more buy-in from the key stakeholders based in Kebbi State who emphasized the importance of direct contact with the EatSafe project team in the State to validate the project intent.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Globally, unsafe food causes 600 million cases of foodborne diseases and 420,000 deaths yearly. In addition, the World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that 33 million years of healthy lives are lost due to eating contaminated food worldwide per annum (1). EatSafe has demonstrated clear linkages between the need for a healthy diet with nutrient rich food alone that is also safe; unsafe food cannot be nutritious. Food safety refers to proper handling, storage, and preparation of food to prevent infection and ensure that food retains enough nutrients for us to have a healthy diet. Unsafe food includes food that has been exposed to pathogenic bacteria, viruses, parasites, chemicals and other contaminants, allergens and other hazards. Those hazards in food can lead to illnesses such as diarrhea, meningitis, etc. (2). Food must also be produced and handled under sanitary conditions, by avoiding exposure to dirt, filth or conditions leading to spoilage.

Foodborne illness is a public health concern in Nigeria. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) under the Feed the Future (FtF) project is funding the EatSafe -- Evidence and Action Towards Safe, Nutritious Food activity/project in Nigeria. EatSafe aims to enable lasting improvements in the safety of nutritious foods in informal markets by focusing on the consumer. The project will use an investigative approach to understand consumers' and food vendors' values, perceptions, and demand for safe, nutritious foods and the gendered roles that govern food safety related behaviors. Subsequently, this information will be channeled into interventions that target consumers and vendors in informal markets in Kebbi State, Nigeria.

In Nigeria, the challenge of unsafe food and its implications is real. Kebbi State, an agrarian State with diverse animal and plant food products, battles high level of malnutrition, food insecurity and foodborne diseases. About 60% of children in the state suffer from malnutrition (3) while studies have shown high level of bacterial contamination of meat and meat products from markets in Kebbi state (4).

As part of the intervention design plan for EatSafe, stakeholder mapping was conducted to identify the different groups/individuals who have an interest in improving food safety in Kebbi state and by extension, Nigeria. The mapping was designed to identify stakeholders in Kebbi State; grouping them according to their potential levels of participation, interest, and influence in the project; and determine how best to involve and communicate with each of these stakeholder groups throughout the project implementation period. A stakeholder is defined here as an individual, group or organization who may affect, be affected by or perceive itself to be affected by a decision, activity or outcome of the EatSafe project (5).

## 2. OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE

The objectives and scope of the food safety stakeholder mapping are aligned with the objectives and activities of the EatSafe project.

### *2.1. Objectives of the Stakeholder Mapping*

- To clarify and categorize the various stakeholders by understanding what groups they belong to, which interests they represent and the amount of power they possess and/or wield.
- To determine whether they represent inhibiting or supporting factors for the EatSafe project to realize its objectives, and to determine methods in which they should be engaged.
- To identify and work with food safety stakeholders in the food value chains of focus by the EatSafe project.
- To identify individuals and organisations with an interest in engaging in the EatSafe project in order to achieve the common goal of improvements in food safety.
- To identify the roles of the respective stakeholders.
- To understand drivers and incentives for stakeholders and their organizations.
- To determine potential barriers stakeholders have experienced or are expecting to encounter when engaging in food safety projects.
- To facilitate initial stakeholder dialogues.
- To identify opportunities for future citizen engagements during the project implementation.

### *2.2. Scope of the Stakeholder Mapping*

The stakeholder mapping was done at the national level and with target focus on Kebbi state to capture all groups who have a stake or role to play in food safety and related areas of agriculture, health, nutrition, food processing, policy making and legislation, etc. In addition, some mapping was done with regional stakeholders or in other states to capture key stakeholders whose activities have influence in Kebbi state but worked from other states.

### *2.3. Relation to other deliverables*

The stakeholder mapping report is a sub-set of the overall deliverable document for Activity 1.7 in the workplan, which includes two other sub-activities namely: review of existing food safety policy documents in Nigeria and assessment of existing food safety legislation and efforts in Nigeria. The stakeholder list (Appendix 1) generated from the stakeholder mapping is a rich resource of stakeholders with a potential to engage and participate in the EatSafe project. It is relevant for citizen engagements and municipal roundtable discussions with Nigerian stakeholders which will influence the interventions that will be designed and implemented in phase II.

Where appropriate, research activities such as Story Sourcing and Choice experiments, as well as for USAID Country Mission and global stakeholder engagements, the stakeholder mapping will facilitate collaboration/input from the stakeholders in all the planning stages and execution of activities like field data collection, and dissemination of research findings. During the Launch event, the presence and participation of key stakeholders is crucial for buy-in, collaboration and overall success of the project.

### 3. STAKEHOLDER MAPPING METHODOLOGY

EatSafe identified and used stakeholder mapping to identify and assess the importance of key people, groups, or organisations that may significantly influence the success of the EatSafe project. The stakeholder mapping was done remotely due to the movement restrictions brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic. However, when the situation improves visits will be made to Kebbi state to make introductory visits and have face-to-face interactions with key stakeholders. Identifying the key stakeholders is critical so that effort is not wasted communicating with audiences not interested or with no influence in food safety. It is also important that the stakeholders list used to support EatSafe activities in Kebbi includes stakeholders with high probability to engage and participate in EatSafe activities. Therefore, our methodology followed the three stages of stakeholder identification, analysis and mapping. This ensures that the stakeholders on the list are those with a high potential to collaborate with the project.

#### **3.1 Actions Taken to Map the Stakeholders**

The steps involved in the stakeholder mapping are as described below:

1. **Identification:** In this stage there was brainstorming of all potential stakeholders without screening. We reached out to our contacts within and without GAIN to furnish us with contacts we followed up with. These included all those who have roles in or are affected by food safety and related areas (i.e., agriculture, nutrition, health, etc.) in Kebbi state or at national level. In addition, project documents were reviewed in order to identify stakeholders. From these a data base/contact list was made of stakeholders in the different categories (groupings) and this informed our next steps.
2. **Analysis and Prioritization:** This was done to better understand stakeholders' relevance and interest in the project and the perspectives they offer. Analysis was done by doing meetings, calls and questionnaires (Appendix 2) uploaded on google forms. These questionnaires evaluated stakeholders' roles, interest, influence, awareness about food safety and gender issues, among others. The introductory/preliminary stakeholders' meetings were held online to introduce the project to key stakeholders in related Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) in Kebbi State, academic and research institutions, and food processors, USAID funded Feed the Future (FtF) and other activities, implementing partners, etc. Those who had email addresses were sent emails that had introductory letters, project overview brochure and links to the questionnaire for their

responses to the questions. Those that had no email were consulted through phone interviews. In addition, those who could not speak English were interviewed in Hausa – their local language and translated to English. Analysis was done bearing in mind the major criteria of interest and influence from responses to the questionnaires. Based on the results, all stakeholders were placed on the Grid Tool (Figure 18) and a stakeholders list was generated. See section 5.0 describing the Power/Interest Grid Tool.

