

## Evidences

### Study #2780

#### Contributing Projects:

- P342 - Technological and institutional innovations for assessing and mitigating food safety risks related to aflatoxins designed and tested, including capacity building

#### Part I: Public communications

**Type:** OICR: Outcome Impact Case Report

**Status:** New

**Year:** 2018

**Title:** East African Community (EAC) uses aflatoxin technical papers to prepare aflatoxin policy briefs that are endorsed by the Council of Ministers of the EAC.

#### Short outcome/impact statement:

For the East African Community (EAC), IITA prepared 11 Technical Papers (TPs) on key sectoral issues impacted by aflatoxins. All available evidence of each sector was comprehensively reviewed, and action plans recommended to manage the impacts. Establishment and sharing of this knowledge base laid the foundation for policies to address the aflatoxin-related food safety issues. The TPs guided the EAC secretariat to prepare nine policy briefs that were endorsed by the EAC Council of Ministers and publicly released.

## **Outcome story for communications use:**

The development community is realizing there is no food security without food safety. Aflatoxin contamination is one of the most well-known food safety concerns in Africa. The occurrence of aflatoxins is pervasive in several staple and export crops, which form the agricultural economic and food security backbone of East African Community (EAC) member states. As a result, human exposure to aflatoxin in the EAC is high. Aflatoxins also impact production of livestock through ingestion of contaminated feed. Several African governments have imposed regulations to limit human and animal exposure to aflatoxins.

In 2013, IITA, in partnership with EAC and funding from the US Agency for International Development (USAID), began the Aflatoxin Policy and Program for East Africa (APPEAR) project. In the context of the EAC aflatoxin program, the Ministers of Health, Agriculture and Trade, their deputies, and other principals in the public and private sector are brought together to review technical materials, conduct deliberations and then formulate and disseminate policy recommendations. These recommendations are subsequently carried back to the member states for implementation. The objective of the APPEAR project was to develop Technical Papers (TPs) to lay the foundation for the development of policy briefs.

The following 11 TPs, each prepared by a team of international and national experts and vetted by member states, were submitted to the EAC secretariat and USAID:

- Human Health: Human Health, The first 1,000 Days, Hepatitis A & B;
- Good Agricultural Practices (GAP): Biocontrol, Post-Harvest Losses, Animal Health and Productivity;
- Standards: Standards for Food and Standards for Feed;
- Trade & Environment: Economic Impacts on Trade, Alternative Uses and Disposal Systems; and
- Communications: Five-Year Communications Strategy for an Aflatoxin-Safe East African Community.

The EAC Multi-sectoral Ministerial Council adopted all policy recommendations included in the 11 TPs. Subsequently, the EAC secretariat prepared nine policy briefs that were guided by the recommendations in the TPs. The 36th Meeting of the Council of Ministers in February 2018 endorsed the policy briefs and directed partner states to mainstream the EAC Aflatoxin Prevention and Control Strategy priorities in their national budgets and national agriculture investment plans. The policy briefs were publicly released during a high-level event on 16-17 August 2018 in Nairobi. One of the EAC member states is already following the recommendations in the policy brief on alternate use and disposal systems.

## **Links to any communications materials relating to this outcome:**

- <https://tinyurl.com/y9lgv6ph>
- <https://tinyurl.com/y4cdov3z>
- <https://tinyurl.com/ydcw97f5>
- <https://tinyurl.com/yym85wen>

## **Part II: CGIAR system level reporting**

**Link to Common Results Reporting Indicator of Policies :** Yes

## Policies contribution:

- 212 - East African Community (EAC) Policy Briefs on Aflatoxin Prevention and Control launched and endorsed (<https://tinyurl.com/2qcxaauww>)

**Stage of maturity of change reported:** Stage 1

## Links to the Strategic Results Framework:

Sub-IDs:

- Reduced biological and chemical hazards in the food system
- Conducive agricultural policy environment

Is this OICR linked to some SRF 2022/2030 target?: Too early to say

Description of activity / study: "Policy changes" are the Policy Briefs." Led to adoption" means endorsement and approval of the Policy Briefs by the Council of Ministers. "Beyond the direct CGIAR sphere of influence" means that the endorsement and mainstreaming of the recommendations in the Policy Briefs were not influenced by IITA but was organic within EAC and the specific member state that is adopting one of the policy briefs. Note that the member state does not wish to publicise the mainstreaming due to political and media sensitivities.

