Strategic Planning Workshop and Steering Committee Meeting, ICARDA, Aleppo, 10 -14 February 2008

Summary record of proceedings and decisions

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SUMMARY OF DECISIONS[1]

Through a series of professionally facilitated plenary presentations and discussions, thematic breakout sessions and *ad hoc* process steering group work, the SP-IPM strategic planning workshop and Steering Committee meeting during 10-14 February 2008 produced and agreed on the following results to move the renewed SP-IPM forward into global relevance and applicability:

1. Amongst three operational modes described by the Science Council for SWEPS, workshop participants and Steering Committee members resolved that the SP-IPM will function as a 'Systemwide Coordination Program'. SP-IPM will however incorporate flexibility in its implementation strategy to accommodate activities that would suit the mode "Short-term systemwide research task forces".

2. Three inter-center collaborative research outputs, each with 2 priority projects, will focus on the need for new IPM technologies relevant to three priority themes:

   Output 1: Adaptation of IPM to climate variability and change increased.

   Project 1: Assessing vulnerability of agricultural systems to pests[2] induced by climate change for adaptation planning (Focal points = CIP and IRRI).

   Project 2: Adapting IPM strategies for agro-eco systems vulnerable to climate change (Focal points = ICRISAT).

   Output 2: Management of contaminants in foods, feeds and the environment improved.

   Project 1: Mycotoxins and its management in food and feed (Focal point = IITA).

   Project 2: Minimizing the pesticide misuse/overuse in crop production systems (Focal point = AVRDC).

   Output 3: Improved agro-eco system resilience for soil, root and plant health documented and lessons shared

   Project 1: Habitat management through understanding functional agro biodiversity for biological control of cereal and legume pests (Focal point = IITA)

   Project 2: Improved research capacity for innovative problem solving for working on soil and root health for productive and sustainable cropping (Focal point = Bioversity International)

4. Three facilitation outputs will underpin each collaborative research output; SP-IPM leadership will harness complementary competencies of pertinent stakeholder groups to deliver on these outputs.

   - Resources to promote IPM research and outreach mobilized
   - IPM concepts and options promoted
   - Inter-institutional partnerships built and enhanced

5. For immediate tasks, SP-IPM leadership will prepare 2007 report on Performance Measures; utilize workshop outputs in the development of the SP-IPM strategic plan; appeal to CGIAR Secretariat and Science Council to restore WB fund allocation to SP-IPM; develop MTP 2009 – 2011; utilize concept notes on priority projects to renew donor interest; and plan AGM lunch event and booth on IPM in System Priorities and to sensitive donors on the new SP-IPM program

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[2] "Pest" is defined by the SP-IPM to include arthropods, nematodes, diseases/pathogens, vertebrates and weeds which damage crops and livestock and thereby reduce farmers' income from agriculture

1. BACKGROUND

This report summarizes results of action taken by IITA under the leadership of Dr. Paula Bramel (IITA DDG-Research) to renew the CGIAR Systemwide Program on Integrated Pest Management (SP-IPM). Strategic planning was initiated in February 2007 by a core group of CGIAR scientists who re-constituted a new SP-IPM Steering Committee. This was followed in March 2007 by a Center Commissioned External Review (CCER) which recommended 15 action areas as a next step to buttress operational and program management challenges. In June 2007, IITA External Program Management Review (EPMR) convened a special session on SP-IPM status and relevance, especially as an MTP project at IITA. Annex 1 highlights results of 2007 activities. Effective end 2007, the new SP-IPM leadership is as follows:

- Prof Richard Sikora (University of Bonn, Germany) was unanimously welcomed as the (non-CG) Chair
- Dr. Imgard Hoeschle-Zeledon (Bioversity International) was the successful candidate in the search of a Coordinator by a committee comprising the SP-IPM Chair, IITA DDG-Research, IITA Human Resources Manager, and one SP-IPM Steering Committee member from each of CIMMYT, ICARDA and IRRI
- Dr. Paula Bramel will represent SP-IPM Convening Center (IITA) to advice on and ensure plans are in line with CGIAR operational guidelines

With this background the SP-IPM organized a strategic planning workshop and Steering Committee meeting to present, discuss and agree on an operational and management framework. The framework will serve as the vehicle through which the program will make decisive contributions to the achievement of Science Council Priorities and related Millennium Development Goals.

2. PARTICIPATION

This report summarizes presentations, discussions, recommendations and decisions of the SP-IPM Strategic Planning Workshop and Steering Committee meeting. The workshop/meeting was hosted by ICARDA, Aleppo, Syria, 10 – 14 February 2008. Annex 2 outlines the workshop/meeting agenda, and Annex 3 lists the participants. Participants included.

- CGIAR center representatives from Bioversity International, CIAT, CIMMYT, CIP, ICARDA, ICRISAT, IITA, IRRI, and WARDA.
- International Agricultural Research Centers' representatives from AVRDC – The World Vegetable Center and ICIPE.
- Plant protection industry representative from CropLife International (BASF SE, Agricultural Center, Limburgerhof), Germany.
- SP-IPM leadership: Chair from University of Bonn, Germany; DDG-Research of IITA; and Program Coordinator.
- Climate Change resource person from the World Bank.
- Workshop facilitator from Team Consult, Hamburg, Germany.