3. **Mapping:** This was the final step. In this context mapping refers to stakeholders being put in the list and grouping them according to their level of influence. The final result of such mapping is the Stakeholder List and is provided in Appendix 1.

### ***3.2 Main Stakeholder Grouping (National and Kebbi State Based)***

The groups /categories are as follows:

1. **Government Stakeholders:** These are the Federal, State or Local Government MDAs. They include Ministry of Health, Agriculture, Environment, Industry Trade and Investment, Science and Technology and the departments and agencies under them.
2. **Consumer and Market Associations:** These represent the interest of the consumers and vendors who are the main target beneficiaries for EatSafe. They include the market managers and consumers groups.
3. **Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs):** These include Community Based Organization (CBO), Civil Society Organization (CSO) and Faith Based Organization (FBO).
4. **Private Sector:** These include the farmer associations, food Processors/manufacturers, Food Produce Transporters/Nigerian Union of Road Transport Workers (NURTW) and the Hotels, Restaurants and Caterers (HORECA) category.
5. **Research and Academia:** These includes research institute/organizations, universities, college of education and polytechnics.
6. **Professional Associations:** These will help provide the input of technical experts and professionals.
7. **Women Groups:** These are an important category as gender is an important aspect of the project
8. **Development Partner:** These include International NGOs and other USAID-Funded FtF Activities in Kebbi State.

### ***3.3 Stakeholder Mapping Questionnaire***

The questionnaire was designed as a tool to identify and categorize the stakeholders. Consent and confidentiality were emphasized in the questionnaire. It was made mandatory that without agreeing to participate the respondent cannot proceed with the questionnaire. The questionnaire used is presented in Appendix 2 and consists of 7 sections. The first section introduces the project, talks about confidentiality and consent. The next five sections are the questions on introduction, influence, resource, intervention and gender. While the seventh

section requested personal details for those interested in participating or collaborating on the EatSafe project.

## 4. ANALYSIS OF RESPONSES

Seventy-seven people responded out of 100 to whom the questionnaires were sent. It is interesting to note that almost all respondents (98.7%) gave their consent on filling the questionnaire, which reflects the interest to collaborate in the project. Only one person was not willing to participate, and it is unclear if this was an error as the person went ahead to fill the questionnaire. Below are the analyses of the responses to all the questions.

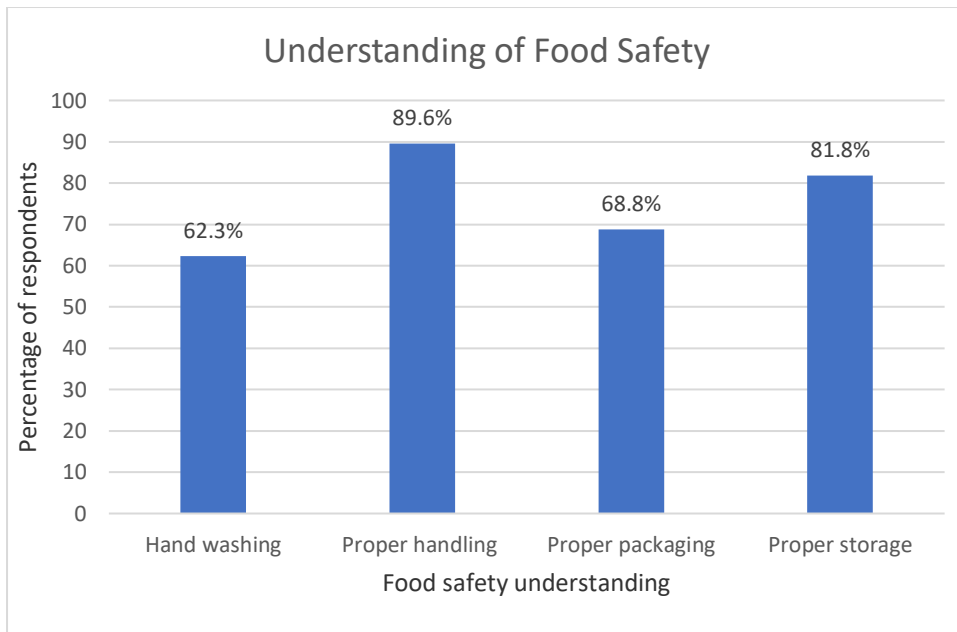
### 4.1 Introductory Questions

This section had seven questions. Most of the respondents were in Kebbi State while the rest were in Abuja with few from Lagos and Oyo states, as some organizations like the professional associations and development partners are located outside Kebbi State.

The cross-section of gender of respondents showed that most (73.3%) were male. However, it is helpful to know that more than a quarter (26.7%) were female which will lend voice to their opinion when it gets to the gender questions.

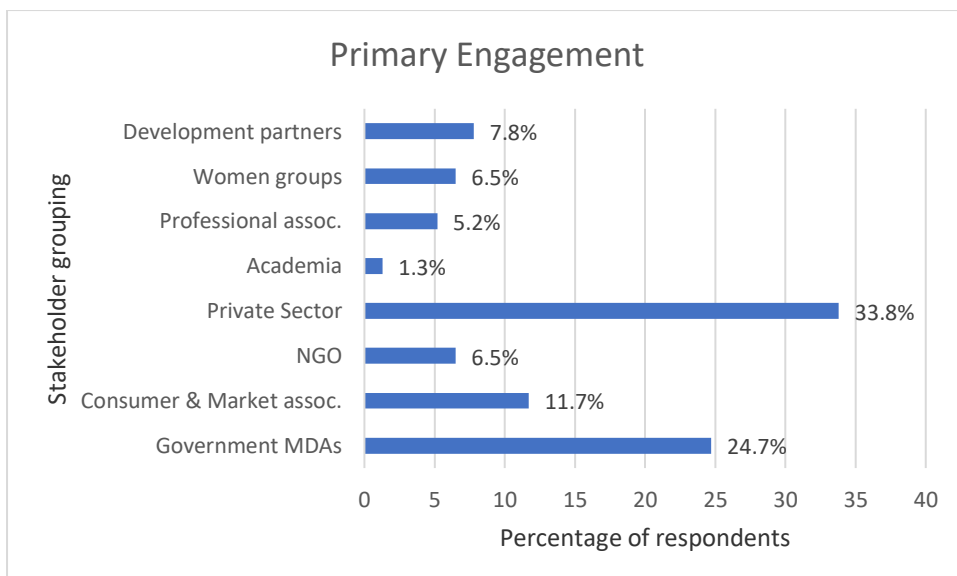
On their years of work experience on food safety and related matters, the majority had 10 to 19 years while some had 40 and above years of experience. Even though 40 years experience reported by some is relatively quite high and was initially not expected, it is likely so because most of them are farmers and vendors and could have started work at an early age. This also shows that the responses received are not from novices, but people with experience in food safety and related areas.

