

#### SUMMARY OF DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Effective immediately, SP-IPM Steering Committee shall comprise of CGIAR center representatives, elected Chair, DDG Research of the Convening Center (*ex officio* capacity), Program Coordinator (*ex officio* capacity), and DDG of Center hosting the Steering Committee meeting in a particular year (rotational membership). Each Steering Committee position shall be for a term of three years with a possibility of re-election, appointment, and/or re-designation. Inter-Institutional Working Group (IIWG) on IPM will be a stakeholder forum open to invited (based on mutual benefits) partners who are external to the CGIAR. Steering Committee will hold a business meeting annually. **Action:** *Interim Chair and Program Coordinator to inform previous SP-IPM membership about change in membership of the Committee and IIWG; and invite IFPRI to join the Steering Committee.*
2. Adopt a single search committee to conduct election of Chair of Steering Committee and to recruit the Program Coordinator. Search Committee members will be Paula Bramel (IITA; to serve as Chair), Amor Yahyaoui (ICARDA); K L. Heong (IRRI) and Segenet Kelemu (CIAT). **Action:** *Search Committee to organize election of Chair by end April 2007.*
3. The Coordinator shall be recruited by the Steering Committee for appointment by the convening center, and contracted for a period of three years with possibility of renewal based on performance. Program Coordinator's position should preferably to be funded independent of Convening Center Core funds, unless in cases of SP-IPM funding short falls. CGIAR core funds through World Bank funding of SWEPS is the most probable primary source of this funds. **Action:** *Search Committee and IITA Human Resources Department of Convening Center (IITA) to organize recruitment of new Program Coordinator by end June 2007.*
4. Terms of References for Governance and operational arms of the SP-IPM were updated. **Action:** *Program Coordinator to inform previous SP-IPM membership about change in membership of the Committee and IIWG.*
5. SP-IPM should break away from its traditional quest for pest-oriented inter-center projects interests and instead strengthen inter-center research on understanding and utilizing agrobiodiversity to mitigate food/fibre losses due to pests, and endeavour to design R4D within the context of climate change effects on biodiversity that is the bases of agriculture, human and environmental health. Soil health; effect of climate change on key global pathogens, insect pests and weeds; functional agrobiodiversity use and monitoring; food safety (and biosafety); educational tools for capacity building; and vegetative seed production systems were agreed upon as the emerging themes around which the MTP 2008-2010 for SP-IPM will be structured. **Action:** *Program Coordinator to liaise with: a) interim Chair and Coordinator of the Tropical Whitefly IPM project to ensure delivery on 2007 output targets; b) link scientists to produce 4-page advocacy strategy paper for each theme by end April 2007, at the earliest, c) interim Chair and Steering Committee members to develop criteria for prioritizing themes and indicate clear procedure and policy for fund allocation to approved activities, prepare 2007 workplan and budget by end March 2007, prepare 2008-2010 MTP project by end April 2007, at the earliest, and initiate the development of M&E processes so as to capture internal (inter-center) as well as external impact.*
6. Whilst the meeting agreed with the SWEPS Meta Review for SP-IPM to evolve into a Challenge Program, participants advised the program to focus on its re-building exercise and later in a few years time based on its proven ability, validity and need, the program can decide on an appropriate course of action whether to bid for Challenge Program status.
7. Facilitate greater IPM interactions between SP-IPM secretariat and the constituent centers as well as between the centers. **Action:** *Program Coordinator to liaise with interim Chair and Steering Committee members to raise IPM profile at the centers; convene special SP-IPM symposia at international plant protection congresses; and encourage participation of a wider range of Centers in the production of IPM research briefs.*

## 1. PARTICIPATION

This report summarizes discussions, recommendations and decisions of 2007 meeting of the recently re-constituted Steering Committee of the CGIAR Systemwide Program on Integrated Pest Management (SP-IPM). The meeting (Annex 1 for SC meeting agenda) was organized and hosted by IITA following a resolution on hitherto unresolved SP-IPM governance issues which threatened viability of the program (Annex 2). The meeting was held at the Intercontinental Hotel, Nairobi, Kenya, 25 to 27 February 2007. Annex 3 lists meeting participants which included:

- DDG-Research of IITA (SP-IPM Convening Center), who serves as interim Chair of the Steering Committee.
- CGIAR center representatives from Bioversity International, CIAT, CIMMYT, CIP, ICARDA, ICRISAT, IITA, IRRI, and WARDA.
- A panellist from the on-going SP-IPM Center Commissioned External Review (CCER, see Annex 4 for TOR of the CCER).
- Program Coordinator.

By the last SP-IPM Steering Committee meeting (hosted by ICARDA in Aleppo, Syria in 2005), non-CGIAR members of the program were AVRDC, CABI Bioscience, ICIPE CropLife International (industry representative), FAO/Global IPM Facility, the International Association for the Plant Protection Sciences (IAPPS), and the World Bank. These external partners were not invited to the 2007 Steering Committee meeting. However, representatives of each external partner and CGIAR centers participated in a rapid opinion survey to outline their respective contributions to and benefits from the SP-IPM in the past three years, and their expectations from the program in the next three years. Summaries of the responses (Annex 5) provided some inputs to meeting discussions and individual participant's interaction with the CCER panellist.

## 2. OPENING REMARKS

**Dr. Paula Bramel** (DDG-Research, IITA) welcomed the participants to the meeting; explained the rationale behind the decision to invite only CGIAR center designated representatives to the meeting, and referred to her email circular of September 2006 in which she updated the Inter-Institutional Working Group (IIWG) with information that the hitherto SP-IPM governance issues which threatened viability of the program was now resolved<sup>b</sup> and outlined the immediate next step issues. Dr. Bramel's circular was in agreement with a similar email circular to the Steering Committee by Dr. Pamela Anderson (DG CIP, and SP-IPM Steering Committee Chair, 2003 to 2006) in which she presented the decisions of the CGIAR, outlined the tasks ahead, and introduced Dr. Bramel as the caretaker Chair. In her remarks, Dr. Bramel echoed her email circular in which she stated:

*"IITA remains the convening Center with the SP-IPM project embedded in IITA's MTP....The SP-IPM is a project within the IITA MTP, thus the Board of Trustees of IITA is ultimately responsible for the submission of the MTP and IITA is responsible for the delivery of the output targets. The deliveries of these are taken in account in the IITA Performance measurements and have negatively impacted our performance for 2005. The IITA Board is very concerned about this and the long term sustainability of this System-wide Program. They have concluded that efforts need to be made to*

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<sup>b</sup> Science Council Commentary on SP-IPM 2007/2009 MTP project; "SC Commentary on 2007/2009 MTP project (received 20/09/06 and response due by 30/09/06): The management of the Systemwide Program on IPM (SWP-IPM) is now resolved and the new MTP describes the SW-IPM program on IPM more completely than previously. Its agenda is refocused on a set of over-arching issues that were identified in an EPMP and suggested by the SC in last year's commentary. The SC welcomes this positive change, whilst noting the relatively small overall budget for the learning and synthesis approaches by IITA. It is assumed, but not directly stated, that the much larger body of IPM research in the CGIAR is still clustered under other Center MTPs whereas this may have been an opportunity for describing a genuine system-wide approach as anticipated by System Priority 4D."

*revitalize the SP-IPM and to insure that all the concerns about its governance and management are addressed. These concerns lead to a low rating for the SP-IPM in 2005 and the loss of World Bank funds for coordination in 2006. To address these concerns, the Board of Trustees at IITA has commissioned a CCER. The TOR for this CCER is also attached for your information...IITA will also recruit a new Coordinator, with input from the IIWG or the Steering Committee, who I am suggesting would be located in our Dar es Salaam Office in East Africa. Until this is completed, I will manage the SP-IPM for IITA with assistance from Braima James, Pamela Anderson, and all of you..."*

Dr. Bramel observed that significant strides have been made by the SP-IPM in the areas of inclusive partnership building, R4D on specific pests, promoting experiential learning in IPM and IPM documentation. She noted, however, that even by 2005 the program was still steeped in the quest for pest-specific specific inter-center projects (e.g., on soil biota, Leaf Miner Flies, and backstopping of Tropical whitefly IPM) over and above overarching issues/external environments that are influenced or can be influenced by IPM. Viability of the SP-IPM, she concluded, depended on how well the 2007 Steering Committee re-launched the program.