Dr. Martine, Kaprielian (DDG-Research) and Dr. Ahmed T. Moustafa (Regional Coordinator, Arabian Peninsula Regional Program, APRP) of ICARDA officially opened and closed the sessions. A number of ICARDA scientists participated in plenary discussions and break out working groups. Representatives of CABI, FAO/Global IPM Facility, the International Association for the Plant Protection Sciences (IAPPS) and the World Bank could not attend due to their other respective prior time commitments

3. SETTING THE STAGE

In her welcome remarks and opening presentation, Dr. Paula Bramel congratulated the Steering Committee for rising up to the challenge to re-launch SP-IPM in 2007, and focused workshop participants' minds on the tasks ahead. She reminded participants of the SP-IPM System Priority Focus[3] and the Science Council comments on the SP-IPM 2008-

[3] This comprises contributions from four outputs on Collective action on IPM research documented and lessons share: 4D = 80%, 3A = 20%; Strategies, tools and methods for strengthening IPM outcomes and impacts developed: 3A = 20%, 4D = 80%; IPM-relevant policy guidance materials developed: 5A = 100%; IPM information and advocacy products developed and disseminated: 3A = 10%, 4D = 90%

2010 MTP[4]. She referred to the key recommendation for SP-IPM by the Science Council as encouragement to further energize participants' commitments:

"The SP-IPM had a clearly defined role in its early stage as a coordination program and has recently attempted to revive its role. As the program is intending to start anew, its goals and purpose need to be assessed as a new program focusing on specific SP research areas". Science Council Assessment of current Systemwide and Eco-regional Programs (SWEPs) (February 7, 2008)

Dr. Bramel explained features of each of three operational modes proposed by Science Council for SWEPS. The three modes are 'Systemwide Coordination Programs', 'Systemwide NRM Initiatives', and 'Short-term Systemwide Research Task Forces'.

In his opening address, Prof. Richard Sikora underlined the February 7, 2008 Science Council rating of SP-IPM amongst the top 5 SWEPs as the primary key to funding opportunities that had hitherto been "blocked". He urged participants to plan SP-IPM operations in line with Science Council recommendation to "*…start anew, its goals and purpose need to be assessed as a new program focusing on specific SP research areas"*.

The following presentations contributed to set the stage for strategic planning, and are available as electronic compilations on CD and will be posted on www.spipm.cgiar.org:

- Briefing notes highlighting of SP-IPM status and achievements in 2007 (B. James, IITA-Benin; also see Annex 1).
- Organizational and management issues (P. Bramel, IITA-Nigeria).
- Strategies for managing crop pests under climate change: Setting priorities (Jon Padgham, World Bank, Washington DC, USA; also see Annex 4).
- Mycotoxins and food safety: A global issue in need of IPM options (R. Sikora, University of Bonn, Germany)
- Logical framework overview for SP – IPM Steering Committee Meeting and Planning Workshop (Geert Balzer, Team Consult, Hamburg, Germany).

Additional technical briefs were in the form of project concept notes and/or discussion papers received from Bioversity International, ICRISAT, IITA and the International Association for the Plant protection Sciences (IAPPS) in response to December 2007 SP-IPM call for concept notes. The materials covered research on food safety and functional agrobiodiversity, and the development of on-line resources for IPM communication.

[4] …the SP-IPM has had a difficult recent history which it seems to be overcoming through inter-Center deliberations, and with the benefit of the recent CCER and EPMR commentaries. As with some other Projects, there is still some planning to be done to provide a mature strategy for Project/SWEP activities. However, the encouraging set of activities that the new SWEP may address (pages 46 and 47 in the MTP) are not yet coherently reflected in the outputs given for this SWEP and, if more than information activities are planned in 2008-10 period, IITA's budgeted contribution may be considered low. It is hoped that a further year of planning will allow IITA and its partners in the SP-IPM to bring these aspects into line

4. STRATEGIC PLANNING

Through a series of professionally facilitated plenary presentations and discussions, thematic breakout sessions and *ad hoc* process steering group work (Chaired by R. Sikora), participants produced and agreed on the following results to move the SP-IPM forward in global relevance and applicability

4.1 PROFILE OF THE NEW SP-IPM

Goal/impact
IPM research results enhance the achievement of CG Systems Priorities and related MDGs

Purpose/Outcome
New technologies for improved IPM make a significant contribution in the development of more productive and healthy agro-eco systems

Utilization /mission
Stakeholders of the international agricultural community take up new technologies for improved IPM into their crop management systems

Outputs and related activities

Three inter-center collaborative research outputs (Table 1) focus on the need for new IPM technologies relevant to adaptation to climate change, increased food safety and improved agro-eco system resilience[5].

Table 1: Inter-center collaborative research

Output	Activities
Adaptation of IPM to climate variability and change increased	• Develop methodologies to identify regions and cropping systems which are vulnerable to increased pest damage under climate change conditions • Identify IPM strategies to enhance resilience to climate variability and change across vulnerable agro-ecosystems • Develop strategies for adapting host-plant resistance to pests under climate conditions
Management of contaminants in foods, feeds and the environment improved	• Develop new technologies to identify germplasm that is able to reduce mycotoxin levels • Develop and disseminate new tools to augment management of contaminants • Develop and promote IPM systems to reduce inappropriate pesticide applications
Improved agro-eco system resilience for soil, root and plant health documented and lessons shared	• Broaden the understanding of ecological relationships in agricultural production systems to improve soil, root and plant health • Develop management options for the control of important soil and plant pests in key cropping systems.

Three IPM facilitation outputs (Table 2) focus on the need for catalytic action to underpin collaborative research outputs. SP-IPM leadership will harness complementary competencies of pertinent stakeholder groups for the planned activities

[5] The three priority research themes were arrived at through consultative dialogue between Steering Committee Members starting February 2007 Nairobi meeting at which six themes were proposed. During SP-IPM symposium at 16th IPPC in Glasgow (October 2007) Steering Committee members initiated discussions to integrate certain themes into one. The priority themes (Climate Change IPM; Food Safety; and Functional Agrobiodiversity) were later (November 2007) agreed upon by the SP-IPM leadership in consultation with Steering Committee members from CIMMYT and ICARDA.