Most respondents (89.6%) understand proper handling of foods is important to food safety. (See Figure 1.) This supports the importance of EatSafe's work to target vendors and consumers whose handling of food affects its safety. Some respondents cited proper processing, nutritional legislation, and safe food preparation as "other" important food safety issues.



**Figure 1: Understanding of Food Safety**

In response to the question on primary engagement shown in figure 2 below, the highest proportion of respondents i.e. 33.8% belong to the private sector - most of which comprises of the farmers association. This is followed by Government MDAs at 24.7% and consumer and market associations which is 11.7%. Others represent different groups. (See Appendix 1.) The government, farmers, consumer and market associations form a critical stakeholder group as they represent the regulatory, private sectors and target beneficiaries which are very important to the success of this project. Most respondents have leadership/managerial roles.



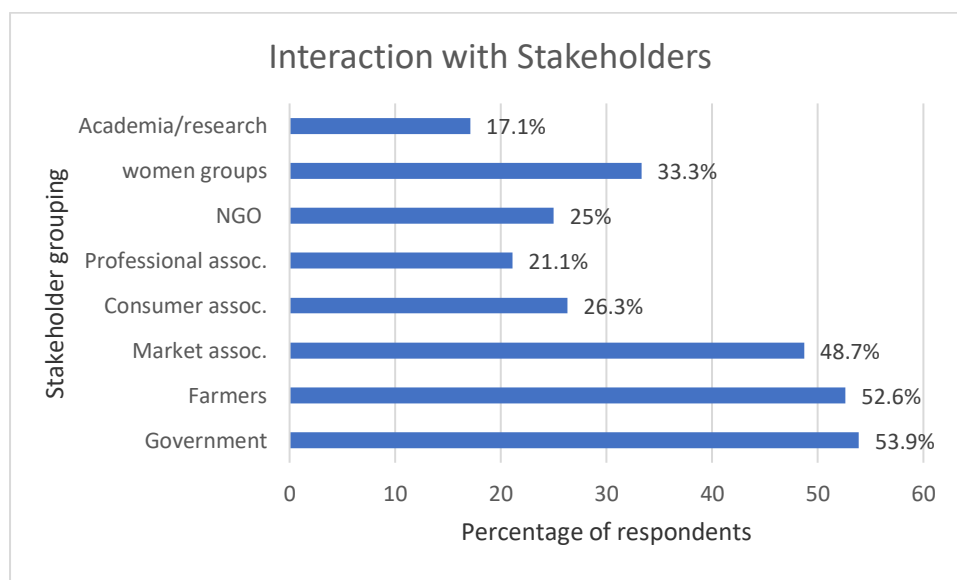
**Figure 2: Area of primary engagement**

The last two questions in this section focused on the organisations role as it relates to food safety and steps the organization has taken to improve food safety. The answers of respondents for both questions spread along the area of food safety, agriculture, health and nutrition.

## 4.2 Influence Questions

The six questions on influence covered interactions among stakeholders; how they influence each other; influential people or organizations; motivations and levels of influence and lastly importance of consumers. For interactions (figure 3) we can see that most people interact with the government (53.9%) followed by the farmers (52.6%). On level of influence organizations have in food safety, the area seen as having the greatest influence was implementation while that with the least level of influence was Research and Development (R&D).

The most influential people/organizations were people in government or government MDAs. Also, notable influencers among the private sector other than the small holder farmers were Labana and Wacot industries. Concerning motivation against food safety, most reported there were none while others cited concerns like expensive food safety process, non-compliance and substandard products, weak legislation and policy and ignorance of food handling measures in the community. Consumers role and influence in food safety was recognized by almost half (47%) of the respondents. The respondents interact with a wide range of organizations, mostly MDAs and among themselves, the way they influence themselves is based on their mandate and roles.



**Figure 3: Interaction with food safety stakeholders**

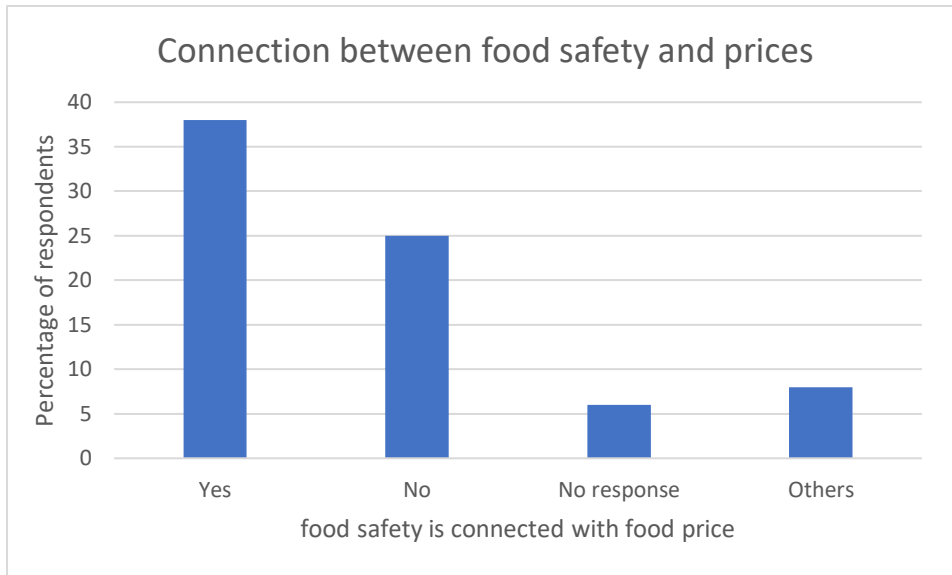
## 4.3 Resources Questions

The three questions in this section included questions on access to food safety resources; connection of food safety with pricing; and economic costs of food safety hazards. Most respondents (83.6%) responded that financial resources for food safety investments were the greatest challenge, followed by training needs (74%). Access to Information and Communications Technology (ICT), though still noted by 21.9%, was regarded as the least problem.

On the relationship between food safety and food prices, as seen in figure 4, 38% of respondents agreed there was a linkage, citing expenses incurred in improving food safety which led to price



increases. They asserted that there is always a premium put on products where value has been added from cleaning, processing, and packaging to storage. Lastly, on economic consequences of food safety hazards in Kebbi State, 27% of respondents stated that they were not aware. However, those (21%) that said they were aware cited examples like flood, use of chemicals in beans storage and challenges during utilization of iodized salt for cooking.



**Figure 4: Connection between food safety and price**

#### **4.4 Intervention Questions**

The section on interventions had eight questions on respondents’ willingness to collaborate/support EatSafe and their motivations; their opinion of food safety situation in Kebbi; awareness of Foodborne Diseases (FBD) in Kebbi State; major food safety gaps along the commodity value chains; creation of food safety awareness; focus for interventions; and awareness of interventions.

