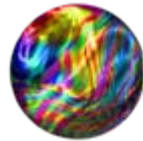


# A Global IPM Experience

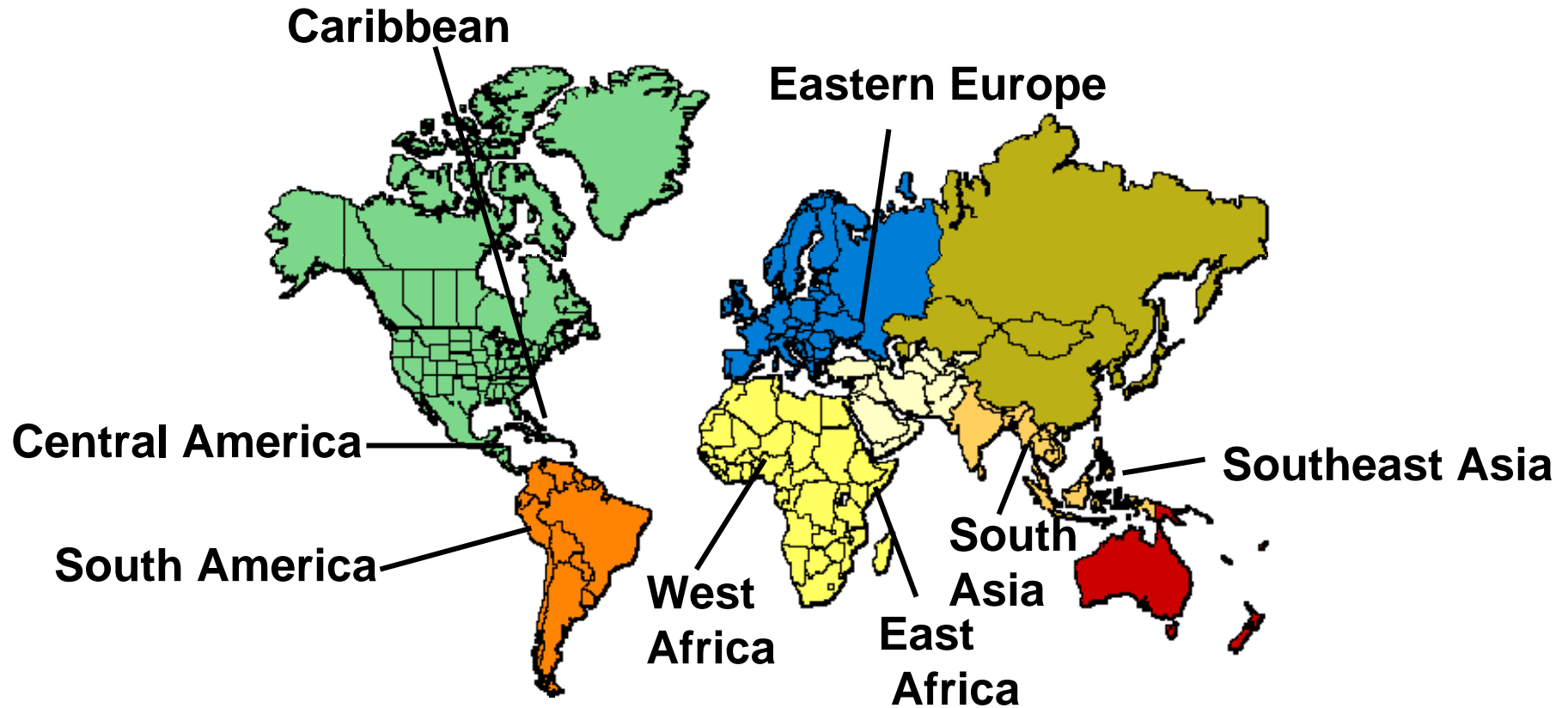




# Bridging from IPM Research to Technology Transfer



# IPM CRSP Regional sites



# Change in Behavior of Government Officials



*“We need to increase production by using appropriate technologies and the IPM CRSP program is a highly effective means to achieve the goals. Adoption of the technologies in different areas of the country will go a long way to elevate the economic status of our farmers.”*



Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Matiur Rahman Nizami at Farmer Field Day, January 28, 2003.