Table 2: Inter-center IPM facilitation outputs

Output	Activities
Resources to promote IPM research and outreach mobilized	• Dialogue with donor partners on funding opportunities for priority inter-center collaborative project proposals • Develop, disseminate and promote IPM information, training and decision support tools • Generate and publicize information relevant to IPM policy formulation and implementation
IPM concepts and options promoted	• Facilitate joint field programs to strengthen IPM education and capacity for increased uptake of pre- and post-harvest options • Promote existing and new low-cost detection technologies for rapid identification and analyses of contaminants impacting on food, feed, health and environment and to facilitate trade • Increase IPM advocacy and awareness with special emphasis on adaptation to climate change, increased food safety and improved agro-eco system resilience
Inter-institutional partnerships built and enhanced	• Highlight IPM in CGIAR, global and sub-regional agricultural development agenda • Promote joint ownership of processes and results through partnership planning workshops, technical meetings/congresses and expertise exchange • Increase inclusive partnerships by harnessing complementary competencies and comparative advantages of non-CGIAR stakeholder groups.

4.2 PRIORITY PROJECTS

Amongst the three operational modes proposed by the Science Council for SWEPS, workshop participants and Steering Committee members resolved that the SP-IPM will function as a 'Systemwide Coordination Program'. SP-IPM will however incorporate flexibility in its implementation strategy to accommodate activities that would suit the mode: 'Short-term Systemwide Research Task Forces'. Table 3 outlines six priority projects agreed upon to kick start the new SP-IPM agenda.

Table 3: List of priority projects for concept note development

Thematic objectives	Project title	Focal points	Partners	Potential Donors
THEME 1: ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE **Goal/impact**: Contribution to help farmers cope with climate change **Purpose/Outcome**: Vulnerability to pests induced by climate change reduced **Utilization**: a) IARC/NARS scientists adopt methodologies & strategies for specific crops and/or agricultural production systems; b) Policy makers use information for integration into their National Adaptation Plans	**Project 1**: Assessing vulnerability of agricultural systems to pests induced by climate change for adaptation planning (focus on major pests of food-insecure regions)	CIP; IRRI	ICIPE; ICARDA	GEF/WB; BMZ
	Project 2: Adapting IPM strategies for agro-eco systems vulnerable to climate change	ICRISAT	ICARDA; IITA; CIMMYT; ICIPE	DFID; ACIAR
THEME 2: IMPROVED FOOD SAFETY **Goal/impact**: Contribution to enhanced human and animal health **Purpose/Outcome**: a) Significant reduction in contaminants in food, feed and the environment; b) Increased marketability of agricultural products **Utilization**: a) Policy makers regulate exposure of contaminants in food and trade systems; b) Farmers, extension workers and NGOs apply methods to produce contaminant-safe agricultural products; c) Farmer organizations, traders, agri-industry procure good quality agricultural products for use in the food/feed sector; d) Health officials deliver improved health care/advice that takes into account the association of contaminants and diseases	**Project 1**: Mycotoxins and its management in food and feed	IITA	ICRISAT; CIMMYT; ICARDA; IFPRI; ICIPE; ARIs; NARS	BMGF; EU; BMZ; DFID; Syngenta Foundation
	Project 2: Minimizing the pesticide misuse/overuse in crop production systems	AVRDC,	CIP, ICARDA, IITA, CropLife International	Arab Fund; BMZ; DFID
THEME 3: INPROVED AGROECOSYSTEM RESILIENCE[6] **Goal/impact**: To be specified **Purpose/Outcome**: To be specified **Utilization**: a) Scientists (NARs, ARIs, NGOs, Extension agents, CG) initiate problem solving research on soil, root and plant health in priority cropping systems; b) Extension agents, NGOs promote the use of management options in soil, root and plant health in priority cropping systems with farmers; c) Public and private sector decision makers in the agricultural community modify policy to favour the adoption of identified management options (specific/general).	**Project 1:** Habitat management through understanding functional agro biodiversity for biological control of cereal and legume pests	IITA	IITA, ICRISAT, AVRDC, CIP, WARDA, CIAT; ICARDA, CIMMYT, ICIPE	IFAD (but country based), BMZ
	Project 2: Improved research capacity for innovative problem solving for working on soil and root health for productive and sustainable cropping	Bioversity International	CIAT, CIMMYT	Syngenta Foundation

[6] Annex 5 list project titles proposed for further development under the theme improved agroecosystem resilience

5. STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING

The Steering Committee meeting was chaired by Prof. Sikora. The meeting was short and open to all institutions invited to the strategic planning workshop. The facilitator summarized workshop results. Dr. Bramel referred to SP-IPM 2007 progress reports to underline the need for fund raising, and presented next step tasks (Table 4) to prepare the way for full implementation of the program. Dr. Martine, Kaprielian (DDG-Research) renewed ICARDA's enthusiasm to contribute to and benefit from the SP-IPM. The Chair thanked ICARDA for hosting the meeting, the participants for their hard work, and re-echoed the need for SP-IPM stakeholder groups to adopt the workshop results as the vehicle to move forward the new SP-IPM agenda.