## Geographic scope:

- Multi-national

Country(ies):

- Tanzania, United Republic
- Uganda
- Rwanda
- Burundi
- Kenya

Comments: <Not Defined>

## Key Contributors:

Contributing CRPs/Platforms:

- Maize - Maize
- A4NH - Agriculture for Nutrition and Health

Contributing Flagships:

- F3: Food Safety

Contributing Regional programs: <Not Defined>

Contributing external partners:

- Government of Rwanda
- Government of the Republic of Burundi
- EAC - East African Community
- GoK - Government of the Republic of Kenya
- Government of Tanzania
- USDA - U.S. Department of Agriculture
- USAID - U.S. Agency for International Development
- GOU - Government of Uganda

## **CGIAR innovation(s) or findings that have resulted in this outcome or impact:**

IITA and partners' research on aflatoxin management and biological control (Aflasafe) ILRI research on influence of aflatoxins on dairy and animal feed

**Innovations:** <Not Defined>

## **Elaboration of Outcome/Impact Statement:**

The development community is realizing there is no food security without food safety. Aflatoxin contamination is one of the most well-known food safety concerns in Africa. The occurrence of aflatoxins is pervasive in several staple and export crops, which form the agricultural economic and food security backbone of East African Community (EAC) member states. As a result, human exposure to aflatoxin in the EAC is high. Aflatoxins also impact production of livestock through ingestion of contaminated feed. Several African governments have imposed regulations to limit human and animal exposure to aflatoxins.

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The following 11 TPs, each prepared by a team of international and national experts and vetted by member states, were submitted to the EAC secretariat and USAID:

- Human Health: Human Health [1], The first 1,000 Days [2], Hepatitis A & B [3];
- Good Agricultural Practices (GAP): Biocontrol [4], Post-Harvest Losses [5], Animal Health and Productivity [6];
- Standards: Standards for Food [7] and Standards for Feed [8];
- Trade & Environment: Economic Impacts on Trade [9] and Alternative Uses and Disposal Systems [10]; and
- Communications: Five-Year Communications Strategy for an Aflatoxin-Safe East African Community [11].

The EAC Multi-sectoral Ministerial Council adopted all policy recommendations included in the 11 TPs. Subsequently, the EAC secretariat prepared nine policy briefs [12] that were guided by the recommendations. The 36th Meeting of the Council of Ministers in February 2018 endorsed the policy briefs and directed partner states to mainstream the EAC Aflatoxin Prevention and Control Strategy priorities in their national budgets and national agriculture investment plans [13]. The policy briefs were publicly released during a high-level event on 16-17 August 2018 in Nairobi [14-16]. One EAC member state is already following the recommendations in the policy brief on alternate use and disposal systems [17].

## References cited:

1. <https://aflasafe.com/wp-content/uploads/pdf/TPP-1-Aflatoxin-and-Human-Health.pdf>
2. <https://aflasafe.com/wp-content/uploads/pdf/TPP-2-Aflatoxin-and-the-1,000-Days.pdf>
3. <https://aflasafe.com/wp-content/uploads/pdf/TPP-3-Aflatoxin-Hepatitis-A-and-B.pdf>
4. <https://aflasafe.com/wp-content/uploads/pdf/TPP-6-Biocontrol-for-Aflatoxin.pdf>
5. <https://aflasafe.com/wp-content/uploads/pdf/TPP-5-Aflatoxin-and-Postharvest-Losses.pdf>
6. <https://aflasafe.com/wp-content/uploads/pdf/TPP-4-Aflatoxin-Impact-on-Animal-Health.pdf>
7. <https://aflasafe.com/wp-content/uploads/pdf/TPP-8-Aflatoxin-Standards-for-Food.pdf>
8. <https://aflasafe.com/wp-content/uploads/pdf/TPP-7-Aflatoxin-Standards-for-Feed.pdf>
9. <https://aflasafe.com/wp-content/uploads/pdf/TPP-10-Aflatoxin-Economic-Impacts-on-Trade.pdf>
10. <https://aflasafe.com/wp-content/uploads/pdf/TPP-9-Aflatoxin-Alternative-Uses-and-Disposal.pdf>
11. <https://aflasafe.com/wp-content/uploads/pdf/TPP-11-Five-Year-Communication-Strategy.pdf>
12. <https://www.eac.int/documents/category/aflatoxin-prevention-and-control>
13. [http://www.eala.org/uploads/BUDGET\\_SPEECH\\_FOR\\_THE\\_FY\\_2018-2019\\_-\\_DRAFT\\_NO\\_1.pdf](http://www.eala.org/uploads/BUDGET_SPEECH_FOR_THE_FY_2018-2019_-_DRAFT_NO_1.pdf) (see page 29, item 43)
14. <https://www.eac.int/press-releases/141-agriculture-food-security/1185-eac-policy-briefs-on-aflatoxin-prevention-and-control-launched-in-nairobi>
15. <https://www.cgiar.org/news-events/news/eac-launches-policy-briefs-aflatoxin-prevention-control-developed-iita/>
16. <https://www.trademarka.com/news/eac-intensifies-control-prevention-of-aflatoxin/>
17. Evidence cannot be shared publicly since the EAC member state does not wish to publicise the mainstreaming due to political and media sensitivities. A copy of the confidential memo is available.

**Quantification:** <Not Defined>

**Gender, Youth, Capacity Development and Climate Change:**

**Gender relevance:** 0 - Not Targeted

**Youth relevance:** 0 - Not Targeted

**CapDev relevance:** 0 - Not Targeted

**Climate Change relevance:** 0 - Not Targeted

**Other cross-cutting dimensions:** NA

**Other cross-cutting dimensions description:** <Not Defined>

**Outcome Impact Case Report link:** [Study #2780](#)

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