### **3. REVIEW OF THE SP-IPM**

Dr. Braima James, Coordinator of the SP-IPM updated the meeting with an overview of SP-IPM origin, mission, objectives and program implementation approach, implementation experiences during 2002-2006, and outlined pending issues requiring IIWG/SC discussion and decision. Dr. James emphasized the value of strategic alliances and harnessing of complementarity differences for collaborative efforts in IPM R4D to reduce hunger and poverty. Dr. James reminded the meeting about the common roots of the SP-IPM and of global conventions emanating from the 1992 Rio Earth Summit. He encouraged the meeting to plan how best the SP-IPM could focus its strengths to the need for IPM tools, methods and services, and engagement with specialized development agencies (such as FAO, UNIDO, PAN-UK, World Bank, IAPPS, etc) to assist national governments to fulfil their obligations on treaties requiring IPM expertise (e.g., the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, and certain thematic focal areas of the Convention on Biological Diversity/CBD). He also stressed the need for alliances with the plant protection industry (e.g., members of Crop Life International) to refine IPM performance indicators. In his conclusion, Dr. James thanked the CGIAR and the governments of Switzerland, Norway, and Italy for their steadfast support to the SP-IPM, and urged that IIWG views the financial support as catalytic funds to leverage wider range of donor interests/investment for the SP-IPM to respond effectively to the priority research themes that will be approved by Steering Committee.

### **4. GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION**

#### **4.1 Steering Committee membership**

In 2002, the SP-IPM Steering Committee was established by the program as part of its response in implementing 2001/2 EMPR recommendations on the program. The Steering Committee was open to all IIWG members the founding members were eight (8) CGIAR centers plus AVRDC, CABI Bioscience, ICIPE, CropLife International (industry representative), FAO/Global IPM Facility, and Pesticide Action Network-Africa (representing the then CGIAR/NGO Committee). The World Bank (Agriculture and Rural Development/Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development networks) joined the Steering Committee in 2003. By 2005 the International Association for the Plant Protection Sciences (IAPPS) and BioNET INTERNATIONAL were the only two IIWG members excluded from the Steering Committee. The Steering Committee noted with grave concern the continued absence on the SP-IPM of a CGIAR center with expertise in policy and advocacy, and concluded that this has contributed greatly to the present inadequacy of IPM policy research by the program.

The meeting emphasized that the Steering Committee is henceforth the decision making and technical oversight body of an inter-center project within the Mid Term Plan (MTP) of the program's Convening Center, IITA. Cognizant of this responsibility, the meeting decided to restrict

institutional membership of the Steering Committee to only CGIAR centers: a) which will have mutually agreed upon MTP linkages with SP-IPM, b) for which there is greater inter-center opportunities to assure delivery of center scientists' commitment on SP-IPM responsibilities, and c) whose performance on SP-IPM workplan would impact more directly on overall CGIAR performance than would be a case with external partners. Steering Committee meetings will henceforth be business meetings dedicated solely to decision making agenda.

#### **4.2 Inter-Institutional Working Group (IIWG) on IPM**

The meeting recognized the great value of scientific presentations (progress and technical reports) as integral elements of Steering Committee decision making process enable SP-IPM contribute to the delivery on Science Council Priorities and to contribute decisively to the achievement of Millennium Development Goals. IIWG will therefore become the program's internal forum for strategic thinking, planning, raising visibility and non-CGIAR participants to IIWG meetings will be invited on a case by case basis (based on mutual benefit areas). With external partners participation the stakeholder forum could evolve into a functional platform to address facets of emerging issues requiring complementary expertise and resources. IIWG invitation would not imply a permanent seat status for any external partner.

##### **Decision #1**

Effective immediately, SP-IPM Steering Committee shall comprise CGIAR center representatives, elected Chair, DDG Research of Convening Center (*ex officio* capacity), Program Coordinator (*ex officio* capacity), and DDG of Center hosting the Steering Committee meeting in a particular year (rotational membership). Each Steering Committee position shall be for a term of three years with a possibility of re-election, appointment, and/or re-designation. Inter-Institutional Working Group (IIWG) on IPM will be a stakeholder forum open to invited (based on mutual benefits) partners who are external to the CGIAR. Steering Committee will hold one business meeting each year.

**Action:** *Interim Chair and Program Coordinator to inform previous SP-IPM membership about change in membership of the Committee and IIWG; and invite IFPRI to join Steering Committee.*

Steering Committee shall comprise:

- An elected Chair. Convening Center can not be Chair, but will be *ex officio* with representation from DDG. Chair shall not be a DG or DDG of any of the Centers, but someone who is actively interested in and involved in the development, application and promotion of pest management. Candidates outside the Centers are eligible for election.
- CGIAR center representatives; CGIAR centers membership is automatic on the Steering Committee. Center DGs shall designate their respective representatives on the Steering Committee; this representative will be the same person serving on the IIWG. Current members are: Bioversity International, CIAT, CIMMYT, CIP, ICARDA, ICRISAT, IITA, IRRI, and WARDA.
- Convening Center DDG-R (*ex-officio* member) to serve as Steering Committee link to Board of Trustees/BOT and Management of the Convening Center, and the CGIAR.
- DDG of Center hosting the Steering Committee meeting in any particular year (in order to provide an additional opportunity to strengthen Centers' knowledge of, involvement in, and commitment to SP-IPM matters). This category of membership lasts for 1 year only; it rotates to Center hosting next meeting).
- Program Coordinator (*ex-officio* member to serve as Secretary to the committee).

IIWG shall comprise SC members and external partners, e.g.:

- IARCs outside the CG (e.g. AVRDC, ICIPE, EMBRAPA, CABI Biosciences).
- Advanced Research Institutes, Universities.

- Specialized international development agencies (e.g., World Bank, FAO).
- International Scientific Associations (e.g., IAPPS).
- Global thematic networks (e.g., BioNET INTERNATIONAL, GISP).
- Private sector and plant protection industry groups (e.g. Crop Life International).
- Global NGO networks (e.g., Pesticide Action Network in UK, Latin America, Africa, Asia).
- CGIAR Challenge Programs (to also serve as focal points for field programs/capacity building).
- NARS and SROs (to also serve as focal points for field programs/capacity building).

#### **Decision #2**

Adopt a single search committee to conduct election of Chair of Steering Committee and to recruit the next Program Coordinator. Search Committee members will be Paula Bramel (IITA; to serve as Chair), Amor Yahyaoui (ICARDA); K. L. Heong (IRRI), and Segenet Kelemu (CIAT).

*Action: Search Committee to organize election of Chair by end April 2007. Tasks include propose candidate qualification criteria for approval by Steering Committee; invite Steering Committee members to nominate suitable candidates; work with Steering Committee to rank candidates and provide a short list of 3 candidates; inform the nominated candidates about their nomination; send TOR of Chair to the nominated candidates and explain to each candidate any other roles s/he will be expected to play on the SP-IPM; enquire availability and willingness of each candidate; Steering Committee elect Chair/recommend candidate for new chair.*

#### **Decision #3**

The Coordinator shall be recruited by the Steering Committee for appointment by the convening center, and contracted for a period of three years with possibility of renewal based on performance. Program Coordinator's position should preferably to be funded independent of Convening Center Core funds, unless in cases of SP-IPM funding short falls. CGIAR core funds through World Bank funding of SWEPs is the most probable primary source of this funds.

*Action: Search Committee to organize recruitment of Program Coordinator by end June 2007. All members of Steering Committee will contribute to the candidate selection process and agree upon a short list of candidates. Candidates on the short list will then be interviewed by DDG-R of IITA and other members of the Search Committee.*

#### **Decision #4**

Terms of References (TORs) for Governance and operational arms of the SP-IPM were updated (Table 1).

