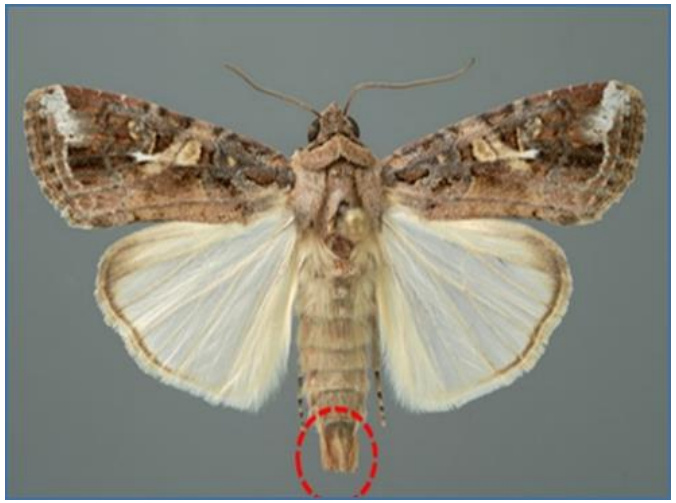
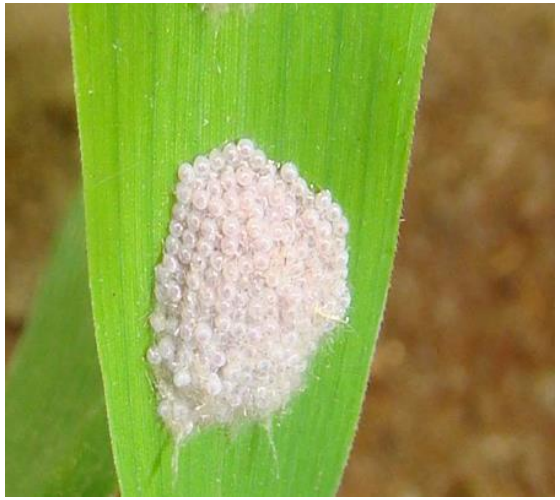
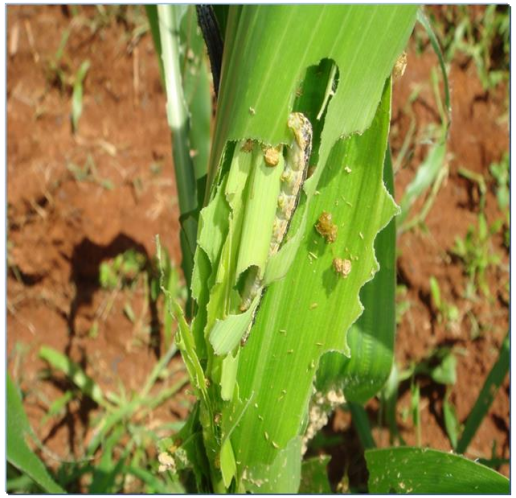
RÉPUBLIQUE TOGOLAISE

Piloting and Upscaling Biorational and Biological Control Strategies for sustainable Fall Armyworm Management in Africa (BIOFAWMA)

IITA
Transforming African Agriculture


KOUNOUTCHI Kokouvi

Chief Pests and Plant Quarantine Division.

Project coordinator in Togo

INTRODUCTION

Les quatre (4) boutons formant un carré plus ou moins régulier sur le dernier segment.

Le "Y" renversé caractéristique sur la tête.

Les deux (2) bandes noires plus larges sur les côtés latéraux mélangées de rouge.

Les trois (3) lignes jaunes sur le dos.

- **Applicant: International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA)**
- **Budget: 1.2 M Euro for 3 years**
- **Countries: Benin, Togo, Malawi and Zambia**
- **Togo (55 500 euro)**
- **Financial partener: BMZ/GIZ-funded**
- **Beneficiaries :**