# Change in Behavior of Farmers and Farm Families

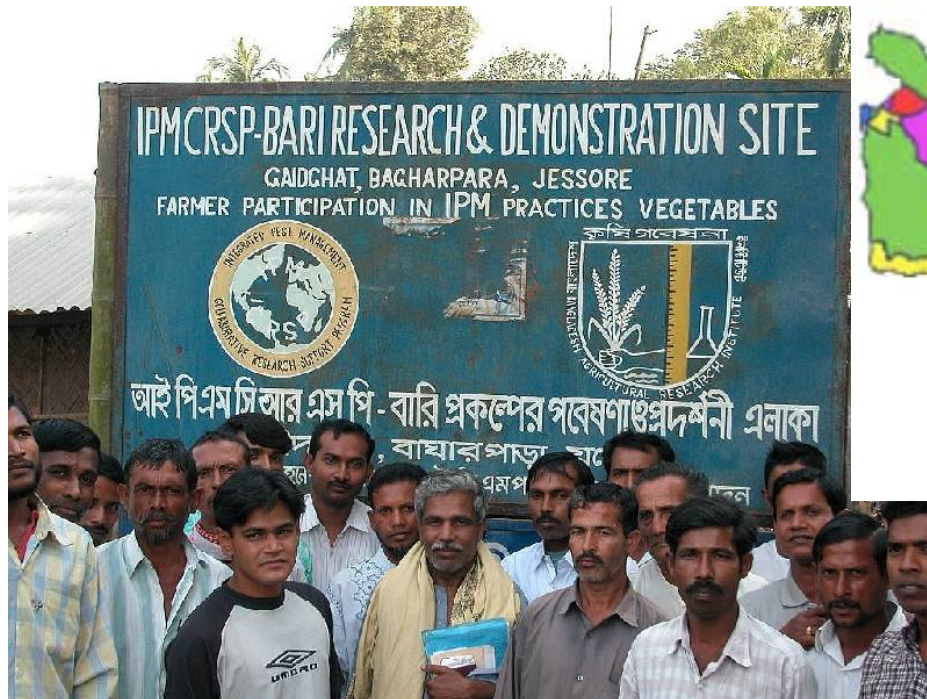


*“The IPM CRSP technologies are highly effective and profitable for our farmers. Our farmers now know how to produce pesticide-free vegetables.”*