The majority (90.8%) reported that they would like to be involved in relevant planning and design. This shows willingness to engage as stakeholders during the municipal meetings to design interventions. Most respondents (figure 5) said their motivation for collaborating with EatSafe is to learn more about (88.2%) and improve food safety (86.8%) in Kebbi. On the current situation of food safety in local markets in Kebbi State, most respondents said it was poor and needed improvement. On awareness of FBD in Kebbi, the majority (48%) seemed unaware however, those that were aware mentioned diarrhea, typhoid and cases of food poisoning in a school and community due to ingestion of cowpea (beans) which was stored with toxic chemicals.



**Figure 5: Motivation for collaboration with EatSafe**

On food safety issues encountered among the EatSafe focus seven food value chains in Kebbi State, the following were reported:

- Aflatoxicosis, mycotoxins and bacterial contamination of rice and other grains.
- Pesticides residue in commodities due to use of toxic chemicals for grain storage.
- Use of chemicals to force artificial ripening of fruits.
- Lack of proper storage and transportation facilities.
- Use of chemicals for harvesting fish (aquaculture).
- Abuse of antibiotics in livestock production.
- Poor food hygienic practices.

When asked about what should be done to create more awareness about food safety, the following suggestions were made by the respondents:

- Advocacy and grass root campaign at the community or informal market level.
- Sensitization of the public through campaigns, radio jingles, tv shows and other mass media.
- Women's empowerment.
- Collaboration and involvement of stakeholders.
- Trainings in the form of workshops and seminars.
- Use of cultural/religious avenues to disseminate information.

When asked about suggestions for the focus of the EatSafe interventions to improve food safety the suggestions were similar to the preceding ones. However, respondents also made the following suggestions:

- Raising awareness.
- Capacity building of stakeholders.
- Behavior Change Communication (BCC) activities.
- Focusing on women and policy.

On food safety interventions in the state, most respondents stated that they were not aware of any. Those who said they were aware mentioned completed and/or ongoing programs as listed below:

- Strengthening Partnerships, Results, and Innovations in Nutrition Globally (SPRING) project by USAID.
- Anchor Borrowers Program (ABP) by the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN).
- Mandatory Conformity Assessment Program (MANCAP) by Standards Organization of Nigeria (SON).
- Africa Agri-Food Development Program (AADP) by CBN.
- Proact project by Oxfam and implemented in Birnin Kebbi, Jega and Danko/Wasagu (Local Government Areas) LGAs in Kebbi state.
- Accelerated Agricultural Development Scheme (AADS) by CBN.
- Kebbi Agricultural Transformation and Self-Help Initiative (KATASHI) by World Bank.
- Fadama II program by the World Bank.

Although some of the above projects/programs are on food security and not necessarily food safety interventions, there are still lessons to be learned on food safety.

#### **4.5 Gender-Related Questions**

There were four questions addressing organizational gender breakdown; importance of gender in decision making; relationship between gender and value chains/markets; and gender-related barriers to food safety. The majority (78.4%) of respondents said that gender did not matter in decision making (Figure 6). However, those views were likely influenced by the cultural, religious, and social norms as practiced in Northern Nigeria.

Some respondents reported the need to involve women because they play a major role in determining the nutritional status of the family. Therefore, empowering women by providing

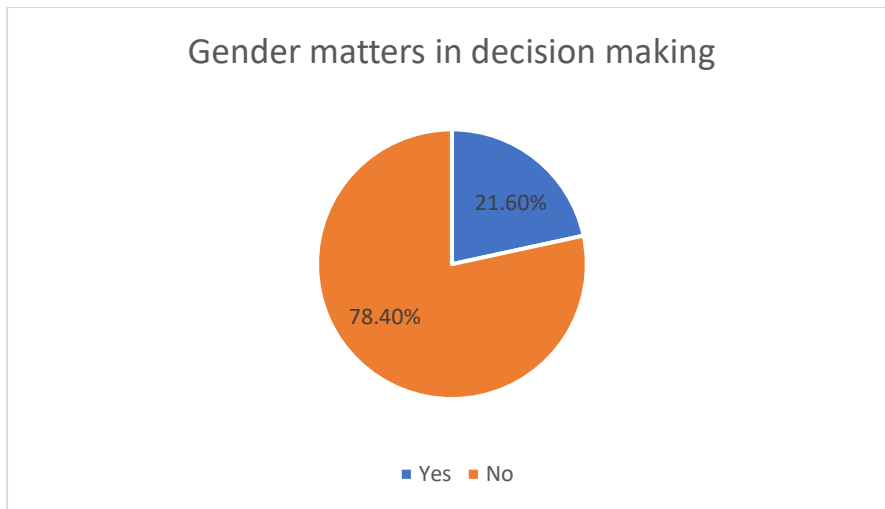
knowledge on nutrition and food safety will add value to national and global food safety. Concerning gender breakdown or composition of their workforce, respondents stated that it varies and that most organizations are aware of the need for and are trying to achieve gender balance.

On how gender roles affect the way the local food value chains and markets work, most respondents said religious belief, culture, and traditions also affect it. For example, men sell meat in Kebbi State while women are in control of the rice and maize value chains. The respondents stated that women do less strenuous work while men do the more strenuous work throughout the value chain. They said men tend to dominate production, transportation, processing, marketing, and policy making in Kebbi state and it affects how the local value chains and market work. Also, gender plays a vital role in the local markets because men are the dominant forces in most commodities. However, in some parts of the state, women freely participate in all aspect of market operations.

Finally, on views of the relevance of gender-related barriers to food safety, the low level of education of women, cultural norms, and religious restriction were identified as most critical barriers. Since women constitute a significant proportion of the workforce in Nigeria and are equally susceptible to the adverse effects of food safety, recognizing these gender-related barriers and remediating them is key to improving food safety. If gender barriers are not overcome, food safety actions will be skewed towards a single direction which will not be good for food safety consciousness and action. In this regard, more efforts should be made for gender equality.

The key barriers reported included:

- Women in seclusion on religious grounds have limited access to engage with their peers in the market.
- Women owned businesses are not supported in some parts of the state due to patriarchal system thus limiting their contribution to food safety.
- Women are left out of decision-making processes which hinders their opportunity to discuss and air their views on food safety issues.
- Women's low level of education limits their access to equal opportunities.



**Figure 6: Importance of gender in decision making**

## 5. STAKEHOLDER MAPPING SUMMARY

Through analysis of the questionnaires, stakeholders were classified according to their power and interest in the EatSafe project. (See Figure 7.) The Power/Interest Grid tool provides the basis for identification of communication, engagement, and capacity building activities.