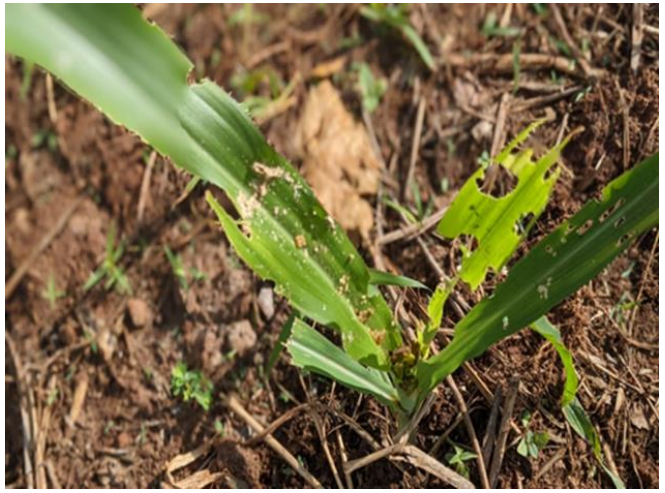
✓**Amount (direct) : 248,808 farming households**

✓ **Amount (indirect): nearly 5000 000**

- **1,610,269 beneficiaries profiting from IPM interventions,**
- **3,220,538 beneficiaries based on a 20% impact by biological control agents.**

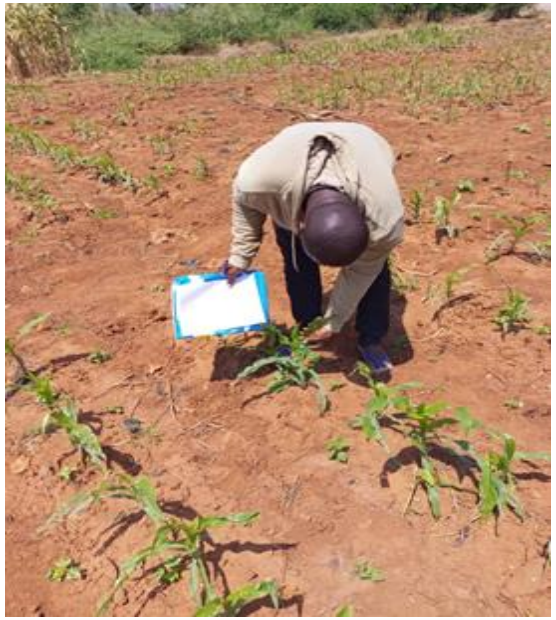
THE PROJECT'S GOALS

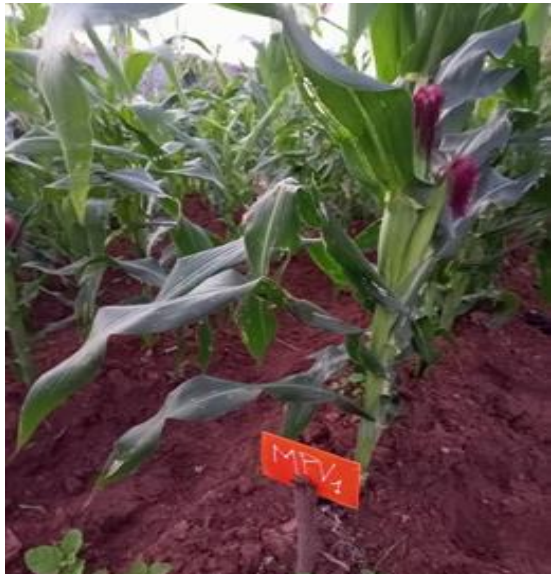
- **Respond to and mitigate the impact of FAW in four African countries and consequently increase and sustain maize production and commercialization activities for resource-poor farmers and consumers, thereby alleviating the threat to food security, income generation and livelihoods**



- **To achieve the goal (= purpose) of sustainably managing FAW, IITA proposes a multi-disciplinary and multi-stakeholder approach by deploying mutually compatible best-bet control options that are environmentally friendly and adapted to cropping conditions prevailing in the target countries**

SPECIFIC OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT





❖**The use of efficient biorational (neem, *Bt*) and biopesticides (fungi, viruses) for their large-scale application in the four target pilot countries Benin, Malawi, Togo and Zambia.**

- **Activities under this output include:**

✓**upscaling of efficient formulations of biopesticides aimed at controlling early FAW infestation;**

✓**Realization of efficacy trials of bioinsecticides (Bt, neem, Fawligen)**

✓**large-scale dissemination of the use of these bioinsectides through farmer field schools**

SPECIFIC OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT

❖**The introduction and field release of proven BC agents to achieve a 25% reduction of FAW attacks in small-scale maize cropping systems by the project year three.**

- **Activities comprise:**

✓ **Packaging for introduction and releasing exotic BC organisms**

- 2000 individuals of *Chelomus insularis* and
- 1500 individuals of *Cotesia marginiventris* were released.

