

Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Collaborative Research on Peanut Productivity and Mycotoxin Control

(Peanut & Mycotoxin Innovation Lab)



Why peanuts?

- Global importance (39 million tons, 95% in developing countries)
- Highly nutritious (protein, fiber, unsaturated fats, RUTF/RUSF)
- Valuable as a legume in cereal systems (fixes nitrogen)
- Often a women's (and cash) crop
- Priority value chains in Malawi, Mozambique & Zambia



Eating Peanuts Daily Significantly Reduces All-Cause Mortality

Albany, GA, November 21, 2013. - A major study published in the *New England Journal of Medicine*, showed that men and women who ate an ounce of peanuts daily reduced their risk of death from all causes by up to 20%. Results also showed that peanut eaters were leaner. This gives people another great reason to get their daily handful of peanuts.

Why mycotoxins?

- Contaminate numerous crops, and livestock products
- Reduce quality and marketability
- Carcinogenic with serious health effects
- Linked with childhood stunting





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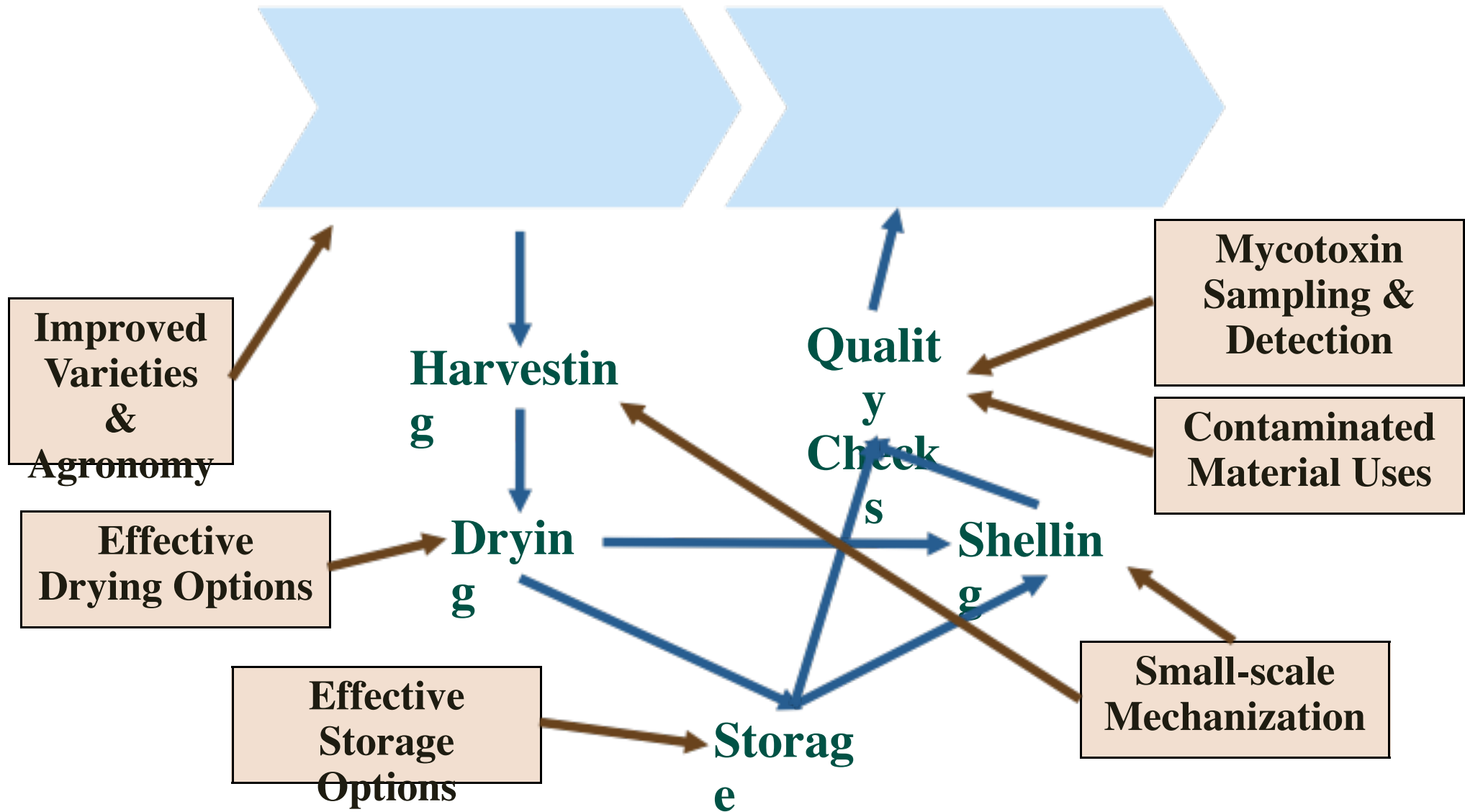
FEED THE FUTURE
The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

