



# **PHILIPPINE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF THE FALL ARMYWORM**

**Bureau of Plant Industry ■ Department of Agriculture  
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## BACKGROUND

- ❑ Corn is the second most important crop in the Philippines. Some 600,000 farm households depend on corn as a major source of livelihood.
- ❑ The Fall Armyworm was first observed in Cagayan Valley in June 2019. To-date, FAW incursions have been confirmed in 267 municipalities in 57 provinces nationwide.
- ❑ The Philippine National Action Plan aims to provide a systematic approach at sustainably managing FAW populations in the country.

# PHILIPPINE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF THE FAW:

## OBJECTIVES

- ❑ Implement pre-emptive measures to avoid and prevent occurrence and spread of FAW.
- ❑ Empower and capacitate farmers to take early detection and actions.
- ❑ Proactively identify high risks areas and hotspots of FAW and implement intensified surveillance and monitoring.



# PHILIPPINE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF THE FAW:

## OBJECTIVES

- ❑ Build capacity of farmers and local technicians to manage early stages of FAW spread.
- ❑ Prepare contingency measures and actions to manage and contain large scale FAW outbreaks.
- ❑ Establish support programs to sustain capacity building and awareness in managing FAW.



# PHILIPPINE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF THE FAW:

## OBJECTIVES

- ❑ Engage various stakeholders in the management of FAW through effective communications by using available tools and strategies.
- ❑ Undertake research for the development on FAW Integrated Pest Management.





# **PHILIPPINE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF THE FAW:**

## **CORE STRATEGIES**

- Prevention & Avoidance
- Monitoring
  - Early Detection
  - Surveillance





# **PHILIPPINE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF THE FAW:**

## **CORE STRATEGIES**

- Suppression
  - Early Infestations in localized and small areas
  - Outbreaks in large areas
  
- Research & Development





# **PHILIPPINE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF THE FAW:**

## **CORE STRATEGIES**

- Sustainability Measures
  - Capacity Building
  - Networking







## **PREVENTION AND AVOIDANCE**

- 1. FAW Awareness Campaign: Dissemination of FAW information thru meetings, caravans, multi-media platforms**
- 2. Pest Advisory: Issuance of pest advisories before the cropping season.**
- 3. Plant Quarantine: Strict enforcement of plant quarantine regulations and orders.**



## PREVENTION AND AVOIDANCE

- 4. Crop Diversification: Intercropping, relay cropping, sequential/alternate cropping, multiple cropping.**
- 5. Synchronous Planting: (a) Zoning or clustering of areas into different risks of pest outbreaks; and (b) simultaneous or close season planting.**
- 6. Field Sanitation: Clean culture practices.**



## **MONITORING: EARLY DETECTION**

- 1. Use of Trap Crops: Planting of trap crops (legumes) 20 days before main crop plantings.**
- 2. Field Inspection: Observing FAW's frass, egg masses, larvae, adults and initial damage symptoms following FAO protocols.**
- 3. Use of Pest Attractants: (a) Use of organic bait traps (molasses with vinegar); (b) commercial pheromones and lures.**



## **MONITORING: SURVEILLANCE**

- 1. Identification of Hotspots: (a) Prioritize conduct of surveys in OPV areas and in early (seedling/vegetative) stages of crops; (b) Check of presences of FAW frass, egg masses, larvae, adults and initial damage symptoms following FAO protocols.**
- 2. Field Scouting and Surveys: Validate FAW presence and degree of damage following FAO protocols.**



## **SUPPRESSION: EARLY FAW INFESTATIONS**

- 1. Physical Methods: (a) Manual eradication; (b) Sand or ash applications on corn whorl; (c) Incentivized collection of larvae.**
- 2. Biological Control: Mass production and release of BCAs (*Metarhizium sp.*, *Trichogramma sp.*, *Beauveria sp.*, earwigs).**
- 3. Pesticide Control: Provision and spot applications of organic and chemical pesticides.**



## RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

1. **Basic Research:** FAW biology, ecology, morphology, molecular studies, etc.
2. **Applied Research:** (a) Yield and monetary loss assessments, efficacy trials of (organic and inorganic) pesticides; insecticide resistance management, (b) Location specific/cultural management technology verification and applications.



## **SUSTAINABILITY: CAPACITY BUILDING**

- 1. Farmer Empowerment: (a) Training of Trainers for agricultural technicians in FAW-IPM PAMS; (b) Farmer Field Schools in FAW-IPM PAMS for farmers; (c) Farmer Field Days;**
- 2. Infographics: Development and distribution of infographics on the management of FAW.**
- 3. Documentation: (a) Best practices on FAW management, including indigenous knowledge; (b) FAW information database.**



## **SUSTAINABILITY: NETWORKING**

- 1. Linking stakeholders in Crop Protection: In-country knowledge generation, sharing and collaboration.**
- 2. Linking stakeholders in FAW management: Knowledge generation, sharing and collaboration in ASEAN.**





**THANK YOU.**