**ABSTRACT**

Anaemia in pregnancy is a major cause of feto-maternal mortality/morbidty and pregnant women require necessary information through health education using educative material for its prevention. This study aimed to develop and validate health education material on anaemia prevention among pregnant women in Ekiti State. Multistage sampling technique was used to select 6 Comprehensive Health Centrres (CHC) from selected LGAs and an exploratory sequential mixed method was utilized for the study. Flipchart was developed using data analysed and literature review. Eight (8) experts were purposively selected for validation of flip chart using Delphi technique in 3 rounds (relevance, clarity, ease of understanding and applicability). An intervention study was carried out among 32 pregnant women who were equally placed into control and intervention groups using simple random technique and utilizing an adapted structured questionnaire. Validity was analysed using item content validity (I-CVI), Scale content validity (S-CVI) and Scale content validity/ Universal Agreement (SCVI/UA). The newly developed flipchart on anemia prevention was unanimously rated as valid with an S-CVI of 0.96 to 1.00 by experts. Results showed that there were significant differences in the effectiveness of the two educational methods for both control and intervention groups (without and with Flipchart), using the McNemars test (post-test odd ratio = 7.458, pre-test odd ratio = 1.963, p =.000 <.05). McNemar p-value of 0.000 was significant at less than 0.05 significant level. In conclusion, the use of health education material should be encouraged among health workers to achieve effective outcome in reduction of anaemia in pregnancy.

**Keywords:** Anaemia in pregnancy, Development, Health Education Material, Pregnant Women, Prevention, Validation