PMIL's Focus Countries



Peanut & Mycotoxin Innovation Lab (pmil.caes.uga.edu)

PMIL Research Targets



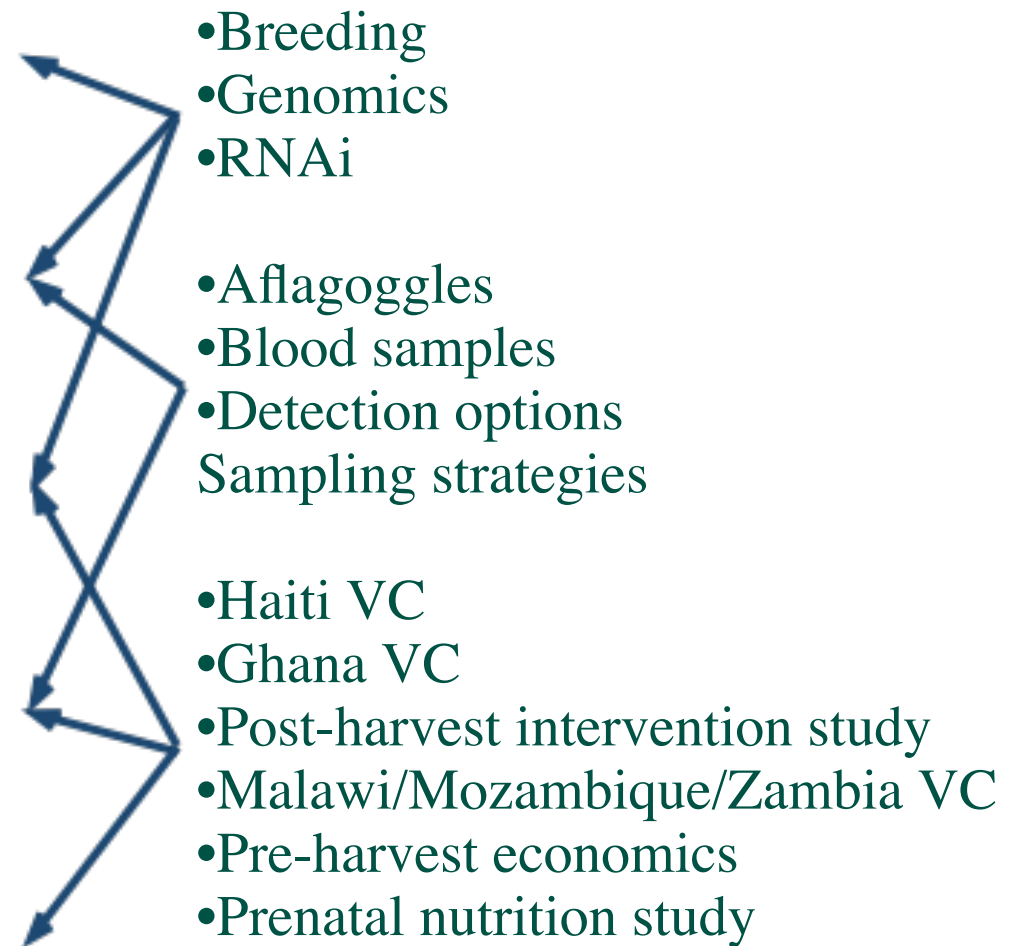


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PMIL Research Portfolio



Peanut & Mycotoxin Innovation Lab (pmil.caes.uga.edu)