*Action: Program Coordinator to inform members of previous (i.e., membership as of 2005) Steering Committee, IIWG and Thematic Working Groups about changes in the composition of the SP-IPM Steering Committee, IIWG and about revised and new TORs.*

**Table 1: TOR for Governance and operational arms of SP-IPM**

Structure/Position	Terms of Reference
Convening center	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Manage SP-IPM Secretariat/Coordination Unit.</li> <li>2. Have fiscal responsibility for SP-IPM funds; provide financial and advocacy support to SP-IPM and approve SP-IPM income and expenditure statements.</li> <li>3. Represent SP-IPM within and outside the CGIAR as requested and as needed.</li> <li>4. Serve as <i>Ex-Officio</i> member of the Steering Committee, through its DDG-Research.</li> <li>5. Manage SP-IPM MTP project and report for performance measurements.</li> </ol>
Board of Trustees (BOT) of the SP-IPM Convening Center	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Overall responsibility for SP-IPM.</li> <li>2. Approve SP-IPM MTP project.</li> <li>3. Provide financial oversight and advocacy support to SP-IPM.</li> <li>4. Approve (review) changes to SP-IPM mission, policy and TORs.</li> </ol>
Steering Committee	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nominate and elect the Chair.</li> <li>2. Recruit the SP-IPM coordinator for appointment by the convening center.</li> <li>3. Evaluate Coordinator performance and forward report to Convening Center.</li> <li>4. Propose and approve new members of the Steering Committee (CGIAR centers only) and IIWG (external partners).</li> <li>5. Approve new thematic groups (e.g., as would be proposed by the IIWG) in line with the MTP of the SP-IPM and to show clear functional linkages with MTPs of participating CGIAR Centers.</li> <li>6. Approve annual SP-IPM workplans and budget prepared by the Coordinator.</li> <li>7. Evaluate thematic group activities to assure quality and delivery of MTP of SP-IPM and participating centers.</li> <li>8. Recommend SP-IPM mission and policy statements for approval by BOT of Convening Center.</li> <li>9. Recommend SP-IPM terms of reference for various categories of structures and officials for approval by BOT of Convening Center.</li> </ol>
Chair, Steering Committee	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Promote SP-IPM within and outside CGIAR system.</li> <li>2. Provide overall leadership of the SP-IPM.</li> <li>3. Promote collaborative links within the SP-IPM and with other allied organisations.</li> <li>4. Chair and assist with organization of IIWG and Steering Committee meetings.</li> <li>5. Support coordinator for fund raising, advocacy and public relations.</li> </ol>
Program Coordinator	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Serve as the contact point to catalyse and facilitate approved activities, mobilize and disseminate technical and material resources, and facilitate communication between IIWG members and with other stakeholder groups.</li> <li>2. Develop information and publicity materials in collaboration with members of the IIWG, and manage the SP-IPM website.</li> <li>3. Serve as Secretary to the SC to prepare the agenda for IIWG and Steering Committee meetings in consultation with the Chair of the SC, and organize IIWG and Steering Committee meetings.</li> <li>4. Prepare and distribute bi-annual progress reports, technical reports to the donors, and reports of IIWG and Steering Committee meetings, and keep the minutes of Steering Committee business meetings.</li> <li>5. Take the lead role to generate and facilitate responses to funding opportunities, include gather information on donor interest.</li> <li>6. Prepare SP-IPM workplan and budget for approval by the Steering Committee.</li> <li>7. Manage workplan and budget as approved by the Steering Committee, and prepare the annual financial report in consultation with the Chair for submission to the Steering Committee.</li> <li>8. Coordinate the development of SP-IPM MTP to assure links with individual Centers MTPs.</li> <li>9. Reporting on the SP-IPM MTP to the Convening Center.</li> <li>10. Report to the DDG of Convening Center and Chair.</li> <li>11. Organize external evaluation of the program with the Chair and Convening Center.</li> </ol>

## 5. PROGRAM DIRECTION

Following up on Dr. Bramel's opening remarks, 2007 meeting discussions stressed an urgent need to re-design SP-IPM away from pest specific projects, but towards R4D on topical global issues in ways that would assist clients to adequately diagnose and respond to plant health and vector management problems of common concern in their respective localities. The meeting recognized that there have been previous attempts at this exercise.

In 2004, for example, the SP-IPM Steering Committee initiated discussions to align its position on the concept of IPM with growing public appreciation for other inter-disciplinary concepts such as Integrated Crop Management (ICM) and Integrated Natural Resource Management (INRM). Similar discussions occurred in 2005 meeting by which time the need for SP-IPM to focus on overarching issues in IPM was highlighted by the publication of Science Council Priorities for research by CGIAR centers and programs. By 2005, the approved list of research themes had 3 on concepts and methods (crop loss and IPM impact assessment; farmer participatory research and learning; and IPM policy research) and 4 on pest specific problems (alien invasive species; leaf miner fly; tropical whitefly IPM; and soil biota). Functional agrobiodiversity (FAB) was formally dropped from the list in 2004; in 2004, seed funds were approved only for project development on soil biota and leaf miner fly and FPR/PL backstopping of the Tropical whitefly IPM project.

In 2007, SP-IPM Steering Committee discussions stressed the need to deliver on 2007 output targets of the program's MTP for 2007 to 2009; and to strengthen inter-center research on understanding and utilizing agrobiodiversity to mitigate food/fibre losses due to pests, and on IPM links to climate change effects. Box 1 summarizes the emerging themes identified by the Steering Committee for SP-IPM focus in the program's MTP 2008 to 2010. The themes are presented in descending order of preference as ranked by members of the Steering Committee: Soil Health > Effect of climate change on key global pathogens, insect pests and weeds > Functional Agrobiodiversity use and monitoring > Food Safety (and biosafety) > Educational tools for capacity building > Vegetative seed production systems. Box 1 also shows potentially allied global programs and lead scientists per theme. Lead scientists were identified on bases of their respective willingness and availability to initiate the activity. "Lead scientist" title does not imply the Center s/he represents is an automatic leader of the specific research group. Lead Scientists are required to liaise with appropriate Scientists at other Centers in their work. Through working group tasks, participants drafted a framework for SP-IPM 2008-2010 MTP to and proposed potential output targets for the outputs. This MTP will be further developed in post-meeting interactions between the Program Coordinator, interim Steering Committee Chair, and Steering Committee members

In terms of institutional linkages, the discussions referred to 2006 CGIAR commissioned Meta Review of the SWEPs<sup>c</sup> which supported a need for SP-IPM to be upgraded into a Challenge Program. The 2002 SP-IPM bid for catalytic funds to develop an IPM CP<sup>d</sup> was unsuccessful in 2003. The 2007 Steering Committee meeting agreed that potential exists to link with existing and/or evolving CGIAR Challenge Programs. However, participants were undecided on the practicality of a corporate link (CGIAR centers as a SP-IPM group) versus links by individual centers to CPs.

### Decision #5

SP-IPM should break away from its traditional quest for pest-oriented inter-center projects interests and instead strengthen inter-center research on understanding and utilizing agrobiodiversity to mitigate food/fibre losses due to pests, and endeavour to design R4D within the context of climate change effects on biodiversity that is the bases of agriculture, human and environmental health. Soil health; effect of climate change on key global pathogens, insect pests and weeds; functional

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<sup>c</sup> Meta Review of CGIAR Systemwide and Ecoregional Programs by Ian Bevege, Paul Egger, and Seme Debela (Chair) November 2006.

<sup>d</sup> IPM CP concept note: Harnessing global IPM initiatives for sustainable harvests, improved livelihood and healthier production environments in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

agrobiodiversity use and monitoring; food safety (and biosafety); educational tools for capacity building; and vegetative seed production systems were agreed upon as the emerging themes that will be prioritized as the main building blocks of 2008-2010 MTP for SP-IPM. SP-IPM logo could carry the qualifier “for agroecosystem health and food safety”.

**Action:** Program Coordinator to liaise with: a) interim Chair and Coordinator of the Tropical Whitefly IPM project to ensure delivery on 2007 output targets; b) link scientists to produce 4-page advocacy strategy paper<sup>e</sup> for each theme by end April 2007, at the earliest, c) interim Chair and Steering Committee members to develop criteria for prioritizing themes and indicate clear procedure and policy for fund allocation to approved activities, prepare 2007 workplan and budget by end March 2007, prepare 2008-2010 MTP project by end April 2007, at the earliest, and initiate the development of M&E processes so as to capture internal (inter-center) as well as external impact.

#### **Decision #6**

Whilst the meeting agreed with the SWEPS Meta Review for SP-IPM to evolve into a CP, participants decided to focus on SP-IPM re-building exercise and, later, based on its proven validity, ability and need, the program can decide on an appropriate course of action for a CP status.

