

# Aflasafe® and aflatoxin

Basic questions and answers



**Like books, do not judge your food by its cover. Which of these is aflatoxin-contaminated?**

The mouldy ones? The 'clean' ones? It could be either, or neither. Find out why! With aflatoxin, its stealth is its strength, which is what makes it so deadly.



## What is Aflasafe?

- IITA and partners have developed the biocontrol product Aflasafe, which drastically reduces aflatoxin in crops.
- Aflasafe contains native non-toxic strains of *Aspergillus flavus* that out-competes toxin-producing ones when applied in the field.
- When Aflasafe is correctly applied and all facilitative conditions are met, farmers in several countries consistently achieve 80% to 99% reduction in aflatoxin contamination in their maize and groundnut fields.
- One application of Aflasafe every cropping season provides protection from aflatoxin in a cumulative manner, along with attendant health benefits.

*Aflasafe's protection continues postharvest, and is further optimised by proper drying and storage*



*The Aflasafe manufacturing plant at IITA's Business Incubation Platform in Ibadan, Nigeria.*

## What are the benefits of Aflasafe?

- IITA and partners have developed the biocontrol product Aflasafe, which drastically reduces aflatoxin in crops.
- Significantly lower aflatoxin contamination in food and feed.
- Healthier farm families and more income.
- Productive animals and increased profitability from poultry.
- More trade opportunities, with produce meeting market requirements.

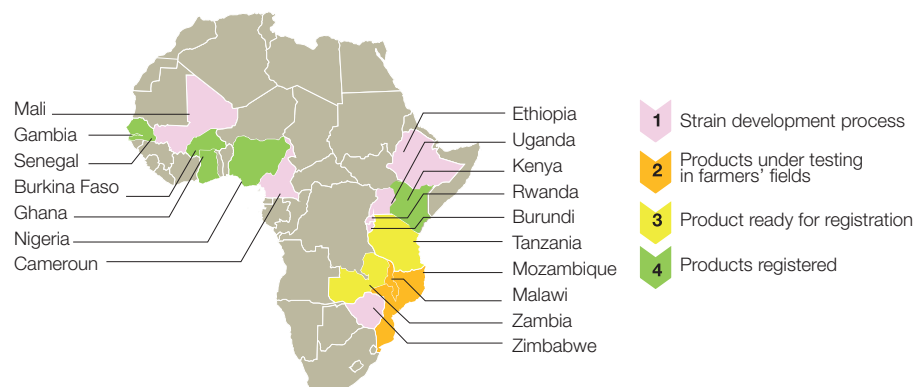


*The Aflasafe manufacturing plant at IITA's Business Incubation Platform in Ibadan, Nigeria.*

## What is the status of aflatoxin biocontrol R4D?

- A manufacturing plant capable of producing 5 tons of Aflasafe per hour is operational at IITA headquarters in Nigeria. Another is operational in Kenya (10 tons per day), and a third on the way in Senegal with the same capacity.
- Local versions of Aflasafe products registered for use in six countries.
- Product development is at various stages in the R4D continuum in 11 other countries.
- Farmers in Nigeria, Kenya, Senegal and The Gambia continue to treat tens of thousands of hectares of maize and groundnut fields.
- AgResults Project providing incentive private sector to scale up Aflasafe use by thousands of maize farmers in Nigeria.
- Aflasafe Technology Transfer and Commercialisation initiative (ATTC) underway, targeting 11 countries.
- All our aflatoxin R4D work is in support of the African Union's Partnership for Aflatoxin Control in Africa (PACA).

## Aflasafe in Africa – Where we are



## What are the future plans for aflatoxin prevention?

- Scaling up and commercialisation through private (eg, agribusiness), public (eg, government institutions) and public– private partnerships.
- License a mix of manufacturing, marketing and distribution roles to private/public sectors.
- Set up modular Aflasafe manufacturing plants to encourage local production and adoption (eg, Nigeria, Senegal, Ghana and Burkina Faso).
- Provide stewardship and technical backstopping to the licensee.
- Develop new Aflasafe products for countries not currently covered by aflatoxin biocontrol research-for-development programme.

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[www.aflasafe.com](http://www.aflasafe.com)

### For more information on aflatoxin and Aflasafe

Ranjit Bandyopadhyay, Principal Scientist (Plant Pathology) & Leader, Africa-wide Aflasafe Initiative  
Email: [research@aflasafe.com](mailto:research@aflasafe.com)

### To order Aflasafe, contact

Business Incubation Platform, IITA Headquarters, PMB 5320, Oyo Road Ibadan 200001, Oyo State, Nigeria  
Email: [IITABIP@cgiar.org](mailto:IITABIP@cgiar.org)

## What is aflatoxin?

- Aflatoxin is a poison produced by the fungus *Aspergillus flavus*.
- This fungus resides in soil and infects crops in the field.
- Aflatoxin contaminates up to 65% of maize and groundnut crops.
- More than 95% of children under five in some countries have aflatoxin in their body signifying high exposure.
- Aflatoxin affects many other crops such as melon seeds and rice.



Which of these have aflatoxin? Without a chemical test, it is impossible to tell. According to Barbara Stinson, Project Director at the African Union's Partnership for Aflatoxin Control in Africa, "The fuzzy, green fungus alone isn't a dead giveaway that the toxin is present." Similarly, the 'clean' look does not mean that the food is aflatoxin-free. Aflatoxin in food is measured parts per billion (ppb). The Nigeria and European Union safety level is 4 ppb, 10 in Kenya, and a maximum of 20 ppb for most foods and animal feeds in USA. Picture that in parts per billion! We cannot see, smell or taste aflatoxin even when its level is lethal.

## How does aflatoxin harm us?

- Causes liver cancer and sometimes death; weakens the immune system and stunts child growth.
- Products with higher than permissible aflatoxin levels are either forced into low-value markets or destroyed.
- Contaminated feed kills chickens and decreases productivity and profitability of livestock.



The difference that Aflasafe makes: Aflasafe-treated maize in poultry feed (left) reduces broiler mortality by 40% compared with farmers' feed (right).