Pre-harvest Interventions

- Development and evaluation of improved cultivars across the region
- Transfer of technology and knowledge developed in Malawi to Zambia and Mozambique
- Evaluation of inputs and biotic/abiotic stress on aflatoxin control
- Development and evaluation of regional aflatoxin forecasting model based on US model



Post-Harvest/Processing

- Development and evaluation of drying, sorting, and storage practices/technologies for aflatoxin management
- Identification of best practices (appropriate for SMEs, especially aflatoxin sampling and mitigation)
- Aflatoxin contaminated waste stream management and alternative uses



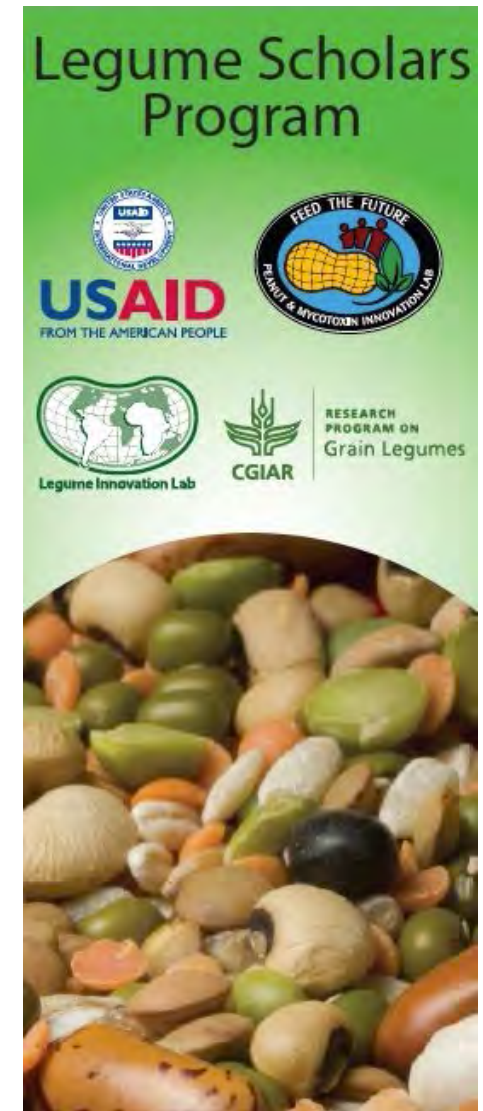
Impact of Treating Moderately Malnourished Women in Pregnancy

- Targeting 2000 participants
- Southern Malawi
- Comparing RUSF-P, CSB+, CSP
- Bi-weekly follow-ups, home visits



Legume Scholars Program

- MSc & PhD fellowships
- Linking US universities, Innovation Labs & CGIAR Centers
- ~250 nominations
- 6-8 finalists



For more details, see
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PEANUT & MYCOTOXIN INNOVATION LAB

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Peanut & Mycotoxin Innovation Lab

PMIL News & Announcements March 2015

March Project Notes: Malnutrition Interventions in Malawi

Each month PMIL features updates on one or more of our research projects in our monthly newsletter, website and blog.

March Project Notes
"Treating Pregnant Women with Moderate Malnutrition in Malawi," Lead Researcher: Mark Manary, Washington University, St. Louis, MO



Study Updates:
Mark Manary returned from a trip in February of 2015 to Blantyre and Mangochi, Malawi. While there, he helped prepare the Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food being used in the study on the effects of better nutrition during pregnancy. He also visited the clinics where the women in the study are being treated. During the visit, he was able to meet with the local project team and verified that the project is making good progress.

The Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Collaborative Research on Peanut Productivity and Mycotoxin Control, (also known as the Peanut & Mycotoxin Innovation Lab or PMIL) applies innovative science to improve peanut production and use, raise awareness on nutrition, and increase food safety in developing countries.

In this issue:
March Project Notes: Treating Pregnant Women with Moderate Malnutrition in Malawi



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