



USAID



Fighting back against Fall armyworm (FAW): partnerships and support to maize farmers in Bangladesh

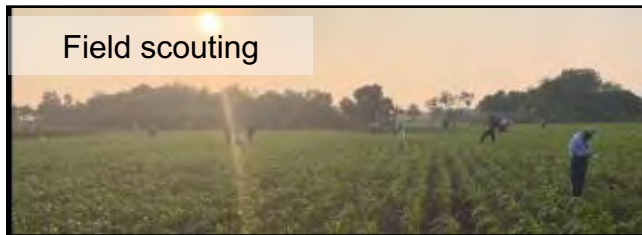


Timothy J. Krupnik, Syed Nurul Alam, TS Amjath Babu
and many collaborators and partners

Assisting the Department of Agricultural Extension in deploying awareness raising and training campaigns



Trainees train the next batch of DAE trainers



Field scouting



One batch of trainees during the the USAID / MSU / CIMMYT supported monitoring trainings in Chuadanga

Training master trainers

- 2019: DAE: 386 master trainers, CABI (15) BARI (5), BWMRI (2), FAO (8; went on to train tens of thousands), BRRRI (3), AAS (5) IFPRI: (2), Nepal delegates (6)
- CIMMYT trainers: 9 (out-scaling to > 1,000+)
- Reach: 74,132 farmers (22% women)
- Significant (3x) pesticide reduction
- 2020: >500 master trainers

- Video campaigns: 975 rural video shows reach 130,000+ farmer viewers (19% women)



FEED THE FUTURE

The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative



What did FAW population and damage look like in the 2019-20?

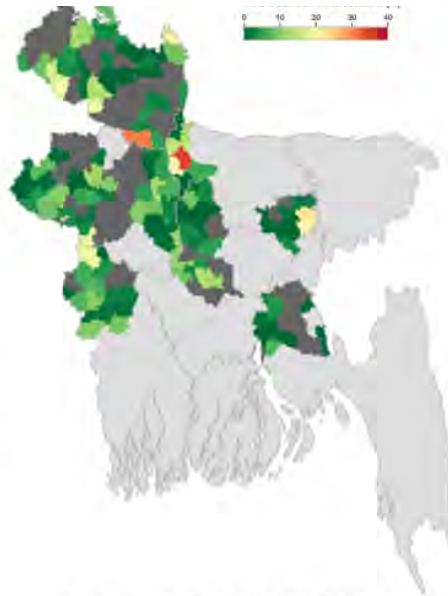
WELCOME TO THE FALL ARMYWORM MONITOR

A tool to collect population, incidence and severity data and empower smart integrated pest management decisions.

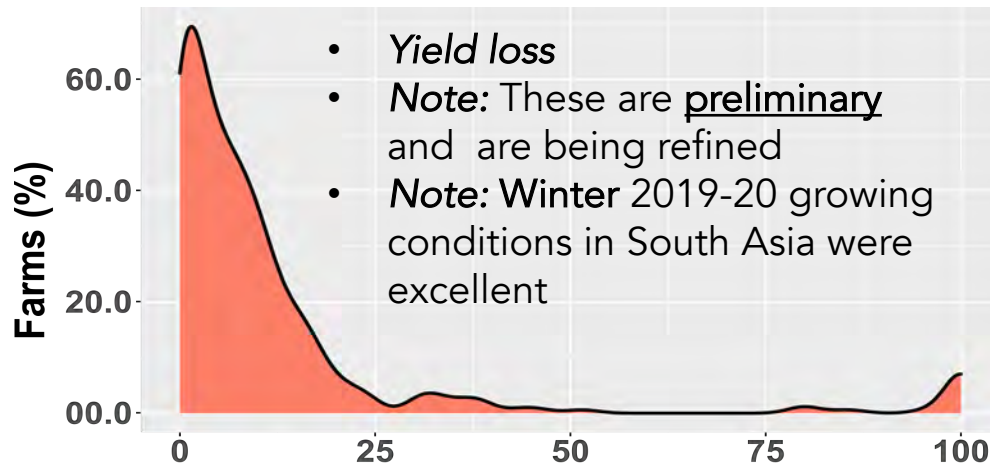
FAW monitor is a tool for monitoring Fall Armyworm (FAW) population dynamics and field incidence in Bangladesh. The data represented on this website provide up-to-date information on population and incidence, as reported by the Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) and will assist agricultural development planners, extension agents, and farmers to make informed integrated pest management decisions to mitigate the threat posed by Fall Armyworm. The Fall Armyworm Monitor is powered by data collected in real-time with association of DAE, BWMRI, BARI, BRRI, and USAID. The information and views of USAID, and shall not be used for advertising