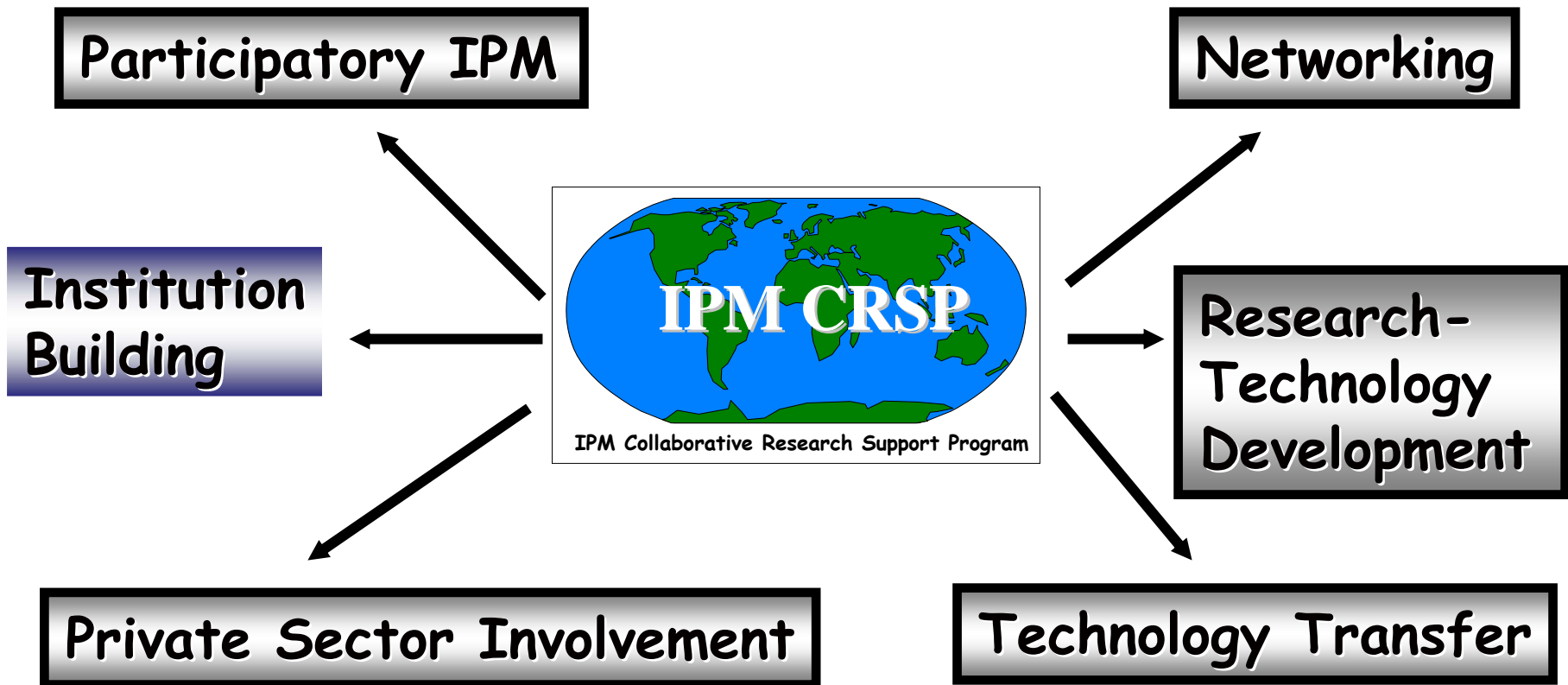


Chairman of Ag. Tech. Implementation Center, Gaidhat Village, Jessore, Bangladesh as reported in the Bengali newspaper, ITTEFAQ, July 4, 2002.

# Behavioral Change in Asia: From a Village to a Region



# IPM CRSP Model





# Participatory Approach

*Question: How to measure the success of the participatory approach?*



***Answer:** It leads to the development of IPM technologies that change behavior and meet the production needs of small scale farmers.*





# International research and technology transfer: steps

- Participatory appraisal
- Benchmark survey
- Stakeholders meetings
- Networking
- Developing the research program
- Transferring the knowledge to farmers



# Technology Development



# Amount of research needed?

- **Maturity of the project**
- **Technology already developed in the host country**
- **Relevant technology available for import from a neighboring country**