Table 4 lists tasks to be completed in order to actualize plans summarised in Tables 1 to 3

Table 4: Next steps

Task	Responsible	Completion date
1. Appeal to CGIAR Secretariat and Science Council to restore WB fund allocation to SP-IPM		
a) Workshop report	Workshop Facilitator	Feb 22 - 25
b) Summary of agreed upon plans	SP-IPM Coordinator	Feb 22 - 25
c) Strategic Framework finalized for use by Chair and in message to CGIAR Secretariat, Alliance Executive & ADE	Convening Center: DDG-Research with Coordinator	Feb 22 - 25
d) Letter from Chair to DG and DDG about new SP-IPM and program. With copies to Center representatives	Chair	Feb 25 - 29
2. Develop concept notes for priority projects		
a) Circulate CN format[7]	SP-IPM Coordinator	Feb 25
b) Submit CN outline to Chair to use for donor visits (copy SP-IPM Coordinator)	Project focal points	
c) Draft and circulate CNs to potential partners & SP-IPM Coordinator for feedback,	Project focal points	Mar 7
d) Finalize and submit CNs to SP-IPM Coordinator	Project focal points	Apr 10
3. Reporting on Performance Measures		
a) Acquire outstanding documents	Coordinator	10 - 15 Mar
b) Post documents on website	Coordinator	
4. MTP 2009 - 2011		
a) Accommodate strategic framework in MTP project changes and output targets defined for the period	Coordinator, Chair, IITA-DDG-R, focal points of priority projects	Most of March 2008
b) Submit draft MTP to IITA Board of Trustees	IITA DDG-R; Coordinator	16 May
c) Approve and submit MTP to SC	IITA Board of Trustees	15 Jun
5. Facilitation outputs		
a) Delivery of two 2008 output targets	Coordinator, Chair, IITA-DDG-R and Steering Committee members	Most of 2008; 1 - 7 Dec for AGM
b) Awareness raising, publicity, communicating, resource mobilization		
c) AGM Lunch event and booth for SP-IPM on IPM in System Priorities or others to sensitive donors on the new SP-IPM program		

[7] See Annex 6 for format

Annex 1: Briefing notes (modified version of full document presented at the meeting)

1. BACKGROUND

This report summarizes action taken by IITA, since late 2006, to re-vitalize the CGIAR Systemwide Program on Integrated Pest Management (SP-IPM) in renewed efforts to increase program ownership, commitment and impact. In presenting these highlights, supporting websites links are provided.

Inter-institutional concerns on organizational management of the SP-IPM first surfaced in 2002. These concerns were triggered mostly by the need to implement recommendations of the first External Review of the SP-IPM. The key call was to decentralize SP-IPM leadership in ways that provided opportunities to any partner to lead the program. In a first step towards the realization of this need, the Steering Committee was instituted in 2002, and soon after committee members voted in the current Director General of CIP as its Chair. That ended IITA's leadership role it had provided since program inception on 1995. IITA, however, remained the Convening Center with the Secretariat. In 2003, the Steering Committee voted to move the Convening Center and Secretariat from IITA to CIP. That move became subject of a number of arbitration sessions by appropriate CGIAR bodies. The periods in between those arbitrations saw SP-IPM operations flag in content, coverage and impact. There was certainly an urgent need to restructure the SP-IPM. However, inter-institutional agreements on a governance mechanism to effect the internal change remained elusive.

The governance issues which threatened viability of the program were finally resolved by the CGIAR in 2006. In a circular email to SP-IPM Steering Committee members, Dr. Pamela Anderson (DG CIP, and SP-IPM Steering Committee Chair, 2003 to 2006) presented the decisions of the CGIAR, outlined the tasks ahead, and introduced Dr. Paula Bramel, IITA's Deputy Director-Research, as the Chair *ad interim*. The reconciliation agreement required action to retain the Convening Center and Secretariat at IITA (with a proviso that Steering Committee can resubmit request to IITA Board to relocate Convening Center if in three years the problems persisted), establish a new leadership for the program (recruit new Chair and Coordinator), Coordinator to be evaluated by the SP-IPM and not by IITA alone; regular financial reporting, Steering Committee and IITA Administration to communicate better on emerging problems so that these problems can be addressed before they become serious.

The steps listed below summarize SP-IPM actions taken under the leadership of Dr. Bramel to revitalize the program, in compliance with the reconciliation agreement and emerging needs.

2. RE-PLANNING THE SP-IPM

2.1 Steering Committee Meeting, Nairobi, Kenya 25 – 27 February 2007

In line with the reconciliation agreement, Dr. Bramel informed the re-constituted Steering Committee in 2007:

"IITA remains the convening Center with the SP-IPM project embedded in IITA's MTP….The SPIPM is a project within the IITA MTP, thus the Board of Trustee 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.…These concerns led 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 Steering Committee meeting recommended 7 action areas for urgent implementation. These included inclusive membership, significant shift in program content (from pest-specific interests to emerging themes/research pillars which assure the program relevance, usefulness and impact), Medium Term Plan, 2008-2010, a governance mechanism, Chair and recruitments

http://www.spipm.cgiar.org/PDFs/SPIPM%202007%20Steering%20Committee%20meeting%20report.pdf

2.2: Center Commissioned External Review (CCER), February- March 2007

The CCER tasks were to review history of the SP-IPM, its current organization, research plan vis-a-vis expected outcomes; and advise on programme relevance, validity, content and substance, research and outreach priorities, value addition, governance, and operational responsibilities.

The CCER report http://www.spipm.cgiar.org/PDFs/SPIPM.%202007%20CCER%20report.pdf lists 15 recommendations focusing on operational management and proposes Terms of Reference for SP-IPM Governance and operational bodies. The SP-IPM responded to these recommendations and initiated action to implement them.

http://www.spipm.cgiar.org/PDFs/SP-IPM%20response%20to%202007%20CCER%20recommendations.pdf

2.3 Medium Term Plan 2008-2010

Effective 2007, the SP-IPM became an MTP project at IITA. This status was welcomed by the Steering Committee which recognized the need for IITA Research Directorate and Board of Trustees to provide administrative and financial oversight of the program in close consultation with the Chair of the Steering Committee. IITA's Board of Trustees has approved the new MTP 2008 – 2010 as a working framework for inter-institutional collaboration on IPM research and outreach by CGIAR centers with relevant national and international partners

http://www.spipm.cgiar.org/PDFs/SPIPM%20_2008%20to%202010%20MTP%20Project.pdf

2.4 IITA's 6th External Program and Management Review, 2007

The 6th EPMR of IITA included a special panel review of SP-IPM history, progress, relevance (especially to IITA's mission and overall MTP), bottlenecks and future. Additionally, SP-IPM CCER panellists reported to and interacted with the EMPR panel members responsible for programmatic issues. EPMR report concluded that:

"…The Panel concurs with the recent CCER and supports the continuation of the SP-IPM focused on one or a small number of themes. The Panel offers some suggestions but is not prescriptive, urging the partners to address areas that, firstly, clearly add value to individual Center programs (including the proper meshing with IITA plant/health and commodity approaches) and, secondly, which share information to advance approaches and the enabling environment across the wider community of practice in IPM"

http://www.spipm.cgiar.org/PDFs/IITA%202007%20EPMR%20Report.SPIPM%20issues.pdf

2.5 New leadership

The SP-IPM has a standing sub-committee tasked to search for and recommend suitable candidates for the posts of Chair and Coordinator. In line with the reconciliation agreements and to further strengthen its re-building process, the SP-IPM nominated Prof. Richard A. Sikora as the next Chair of its Steering Committee. Prof. Sikora warmly accepted the invitation and indicated he will assume the duties in 2008. The announcement with the professional profile of Prof Sikora is available online

http://www.spipm.cgiar.org/PDFs/SP-IPM%20new%20Chair.pdf

http://www.plantprotection.org/news/NewsDec07.htm and http://www.ipmnet.org/

In the search for a SP-IPM Coordinator 21 candidates responded to the position announcement posted by IITA. Three (3) applicants were short listed and interviewed in Frankfurt, Germany 10-12 December 2007. The interview panel comprised SP-IPM interim Chair, incoming Chair, three Steering Committee members from CIMMYT and ICARDA and IRRI and IITA Human Resources Manager. Dr. Braima James was the successful candidate. The occasion of Coordinator interview was used by SP-IPM new leadership with Steering Committee members to agree on 3 priority research themes[8] and to launch a call for concept notes for use as part technical materials at a strategic planning Workshop scheduled for February 2008.

3. MTP IMPLEMENTATION

Activity 1: Impact of IPM pilot sites

One of the CCER recommendations concerned the need to assess the impact of SP-IPM pilot sites on parasitic weed management in selected African countries that participated in the field work. Progress made at the sites is summarized online http://www.spipm.cgiar.org/ComLearn/SPIPMWP%203.htm. Beneficial impact assessment (BIA) of the Northern-Guinea Savanah site in Nigeria was completed in 2007 and the technical report is being posted to the SP-IPM website (pdf copy accompanies this report).

Activity 2: Pesticide use case study

The pest management philosophy promoted by the SP-IPM emphasises the need for pesticide use management in favour of biological alternatives. In pursuit of this aim, comprehensive information on pesticide use patterns and research on pesticide fates in target agroecosystems are required to advise farmers, Governments, the plant protection industry and the public on existing inappropriate pesticide regimes which undermine health, environment and trade. Studies on pesticide fates in the agroecosystems are few and far in between in the developing countries. This study conducted in 2007 assessed background challenges posed by pesticides in IPM field programs and investigated pesticide dissipation in soils and on plant surfaces, with vegetables production in West Africa as a case study. The study was completed in 2007 and the technical report is being posted to the SP-IPM website (pdf copy accompanies this report).

Activity 3: 16th International Plant Protection Congress

[8] Priority research themes a) Functional agrobiodiversity use and monitoring for soil and plant health; b) Climate change impact on agroecosystem heath and quality; c) Food safety, biosafety and health risks

Towards global visibility, the SP-IPM Secretariat serves on the Governing Board of the International Association for Plant Protection Sciences (IAPPS) and on the international organizing committee of the 16th International Plant Protection Congress (IPPC) co-organized by IAPPS and BCPC (which brings IPM industry on board). The 16th IPPC was held in Glasgow, Scotland, UK, 15 – 18 October 2007. The Congress featured a special CGIAR/SP-IPM symposium on the theme "Emerging themes in agroecosystem, health and food safety". The symposium featured 15 papers (see www.spipm.cgiar.org) enabling CGIAR scientists and their partners based in Asia (China, India and Philippines), Africa (Benin and Nigeria) and Latin America (Peru) to showcase publicly funded IPM research results.

Activity 4: Website update

The website http://www.spipm.cgiar.org which is regularly updated is the main organ to promote external visibility of the program. The website provides information on previous, current and planned activities of the SP-IPM and includes web links to partner institutions, allied programs and networks. In 2008, re-designing the SP-IPM website will aim to strengthen its functionality primarily as a project and research database whilst facilitating its content navigation and overall accessibility. This will be achieved by in the following ways:

- A search box will be present across all pages enabling access to all available content swiftly
- A comprehensive menu tab/navigation bar with location specific features will be added to allow users to see where on the site they currently are
- Addition of a drop down list/jump menu links of partner websites
- Creation of content from templates thus enabling easy updates and new page development for any new developers.
- Implement cross-platform (Mac, PC, Linux) and browser(Internet Explorer, Safari, Firefox, Opera, Navigator) design standards with CSS Style sheets, XHTML and Javascript.
- Structuring the site into directories/mini-sites, enabling multiple results and efficient site ranking in Search Engines eg, Google, Yahoo, MSN Search
- Addition of a sitemap for a visual overview of the entire site navigation on one page

The quality of the website will be transformed whilst still retaining its function and keeping this function apparent from the homepage to the smallest detail. A mock-up template of www.spipm.cgiar.org is being revised for availability early 2008.

