



IAPPS NEWSLETTER

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BILL TWEEDY RECEIVES SPECIAL IAPPS AWARD

In his brief speech introducing Dr. Bill Tweedy as the recipient of the IAPPS Award of Appreciation, IAPPS Secretary General Prof. Short Heinrichs said:



IAPPS President Geoff Norton presenting the Award to Bill

“It is my privilege to present Dr. Bill Tweedy with a special award, the IAPPS Award of Appreciation, for his more than 35 years of dedicated service to the organization and promotion of the International Plant Protection Congresses. Bill was the Chair of the Organizing Committee and the major driving force for the highly successful IX IPPC in Washington, DC in 1979 which drew more than 2,000 participants. He has participated in all IPPCs since 1979 and was Chair of the IAPPS Program Committee for this, the XVII IPPC in Honolulu, Hawaii, August 6-10, 2011. For his long years of service from the founding of IAPPS in 1999 in Jerusalem, and for

tirelessly guiding the development of IAPPS to this very day and for his

gargantuan effort in supporting me and the IAPPS Governing Board in the development and promotion of the XVII IPPC in Honolulu, on behalf of the IAPPS Governing Board I am eternally grateful.

Congratulations, Bill, on your service to the plant protection profession and for the promotion of global food security via your support of IAPPS and the IPPCs.”

Please join me and congratulate Bill once more for this prestigious and well deserved Award.

Prof. E.A. “Short” Heinrichs

IAPPS Secretary General

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IPM FOR FEED THE FUTURE WORKSHOP, XVII IPPC-APS MEETING

SEE THE
FEED CHANGE FUTURE

Feed the Future is the U.S. government's commitment to sustainably reduce hunger and global poverty. The workshop took place at the Hawaii Hilton Village Hotel,

Honolulu, August 6, 2011, with the aim of reviewing the plant protection activities of different international agencies and developed recommendations that could strengthen the U.S. government's global Feed the Future initiative for increasing food production, improving nutrition and reducing poverty.

The workshop included presentations by leading scientists and administrators from the following agencies/institutes:

- U. S. Agency for International Development (USAID),
- International Agricultural Research Centers (IARCs),
- Collaborative Research Support Programs (CRSPs),
- U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA),
- Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF),
- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ),
- CropLife International,
- Australian, U.S. and German Universities.

The following are the major recommendations by workshop participants for increasing the effect of plant protection activities in meeting the goals of the Feed the Future initiative. However, these recommendations are not only valid for the Feed the Future initiative but also for all agricultural programs funded by international donor agencies worldwide.

Recommendations:

1. Losses due to pests - Pests (insects, weeds, plant pathogens, nematodes, rodents and birds) cause about 40% in crop losses globally. To mitigate pest-induced losses in the field and in storage, the development of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) technologies and their transfer to farmers via effective technology transfer programs should be an integral part of the Feed the Future initiative of USAID and the USDA and of agricultural development programs of other international donor agencies globally.

2. Networking and collaboration - Activities of global IPM programs funded by donor agencies should be coordinated so as to increase collaboration and thus enhance the impact on mitigating the global food security problem. This should include first, collaboration between international donor agencies such as USAID, GIZ, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, etc. Second, each donor agency should promote collaboration between their contractors. For example, USAID should develop a strategy to promote collaboration between the various collaborative Research Support Programs (CRSPs) and between the CRSPs and the CGIAR centers and the International Agricultural Research Centers (IARCs). All networking and collaboration should include strong

links with the National Agricultural Research Services (NARS) , the private sector, NGOs and farmer associations. This collaboration should first be targeted toward the primary focus Feed the Future countries.

3. Institutional and human capacity building – Sustainable plant protection tactics are needed as a key component in the development of integrated crop management (ICM) practices. An assessment of training needs, both long-term (academic) and short-term (upgrading of scientists) should be conducted in primary focus Feed the Future countries to determine the need for scientist training for each of the plant protection disciplines.

4. Resource utilization - Expertise of USAID supported entities; the IPM Collaborative Research Support Program (IPM CRSP), CGIAR Systemwide Program on IPM (SP-IPM) and the International Agricultural Research Centers (IARCs) should be utilized to promote the plant protection component of USAID-supported activities in Feed the Future focus countries.

5. Government policies - A strategy for influencing the decisions and enhancing the crop protection knowledge of policy-makers is vital if we are to develop sustainable Integrated Crop Management (ICM) technologies and transfer the technology to farmers. Also, governments must invest more on agriculture, as relying on external commitments is not a sustainable solution to global hunger.

6. Climate change - Climate change impacts are expected to be most severe in the developing countries in the tropics. We need to determine the relationship between climate change, invasive species, pest incidence and pest-induced plant damage in primary focus Feed the Future countries. This research area is currently under-funded.

7. Food crop focus - To promote food security in hunger-prone countries, there is a need to develop IPM strategies for important food crops such as fruits and vegetables where pest management research and technology transfer has been lacking.

8. Technology transfer strategies - Scalable research on ICM must be conducted, and scaling up must be done through technology transfer strategies that effectively link research and development. Much research is still on the shelf because of ineffective technology transfer strategies in many hunger-prone countries. Novel approaches to technology transfer must be developed and employed.

9. Sustained commitment - Many donors expect an impact within a few years. Agricultural research is a long-term activity, and thus we must increase awareness of the need for long-term commitment to, and investment in, plant protection research.

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IAPPS Mission: to provide a global forum for the purpose of identifying, evaluating, integrating, and promoting plant protection concepts, technologies, and policies that are economically, environmentally, and socially acceptable.

It seeks to provide a global umbrella for the plant protection sciences to facilitate and promote the application of the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach to the world's crop and forest ecosystems.

Membership Information: IAPPS has four classes of membership (individual, affiliate, associate, and corporate) which are described in the IAPPS Web Site www.plantprotection.org.

The *IAPPS Newsletter* welcomes news, letters, and other items of interest from individuals and organizations. Address correspondence and information to:

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