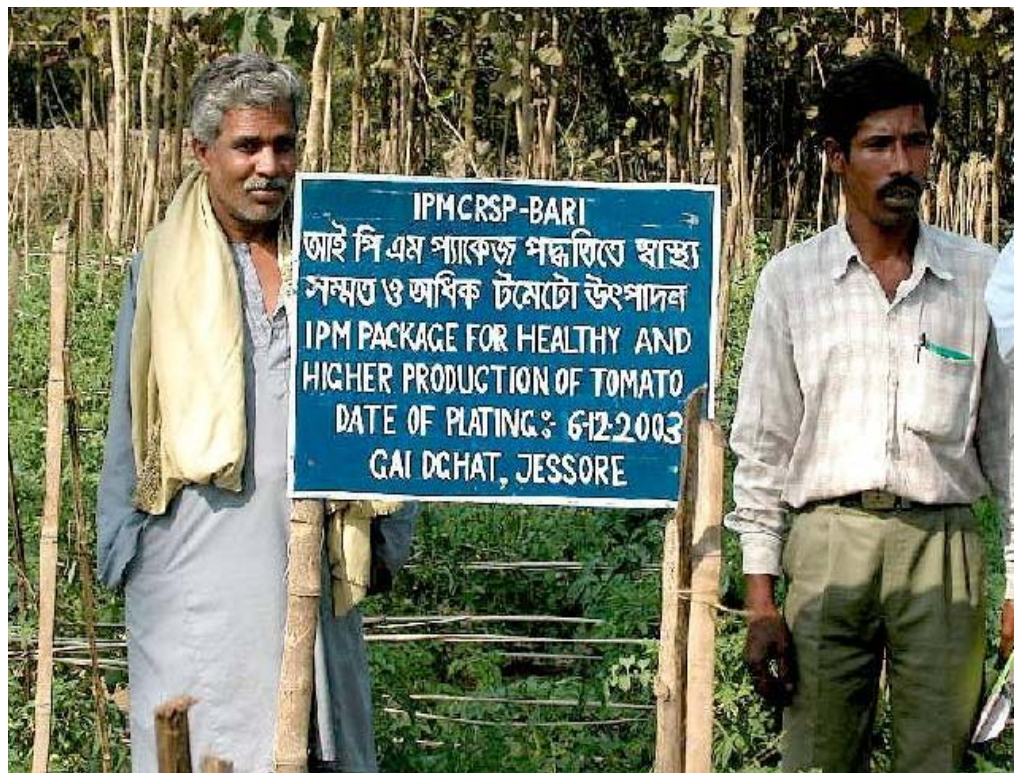
# IPM Technology Development

*“Close linkages between farmers and the research program.”*

**Multidisciplinary teams**

**Multi-institutional teams**

**On-farm research**





# IPM Technology Development

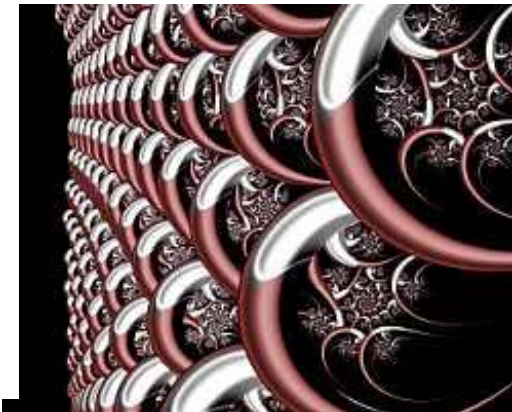
Development of integrated biorational strategies to minimize pesticide load for minimizing pest populations on snow peas



- Sticky traps to catch adults
- Faba beans as a trap crop
- Intercropping with black bean
- Crop monitoring
- Optimum cultural practices
- Cultivar selection
- Minimum pesticide applications if needed



# Technology Transfer



# Technology Transfer: Activities

- **Applied research in farmers' fields**
- **Exp. Station field days**
- **Field days in farmers' fields**
- **Training programs**
- **Farmers' Field Schools**



# Drama in the Andes





# Farmers' Field Schools Change Behavior

*Ecuador*



**Before**



**After**

# FFSs for Women Farmers

*Uganda*



**Before**



**After**

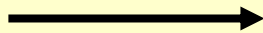
# Pathways of Technology Promotion: Philippines

## Mainstream – Department of Agriculture

**Region**

**Province**

**Municipal**



**Farmers**



## Alternative

**Local Government Units**

**NGOs / Cooperatives**

**Private groups**





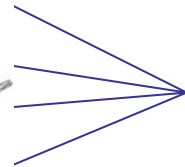
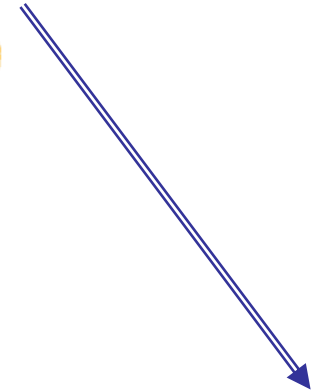
# Communication for Global Behavioral Change





# Technology Transfer: Media

- Radio
- TV
- Newspapers
- Skits in villages
- Internet – web
- Computer software e.g. Lucid
- Print
- Cartoons
- Ext. manuals, guides etc.



# Communication for Global Behavioral Change

## Publications

- Journal articles
- Popular articles
- Extension publications
- UPDATE newsletter
- Annual Reports
- Theses
- *IPM CRSP Progress*
- Book: *"Globalizing IPM" Through Participatory Research"*