Activity 5: Educational tools

The SP-IPM initiated publication of IPM educational tools. The pioneering publication is "Practical plant nematology: a field and laboratory guide". The manual authored by nematologists at by IITA, CIMMYT and the University of Ibadan, Nigeria was produced in partnership with Green Ink Publishing Services Ltd (UK) and the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA). CTA operates under the Cotonou Agreement between the countries of the Africa, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) group and the European Union (EU) and is financed by the EU. Hard copies of the nematology manual are distributed independently by the SP-IPM and CTA; the material is also available on line http://www.spipm.cgiar.org/PDFs/Nematod.pdf

Activity 6: IPM briefs

In partnership with Green Ink Publishing Services Ltd (UK) and SP-IPM partners the program's secretariat drafted two new IPM briefs under preparation. These will be added to list of existing IPM brief series (http://www.spipm.cgiar.org/Brief/IPM%20research%20briefs.htm). The briefs will be print ready by end Mach 2008. IPM brief 5 addresses IPM contributions to the achievement of Millennium Development Goals of halving hunger and poverty by the year 2015. IPM brief 6) focuses on "Incorporating IPM into National Plant Protection Policies".

Activity 7: Emerging opportunities

Towards the development of new joint field projects,

- Two inter-center project concept notes were received in response to the call for concept notes. PDF copies accompany this briefing note.
- SP-IPM joined other organisations and contributed in several ways to develop the CGIAR Challenge Program pre-proposal on High-Value Crops (with AVRDC and Bioversity International as current led institutes). IPM and related inputs from the SP-IPM are expected to play critical roles in the delivery of the Challenge Program.
- SP-IPM Secretariat was invited to join United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) Expert Group Meeting (EGM) on bio-rational alternatives to synthetic chemical pesticides. The SP-IPM

paper "The need to move biopesticide candidates from experimental to commercial level" was part of the discussion documents at the EGM meeting, Abuja, Nigeria, 20 to 22 November 2007

- An inventory of IPM researchers and current projects at Bioversity International, AVRDC, CIAT, CIMMYT, CIP, ICARDA, ICRISAT, ICIPE, IITA, IRRI and WARDA was developed in 2007. This capacity inventory will serve a number of purposes, e.g. it will help to guide donor-intelligence; inter-center exchange of expertise/experiences, site visits and interactions by program leadership (Chair and Coordinator) with IPM scientists outside IIWG and SC members, structure of thematic working groups and project implementation partners etc
- The SP-IPM participatory workshop on the program's organizational management and inclusive partnership issues was postponed to February 2008
- In line with SP-IPM role in disseminating IPM information worldwide, discussions with the new IAPPS leadership (Professor Geoff Norton G.Norton@cbit.uq.edu.au) involved joint roles in coordinating online resources that provide information and learning experiences in plant protection.

4. FUNDING ISSUES

2007 income and expenditures

Tables 1 and 2 (below) provide summaries of income overall operational expenditure; breakdown of expenditures against approved 2007 budget (presented to Steering Committee) is available from IITA. The amount carried over into 2008 was US$265,662.

Table 1: Summary of 2007 income (US$)

Source	2007	2008
1. Amount brought forward	580,507	248,453.8
2. 2007 contributions from Norway	0.0	0.0
3. 2007 contributions from Switzerland	177,022.2	0.0
4. 2007 contributions from Italy	0.0	0.0
5. 2007contributions from World Bank/CGIAR	0.0	0.0
6. Adjustments/charge backs	0.0	15,199.8
Total income/available funds	**757,529**	**265,662**

Table 2. Summary of 2007 expenditures

Line item	$	$
1. Secretariat	173,912.0	
2. Operating Expenses		
General Administrative expenses	278,888.8	
Materials and supplies	47,482.8	
Travel expenses	7,236.8	
Fixed assets expenses	875.4	
Bank charges	679.5	
Subtotal operating expenses in 2007	*335,163.4*	
GRAND TOTAL	*509,075.4*	
Funds carried over to2008	248,453.8	

Donor support

Year 2007 funding was received from the Government of Switzerland only. Other previous core donor (i.e., CGIAR and the Governments of Italy and Norway) are yet to "return" to the SP-IPM. Over the years the SP-IPM projects were funded by a number of other governments and donor agencies. The SP-IPM gratefully acknowledges the support of these donor partners and the assistance of all institutions and persons who continue to provide advice, information and materials in the execution of its activities, e.g.:

- The first set of SP-IPM pilot site activities were initiated with funds from the CGIAR Finance Committee and World Bank.
- The SP-IPM project on farmer-participatory research and the learning was cosponsored by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, the Global IPM Facility and the Systemwide Program on Participatory Research and Gender Analysis.

- Additional support for the global Tropical Whitefly IPM project was provided by Danish International Development Assistance, the UK Department for International Development, the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research, the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the US Department of Agriculture (USDA).

5. CONCLUDING REMARKS

This briefing note indicates that there is ample evidence that investment in the SP-IPM will pay back in terms of critical products and services required by agricultural development programmes to enhance livelihoods in developing countries. However, in a scientifically-based program such as the SP-IPM whose signature activities involve manipulation of organisms within the framework of the society change at community level, sustained and targeted investment on key thematic areas holds the guarantee for long-term success. Cost-effectiveness will otherwise be very limited.

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Sunday 10 February

Arrivals and house keeping

Venue: The meeting and delegates will be hosted by ICARDA at Aleppo, Syria. The meeting room at ICARDA campus is equipped with AV presentation facilities.