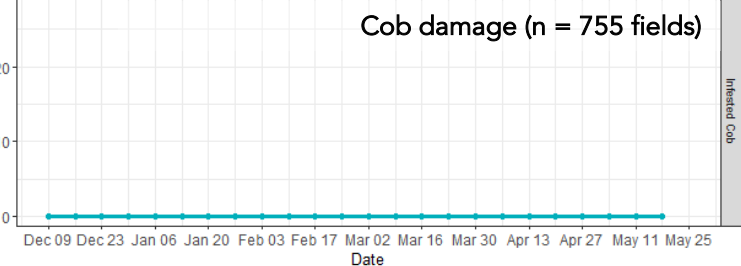
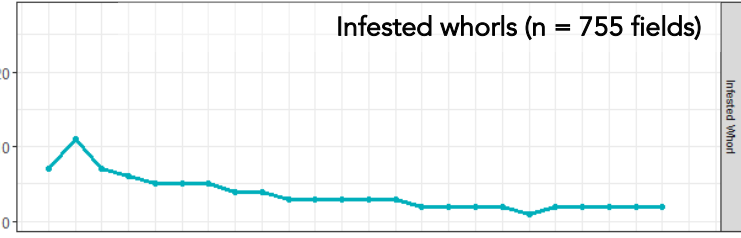
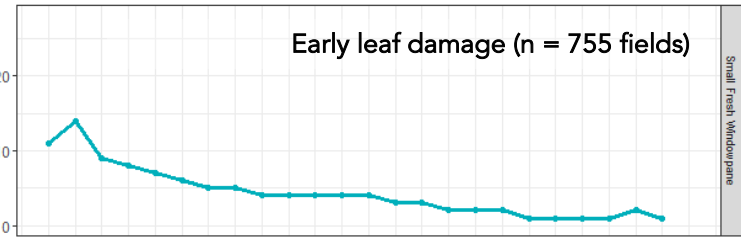
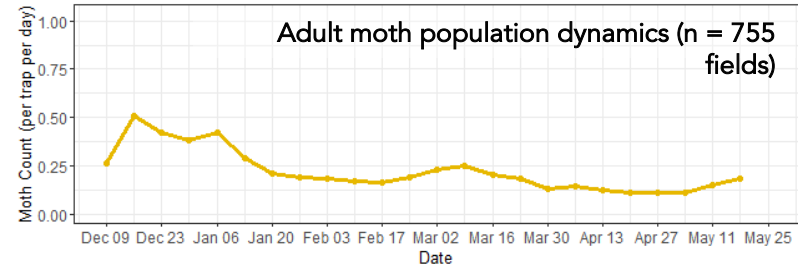
DATA & CHARTS



<https://faw-monitor.firebaseio.com/#/>



FAW Monitoring: Country Level Aggregated Data: Moth Count



Institutional change to improve crop protection and integrated pest management

KEY BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS FOR FAW MGT PRODUCTS: FAST-TRACK REGISTRATION FACILITATION

Product	Date of submission to the PPW	Registration date	Details
Sex pheromone lure	January 2019	April 2019	Proof of concept: Sub-PTAC, Field trial at BARI and final approval by PTAC (evidence from previous research in Bangladesh considered)
Fawligen, SfNPV	November 2019	May 2020	Delays caused by dengue pesticide registration, COVID-19 disruptions, and <i>Aularches Miliaris</i> (Grasshopper) in Teknaf

How has the Fighting FAW Activity assisted fast-tracking?

From 20 – 26 months



- Multi-locational field trials
- Use of early rabi (Oct–Nov) and early kharif (Jan – Feb) season trials, rather than 2 years of trials in the same season
- Crops not grown to full maturity; rather, insect mortality is prime measure

To 8 months



FAW Task Force
Advocacy



Knowing policy
strengths & weaknesses



Public-private
sector partnership



Convening
power



Science & methodological
knowledge

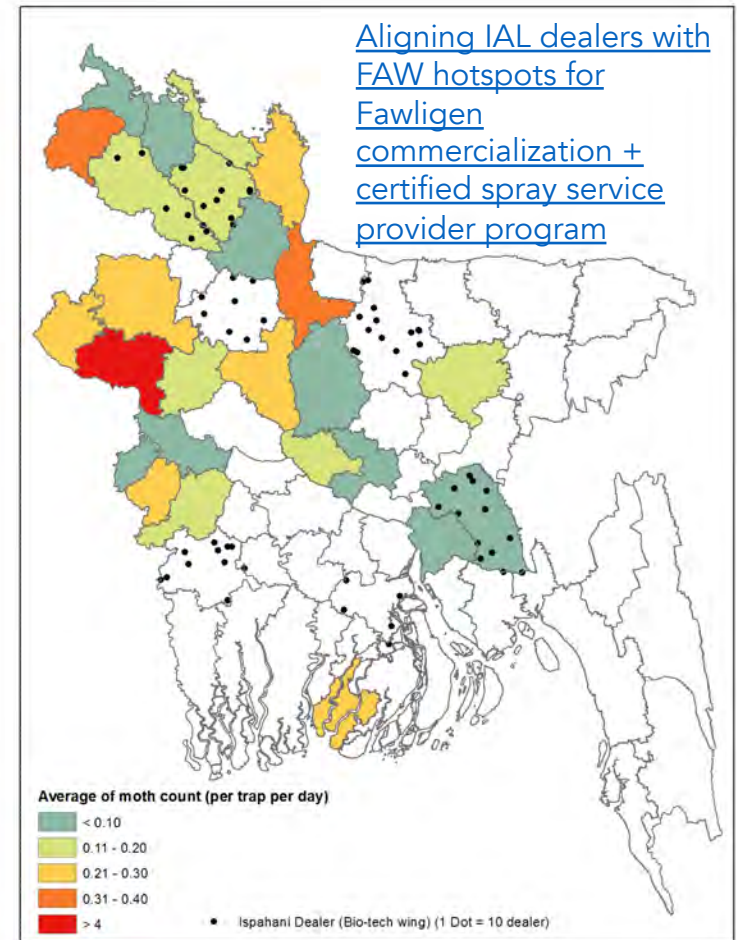
Mobilizing the private sector for FAW response

Agricultural input dealers

- Farmers' primary point of contact for advice
- Moral hazard and FAW IPM training
- 1,755 dealers trained → 50,000+ farmers

Overcoming market impediments to augmentative biological control

- Parasitoid rearing capacity development
- Pre-booking parasitoids (farmers' groups)
- Cold chain storage and stocking
- Biocontrol champion farmer programs





USAID

**Thank you
for your
interest!**

Any questions?

Thank you!

t.krupnik@cgiar.org