

# Plantwise: A global alliance led by CABI for plant health and sustainable agriculture

Dr Ulli Kuhlmann, Executive Director – Global Operations & Dr Wade Jenner, Global Director Plant Health Systems Development 5<sup>th</sup> Meeting of G20 Agriculture Chief Scientists, Xi'an, China, 30-31 May 2016



#### CABI works on behalf of 48 member countries



\* UK Overseas Territories. \*\*Associate Member



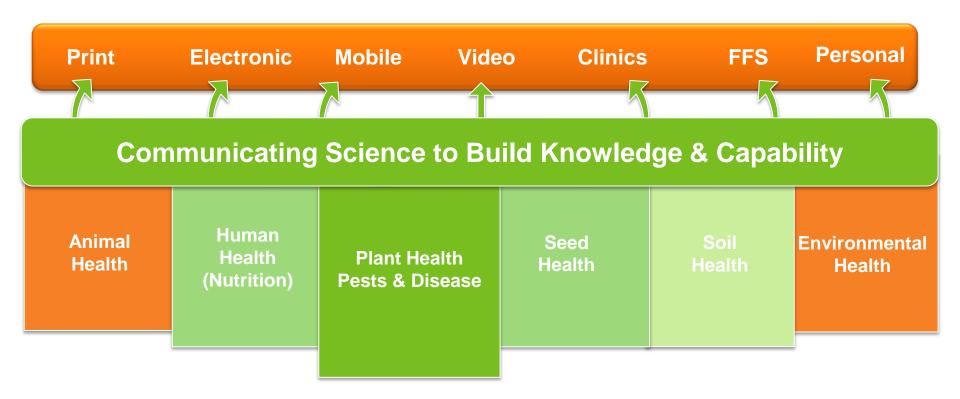


## **CABI's mission**

CABI is a not-for-profit international organization that improves people's lives by providing information and applying scientific expertise to solve problems in agriculture and the environment



## CABI's capacity to build knowledge and capability







<sup>\*</sup>Associate member

#### Mandate to develop Plantwise

- In 2009, the member countries gave CABI a mandate to develop a global programme to address the challenge of feeding a growing population
- Approximately 800 million people have inadquate access to food
- In 2011, the Plantwise programme was launched to help countries lose less and feed more, contributing to SDGs 1, 2, 12, 15 and 17
- Reducing crop losses by just 1% would feed millions more



## What is Plantwise?

Plantwise is a global programme, led by **CABI**, to improve farmers' access to practical knowledge at local level and help them increase food security and food safety



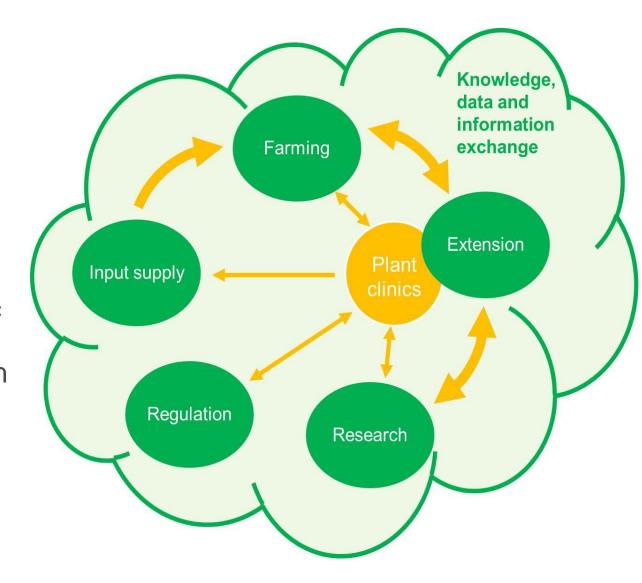


#### **Partnerships**

- The success of Plantwise is dependent on national, regional and global partnerships
- Plantwise strengthens plant health systems and facilitates institutional change through linkages with national entities (extension, research & education, regulation, agro-input supply, etc.) as well as international organisations (FAO, IPPC, CGIAR, AIRCA, etc.)
- Plantwise policies align with relevant international conventions and standards