Visas: For enquiries contact [Syrian embassy/consulate] for visa and travel advice Invitation letters will be sent out for visa application. You are advised to obtain the visa before departure, but ICARDA will advise on visa issue on arrival

Arrival/departure: You should advise ICARDA on 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 (Contact: h.sabbagh@cgiar.org)

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 Aleppo is 12ºC, ranging from -5ºC - 15ºC, mean RH is w% and zero precipitation. You are advised to dress accordingly

Currency exchange: ICARDA can assist you to exchange small amount of international foreign currency into local currency

Monday 11 February

08:00 Setting the stage

0830: Session 1, Opening session

Chair: Paula Bramel, DDG-Research, IITA

- Welcome and self introductions: ICARDA DG
- Opening remarks: P. Bramel
- Statement from incoming Chair: R. Sikora
- SP-IPM status/Overview: B James
- What needs to be done: Facilitator

10:00: coffee/tea break

1030: Session 2, Technical overviews

- Program organization/management: P. Bramel
- Research thrusts/priorities & funding: R. Sikora
- Climate change IPM: Jon Padgham
- Food safety & health: R. Sikora

12:30: Lunch break

14:00 Session 3: Way forward

- Strategic planning workshop: Geert Balzer (Facilitator)

16:00: coffee/tea break

1630: Strategic planning (contd.)

- Facilitated workshop

Tuesday 12 February

08:00 Way forward

0830, Session 3 (contd.), Strategic planning

- Facilitated workshop

10:00: coffee/tea break

1030: Strategic and operational planning/MTP logframe

- Facilitated workshop

12:30: Lunch break

1400: Operational planning/MTP logframe

- Facilitated workshop

16:00: coffee/tea break

1630: Session 4, Concept note development

- Breakout group 1, 2 and 3

Wednesday 13 February

08:00 Way forward

0830: Session 5, Concurrent sessions

- Concept note breakout group 1, 2 and 3
- Steering Committee meeting

10:00: coffee/tea break

1030: Session 6, plenary

- Breakout groups report

12:30: Lunch break

1400: Session 7, Closing

Chair: R. Sikora

- General discussions
- Summary of decisions
- Next step actions and assigned tasks
- Venue for 2009 meeting

16:00: End of meeting and departures

- ICARDA interactions

Thursday 14 February

08:00 Departures and tourism

1. Check out and Departures to airport

Each participant will be informed on the pick-up time. Please have your luggage ready and wait for our drivers.

2. Interactions

- ICARDA interactions (contd.)
- Aleppo interactions (ICARDA to propose options

For more information on the meeting, contact:

Braima James, b.james@cgiar.org

Amor Yahyaoui a.yahyaoui@cgiar.org

Systemwide Program on IPM
Steering Committee and program planning meeting
10 -14 February 2008

Venue
International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA)

Annex 3 List of participants

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Annex 4: Climate change and IPM (briefing notes by Jon Padgham, World Bank, Washington DC, USA)

Crop losses from pest damage are likely to increase through manifestations of climate change related to increased frequency and severity of extreme events, changes in relative humidity, cloud cover, precipitation and wind patterns, temperature rise, and elevated CO_2 concentrations. The major impacts to crop productivity include: range expansion of existing pests and invasion by new pests; acceleration of pest lifecycles; increased abiotic stress that reduces host tolerance and resistance to pests; promotion of secondary pests to primary pests brought about by reduction in host tolerance, and changes in cropping systems and production practices, and potential narrowing of IPM options.

The influence of climate variability and change on pest and disease dynamics is already evident. Climate variability, such as El Niño events that cause anomalously dry and wet periods, are a key factor in triggering endemic and emerging pest outbreaks, and climate change is beginning to be manifested through an increase in minimum temperatures that lead to expanded pest overwintering ranges (Table 1).

Table 1: Expanded pest overwintering ranges due to increase in minimum temperatures

Pest	Climate dimension	Cropping system/region	Reference
Brown locust (*Locustana pardalina*)	Increased outbreaks during ENSO events	Crop and rangeland, southern Africa	Todd et al., 2002
White fly (*Bemisia tabasci*, and *B. afer*)	Increased outbreaks during ENSO events/ temperature increase effect tied to warmer temperatures. Also invasion of new whitefly species *B. afer*.	Tuber crops, Andean region	CIP, 2001
Green rice leafhopper (*Nephotettix cincticeps*); Rice stem borer (*Chilo suppressalis*)	Increased winter temperatures predicted to increase range, and damage intensity	Rice, Asia	Yamamura et al., 2006
Soybean cyst nematode (*Heterodera glycines*)	Warmer winters have increased range expansion	Soybean, US	Rosenzweig et al., 2001
Fusarium head blight (*Fusarium* sp.)	Increased outbreaks during ENSO events, and range expansion projected	Wheat, S. America	Magrin et al., 2007
Late blight of potato (*Phytophthora infestans*)	Warmer winters have increased range expansion	Potato, US	Baker et al., 2004
Asian soybean rust (*Phakopsora pachyrhizi*)	Heavy precipitation associated with hurricanes facilitated transcontinental invasion of the fungus	Soybean, South America, North America	Pan et al., 2006

The multiple impacts of climate change could significantly reduce the effectiveness of current IPM strategies, requiring the dedication of additional resources into developing new knowledge systems and new IPM technologies to counter new pests or the intensification of existing ones. Potential effects of climate change on management practices include: compromised host resistance caused by high ambient temperatures that trigger deactivation of crop host resistance genes, and by host exposure to a greater number of pest lifecycles per growing season; loss of crop wild relatives could reduce the scope for replenishment of new genes in host crop resistance breeding programs; increased seasonal climate variability and changes in humidity and temperature that could disrupt enemy-pest dynamics important for biological control; loss of soil organic matter and increased rates of soil erosion that could reduce the ability of microbial regulation of soilborne pests and diseases; reduced effectiveness of pesticides, such as through CO_2-induced stimulation of weed root biomass reduces herbicide efficacy.