**Figure 7: Stakeholder Power/Interest Grid (6)**

On the Stakeholder Power/Interest Grid, those with the highest influence and interest in the EatSafe project are the **key players**. EatSafe will engage them through frequent contacts and activities will be designed to facilitate collaboration. Active engagement includes social media posts (by tagging, provoking their comments, etc.) project launch, stakeholder engagement and

municipal round table discussions. The goal is to keep these stakeholders interested and actively involved in EatSafe Activities. For the **influential players** (“meet their needs” quadrant) the goal here is to move those stakeholders to ‘high influence/high interest’ part of the Matrix, therefore securing more and more actively engaged stakeholders who are able to exercise their influence in order to benefit the project. The project consortium will facilitate this through better informing these stakeholders and increasing their curiosity about the project and its benefits to them. For the **interested players** (“keep informed” quadrant), they will be kept informed and consulted, based on their interest. For the last group, **passive players** (“low priority” quadrant), the least effort will be applied to engage them, given their low interest and low influence. They might still benefit through generic communication channels (e.g., project website, social media, etc.), and some of them might move towards becoming interested stakeholders.

**Table 1: Stakeholders Power/Interest Table**

	Key Players	Influential Players	Interested Players	Passive Players
Stakeholder	-Government. -Development partners.	-Market and consumer associations. - Private sector. - Women groups.	-Research and academia. - NGOs. -Professional associations.	None identified during the mapping
Description	High influence and high interest.	High influence but low interest.	Low influence but high interest.	Low influence and low interest.
Key Actions	-Engage and consult.	-Meet their Needs. -Increase their interest and communicate.	-Keep informed. -Satisfy their needs and communicate.	-Low Priority. -Keep informed with minimal effort.

The different groups in the table above have been identified as stakeholders with whom the project needs to engage. Their contact details are seen in the stakeholders list (Appendix 1).

## 6. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings of this Stakeholder Analysis, the following recommendations are made:

**Phase 1:** In this phase the stakeholders should be involved in project/activity announcements and consulted on the formative research EatSafe is using to generate baseline evidence.

- The project launch was held in Abuja in December, followed by a mini launch in Kebbi state early in 2021. A cross-section of key stakeholders selected from the stakeholder list

will be invited to attend both events to introduce the EatSafe project, foster opportunities for networking and collaboration, and ensure a spirit of co-creation and commitment from government and other stakeholders.

- As appropriate, some formative research activities could involve the stakeholders as participants.

**Phase 2:** Based on findings from Phase 1, experiments will be designed for implementation of interventions designed to increase the demand for safe, nutritious foods in formal markets in Kebbi State.

- The design planning workshop to inform EatSafe interventions should include participation of relevant stakeholders to get their input on the proposed interventions.
- EatSafe should conduct a food safety needs assessment in Kebbi State to identify capacity building needs and assist in design of consumer- and vendor-based interventions. The assessment can be incorporated into EatSafe's Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) research and interventions, if appropriate.
- The findings from the Stakeholder Mapping should be considered in the design and development of a Communication Strategy for raising awareness and communication campaigns on food safety. It will also be used to engage and collaborate with relevant stakeholders, especially, the high influence and high interest groups.

## 7. CONCLUSION

Through Stakeholder mapping, EatSafe Nigeria identified and categorized the different persons and organizations who have a stake in the food safety system in Kebbi State. The objective was to identify stakeholders whose involvement will be critical to the success of the EatSafe Nigeria project implementation. Our findings showed that the key players in the food safety system in Nigeria are the Government MDAs and Development partners. It is recommended that EatSafe should regularly engage with these key players, and the influential/interested players during the project implementation. Thus, the Stakeholder list generated from the mapping should be used to engage key and relevant stakeholders in the planning, design and implementation of specific activities based on their interest, power and/or influence. In addition, a needs assessment should be carried out to ascertain food safety knowledge gaps before subsequent capacity building activities designed as part of phase II interventions.

## Recommendations for Intervention Design and Future Studies under EatSafe

EatSafe Nigeria aims to generate the evidence and knowledge on leveraging the potential for increased consumer demand for safe food to substantially improve the safety of nutritious foods in informal market settings in Nigeria. Central to EatSafe's work is understanding (and potentially shaping) the motivations, attitudes, beliefs, and practices of consumers and food vendors. While EatSafe will undertake novel primary research on consumer and vendor motivations and practices, it is essential to ensure that this work is informed by and builds on what has already been done—both in terms of methods used and results obtained. Based on the results of this stakeholder mapping, we recommend EatSafe consider the following lessons in the design of its interventions going forward:

- Given that food safety stakeholders are integral to the success of the EatSafe project implementation in Kebbi State, the Stakeholder list generated should be used by the EatSafe team to make a guided choice of key and relevant stakeholders to engage with in the planning, design and implementation of specific activities based on their interest, power and/or influence.
- EatSafe must ensure that representatives of all relevant stakeholder groups are engaged throughout the project; consulted and invited to participate at the project planning, launch and design of interventions, regular citizen engagements, training workshops/webinars and information dissemination, etc.
- To bring Stakeholders based in Kebbi State much closer together and to better understand the EatSafe project objectives and overall goals, a mini-project launch event should be held in Birnin Kebbi, the State capital. This will also serve to update the stakeholder list and improve the networking among stakeholders
- Gender roles in food safety practices as identified during the mapping is highly relevant to EatSafe implementation in Kebbi State. Women should be empowered through trainings on food safety and hygiene to raise their awareness on the public health risks associated with unsafe food, especially those arising from poor practices along the food value chains of focus.
- Based on stakeholders needs, EatSafe should provide capacity building in food safety and hygiene knowledge, and behaviour change communication at the community level and in informal markets. The majority of the respondents indicated interest and willingness to learn more about food safety and admitted to having a generally poor knowledge of food safety.
- Several stakeholders reported that the use of hazardous chemicals for harvesting fish by some aquaculture farmers in Kebbi State is a food safety risk of public health importance.
- Several stakeholders reported that the use of toxic chemicals for storing cowpea (beans) is widely spread in Kebbi State and may pose a public health hazards to consumers-adults and children.



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## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1: Stakeholder List

STAKEHOLDERS LIST - RESPONDENTS TO STAKEHOLDER MAPPING QUESTIONNAIRE				
Name	Organization	Address	E-mail	Phone
<b>Government MDAs</b>				
Femi Stephen	Federal Ministry of Health	Federal Ministry of Health, Abuja	<a href="mailto:femistephen@live.co.uk">femistephen@live.co.uk</a>	08061680137
Dr. Rafi Rebecca	Department of Public Health, Ministry of Animal Health, Husbandry and Fisheries	Birnin Kebbi.	rafimeteke@gmail.com	08106881918
Adeyinka Onabolu, FMARD, FCDA Secretariat Complex, Area 11, Garki, Abuja, <a href="mailto:aonabolu@gainhealth.org">aonabolu@gainhealth.org</a> ; 08034002756	FMARD	FCDA Secretariat Complex, Area 11, Garki, Abuja	<a href="mailto:aonabolu@gainhealth.org">aonabolu@gainhealth.org</a>	08034002756
Oyewumi Adeola Omolola	FMARD	Abuja	<a href="mailto:adeomolola@yahoo.com">adeomolola@yahoo.com</a>	08062180898
Mr Joel Aiki	Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources	State Secretariat, Gwadamaji, Birnin Kebbi	joelaiki82@gmail.com	08069303300.
Abubakar M. S. Lolo	KARDA	PMB 1039, Birnin Kebbi	abubakarsmalllolo@gmail.com	08032409299