#### **6. CENTERS’ COMMITMENT TO SP-IPM**

The meeting observed that weak ownership of the SP-IPM by the centers was a key cause of a relatively low visibility of the program at center-specific levels. Steering Committee members were reminded that they were designated by their respective center’s DG to participate actively on the program and have primary responsibility to inform and attract scientists at their respective centers on SP-IPM matters. The primary role will complement SP-IPM advocacy efforts by the Chair and Program Coordinator to increase IPM and SP-IPM profile within and outside the CGIAR.

**Decision #7:** Facilitate greater IPM interactions between SP-IPM secretariat and the constituent centers as well as between the centers. **Action:** Program Coordinator will liaise with interim Chair and Steering Committee members to: a) produce IPM project and activity inventory as basis to identify opportunities to link appropriate output targets of SP-IPM MTP to center specific MTPs; specify R4D activities requiring value addition through greater inter-center interactions; map IPM experiences so as to raise IPM profile within CGIAR and externally; propose new TWGs and specify IPM pilot site needs; and increase interactions between Centers and SP-IPM Secretariat; b) convene special SP-IPM symposia at International Plant Protection Congresses (IPPC). The Program Coordinator should seek SP-IPM participation at 16<sup>th</sup> IPPC (Glasgow, Scotland 2007) with the symposium title “Emerging Themes in Agroecosystem Health and Food Safety” and subsequently circulate a call for SP-IPM paper titles and abstracts; c) produce SP-IPM IPM research briefs, and initiate drafting of IPM Brief No. 5 on IPM contributions to Science Council Priorities and MDGs; and d) request ICIPE for progress report on prior SP-IPM investment on leaf miner fly project activities.

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<sup>e</sup> Probable outline of each advocacy strategy paper:

*Focal problem:* Outline key issues mainly in relation to need to address Science Council Priorities, show comparative advantage of the Centers in tackling the problem; i.e., justify why SP-IPM should address the need within the MTP.

*Prior investment:* Outline prior R4D at CGIAR centers on the theme (what’s on the ground as responses); results derived and their actual and potential impact on landscapes/agroecosystem, productivity, trade and health (livelihoods).

*Lessons learnt:* Summarise impact of the prior investment on MDGs (specify which MDGs the results have impacted upon); show how inter-institutional partnerships affected the quality, effectiveness and usefulness of the R4D results.

*Emerging needs:* explain why the problem still persists or why it has emerged as a new concern; outline the R4D approach required, potential linkages (Challenge Programs and external partners), agroecological and geographical focus, expected results, potential outcomes, users and impact; show clearly what will be done differently this time to assure stakeholder groups that SP-IPM will contribute decisive options required by the CGIAR to deliver on specified Science Council Priorities and the MDGs.

## **Box 1: Emerging R4D themes**

### **Theme 1: Soil Health**

The intensification of agricultural production in response to increased population growth and markets aggravate decline in soil fertility, and nutrients, which result in land degradation. There is a need to enhance and exploit soil biodiversity to manage soil borne organisms in a cost efficient and an environmental sustainable way that promotes overall soil health and agricultural productivity. The role of soil biota is amongst the most under-estimated and least understood causes of production losses in tropical agriculture. Changes and intensification in cropping systems have often resulted in increases in incidence and prevalence of soil borne pests/diseases. On the other hand, selected soil microorganisms, are involved in nitrogen fixation, nutrient recycling, and biological control of arthropod pests and diseases. The challenge is to develop strategies to manage healthy soils, and minimize the adverse effect of pest species. CGIAR Centers' on-going work on soil biota (especially arthropods, plant parasitic nematodes and microbes/pathogens), development of indicators of soil agroecosystem health, and conservation research (involving GIS tools) provide a foundation for SP-IPM activities on the broader needs of this theme. Link scientists: J. Nicol/CIMMYT; A. Yahyaoui/ICARDA.

### **Theme 2: Effect of climate change on key global pathogens, insect pests and weeds**

The theme provides an opportunity to: a) analyze and advise on actual and potential impacts of global warming on the boundaries of species distribution, vulnerability of landscapes, plant, human and livestock health; alien invasive species, new strains/biotypes, etc; b) establish biodiversity monitoring system to detect and analyse climate change effects on pest and pathogen diversity on soil and plant health, currently trophic relationships within agroecosystems, disruption of niches of ecosystem service providers (natural enemies, pollinators, decomposers, etc.). On-going CGIAR work on models/mapping tools for pest and natural enemy forecasting; species distribution and adaptation studies, especially for drought problems in crops provide solid foundation to build upon. A potential link is the evolving Climate Change CP. Link scientists: KL Heong/IRRI & HC Sharma/ICRISAT.

### **Theme 3: Functional Agrobiodiversity use and monitoring**

National efforts to increase agricultural productivity and profitability require ecologically sound resource management practices to sustain food security and poverty alleviation gains, conserve delicate ecological balances that underpin agriculture, and protect human and agroecosystem health. In this regard, 'functional agrobiodiversity' (FAB) is rooted in conventional intuition that the sustainability of production systems depends on retaining some level of biological diversity. Incautious intensification of agriculture which threatens the natural 'life support' systems will disrupt sustainable crop production. A better understanding of the role of biodiversity in sustainable agriculture, and how to measure and manage the principles and processes involved so as develop sound IPM approaches that mitigate pest damage are needed. Research for Development in this area will help address MDG's needs for information and application tools on ecosystem services (biocontrol; pollination; soil matter decomposition). Prior CGIAR investments in this area, e.g., development of world class biodiversity resources centers (reference collections), biodiversity mapping and landscape projects, provide a foundation of SP-IPM activities on the theme. Potential links are the Agrobiodiversity Liaison Group under the Convention on Biodiversity; BioNET INTERNATIONAL. Link scientists: F. Nwilene/WARDA, J. Kroschel/CIP.

### **Theme 4: Food Safety and biosafety**

Food quality monitoring and management activities will enable SP-IPM to analyse and mitigate contamination of food and agroecosystem by food toxins/mycotoxins and pesticide residues; impact of transgenic plants on non-target organisms and biosafety of food from transgenic crops. Public awareness and development of biological alternatives to toxic pesticides will increase the impact of existing and new market technologies. There are prior and on-going CGIAR R4D investments in these areas. Potential links: are the Stockholm Convention on POPs and Processed Food Industries (e.g. Nestle). Link scientists: M. Tamo/IITA; HC. Sharma/ICRISAT.

### **Theme 5: Educational tools for capacity building**

Human capital needs in IPM research are high across NARS, and there is a need for greater focus on academic training plus development of IPM methodologies and tools to complement and strengthen experiential learning in a myriad of field programs in the developing world. CGIAR centers seem to be losing in this area. Link scientists: J. Nicol/CIMMYT; A. Yahyaoui/ICARDA.

### **Theme 6: Vegetative seed production systems**

Cutting sanitation tools and techniques are useful in efforts to rapidly multiply and disseminate of healthy planting materials, limit man-made spread of pests/diseases, promote seedling vigour, and assist in compliance with quarantine regulations. Potential link is an evolving CP High Value Products. Link scientists: C. Staver/Bioversity International; plus other CGIAR centers.

Annex 1. SP-IPM Steering Committee, 25 – 27 February 2007: Meeting agenda

**Sunday 25 February**

**Arrivals and house keeping**

**Venue:** The meeting will be hosted by IITA at the **INTERCONTINENTAL Hotel**, Nairobi, Kenya. SC members will be accommodated at the Hotel. The meeting will take place in the Hotel Conference Room.

**Visas:** You are advised to obtain the visa before departure, if there is a Kenyan Embassy in your country of residence. Invitation letters have been sent out for visa application. If there is no Kenyan Embassy in your country of residence, a visa will be issued on arrival at Jommo Kenyatta International Airport for US\$50 per passport. For enquiries please contact [f.onyango@iita-uganda.org](mailto:f.onyango@iita-uganda.org)

**Arrival/departure:** You should advise [f.onyango@iita-uganda.org](mailto:f.onyango@iita-uganda.org) of arrival date, time and carrier in order to arrange for pickup. It will help us if you also provide your departure information at the same time.

**Obligations:** The SP-IPM provides you with economy air tickets, overnight stopovers/transits, full board, local travel, and pocket allowance (applicable to NARS participants only) for incidentals. You are responsible for all other costs.