✓ **Mass producing indigenous and exotic agents by validating robust mass rearing methods scalable for NARES;**

✓ **mass producing BC agents and supplying them to downstream players for large scale releases in project year three**

SPECIFIC OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT

❖**the integration of biorational pesticides and biocontrol agents with other compatible management strategies for sustained FAW control**

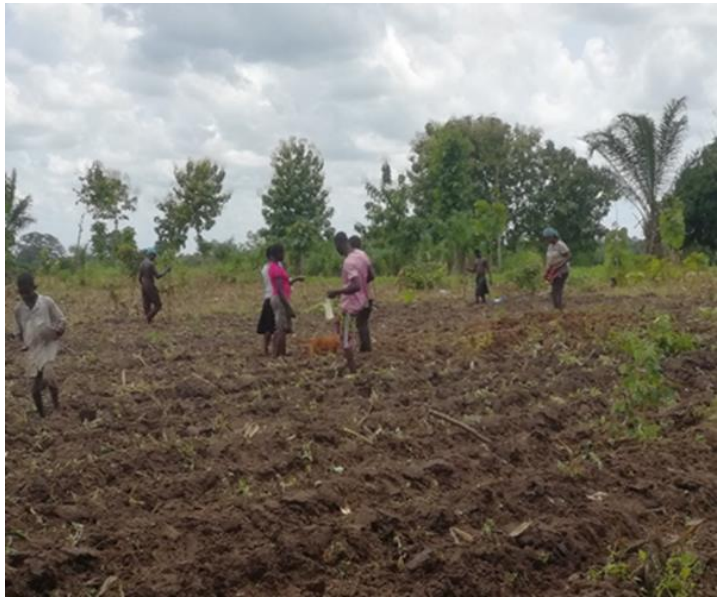
- **Related activities involve:**

✓**evaluating both synergistic and antagonistic effects between BC agents, resistant varieties/lines and agronomic practices;**

✓**demonstrating large scale IPM control options**

✓**evaluating socio-economic of IPM interventions**

SPECIFIC OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT



❖**the participation of all stakeholders in the validation, deployment and large-scale dissemination of the above control options, through appropriate capacity building campaigns**

- **Activities include:**

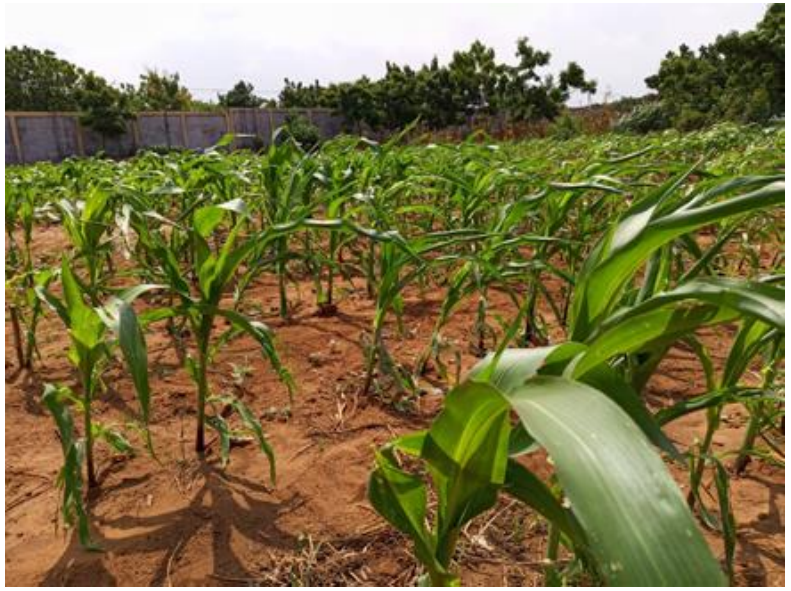
✓**training of project stakeholders of different control options;**