Aruwa Agonoh	FCCPC	FCCPC	<a href="mailto:aruwa.agonoh@cpc.gov.ng">aruwa.agonoh@cpc.gov.ng</a>	07033508897
Hassan Muhammad	Ministry of women Affairs	Ministry of women Affairs, Kebbi	<a href="mailto:hassanmuhammad2020bk@gmail.com">hassanmuhammad2020bk@gmail.com</a>	-
GARBA ABUBAKAR ADAMU	NAFDAC	4A Adamu Aliero Road, Gesse Phase II, B/Kebbi, Kebbi State	garba.adamu@nafdac.gov.ng	08036045210
Mohammed Nasiru musa	Ministry of environment kebbi state	sultan Abubakar Rd. Birnin kebbi	<a href="mailto:nasirumusa1980@gmail.com">nasirumusa1980@gmail.com</a>	08035173679
Aliyu Ibrahim Dakasku	Standards Organization of Nigeria	2nd floor Gwadanwaji Secretariat, Birnin-kebbi	<a href="mailto:alidakas@gmail.com">alidakas@gmail.com</a>	08032870635
<b>Consumer and Market Associations</b>				
Siddiq usuman	soybeans association	-	-	-
Nura Yahaya	Cowpea producers and marketers Association, state chairman,	Kebbi State	-	08064346936
Umar Basiru	Kungiyar yan Gwari (leafy, tomatoes seller)	-	-	07033073591
Bakatara mai Kofi G	Gaji chairman Fish marketers, processors Association	central market Birnin kebbi	-	08069762687

Abubakar Hassan Dangiwa	chairman meat sellers Association	Kebbi State	-	08168233956
Atiku ciroma	Grains Sellers Association, state Chairman	Kebbi State	-	07063691080
Muhammad Muktar	Dogara ga Allah Rice Development Association	Fadama Gidan Agoda Augie LGA	<a href="mailto:aljannareemukhtaru@gmail.com">aljannareemukhtaru@gmail.com</a>	07034825522
Isah Zaki	Yaryara market traders Association	-	-	07037295286
Alh umaru Dan gura	Chairman market Traders Association	Central market Birim kebbi	-	08031620533
-	General manager BirninKebbi Central market	BirninKebbi	-	08066459622
Muhammed Bako	Chairman Tsohowar kasuwa market Traders Association	Birninkebbi	-	08069765350
Kabiru Zamara	Rice Farmers Association Birninkebbi, Secretary	Kebbi State	-	08068209999
Nana Aisha	leafy and okro, tomatoes	Birnin kebbi	-	09068376905

	seller yaryara market			
Haja mai kayan miya	Vegetable seller, Yaryara market	Birninkebbi	-	-
<b>Non-Governmental Organizations</b>				
-	Naccaran	-	<a href="mailto:hauwa.dada@gmail.com">hauwa.dada@gmail.com</a>	0803755572
Ibrahim Abdullahi Ngaski	Active Support for Rural People Initiative	CRA, No. 2 Sokoto Road G. R. A. Birnin Kebbi, Kebbi State,	<a href="mailto:kebbipap@yahoo.com">kebbipap@yahoo.com</a>	07066668555, 08064494292
Yakubu Mahammad Yauri	Gender Equity Promotion initiative	Kebbi State	<a href="mailto:gender_equity.pvsi@yahoo.com">gender_equity.pvsi@yahoo.com</a>	08038446746
Adamu Abubakar Andarai	Health Care Support Initiative	Opposite Nagari College, Birnin Kebbi	<a href="mailto:hecsibk@yahoo.com">hecsibk@yahoo.com</a>	08065554509
<b>Private Sector</b>				
				-
Malami Marafa Modi	Shagalinku Hotel Ltd	Murtala Muhammad way, Tudun wada area Birnin Kebbi	<a href="mailto:shagalinkuhotelbk@gmail.com">shagalinkuhotelbk@gmail.com</a>	08095213235
Usuman D, Suru	state chairman All farmers Association	Kebbi State	-	09030175500
Bashar Idris	Rafin Kuka Farmers' Cooperative	Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development	<a href="mailto:ldriskwanano@gmail.com">ldriskwanano@gmail.com</a>	08038301258

	Association Yauri	Birnin Kebbi, Kebbi State		
Ahmad Bashar	Gaskia Tafi Kobo Farmers' Cooperative Association	Bayan Filin Sukuwa Birnin Kebbi, Kebbi State,	<a href="mailto:ahmadbashar2021@gmail.com">ahmadbashar2021@gmail.com</a>	08163918786
Abdullahi umar faruk	youth farmers' cooperative organization	birnin kebbi	<a href="mailto:worldbestfaruk@gmail.com">worldbestfaruk@gmail.com</a>	08102580774
Aisha Abubakar Bagudu	Ni'ima Farmers' Cooperative Association	Tudun Wada B/K,	<a href="mailto:abubakaraisha283@gmail.com">abubakaraisha283@gmail.com</a>	08038043186
Aishat usman liman	mace ta gari farmers association	-	-	-
Adam Ango kamba	Zumata cooperative farmer association kamba,	Kebbi State	-	07035123747
Shafa'atu Musa	Zumunta Indarai Farmers' Cooperative Association	Bayan Filin Sukuwa, Birnin Kebbi	<a href="mailto:shaafatumusab@gmail.com">shaafatumusab@gmail.com</a>	08062062089
Usman Sani Zuru, Nakowa Farmers' Cooperative Association Zuru, Mangorori Area Zuru, smzmalamee@gmail.com, 07046236154	Nakowa Farmers' Cooperative Association Zuru	Mangorori Area Zuru	<a href="mailto:smzmalamee@gmail.com">smzmalamee@gmail.com</a>	07046236154

-	Low-cost youths farmers association	Kebbi State	<a href="mailto:basharmusa02@gmail.com">basharmusa02@gmail.com</a>	07030949039
Alh Sani Idina	Chairman Filling Sarki Rice Farmers Cooperative	Kebbi State	-	-
Nasiru Sani Babuche	Augie Quarters Rice Farmers	Augie Quarters Area Argungu	<a href="mailto:mudathirmusa.mmu@gmail.com">mudathirmusa.mmu@gmail.com</a>	07033333325
Umaru Dandare	Dabagi Rice Farmers Association Chairman	Kebbi State	-	08130692376
Abdullahi Abubakar	Zumunta Rice and Maize Farmers' Cooperative Association	Bayan Filin Sukuwa, Kebbi	<a href="mailto:Abdullaheeaabubakar@gmail.com">Abdullaheeaabubakar@gmail.com</a>	08145155809
Nura Mslan Gwaya	Masha Allah, Maize Growers Marketers Association	Kebbi State	-	08068982259
Ibrahim Yahaya	Cowpea farmers Associations, Chairman	Kebbi State	-	07032624423
<b>Research and Academia</b>				
Engr. Lawal Ahmad	Waziri Umaru Federal Polytechnic, Birnin Kebbi	Department of Agricultural Engineering, Birnin Kebbi	<a href="mailto:engrlawalahmad@gmail.com">engrlawalahmad@gmail.com</a>	08039295947
<b>Professional Associations</b>				