**Weather:** The average temperature for late February in Nairobi is 24°C, ranging from 13°C - 28°C, mean RH is 46% and zero precipitation.

**Currency exchange:** The Hotel can assist you to exchange small amount of US\$ into local currency.

**Monday 26 February**

**08:30**

**Session 1: Opening session**

Chair: Paula Bramel, DDG-Research, IITA

- Registrations: Frances Onyango
- Self introductions
- Welcome remarks: P. Bramel
- Program status/outline of meeting program: B James
- What needs to be done: P. Bramel

**10:00: coffee/tea break**

**Session 2: Governance and Management issues**

- Positioning SP-IPM: an MTP project; role of convening center and BoT
- Executive Steering Committee: Composition; size; link with IIWG; meeting frequency; TOR; reporting
- SC Chair: election; term; rotation; TOR; reporting lines; link with convening center; IIWG: Composition; size; linkages; meeting frequency; TOR; reporting lines
- Coordination: TOR; Full or part time coordinator; sub-regional facilitation; reporting lines;

**12:30: Lunch break**

**Session 3: 14:00: Partnership issues**

- Inter Center Commitment and Collaboration
- External Partnerships

**16:00: coffee/tea break**

**Session 4: 16:30: CCER interactions**

**Tuesday 27 February**

**08:30**

**Session 5: Program design (assign tasks)**

Chair: KL Heong (IRRI Rep on SC)

- Scientific breakthroughs: propose current and potential areas
- Synergies on topical concerns/IPGs: global, regional, local
- “Disconnects”: bridging gaps e.g., between breakthroughs and delivery
- Implementation structures (i.e. revisit thematic working groups/TWGs)

**10:00: coffee/tea break**

**Session 6: Program design (contd.)**

- MTP development (bases = adapt past 2 MTPs earlier circulated in line with agreed upon areas of common concern)
- Fast track/visibility activities
- Funding
- Other issues

**12:30: Lunch break**

**Session 6: 1400: Program Design (contd.)**

**Session 7: 1600: Closing (Chair: P. Bramel)**

- CCER interactions
- Decision on venue for 2008? meeting
- Summary of discussions/decisions: P. Bramel

**17:00: End of meeting and departures**

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**Annex 2: Reconciliation highlights**

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<b>Subject</b>	<b>IITA's Understanding</b>
1. Convening Center	Remains at IITA.
2. Location	SP-IPM housed elsewhere in IITA not Benin.
3. Coordinator	IITA to differ its personnel evaluation prerogatives on this position to the SP-IPM via the Steering Committee. .e., the Coordinator to be evaluated by the SP-IPM and not by IITA.
4. Financial data	Communicated regularly to Steering Committee.
5. Future problems	Steering Committee and IITA Administration to communicate better on any emerging problems so they can be addressed before they become serious.
6. Future	If in three years problems still persist, Steering Committee can resubmit request to IITA Board to relocate Convening Center.
7. Steering Committee Chair	The Chair will be a scientist elected from the SP-IPM participating institutions. Agreed it should not be a DG, DDG, ADG, or Director level but a strong senior scientist type.

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Source: Paula Bramel's email circular to IIWG, September 2006

Annex 3: List of participants/Steering Committee members

Institution	Representative	Duty station	E-mail address
1. Bioversity International	Charles Staver	France	<a href="mailto:c.staver@cgiar.org">c.staver@cgiar.org</a>
2. CIAT	Segenet Kelemu	Colombia	<a href="mailto:s.kelemu@cgiar.org">s.kelemu@cgiar.org</a>
3. CIMMYT	Julie Nicol	Turkey	<a href="mailto:j.nicol@cgiar.org">j.nicol@cgiar.org</a>
4. CIP	Jurgen Kroschel	Peru	<a href="mailto:j.kroschel@cgiar.org">j.kroschel@cgiar.org</a>
5. ICARDA	Amor Yahyaoui	Syria	<a href="mailto:a.yahyaoui@cgiar.org">a.yahyaoui@cgiar.org</a>
6. ICRISAT	Hari Sharma	India	<a href="mailto:h.sharma@cgiar.org">h.sharma@cgiar.org</a>
7. IITA	Manu Tamo	Benin	<a href="mailto:m.tamo@cgiar.org">m.tamo@cgiar.org</a>
8. IRRI	Kong Luen Heong	Philippines	<a href="mailto:k.heong@cgiar.org">k.heong@cgiar.org</a>
9. WARDA	Francis Nwilene	Nigeria	<a href="mailto:f.nwilene@cgiar.org">f.nwilene@cgiar.org</a>
10. Convening Center:IITA	Paula Bramel	Tanzania	<a href="mailto:p.bramel@cgiar.org">p.bramel@cgiar.org</a>
11. Secretariat: IITA	Braima James	Benin	<a href="mailto:b.james@cgiar.org">b.james@cgiar.org</a>
12 CCER Panelist	Tim Chancellor	UK	<a href="mailto:T.C.B.Chancellor@greenwich.ac.uk">T.C.B.Chancellor@greenwich.ac.uk</a>

Thanks to Frances Onyango, IITA-Uganda for meeting logistics

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**Annex 4: TORs for CCER ON SP-IPM**

1. Review the history of the SP-IPM, its current organization, research plan vis-a-vis expected outcomes.
2. Consult with Steering Committee members, SP-IPM Program Scientists, involved institutions, donors, and other stakeholders on:
  - a. Programme substance and research priorities (including monitoring and evaluation measures).
  - b. The need for the SP-IPM programme.
  - c. Value added to the Centers involved and the CGIAR system.
  - d. Governance, management and/or operational responsibilities and mechanisms.
  - e. Options for pursuing the programme in the future, presenting pros/cons.
3. Present a report to IITA Board and Management with conclusions and recommendations on:
  - a. The validity of the programme.
  - b. Responsibilities for governance, management and implementation.
  - c. Mechanisms for governance, management and implementation.
  - d. The role of IITA in the programme and governance.
  - e. Options (with pros/cons).
  - f. A sequence of actions.

## Annex 5: Rapid in-house opinion survey on SP-IPM, February 2007

### Category 1: CGIAR centers

#### Bioversity International

Bioversity International became a member of SP IPM in 2005. A representative participated in the meeting in Aleppo, Syria in February 2005.

#### 1. Contributions

a) *What/how did your organization contribute to the SP-IPM in the past?*

- Bioversity collaborated in the preparation of one component of the soil biota project proposal on perennial crops.
- A representative participated in the steering committee meeting in Aleppo. However, the follow-up to the Aleppo meeting was extremely erratic. The working groups did not function, there were no minutes for the meeting (to my recollection) and the MTP was prepared without major interaction among members of the SP. The meeting for 2006 was proposed and then cancelled abruptly. We were not kept informed by either of the two centers (CIP and IITA) and received contradictory messages from both.

b) *What/how can your organization contribute to the SP-IPM in the next 3 years?*

- It is a key question whether there is any added value to this SP IPM. We have on-going grants and activities in soil and root health, management of specific pests and diseases of banana and plantain (BBTV, *Fusarium*, bacterial wilts, leaf diseases), clean seed systems and participatory learning and experimentation for agro-ecological management of banana and plantain systems.
- We have specific interest in cross center collaboration in Africa on the theme of clean seed systems for vegetatively propagated crops. We are also interested in soil and root health for low input systems and for intensifying systems. Under the Sub Saharan Africa common MTP we could collaborate with other centers working in similar areas.

#### 2. Benefits

a) *How did SP-IPM benefit your organization in the past?*

- The participation in SP IPM motivated us to become more informed about other IPM activities within Bioversity.
- The participation in SP IPM also served for awareness of approaches in other centers such as IIRI with their environmental strategy and GIS resources in different centers such as ICARDA which we visited in 2005.
- The contact with the IPM CRSP was also strengthened by interactions through the SP IPM. Unfortunately the IPM CRSP eliminated our crop and organization from the proposal with minimal consultation.

b) *What/how can your organization benefit from the SP-IPM in the next 3 years?*

- Unfortunately it is hard to visualize a benefit from SP-IPM over the next three years based on our recent experience from 2005. Perhaps an initiative for IPM in Africa would be useful for optimizing capacity building, networking and research approaches for cross commodity issues like seed systems, soil and root health under intensifying land use and agrobiodiversity for pest management.

