

ACTIVE AFLATOXIN PROJECTS FOR IITA

Name of Project	Main Objectives	Start and End Dates	Countries	CG Lead Center	Other CG Centers	Non CG Centers	Donor	Total Amount in USD
PJ-000957: 2009/05: Biological control of aflatoxins in maize for enhanced food safety and income in Burkina Faso	To develop bio-control technology for improving food quality, human health, and livelihoods of populations in Burkina Faso by reducing aflatoxin contamination of maize and groundnut. The competitive exclusion principle of bio-control will be used as a new type of aflatoxin intervention strategy.	01/10/2010 – 28/02/2014	Burkina Faso	IITA	Nil	Center for Analytical Chemistry; USDA-ARS; INERA Burkina Faso	Austrian Development Agency (ADA)	679,888.48
PJ-001082: Determination of aflatoxin resistance in corn inbred lines (a continuation of the linkage grant with USDA, PJ-293)	To develop and evaluate corn inbreds demonstrating resistance to aflatoxin contamination in the USA & Africa and to identify bio-chemical markers in these inbreds useful in marker-assisted breeding.	01/04/2009 – 31/03/2014	Nigeria	IITA	Nil	Nil	USDA-ARS-SRRC	62,280
PJ-001322: Research Project on Aflatoxin Control in Maize Through Aflatoxin Resistant Maize Variety Breeding And Other Aflatoxin Management Methods	To Identify maize lines with low aflatoxin accumulation in laboratory assays; Evaluate promising maize hybrids with resistance to aflatoxin accumulation in on-station and on-farm trials in Nigeria; and	21/04/2011 – 31/12/2014	Nigeria	IITA	Nil	Nil	Nestle Switzerland	200,000

	Determine the synergistic effect of aflatoxin resistant varieties/hybrids with other aflatoxin management methods in collaboration with partners in Nigeria.							
PJ-001399: Development and commercialization of biological control of aflatoxins to improve public health, increase trade, augment smallholder income, and enhance food security in Nigeria and Kenya	To test the relative efficacy of 13 bio-competitive isolates belonging to 11 atoxigenic VCGs of <i>A. flavus</i> in replacing toxigenic population of the fungus in maize fields in Kenya	01/05/2011 – 31/12/2013	Nigeria and Kenya	IITA	Nil	Doreo Partners; Pampaida Millenium Villages; ENSCARP; KARI; AATF; NAERLS; KDSCARP; KNSCARP; NAFDAC; USDA-ARS; Rutgers University	BMGF	1,319,661
PJ-001476: Partnership for Aflatoxin Control in Africa – Expansion of Biological Control	To demonstrate effective interventions, showing a comprehensive, effective approach to aflatoxin control throughout SSA.	01/12/2011 – 30/11/2013	Ghana; Nigeria; Mali & Tanzania	IITA	Nil	Doreo Partners; Maslaha Seeds; Sylvan Bio Europe BV	Meridian Institute (Donor); BMGF (Main Funder)	3,096,363
PJ-001688: Aflatoxin Genetic Resistance in Maize	To further validate new inbred lines displaying high and stable resistance to <i>A. flavus</i> and aflatoxin accumulation in new environments, and test which will be adapted to African growing conditions and disease pressures. Germplasm and genes will be sent to maize breeders in ongoing breeding programs to develop	30/09/2012 – 31/10/2015	Ghana & Nigeria	IITA	Nil	Nil	USDA-ARS	55,000

	resistant Varieties for developing world farmers within three years. In addition to adaptation, specific and general combining ability will be tested, and information on performance of the lines in hybrid combinations in different environments will be made Publicly available to maize breeders and small seed companies in Africa.							
PJ-001694: Mycotoxin contamination in Rwanda: quantifying the problem in maize and cassava in households and markets, and sensitization of targeted stakeholders based on a cost-benefit analysis	To quantify key mycotoxins in maize and cassava in rural households and markets. To sensitize stakeholders in Rwanda about occurrence of key mycotoxins, their implications on health and trade and available cost-effective solutions. To establish a prevalence database that can guide mycotoxin risk assessment and risk mapping activities in the country and hence strengthen standards and regulation mechanisms	01/01/2013 – 31/12/2013	Rwanda	IITA	Nil	Rwanda Agriculture Board (RAB); Rwanda Bureau of Standards (RBS), Center for Analytical Chemistry – IFA-Tulin; Geographic Information Systems and Remote Sensing Regional Outreach Center at the National University of Rwanda (CGIS-NUR)	USAID Rwanda	221,195
PJ-001736: Aflatoxin mitigation using bio-control and	To promote the introduction and dissemination of a smallholder-	11/02/2013 – 10/02/2017	Mozambique	IITA	Nil	UniLurio	USAID Mozambique	1,610,738