Wilford Jwalshik and Aposu, Linus	Institute of Chartered Chemists of Nigeria (ICCON)	Rm 3a 3.30 3rd Floor Phase 1 Federal Secretariat Abuja;	<a href="mailto:linus.aposu@iccon.gov.ng">linus.aposu@iccon.gov.ng</a>	07062177821
Nura Haliiru	Environmental Health Officers Association of Nigeria (EHOAN)	EHOAN, Kebbi State Chapter.	<a href="mailto:halirunura@gmail.com">halirunura@gmail.com</a>	08065720485
Safiya Abdullahi	Nigeria Association of Small and Medium ENTERPRISES, (NASME)	-	-	
Christian U. Eboh	IPAN	443 Herbert Macaulay Way, Yaba, Lagos	<a href="mailto:christian.eboh@ipan.gov.ng">christian.eboh@ipan.gov.ng</a>	0803 344 1172
Aminu Hassan, Esq	NBA	NO. 3 ALEIRO ROAD, GESSE PHASE 2, Birnin Kebbi,	<a href="mailto:aminuhassan837@gmail.com">aminuhassan837@gmail.com</a>	08037771952
AHMAD MUHAMMAD ALIYU	NVMA	OPP. WAZIRI UMARU FEDERAL POLYTECHNIC, BIRNIN KEBBI	-	08032806512
<b>Women Groups</b>				
-	Mothers Association	Mothers Association Kebbi state chapter	<a href="mailto:mothersassociationkbs@gmail.com">mothersassociationkbs@gmail.com</a>	07034824600



Aisha sardauna Zauro	chairperson Nassara women Rice Processors cooperative Association	Kebbi State	-	08092821485
Zara'u Bello	Chairperson, Baiwa women Rice Processor Cooperative Association	Kebbi State	-	09069818588
Asabe Yakubu	Inshallah women rice	Badariya area Birnin kebbi	<a href="mailto:asabeyakuba@gmail.com">asabeyakuba@gmail.com</a>	08161387143
<b>Development Partner</b>				
Yetunde Olarewaju	GAIN	37A, Patrick.O. Bokkor crescent, Jabi, Abuja	<a href="mailto:yolarewaju@gainhealth.org">yolarewaju@gainhealth.org</a>	08022220589
Philip Ortese	GAIN	Abuja	<a href="mailto:phortese@gainhealth.org">phortese@gainhealth.org</a>	07030078787
Dr Augustine Okoruwa	GAIN	Plot 37A Patrick O Bokkor Crescent, Jabi, Abuja	<a href="mailto:aokoruwa@gainhelth.org">aokoruwa@gainhelth.org</a>	08035052634
Samba Angela	Breakthrough ACTION- Nigeria	Abuja	<a href="mailto:angela@ba-nigeria.org">angela@ba-nigeria.org</a>	08066040559
<b>Others (who filled the questionnaire but organisation and other information not given)</b>				
Muhammad Sahabi	-	-	-	-
Musa haruna danmallam	-	-	<a href="mailto:harunamdmusa@gmail.com">harunamdmusa@gmail.com</a>	08065263263
Mrs France Boniface	-	-	-	07067840597
Aisha M Usman	-	Kebbi State	-	-
Abubakar Sayyadi	-	Kebbi State	<a href="mailto:abubakarabdullahi1960@gmail.com">abubakarabdullahi1960@gmail.com</a>	08036787111

## *Appendix 2: Stakeholder Mapping Questionnaire*

### **QUESTIONNAIRE FOR FOOD SAFETY STAKEHOLDER MAPPING**

#### **Background**

**EatSafe - Evidence and Action Towards Safe, Nutritious Food** is a five-year USAID funded project aiming to enable lasting improvements in the safety of nutritious foods in informal markets by focusing on the consumer. The project is led by the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) - a Swiss foundation working to improve the consumption of safe, nutritious foods and partners - International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), a research center with expertise in food safety, and Pierce Mill Entertainment and Education, a firm specializing in social impact media for positive behavior change. In Nigeria, while taking a broad view of food safety issues affecting consumers, the EatSafe project will focus on the value chains of rice, maize, cowpea, soya bean, fish (aquaculture), beef and vegetables.

Consumer demand can be a critical driver of increased supply of safe foods in Nigeria. To catalyze this movement, partners must work together to understand the underlying drivers of consumer behavior around food safety and use this knowledge to develop and test solutions for improving the supply of safe, nutritious foods.

The EatSafe project will use an investigative approach to understand consumers' and food vendors' values, perceptions, and demand for safe, nutritious foods as well as the gendered roles that govern food safety related behaviors. Subsequently, this information will be channeled into interventions that target consumers and vendors in informal markets in Kebbi State, Nigeria.

This interview is being conducted as part of the food safety stakeholder mapping for the EatSafe Project activities in Nigeria. This will help in identifying stakeholders in Kebbi State before the project begins; group them according to their levels of participation, interest, and influence in the project; and determining how best to involve and communicate with each of these stakeholder groups throughout the project implementation. A stakeholder is defined here as an individual, group or organization who may affect, be affected by or perceive itself to be affected by a decision, activity or outcome of the EatSafe project.

We would like to know more about your role (among others) in food safety and related matters, and how your work relates to other actors and organizations in food and agriculture. If you agree to participate in this stakeholder mapping exercise, you will respond with "I Agree" as seen below. Kindly note that your participation in this survey is completely voluntary, and you have the right to skip the question(s) you do not wish to answer or to withdraw at any time prior to the completion of the survey.

Thank you.

## Confidentiality

Any information given in this questionnaire, including the identity or contact information of the responder, will be treated as strictly confidential and will not be transferred to any third parties. For further information please contact Dr. Augustine Okoruwa, Head of EatSafe Country Program on +234 803 5052634 and [aokoruwa@gainhealth.org](mailto:aokoruwa@gainhealth.org). Thank you.