#### 3. Expectations

a) *What does your organization expect to see in the SP-IPM in the next 3 years?*

- Transparent leadership, collaborative spirit among centers, realistic work agenda, participatory agenda building, reporting on real achievements. This would be a minimum which would facilitate a possible collaborative technical work plan.

b) *What particular agricultural R4D areas (e.g., maybe you can focus on the top three on your list) would you want the SP-IPM to address in the next 3 years?*

- soil and root health under intensifying land use from bush fallow;
- clean seed systems for vegetatively propagated crops;
- farmer participatory learning and experimentation approaches for IPM
- virus and vector ecology for plant viruses

## **CIAT**

### **I. Contributions**

CIAT Representative or Representatives

- Attended all SP-IPM Annual Meetings, including initial meetings to formulate SPIPM in As, Norway and The Hague, Netherlands.
- Hosted first SP-IPM meeting at CIAT.
- Served on different committees: e.g. Selection Committee for nominating Chair person.
- Developed and convened successful Tropical Whitefly IPM project (on-going).
- Co-convened (with ICARDA) Soil Biota project.
- Participated in numerous Task Forces and thematic working groups, including: a) Farmer participatory research; b) Crop loss and IPM impact assessment; c) Functional agrobiodiversity; d) Soil borne pests and white grubs; d) Rice weed management; e) Beneficial micro-organisms/BMO
- Participated in EPMR evaluation and report on SP-IPM. EPMR evaluators visited CIAT and met with management and scientists.
- Participated in Inter-Center Working Group on IPM.
- Provided information for SP-IPM Annual Reports, IPM Research Briefs.
- Attended Task Force Workshops: a) Functional agrobiodiversity (ICIPE); b) Impact assessment (CIP); c) Whitefly IPM (CIAT); d) IPM of soils pests and diseases (CIAT-ICARDA); e) Quantifying losses and investment opportunities (IRRI-CIMMYT); f) FPR-IPM (CIP-CIAT)

### **II. Benefits**

- SP-IPM provided a forum to discuss and interact with many of IARCS.
- Provided a platform and resources to launch the successful Tropical Whitefly IPM project.
- SP-IPM provides resources to assess information from other IARCS.
- SP-IPM provides useful links with donor and resource organizations such as FAO, World Bank, USAID, IPM Facility, CABI, IPM Forum, IAPPS, etc.
- SP-IPM facilitates interactions with advanced research groups and universities such as: John Innes, USADA/ARS, University of California, Wageningen University, University of Hanover, etc.
- SP-IPM provided some financial resources for start-up projects.

### **III. Expectations**

- Addressing some key global pest and disease management problems across crops and regions (such as the global rust initiative)
- Being proactive in transforming this Sp-IPM initiative to a Challenge Program
- Putting together the major players in disease and pest management research and addressing problems
- Proactive management of SP-IPM that can actively seek to put crop protection research agenda on the agenda of the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation

## **CIMMYT**

### **1. Contributions**

*a) What/how did your organization contribute to the SP-IPM in the past?*

We participated in the development of the large IPM proposal for stem borer control in Africa (our component on Bt maize was removed and later funded by Novartis Foundation – the IRMA project).

We also hosted the meeting in 2004 and have participated in most of the meetings (represented by different CIMMYT staff depending on location and theme).

CIMMYT was also an active member on the Soil Biota task force which led to the development of many concept notes which did not seem to have anywhere specific to go to.

IITA as the lead with CIMMYT developed a field Nematology guide (currently being published)

*b) What/how can your organization contribute to the SP-IPM in the next 3 years?*

I would think we can contribute in the areas of soil pests and diseases, especially in the area of conservation agriculture, HPR techniques for cereals (both field and storage pests and diseases in maize and wheat), consensus mapping across the cereals for insect and disease resistance, impacts and targeting.

### **2. Benefits**

*a) How did SP-IPM benefit your organization in the past?*

Not too much in concrete terms and lacking a clear integrated direction.

*b) What/how can your organization benefit from the SP-IPM in the next 3 years?*

Tackle issues that cut across centers and field project proposals, however to tackle them well clear time allocation and direction is required.

Learning from other colleagues involved in sp-IPM

Forming stronger partnership and networks with CGIAR, ARIs, NARs and other IOs

### **3. Expectations**

*a) What does your organization expect to see in the SP-IPM in the next 3 years?*

We would like to see sp-IPM member capture their synergies in a clearly focused research areas (with clearly identified appropriate donors) and have key designated leaders (who have the commitment of their institution) to take this role in addition to their 'normal' and often overcrowded agenda.

A clearly defined structure and mode of operation should be formed.

There should be no more than 5-7 major research themes within the sp-IPM.

Where do we really want to go with sp-IPM - does it belong as a CP OR and revamped sp-IPM OR just key working groups?

We need clear NARS leadership and participation (always mentioned but never really concrete based on past examples).

*b) What particular agricultural R4D areas (e.g., maybe you can focus on the top three on your list) would you want the SP-IPM to address in the next 3 years?*

Soil and Root Health under key important cropping systems

Impact of IPM under conservation agriculture in specific cropping systems

Effects of climate change on specific diseases and pests in important identified cropping system

NARs enhancement through training and capacity building with key activities of the sp-IPM (be it training courses, specific sponsorship, joint symposium at identified conferences etc).

## CIP

### 1. Contributions

a) *What/how did your organization contribute to the SP-IPM in the past?*

- Through active leadership and membership: Pamela Anderson: Chair of the SC, 2004-2006; Oscar Ortiz: SC member, 2004-2006, thematic working group representative (TWG: Crop loss and impact assessment; currently supporting the impact assessment activities of the Tropical IPM White Fly project, draft manual of IPM impact assessment under development).
- Active involvement in the development of inter-institutional proposals: Jürgen Kroschel, Sylvie Priou: e.g., soil biota and LMF projects

b) *What/how can your organization contribute to the SP-IPM in the next 3 years?*

- Through active participation in the SC and IIWGs, and other related joint efforts and activities
- Sharing experience on IPM research and development, the implementation of IPM programs and impact assessment of IPM interventions

### 2. Benefits

a) *How did SP-IPM benefit your organization in the past?*

- Direct benefits through the IIWG on leafminer fly and a proposal to BMZ approved in 2005.
- Access to information and experiences developed by other centers
- Otherwise it did not promote/affect the IPM activities of the Center.

b) *What/how can your organization benefit from the SP-IPM in the next 3 years?*

- Increased scientific collaboration between centers (perhaps also joint proposal development on a center to center basis) and with other IPM stakeholders (new partnerships)
- Holistic and global approach to IPM; IPM promotion system rather than crop based; involves many disciplines (entomology, pathology, virology, weed science)
- Enhanced IPM impact and visibility of its benefits to agricultural development and environmental protection
- Added value to CIP's IPM projects through accessing information, methods and resource persons to work on aspects related to policy development, promotion and advocacy for IPM
- Access to new information and technologies.

### 3. Expectations

a) *What does your organization expects to see in the SP-IPM in the next 3 years?*

- Strong scientific and inter-institutional based research and development program: a) Include all relevant stakeholders and promotes synergies; b) develop a three-year operative plan (e.g. by OOPP) and working document; c) discuss and considers important issues: e.g., inter-center pilot (learning) sites in different ecoregions, agroecosystem based IPM rather than crop based, includes all relevant scientific disciplines, joint research and publications, new thematic working groups (e.g. pest modeling, biopesticide, trophical interactions, IPM policies), impact assessment, IPM policies, etc; d) formulate outputs for the MTPs; e) develop a financial plan and agrees on responsibilities and time frames
- Implementation of the SP-IPM through effective coordination, dealing with the global issue of pest management (selection of a coordinator with strong scientific IPM experiences globally (senior scientist)
- SP-IPM globally recognized as the IPM scientific platform for IPM research, information exchange and the promotion of IPM in developing countries

b) *What particular agricultural R4D areas (e.g., maybe you can focus on the top three on your list) would you want the SP-IPM to address in the next 3 years? Not in the next three years!*

- Ecosystem research (Agroecology) as the bases for IPM development
- Population ecology and phenology modeling
- Conservation and enhancement of natural enemies and biocontrol (incl. biopesticides)
- Understanding communication and behavior of pest (e.g. development of attract & kill systems, physical control).