## Workshops



The image is a cover page for an IPM CRSP Progress Report. It features a green vertical banner on the left with the text "IPM CRSP Progress" in white. The main title is "Albanian Organic Olives for Export". The cover includes several images: a world map with Albania highlighted, a map of Albania with labels for PPI, FTRI, AOAA, and AUT, a photograph of an olive grove, a photograph of an olive tree, and a photograph of a bowl of olives. The text on the cover describes the environmental benefits of organic olive production in Albania and mentions the export of organic extra virgin olive oil to Switzerland. It also includes information about olive exports and the overall production capacity of olives in Albania. The report is dated June 1, 2004, and is published by the IPM CRSP (CRSP Grant No. LAG 6-00-93-00053) at the Office of International Research, Education, and Development (ME) at Virginia Tech, 1060 Litton Reaves Hall, Blacksburg, VA 24061. The contact information is: Phone: (540)231-3513, Fax: (540)231-3519, E-mail: ipm-dir@vt.edu, Web: www.ag.vt.edu/ipmcrsp/index.asp.

**Albanian Organic Olives for Export**

Environmentally sound weed, insect and disease management methods now permit farmers to grow olives organically, thus reducing the threat of pollution from pesticides. In Albania, many of these methods have been developed, introduced and/or studied by the IPM CRSP. With IPM CRSP guidance, and in collaboration with the Albanian Organic Agriculture Association (AOAA), three organic olive farms have been established for the first time in 2003 in the Vlorë region (Kanina, Alibon and Shamogjin), with a total of 5,400 olive trees. In addition, in Tirana (near Dajti) organic olive oil was being produced for the first time in 2003 from 8,000 olive trees, and the product is certified by an international certification (BIOSWISSE). It is anticipated that about 3 tons of organic extra virgin olive oil will be exported to Switzerland.

**Olive Exports**

Olives and olive oil are traditional Albanian exports and in 2002 there were 40,000 rural households cultivating olive trees in about 40,000 ha (about 10% of general agriculture surface) with approximately 4 million olive trees in production. Since 1998 the area devoted to olives has been increasing at the rate of 200 ha per year. The overall production capacity of olives in Albania in 2003 was about 38,000 metric tons according to FAO estimates. Besides market competition from Albania's neighbors, Italy and Greece, pests are major production constraints. A challenge is to develop pest management tactics and strategies that are economical, socially acceptable and ecologically non disruptive to existing beneficial natural control agents.

IPM CRSP Progress Report No. 7, June 1, 2004

Virginia Tech  
IPM CRSP (CRSP Grant No. LAG 6-00-93-00053)  
Office of International Research, Education, and Development (ME)  
Virginia Tech, 1060 Litton Reaves Hall, Blacksburg, VA 24061  
Phone: (540)231-3513 Fax: (540)231-3519 E-mail: ipm-dir@vt.edu  
Web: www.ag.vt.edu/ipmcrsp/index.asp

# Communication for Global Behavioral Change

IPM CRSP Home Page - Microsoft Internet Explorer

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## Integrated Pest Management Collaborative Research Support Program

Funded by the United States Agency for International Development and the Participating US and Host Country Institutions

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  - [New! Presentations from National Olive Symposium, Albania June 2004](#)
  - [Policies and Procedures \(PDF\)](#)
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Insect sticky trap in tomatoes at BARI, Bangladesh

The IPM CRSP is a collaborative partnership among U.S. and developing country institutions with an emphasis on research, education, training and information exchange. It coordinates global research among more than 20 U.S. and foreign institutions on horticultural export crops as well as other food production systems.

### IPM News

- [Other USAID CRSPs](#)
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  - [New! 10th Annual Report 2002-03](#)
  - [New! Jamaica Trip-04 Report by C.A. Edwards](#)
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- [IPM CRSP Site Links](#)
  - Ecuador

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# Private Sector Involvement



**Fertilizer/Chemical**  
Retail Dealers



**MONSANTO**  
*Food • Health • Hope™*



**The Seed Companies**



Exporters

# Interactions with NGOs: CARE- Bangladesh

Need: To transfer IPM  
CRSP- Bangladesh  
developed vegetable  
IPM technology to  
Bangladeshi farmers



# CARE-Bangladesh

CARE-Bangladesh began collaboration with the IPM CRSP in 2003 with the objective of promoting vegetable IPM technologies for marginal farmers through the Rural Livelihood Program.