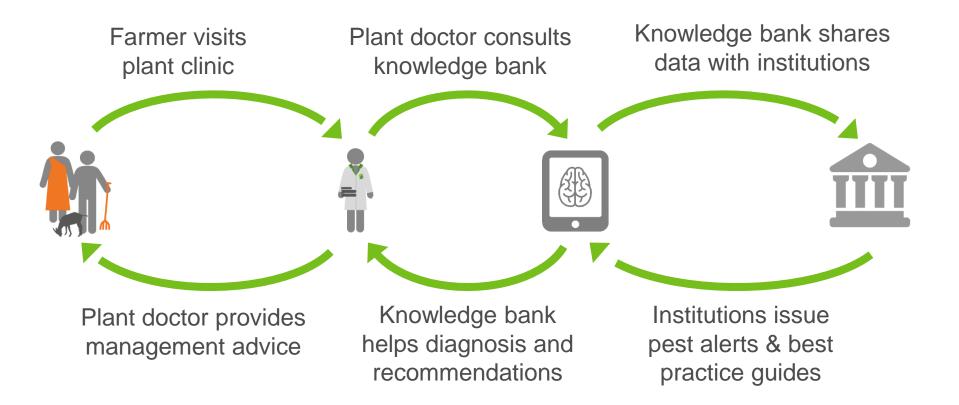
## Linkages

- Innovative linkages between key stakeholders in a plant health system, catalysed by plant clinics embedded in existing structures
- In addition to public sector services, it is important to link with private sector entities for increased impact and sustainability





#### **Process**



#### Reference materials for plant doctors





PEST MANAGEMENT DECISION GUIDE: GREEN AND YELLOW LIST

#### **Splantwise**

#### Tuta absoluta (tomato leaf miner) on Tomato

Tuta absoluta

still on the leaves

There are several products be

WP, Ascopel WP and others.

If needed, spray twice per sea

between sprays. Do not enter

Do not spray the day before a

They are often mixed at 10ml

acre but double-check with pro

different concentrations and fo Spray only once per season

Do not spray later than 3 days

for 1 day after spraying, as the

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Plantwise is a global initiative led by CABI

overcoat, gumboots during mixing, spr

If you still experience infestation, the

Imidacloprid such as Hotshot 70WG a

nstructions on the product lal



Spray early in the morning when th Preferably, use biopesticides like the var. kurstaki over synthetic pesticide der Straten, NVWA Plant dangerous to you and to tomato cor Protection Service.

Bugwood.org)



Tuta larvae on tomato leaf. (Source: Maria van der Straten NVWA Plant Protection Service, Bugwood)



Burnt leaf and mined fruit fested by Tuta larvae-(Source Maureen Kuboka)

Prevention · Rotate with non-host crops such as maize, beans and cabbages

- Remove and destroy wild host plants around the farm such as Sodom apple
- · Remove from the farm and burn all infected crop
- Plant clean seedlings free from all stages of the moth
- · Clean all equipment used in transportation of tomatoes such as boxes, crates and trucks using soap and water

Monitoring · Remove infested leaves . Look for: for insect pest damage on leaves, stems

- Look out for burnt leaves with irregular mines that have black deposits (frass)
- · Look out for black frass on the stem and holes on the fruit surface leading to tunnels in the fruit

and fruits

- Scout for moths in the field/ greenhouse walls.
- Start control once you notice 1-3 moths or larvae per

**Direct Control** Direct Control

- · Mass trap using water traps with pheromones e.g (Pherodis at 4 packets per acre supplied by Koppert Biological Systems Kenya, Tutrack found at Kenya Biologics)
- Burying deep (50-100 cm) of infested fruits and foliage
- · Use black sticky traps (at 24 pcs/acre supplied by Koppert Biological Systems) placed at 15-20 cm above the ground to capture the adults
- Use screen vents in roofs and on the sides of the greenhouse to reduce insect pest migration

Restrictions . The pest is still new in the country and trials on

- · Drench with imidacloprid at the recommended rates
- Neonicotinoid, IRAC 4A

pesticides are still ongoing

- · Systemic insecticide with translaminar activity and with contact and stomach action
- Spray abamectin at the recommended rates. Translaminar properties: limited systemic activity as well as contact and stomach action. IRAC 6
- Spray bifenthrin at the recommended rates. Nonsystemic with contact stomach action. Pyrethroid; IRAC 3A