- IPM implementation according to types of farmers: fully subsistence, diversified income activities, initial links with the market, fully engaged with the market
- Effect of climate change on pests and diseases
- Pesticide risk assessment and safe use of pesticides (application technique)
- Epidemiology of diseases on different hosts

## **ICARDA**

### **1. Contributions**

a) *What/how did your organization contribute to the SP-IPM in the past?*

- We participated in SP-IPM programs through the annual meetings, and developed projects on IPM-Pilot Sites in Morocco and Egypt for disease and insect pests management in cereal and food legumes.
- ICARDA played lead role in promoting soil biota and coordinated development of soil biota project proposal through consultancy funded by SP-IPM
- ICARDA hosted the SP-IPM Steering Committee meeting in 2005

b) *What/how can your organization contribute to the SP-IPM in the next 3 years?*

- ICARDA has an active IPM program on disease management in food legumes and insect of cereals that are being implemented by NARS and could contribute further in widening IPM adoption on various crops through FPR and FFS programs.

### **2. Benefits**

a) *How did SP-IPM benefit your organization in the past?*

- Due to lack of focus of SP-IPM on field crops, ICARDA has not had great benefits from SP-IPM

b) *What/how can your organization benefit from the SP-IPM in the next 3 years?*

- SP-IPM should broaden its scope and include annual field crops that are the major food source for poor resource farmers in the semi-arid and non tropical areas

### **3. Expectations**

a) *What does your organization expects to see in the SP-IPM in the next 3 years?*

- Clear and well defined SP-IPM activities that include different partners with strong CG-NARS links
- Limited and targeted research themes that well defined milestones and limited in time (not open ended)

b) *What particular agricultural R4D areas (e.g., maybe you can focus on the top three on your list) would you want the SP-IPM to address in the next 3 years?*

- Management of seed, soil and stubble transmitted pests
- Impact of IMP in semi-arid and non tropical regions
- Effects of climate change on specific field crop diseases and insect pests
- Capacity building of NARS on IPM development and adoption through well planned training programs

## ICRISAT

### Contributions

a) *What/how did your organization contribute to the SP-IPM in the past?*

- We participated in SP-IPM programs through the annual meetings, and developed inter center projects on Striga, pod borers in grain legumes, and Maruca, although none of these were funded. We also exchanged information on IPM and HPR with other centers

b) *What/how can your organization contribute to the SP-IPM in the next 3 years?*

- We can share information and technology on common pest problems such as Striga, Helicoverpa, and Maruca, and like to develop joint project proposals on Striga, Helicoverpa and Maruca, both in terms of HPR and IPM.

### 2. Benefits

a) *How did SP-IPM benefit your organization in the past?*

- Not sure, but provision of funding support to undertake experiments on integrated management of Striga in West Africa has been quite successful. It fostered inter center interaction for developing joint project proposals.

b) *What/how can your organization benefit from the SP-IPM in the next 3 years?*

- Through sharing of information and technology, and joint research/project development in the areas of cereal stem borers, pod borers (Helicoverpa/Maruca), and Striga.

### 3. Expectations

a) *What does your organization expects to see in the SP-IPM in the next 3 years?*

- A more vigorous collaborative research effort

b) *What particular agricultural R4D areas (e.g., maybe you can focus on the top three on your list) would you want the SP-IPM to address in the next 3 years?*

- Cereal stem borers (*Chilo*), pod borers (*Helicoverpa/Maruca*), and *Striga*

## IITA

### 1. Contributions

#### a) *What/how did your organization contribute to the SP-IPM in the past?*

- IITA was the founder of SP-IPM, with the DG, Lukas Brader, as leader and Hans Herren and later Richard Markham as coordinators (these titles were established only later). Later, since the meeting in Nairobi, Peter Neuenschwander became the leader (he had been the IITA representative before), with Richard Markham as coordinator followed by Braima James.
- In the recent past, IITA has been nominated to lead the thematic working group on Invasive Alien Species and Beneficials. This TWG integrated its inaugural planning workshop with the IPPC/FAO workshop, 'Identification of risks and management of IAS using the IPPC framework', held at Braunschweig, Germany, 22–23 September 2003. The aim was to build strategic alliances with broader groups such the GISP and the IPPC, as well as their associated NARS focal points where they play a significant role in the global field of IAS. The TWG collaboration with BioNET to develop national taxonomic capacity and thereby strengthen IAS early warning was discussed at the CABI-regional workshops on 'Prevention and Management of IAS: forging cooperation throughout West Africa', held in Accra, Ghana, 9–11 March 2004.
- Participation in other TWP such as Soil Biota, Tropical Whitefly IPM project
- Participation in all SP-IPM meetings

#### b) *What/how can your organization contribute to the SP-IPM in the next 3 years?*

- The plant protection scientists of IITA, though no longer administered in the same administrative unit and slightly reduced in numbers compared to 10 years ago, are still very eager to contribute to SP-IPM activities in Africa and to participate in collaborative projects of global scope.
- The technical know-how, the linkages to the various clients, the collaborative networks still exist. The new leader of SP-IPM and particularly the coordinator will now have to convince their colleagues that participation in SP-IPM offers synergies that the individual centre and its scientists cannot otherwise exploit.
- Our specific interests and competences are in the field of IPM for root and tuber systems, cereal-legume systems, high value crops including fruits and vegetables, post-harvest, as well as in the area of arthropod and microbial biodiversity including identification services.

### 2. Benefits

#### a) *How did SP-IPM benefit your organization in the past?*

- Indeed, IITA benefited from having the coordinator, which was paid by SP-IPM, as one additional staff member very active in promoting IPM beyond Africa.
- Increased the global visibility of IPM through partnership workshops including the SP-IPM symposium at the 15th International Plant Protection Congress, held in Beijing, China, 11–16 May 2004 (at which SP-IPM presented 10 papers); the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)/SP-IPM consultative workshop on the search for alternatives to banned/restricted POPs, held at IITA Benin, 9–13 February 2004; and IPM/CRSP (Collaborative Research Support Program) planning workshops.
- Parasitic weeds workshop

#### b) *What/how can your organization benefit from the SP-IPM in the next 3 years?*

- IITA hopes to find synergies to his own work by having expanded collaboration. Of course, IITA scientists would also participate in projects in which the benefits primarily go to farmers on other continents. In practice, such collaboration always benefits both sides, sometimes in unexpected ways (breeding lines, biological control agents, entomopathogens, the examples abound)

### 3. Expectations

#### a) *What does your organization expect to see in the SP-IPM in the next 3 years?*

- Essentially, IITA can only continue to participate if the scientists go back to work
- Thematic working groups under various leaderships would have to be re-established, and topics of general interest need to be discussed and common positions for the entire CGIAR established.
- In order for SP-IPM to have a justification, its goals need to be overarching and, wherever possible, cover potential breakthrough areas.

*b) What particular agricultural R4D areas (e.g., maybe you can focus on the top three on your list) would you want the SP-IPM to address in the next 3 years?*

- Biodiversity conservation for improving the sustainability of agricultural practices
- Biological control efforts against new and old invaders, with a global perspective
- GMOs,
- POPs and pesticide residue analysis,
- Soil and water quality management
- Biopesticide development and legislation,
- Non-target effects of biological control agents, Quality control along the entire production chain

## **WARDA**

### **I. Contributions**

a) *What/how did your organization contribute to the SP-IPM in the past?*

- Provided some financial resources to support work on rice weed management
- Contributed information for SP-IPM annual reports on rice weed management
- Participated in task force and thematic group meetings on rice weed management
- Provided information on IPM research at WARDA posted on SP-IPM website
- Contributed to the mega project proposal on soil biota

b) *What / how can your organization contribute to the SP-IPM in the next 3 years?*

- Develop joint project proposals for funding from non-traditional SP-IPM donors
- Contribute to the visibility of SP-IPM by highlighting and posting some major research findings on SP-IPM website
- Contribute to SP-IPM annual report based on work assignment

### **2. Benefits**

a) *How did SP-IPM benefit your organization in the past?*

- Provided supplementary funds to support work on rice weed management
- Participation of WARDA scientist in SP-IPM meetings to exchange ideas
- Access to information on IPM technologies through IPM research briefs and reports

b) *What / how can your organization benefit from the SP-IPM in the next 3 years?*