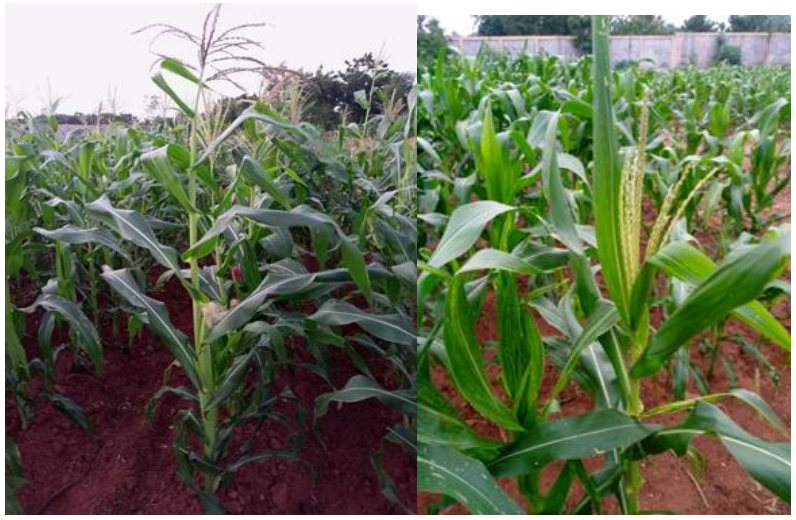
✓**building capacity of national plant protection and plant quarantine staff to conduct releases of exotic BC organisms;**

✓**training of trainers to monitor pesticide resistance in FAW populations;**

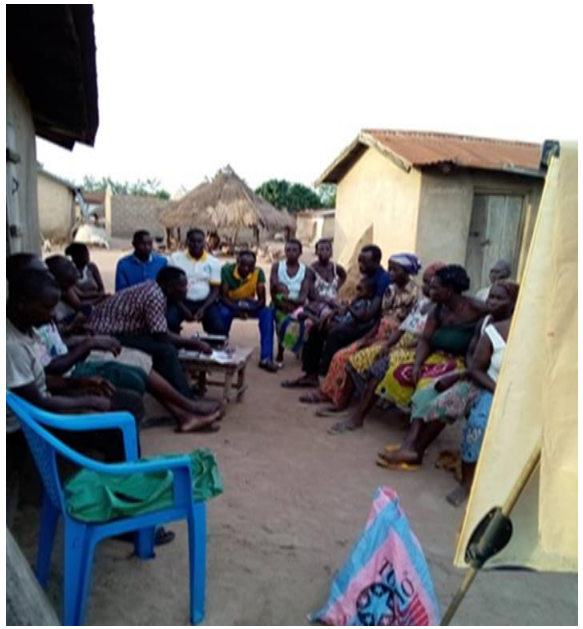
✓**conducting large-scale biocontrol / IPM sensitization campaigns**

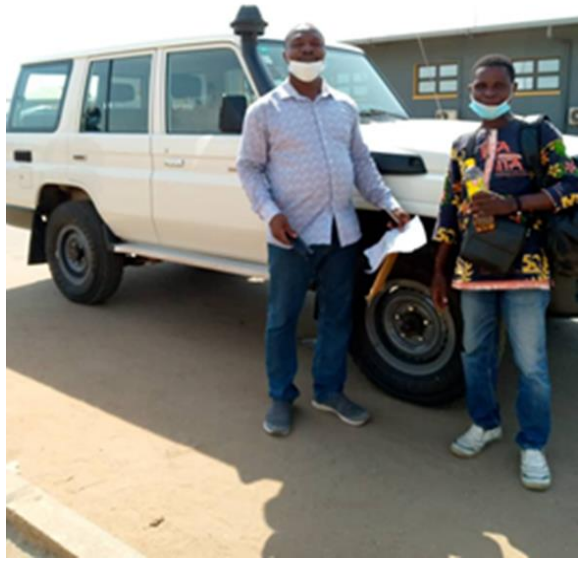
LESSONS LEARNED





- **Capacity building enabled producers to better understand FAW**
- **it is difficult to eradicate FAW**
- **the use of biological and biorational solutions can significantly reduce FAW infestations**
- **surveillance and early warning are essential in the fight against FAW**
- **the establishment of producer field schools facilitates the rapid adoption of technologies by farmers**





OUTLOOK

- ❖Continue the training of farmers through field schools
- ❖train technicians in rearing techniques and the release of parasitoids
- ❖carry out the release of parasitoids in the 5 regions of Togo
- ❖Continue sensitizing farmers on the importance of surveillance in the fight against FAW
- ❖Educate farmers on the importance of significantly limiting the use of chemical insecticides to allow the success of biological control

THANK YOU