other management practices in the maize and groundnut value chain to improve public health, increase trade, augment smallholder income, and enhance food security in Mozambique	friendly bio-control mechanism, Aflasafe, that will support not only the reduction of aflatoxin levels in Mozambique in crops like maize, groundnut and cassava, but will also promote increased exports of such crops to countries in the SADC region and elsewhere. The specific project goals are the reduction of mycotoxin levels in the Mozambican national diet and the certification of trade in agricultural commodities than can be contaminated by mycotoxins. The project will provide additional ways for farmers, regulators, input suppliers and exporters to produce, trade and export groundnuts and maize in compliance with the aflatoxin and mycotoxin standards set by FAO's Codex Alimentarius.							
PJ-001618: Aflatoxin Control Technical Assistance in Africa	To gather third year efficacy data of aflasafe SN01 in reducing aflatoxin concentration in groundnut in farmers' fields through area-wide application in a region prone to	23/04/2012 – 31/03/2014	Senegal	IITA	Nil	Nil	USDA	548,795.50

	aflatoxin contamination in Senegal.							
PJ-001773: AgResults Initial Pilot Projects	(1) to create the market preconditions that would enable the establishment of a long term market for aflatoxin free maize; (2) to mitigate the negative health impact of aflatoxin-infested maize and increase farmer incomes through yield enhancement; and (3) to learn about pull mechanisms and this approach to facilitating new product introduction.	Nil	Nigeria	IITA	Nil	Nil	Deloitte Consulting LLP	733,167
Africa Rising USAID Ftf and PACA	To determine the prevalence of mycotoxins in Tanzania on maize and cassava, to identify atoxigenic Aspergillus strains from maize and groundnut, to target maize and bean value chains for food and feed including storage structures in Babati, to identify and implement control interventions in Babati	1/04/2012 – 30/09/2014	Tanzania	IITA		NM-AIST, SUA, ARI-Selian, ARI-Naliende, TPRI, TFDA	Africa Rising USAID Ftf and PACA	210,000
Aflatoxin Mitigation for improving food safety and enhancing income through trade in Tanzania	1) to develop and implement an awareness raising strategy of risks posed due to aflatoxin to human and animal health	1/11/2013 – 1/11/2014	Tanzania	IITA		NSCMT, NM-AIST, TPRI, ARI-Selian, Naliende Uyole, Hombolo, Export	USAID	285,000

	plus trade 2) to identify four most competitive atoxigenic strains to develop the biocontrol product Aflasafe TZ01 3) to build capacity for aflatoxin and biocontrol research in Tanzania					Trading Group, Virtus Global, Clinton Development Initiative, BBC Media Action		
PJ-001747: Aflatoxin Policy and Program for the East Africa Region (APPEAR)	This project will do the following: 1) Pursue tasks required for the formulation, dissemination and adoption of policies across the health, agriculture and trade sectors among member states of the East Africa Community (EAC) to address mycotoxins, especially aflatoxin. 2) Establish the foundation for a regional program to ameliorate aflatoxin in the food and feed supply through cost-effective and scientifically sound bio-control technologies within the agriculture production across East Africa. 3) Support the expansion of intraregional trade of agricultural products within East Africa through the establishment of regionally harmonized and regionally appropriate food	01/07/2013 – 30/06/2015	Burundi; Ethiopia; Kenya; Rwanda; Tanzania and Uganda	IITA	To be identified	To be identified	USAID	950,000

	and feed safety standards. 4) Provide ongoing support and follow up to the EAC, other regional economic organizations (REC), PACA, and member states to oversee and ensure the successful implementation, evaluation and incorporation of lessons learned into 1, 2 & 3. above.							
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