- Better sharing of research tools, and effective communication on important IPM breakthroughs via SP-IPM website
- Active participation in thematic activities with other CG centers

### **3. Expectations**

a) *What does your organization expects to see in the SP-IPM in the next 3 years?*

- Advocacy and public awareness: SP-IPM should learn how to package information, to sell them to policy makers. It is not enough to argue that insect pests are responsible for crop losses and millions of tons of food grain. It is more convincing to show that IPM generates increased crop yields and farm income with statistical data to back the evidence.
- Effective partnership and visibility of all participating centers in the SP-IPM research activities
- Joint ownership of research results and publications in peer-reviewed journals
- Capacity building of NARS scientists and students

b) *What particular agricultural R4D areas would you want the SP-IPM to address in the next 3 years?*

- Action research to support innovative extension approaches (participatory approaches)
- Farming system research on soil pests and diseases (crops versus vegetables, cereals versus legumes, etc.)
- Impact of climate change on weeds, insect pests and diseases
- Functional agrobiodiversity (conserving and managing natural enemies in wild host for pest control on target crops)

## Category 2: External partners

### CropLife International

#### 1. Contributions

a) *What/how did your organisation contribute to the SP-IPM in the past?*

- CropLife has more than 15 years experience of IPM and Responsible Use training all around the world. Training is taking place in more than 80 countries with a range of external partners e.g. universities, governmental organisations, aid agencies, NGO's, USAID, IFAD, GTZ. We offered our training expertise, our trainers and the wide range of training materials to the SP-IPM. We showed examples of successful private public partnerships. Within the SP-IPM we were interested to learn, discuss and exchange information on lessons learned, as well as program successes and failures. Through our member companies we offered IPM research and technologies to the SP-IPM.

b) *What/how can CropLife International contribute to the SP-IPM in the next 3 years?*

- Develop joint IPM training material. Develop joint KPI's how to measure impact, change of behaviour at farmers level. Develop joint guidelines for IPM training to farmers, distributors, governmental bodies etc. used by all stakeholders involved.
- Offering our e-learning tool on the FAO Code of Conduct. Being a competent partner for IPM research and development. Facilitate joint IPM research between the SP-IPM and CropLife member companies (e.g. Striga, wheat stem rust, whitefly etc).
- Facilitate, assist by specific IPM emergencies - joint research expertise (public/private) – bringing other relevant partners on board. Providing access to a global private research network and expertise.

#### 2. Benefits

a) *How did the SP-IPM benefits CropLife in the past.*

- Tremendous value
- It is all about people, interesting contacts of great value
- Exchange of information and (different/common) views
- Getting to know all the CGIAR centres and the organization
- Enabled further partnerships with individual centres
- Talking and Learning from each other. Great network

b) *What/how can your organization benefit from the SP-IPM in the next 3 years?*

- Intensify contacts
- Develop joint IPM approach and policy, which includes all the major stakeholders (including private sector)
- Talking one-voice, not different IPM regime
- Develop more private public partnership programs
- Develop joint IPM research programs (incl. judicious use of pesticides as a last resort)
- Develop / run efficient and effective IPM training (by using project management tools) with joint efforts/programs.

#### 3. Expectations

a) *What does your organization expects to see in the SP-IPM in the next 3 years?*

- See 2 a) and b) +
- Development of a global IPM network, a truly international organization that includes all IPM disciplines and is neutral in philosophy, involving the major stakeholders
- An honest broker to facilitate private public partnerships combining/harnessing private and public research resources and expertise

b) *what particular ag R&D areas would you want the SP-IPM to address in the next 3 years?*

- Should be discussed and agreed with the new team incl. all the major partners/stakeholders (public, private).

- For all ag R&D programs we need project management, with a timeline, milestones and defined outcomes as well as clear responsibilities.
- Besides of ag R&D also topics like effective training and dissemination, a new joint IPM policy and guiding principles should be on the agenda.

## **IAPPS**

### **Contributions/mutual benefits**

- Associate memberships for the CG centers. This provides them with 12 online memberships for their staff and/or host country collaborators plus two hard copy editions of the Crop Protection journal at a very attractive price. Now we have four centers as Associate Members. We need the others to get on board.
- Free publicity for Associate Members (CG Centers and individuals in the CG centers) through articles on CG and personal research activities in my newsletter and the IAPPS Newsletter in each edition of the *Crop Protection* journal
- An outlet for information for the centers (Segetnet/CIAT is translating the IAPPS Newsletter into Spanish and placing it on the IAPPS website)
- SP-IPM membership on GB of IAPPS
- The IPPC symposia opportunities
- IPM database on the SP-IPM web

### **Expectations**

- IAPPS can assist in an effort working with the SP-IPM to develop a truly international organization for plant protection that includes all IPM disciplines and is neutral in philosophy not trying to promote one agency etc. With increased collaboration with SP-IPM I think we can come up with some ideas as to how we can establish a Global IPM Network consisting of international associations like IAPPS, BioNET, CABI-BIO, CropLife International, CABI/IPM Forum, FAO Global IPM Facility, IARCs e.g. ICIPE, AVRDC etc., World Bank, Foundations (Rockefeller, Ford, Bill and Melinda Gates), Pesticide Action Network, national IPM programs such as India etc., national and international grower organizations, international agencies such as USAID, DFID, NRI etc. etc. This would be a fantastic contribution to Global IPM. I hope your SP-IPM can devote some time to discussing this in Nairobi.
- SP-IPM symposium for 16<sup>th</sup> IPPC, Glasgow, Scotland October 2007

## ICIPE

### 1. Contributions

a) *What/how did your organization contribute to the SP-IPM in the past?*

- ICIPE was the lead organization in the functional agrobiodiversity TWG but did not manage to get anything tangible off the ground in spite of a strong initial effort to raise money for the issue. When I took over the ICIPE representation, I tried to revive this, however unsuccessfully. The topic is still or even more now a hot one, especially in view of the discussions under the CBD and Access and Benefit Sharing discussion and maybe was given up too easily.
- ICIPE was also the lead organization for the LMF TWG, taking over from CIP/Aziz Lagnaoui after his departure. We managed to produce a proposal for a cooperative LMF research project with CIP which was eventually granted. Our intention to have more SP-IPM members participate did not materialize because of diverging interests.

b) *What/how can your organization contribute to the SP-IPM in the next 3 years?*

- This depends entirely on whether the new course (exclude all non-CG) continues. We are currently pushing for action in relation to the CBD/Access and Benefit Sharing discussion to close the gap between the very active discussion about invasive alien species and the dead silence on the problems associated of late with access to biological control agents through the restrictions of sampling, sending material for identification and refusing export permits. This is a policy issue at the highest level where SP-IPM has a role to play.
- We are probably the Centre with the most experience in high-value crops, one of the new focal areas of the CG. Especially in high value crops, IPM is both very much required because of the practices employed by producers and market demands for blemish-free and simultaneously pesticide-free products as it is difficult to develop because so much is at stake financially. This will be an environment where IPM has much more to contribute than in field crops.

### 2. Benefits

a) *How did SP-IPM benefit your organization in the past?*

- The programme allowed for ample contact with colleagues in other centres also dealing with integrated pest management. In addition, the discussions of the TWG made sure, everybody looked beyond the rim of their own plate and profits from experience of others. And finally, SP-IPM allocated some funds for the development of the collaborative LMF research project that resulted in a fully financed continent-spanning research project to be started.

b) *What/how can your organization benefit from the SP-IPM in the next 3 years?*

Depends entirely from the new directions taken

### 3. Expectations

a) *What does your organization expect to see in the SP-IPM in the next 3 years?*

- A set-up that promotes the development and implementation of IPM at all levels and in all systems, takes on problems of policy that hamper IPM research, development and implementation and supports action to solve problems shared by many actors and that may be too large to be taken on by one centre alone. In addition it should not be continually be interfered with and not serve and also not be seen to serve vested interests of individual centres.

b) *What particular agricultural R4D areas (e.g., maybe you can focus on the top three on your list) would you want the SP-IPM to address in the next 3 years?*

- Sustainable system development in high value crops production
- More emphasis on agro-ecological and landscape aspects and their relevance for production systems
- Influence policy discussion with respect to access rights to biodiversity for mitigation of invasive alien species