### 1. I Agree to Participate []

### 2. I am not able to participate/Disagree []

## Introductory Questions

1. Which LGA in Kebbi State do you live in?  
\_\_\_\_\_
  
2. What is your Gender? (*Note: If in person engagement this question will not be asked but filled in by interviewer*).
  - a. Male.
  - b. Female.
  - c. Prefer not to mention.
3. What is your understanding of basic food safety and hygiene practices? (Multiple responses possible).
  - a. Hand washing.
  - b. Proper handling of Foods.
  - c. Proper packaging.
  - d. Proper storage of food - fresh or prepared.
  - e. Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_
4. What is the range of your years of experience in food safety (or related areas)?
  - a. Less than 1.
  - b. 1 – 9.
  - c. 10 – 19.
  - d. 20 – 29.
  - e. 30 – 39.
  - f. 40 and above.
5. A) Please indicate by ticking areas of your primary engagement:
  - a. Federal, State or Local Government Ministry, Department or Agency (MDA).
  - b. Professional Association.
  - c. Farmers' Association.
  - d. Market Association.
  - e. Consumers' Association
  - f. Hotels, Restaurants and Caterers (HORECA).
  - g. Food Processing/Manufacturing.
  - h. International Development Partners.
  - i. Food Produce Transporters/Nigerian Union of Road Transport Workers (NURTW).
  - j. Academia/Research.
  - k. Non-Governmental Organization (NGO).
  - l. Women Groups.
  - m. Community Based Organization (CBO).

- n. Civil Society Organization (CSO).
- o. Faith Based Organization (FBO).
- p. Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

5. B) Please name the specific organization you belong to and your role (e.g., member, EXCO, etc.).

\_\_\_\_\_

6. What is the role of your organization as it relates to food safety (or agriculture, food and nutrition in general) in Kebbi State?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

7. What steps has your organization taken to improve food safety in Kebbi State?

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_ d. \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

**Influence questions**

8. A) Which of the following stakeholder groups do you interact with in your work/activities that is relevant to food safety? (Multiple answers possible).

- a. Federal, State or Local Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs).
- b. Professional Association.
- c. Farmers' Association.
- d. Market/Trade Association.
- e. Consumers' Association.
- f. Hotels, Restaurants and Caterers (HORECA).
- g. Food Processing/Manufacturing.
- h. International Development Partners.
- i. Food Produce Transporters/Nigerian Union of Road Transport Workers (NURTW).
- j. Academia/Research.
- k. Non-Governmental Organization (NGO).
- l. Women Groups.
- m. Community Based Organization (CBO).
- n. Civil Society Organization (CSO).
- o. Faith Based Organization (FBO).
- p. Other (specify). \_\_\_\_\_

8.B) Please name the specific organizations.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

9. How do the stakeholders in no. 8 above influence your work (and how do you influence theirs)?

They \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

You \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

10. On a scale of 1 (Lowest) to 5 (highest), what level of influence does your organization have in food safety?

Influence	Scale
Policy making	
Legislation	
Advocacy	
Decision Power	
Compliance	
Enforcement	
Implementation	
Project intervention	
Research and Development	
M&E	
Power broker	
Connections/networks	
Resources (finances, technical expertise, infrastructure, analytical laboratories, etc.)	

11. Can you name 3-5 key people (position/role) and/or organizations (excluding yourself/yours) that have important roles in positively influencing food safety in the state/LGA?

S/N	Organization	Role
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

12. What are your motivations for or against ensuring food safety in the commodity value chain and markets?

For \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Against \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

13. Are consumers important stakeholders in food safety? If YES, who advocates for them? If NO, go to (14).

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Resources Questions

14. What resources are lacking for your work as related to food safety? (Multiple answers possible).
- Policy/Legislation/Regulation
  - Political connections
  - Financial resources.
  - Physical resources (infrastructure, etc.)
  - ICT
  - R&D facilities
  - Training and capacity building
  - Human resources.
  - Technical expertise.
  - Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_
15. Do you think food prices are connected to how safe the food is? If YES, explain. If NO, go to (17).
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
16. In your experience, has there been a time in Kebbi State where food safety improvements or hazards had economic consequences? If YES, explain. If NO, go to (18).
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

## Intervention Questions

17. Would you like to support the implementation of EatSafe in Kebbi State? If YES, how would you like to be best involved? (Multiple answers possible). If NO, go to (19).
- Regular updates about the project.
  - Attend stakeholders' engagements.
  - Involvement in relevant planning/design workshops.
  - Digital tools - zoom meetings, webinars, shared documents and folders, etc.
  - Personal dialogues with project staff.
  - Voluntary participation in field work.
  - Information dissemination.
  - Other (specify).
18. What would motivate you to support/collaborate on the EatSafe project implementation in Kebbi State (multiple answers possible)?
- Opportunity to learn more about food safety and hygiene.
  - Staying informed about current activities and new developments in food safety.
  - Obtaining up-to-date information for planning and decision-making.
  - Participating in relevant studies in food safety.
  - Defining and understanding knowledge gaps in food safety.
  - Access to project findings.
  - Contributing to improved food safety in Kebbi State
  - Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

19. What is your opinion about the current situation of food safety in local markets in Kebbi State?

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20. Are you aware of any foodborne disease/illness occurrence(s) in Kebbi State in the last few years? If YES explain. If NO go to (21).

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21. What major food safety issues/gaps are you aware of along the value chains of the following commodities?

- a.Rice:\_\_\_\_\_ b.Maiz  
e:\_\_\_\_\_
- c.Cowpea:\_\_\_\_\_
- d.Soyabean:\_\_\_\_\_
- e.Meat(Beef):\_\_\_\_\_
- f.Fish(Aquaculture)\_\_\_\_\_
- g.Vegetables(Leafy):\_\_\_\_\_

22. Which food value chains do you think have the most severe food safety issues in Kebbi State?

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23. Who are the main barriers to improving food safety in the State/LGA? i.e., organization/position (e.g., in terms of governance, political issues or resources)

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24. What do you think should be done to create more awareness about food safety and compliance to guidelines in informal markets in Kebbi State?

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25. With the EatSafe project, we have an opportunity to improve food safety in the state and in particular in informal markets. What do think should be the focus of the project in designing interventions to improve food safety in informal markets with the consumer in focus?

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26. What food safety interventions or interesting initiatives are you aware of, at national, state or LGA level (probe who is doing what, where and for whom)?

S/N	Intervention (Project)	Organisation	Location	Beneficiaries
1				
2				
3				
4				

### Gender questions

27. What is the approximate gender breakdown of your organisation's membership and leadership (for example out of 7 members 3 are female and 4 are male and out of 5 leaders, 1 is female and 4 are male)?

	Male	Female	Total
Membership			
Leadership			

28. Does gender matter in who takes decisions? If YES or NO explain.

- a. YES
- b. NO

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29. What is your opinion on how gender roles affect how the local value chains and markets work?

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30. What are your views on the relevance of gender-related barriers to food safety?

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*We have come to the end of the survey. Thank you for your time and effort!*

### Personal details

We would be very happy to cooperate with you on the EatSafe project as opportunities emerge and as we progress with the implementation activities. In order for us to reach out to you and to discuss possible collaborations, please fill in your contact details below.

Be assured that your personal details will be treated with strict confidentiality.

Thank you.

**Name:**

**Affiliation:**

**Contact Address:**

**E-mail address:**

**Phone number:**