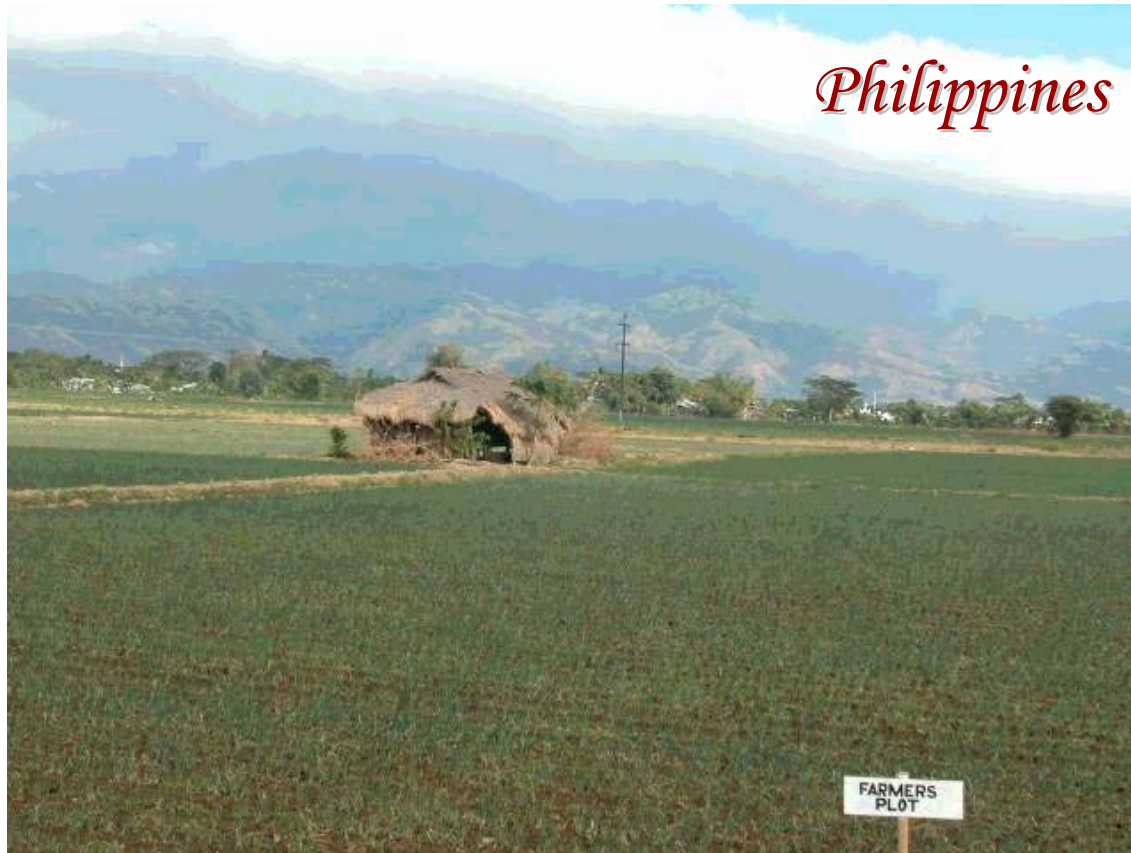
Nils Den Tex, Director, CARE- Bangladesh







# Interactions with NGOs: NOGROCOMA



On-farm testing  
results in early adoption  
of IPM CRSP rice-onion  
cropping systems IPM  
technologies