 WHO class II (Moderately hazardous). PHI 3 days. MRL-0.2

· Not classified by

WHO, PHI 7









Kenya

CREATED/UPDATED: August 2014

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> LOSE LESS, FEED MORE Plantwise is a CABI-led global initiative www.plantwise.org



#### Digital technologies for plant doctors

Tablets improve data collection at plant clinics



# 5x faster 105 days 20 days



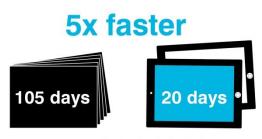


Number of plant clinic presecriptions delivered (in Sri Lanka during July–November 2015)

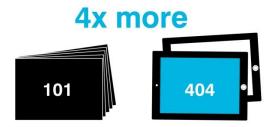
#### Digital technologies for plant doctors

Tablets improve data collection at plant clinics





Delivery of plant clinic data



Number of plant clinic presecriptions delivered (in Sri Lanka during July–November 2015)

 Plant Doctor Simulator reinforces basic principles of field diagnosis while capturing data to assess decision making performance (available in Google Play Store)



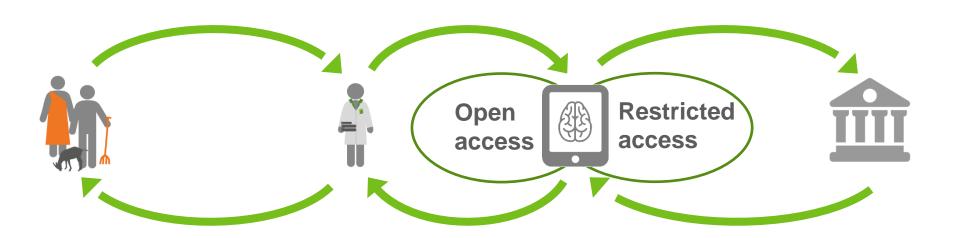




#### Why record data?

- Understand farmers' problems, perceptions and knowledge
- Monitor advisory service quality
- Identify new and emerging pests (vigilance - invasives)
- Identify research needs
- Shape extension priorities based on information obtained directly from farmers at local level

#### Open versus restricted data

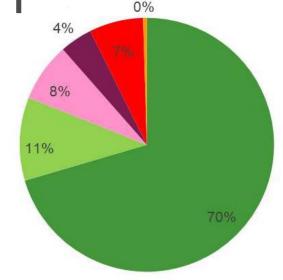


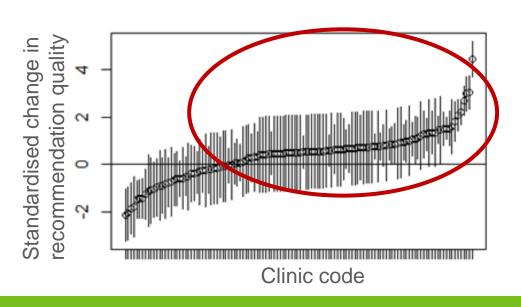
- The Plantwise Online Management System now holds 200,000 plant clinic entries from 30 countries
- 21 countries have signed data sharing agreements with CABI,
   12 of which are for open-access sharing



 Validation of diagnoses and recommendations given to farmers

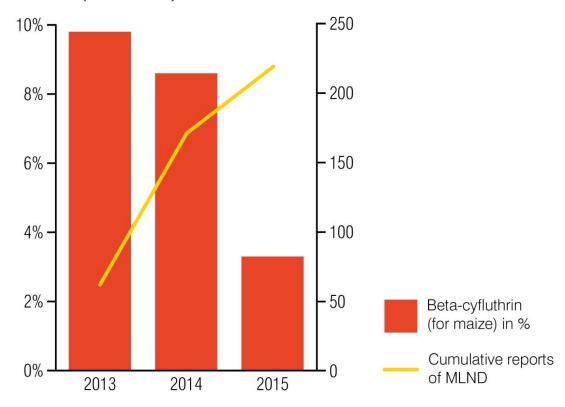
- Process developed centrally, then transferred to in-country partners
- Recommendations of most (ca. 65%) plant clinics better in 2014 than in 2013
- Such analysis identifies, e.g.:
  - Plant doctors that require additional training
  - Plant doctors that improved exceptionally well