**NOGROCOMA President**

# Regionalization

Grafting eggplants for bacterial wilt



Normal eggplants



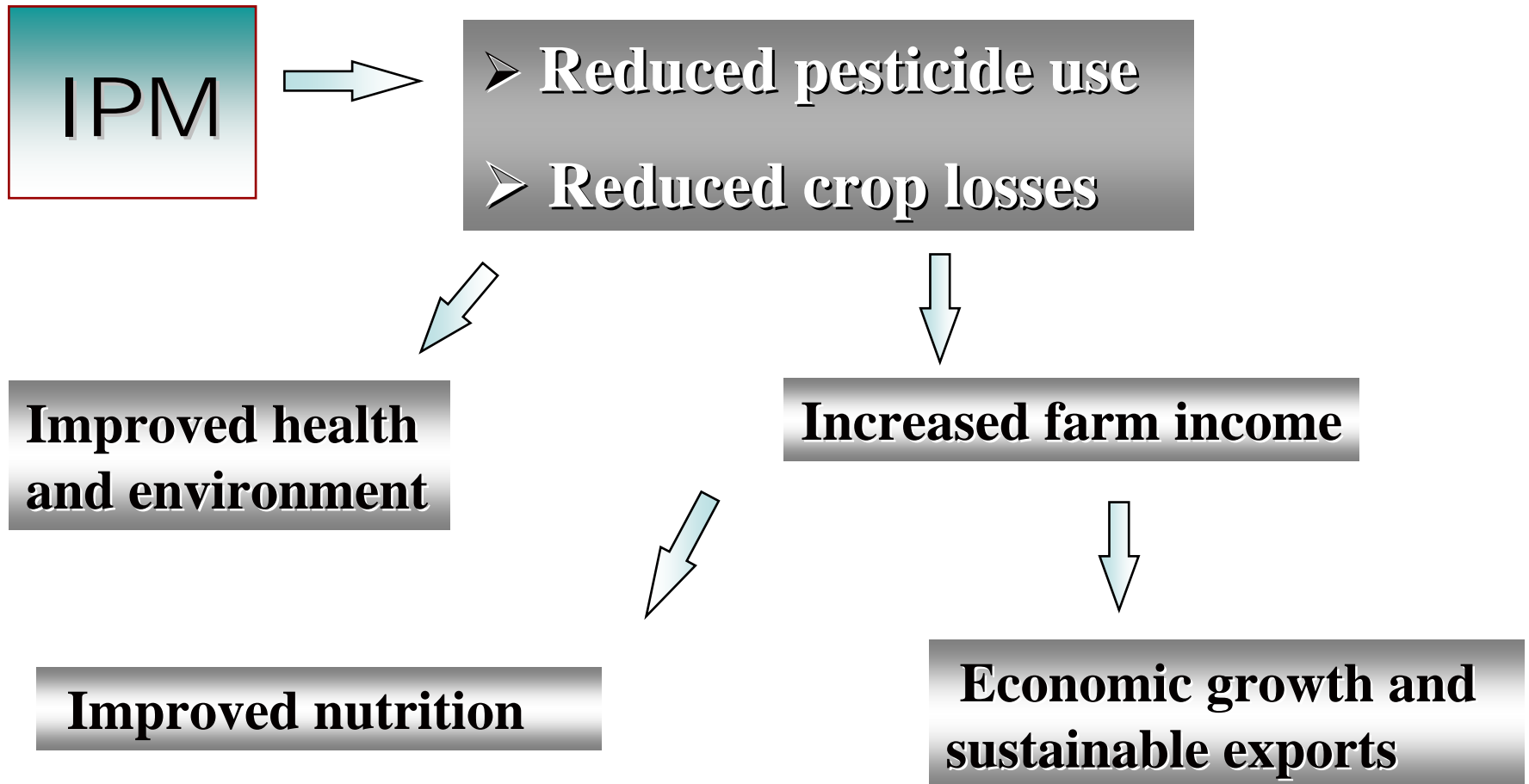
Graft



Grafted eggplants



# IPM CRSP Impact





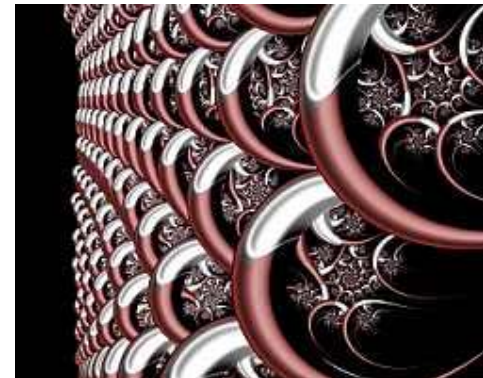
# Adoption of IPM Practices: Questions

- Which public and private institutional mechanisms can be improved and used to speed up diffusion of IPM knowledge?
- Optimal mix of approaches for spreading IPM knowledge?



# Key Issue:

“How to cost effectively spread IPM to millions of farmers around the world”



# Challenges



Each IPM program must assess its possibilities for sustaining the development and diffusion of IPM knowledge





# Challenges



**An understanding of adoption constraints is needed**