 Analysis of pesticide recommendations: Year-to-year comparisons showed a reduction in recommendations of a hazardous pesticide (WHO Class 1) in some East African countries against maize lethal necrosis disease (MLND)





 Comparison of public and private sector plant clinic services, especially when the latter mixes giving advice to selling inputs (conflict of interest)

 China offers an opportunity to study agro-input dealer involvement in plant clinic operations

plant clinic operations

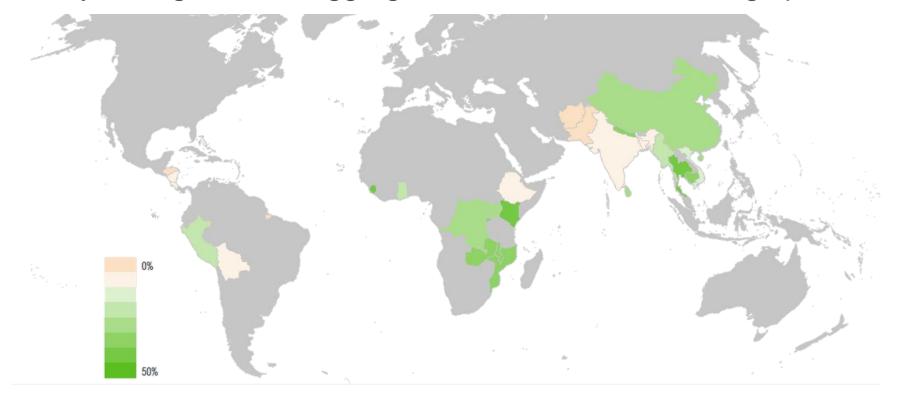
 Preliminary results show no significant differences between public and private sector-run plant clinics, in terms of number and gender of farmers served, quality of diagnoses and recommendations, IPM-based advice, etc.



Plantwise is being piloted in Beijing area, Guangxi and Sichuan, with currently 43 plant clinics run by 98 plant doctors



Analysis of gender-disaggregated data shows clinic usage patterns



 Female plant doctors in Bolivia and Peru are more likely to recommend monitoring and cultural controls, instead of pesticides, than their male counterparts



#### Scale



#### The Americas

Barbados Jamaica
Bolivia Nicaragua
Brazil Peru
Costa Rica Trinidad &
Grenada Tobago
Honduras

#### **Africa**

Burkina Faso Mozambique DR Congo Rwanda Ethiopia Sierra Leone Ghana Tanzania Kenya Uganda Malawi Zambia

#### Asia

Afghanistan Nepal
Bangladesh Pakistan
Cambodia Sri Lanka
China Thailand
India Vietnam
Myanmar



#### Scale



## 1,800 plant clinics

We've helped establish networks of plant clinics in 34 countries



## 5,000 plant doctors

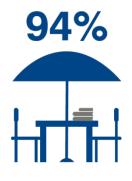
We've trained thousands of experts to advise farmers



**4.5 million farmers**We've reached millions of smallholder farmers and their families through plant clinics and complementary extension methods (e.g., ICTs)



## **Outcomes and impact**



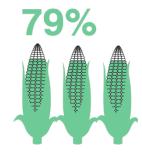
Farmers satisfied with plant clinics



Farmers satisfied with advice given



Farmers applied the advice given



Farmers saw crop yield increased after plant clinic visit

# "Plantwise is costeffective and is gaining the kind of in-country financial leverage that most development projects can only dream of"

#### Signs of sustainability

- Responsibilities internalised within partner organisations (e.g., plant doctors, data managers, coordinators)
- Commitment of national/local funds for plant clinic operations (e.g., China, Pakistan, Malawi, Sri Lanka)
- National steering committees show increasing ownership (e.g., Rwanda, Ghana, Afghanistan)
- Integration of Plantwise training content into university and agro-input dealer curricula (e.g., Uganda, Nicaragua, Kenya))

report, 2015)

(external evaluation

#### **Awards**



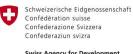


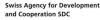
## Thank you

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Ministry of Agriculture, People's Republic of China