Developing pest management strategies that support adaptation of farming systems to climate change will require better understanding of the potential impacts, as well as the development of new technologies and practices. The foremost priority is to gain basic knowledge of which cropping systems are the most vulnerable to increased pest pressure from climate change, how that vulnerability could occur, i.e., loss of host resistance, loss of natural enemies for biological control, etc., and the implications of increased pest damage on food security in vulnerable production systems. This information could be used by IPM researchers in the development of new technologies, by policy makers in adaptation planning, by national agriculture programs in deciding where to

invest resources in capacity building for pest surveillance and management, and could inform relevant collaborative efforts such as the Global Invasive Species Program.

Annex 5: Emerging projects under the theme of agroecosystem resilience

Project 1: Improved resilience to drought in rainfed cereal cropping systems by managing soil health

- Focal point: CIMMYT
- Partners: ICARDA, CIAT, ICRISAT NARs, ARIs (WSU/OSU-USA, SARDI/CSIRO-AUSTRALIA, CANADA)
- Donors: CREES-USAID, DANIDA, CIDA, ADB, ACIAR/GRDC, BMZ, SDA)

Project 2: Putting Agrobiodiversity to work with key cropping systems (banana based, cereal/legume, rice based, root/tubers) with global pest groups (we could pick Fusarium, Pythium, with Sedentary or migratory nematodes). => Could include transgenics

Project 3: Assessing efficacy? and ecological impact of transgenic crops for IPM in different agroecosystems.

- Collaborating Centers: ICRISAT, IITA, CIAT, CIMMYT
- Partners: NARs, ARIs,
- Donors: Bayer Foundation, BMZ,

Project 4: Conservation Agriculture in rainfed annual (cereal, legume) cropping systems – friend or foe for improved soil health and plant productivity

- Collaborating Centers: CIMMYT, ICARDA, ICRISAT, WARDA
- Partners: NARs, ARIs (WSU/OSU-USA, AUSTRALIA, CANADA)
- Donors: CREES-USAID, DANIDA, CIDA, ADB, ACIAR/GRDC, BMZ, SDA, Bayer Foundation)

Project 5: Tools for managing viruses in vegetatively propagated crops in SS Africa
=> could be combined with Priority Project 2

- Collaborating Centers: Bioversity, IITA, CIP)
- Partners: NARs
- Donors: perhaps Gates, IFAD (but country based)

Annex 6. Format for project concept notes

1. PROJECT OUTLINE[9]

Project title

Refer to Table 4 for SP-IPM approved list of top priority projects requiring CNs

Goal/impact

Refer to Table 4 for SP-IPM approved goals for each of the thematic projects

Purpose/Outcome

Refer to Table 4 for SP-IPM approved purposes for each of the thematic projects

Utilization /mission

Refer to Table 4 for SP-IPM for list of potential end-users for each of the thematic projects

Outputs and related activities

Tabulate (e.g. as per Table 1) collaborative research and facilitation outputs

Principal investigator(s): Indicate name email, postal address, telephone and fax of focal point center and of focal point scientists

Partners: Indicate name email, postal address, telephone and fax of contact person at other relevant international research centers, Universities, Advanced Research Institutes, private sector/industry partners, CGIAR Challenge Programs and other Systemwide/Ecoregional Programs with comparative advantage to contribute to and benefit from the project

MTP linkages: Name MTP project that will house the project at each of the participating centers

Duration: State start to end years

Budget: Indicate in US$ (to cover mix of collaborative research and facilitation outputs)

Budget requested (in US$)

Source of funds	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 3	Year 3	Total
Donor 1						
Donor 2						
Donor 3						
Others						
CGIAR contribution						
Total						

Development Investor (s)

- Indicate name email, postal address, telephone and fax of current contact person(s) at potential donor agency
- Provide some information on how the SP-IPM will contribute to the implementation of the development agenda of the donor agency
- Indicate why the donor agency would gain by partnering with the SP-IPM through this project

2. PROJECT LOCATION

- Justify the agroecologies, agroecosystems, cropping systems and geographical focus you would have indicated under project outline
- Estimate impact of expected results on the project location

[9] Complete this part for immediate use by the Chair, Richard Sikora to attract donors' interests

3. RESEARCH APPROACH

Problem statement

- IPM issues to be addressed should be of global and common and/or topical concern in agroecosystem health, quality and trade.
- Outline prior research at the centers to solve the problem i.e., what's on the ground as previous investments/responses? What results were derived and what lessons were learnt? What are the actual and potential impact of results gained so far on agroecosystem health, quality and trade.
- Specify the emerging needs and envisioned success or impact; explain why the problem still persists or why it has emerged as a new concern.

Methodologies

- Outline research approach required and specify what will be done differently this time to assure stakeholder groups that SP-IPM will contribute decisive options required to solve the identified problem.
- What novel methodologies and approaches will the project undertake to ensure success?
- Suggest/justify why and how inter-institutional partnerships is best suited to engage in the research (i.e., how does it justify and promote the SP-IPM).
- Specify roles and responsibilities of partners you would have listed under project outline.
- Specify how inclusive partnership will help SP-IPM promote a discipline-neutral IPM research philosophy.
- Describe the project's mode of dissemination of research results (refer to SP-IPM facilitation outputs for key points to emphasise).

4. GLOBAL RELEVANCE

- Show how MTP linkages will benefit participating CGIAR centers and thereby increase centers' commitment to the SP-IPM.
- Show how the project and its output targets will contribute to specific Science Council priorities and thereby increase SP-IPM visibility and relevance within the CGIAR.
- Show how the project and its output targets will contribute to specific MDGs and thereby assist global efforts to improve livelihoods (try and link potential impact of the project to specified MDG targets and performance indicators).

5. BENEFICIARIS AND PROJECT LEGACIES

How will end-users benefit from the project? Specify expected end of project situation e.g., will the project lead to:

- Self reliance by providing end-users with clear guidelines for independent IPM development and delivery?
- Increased farmer access to IPM by leaving behind mechanisms to ensure local availability and timely access of farmers to proven options?
- Improved quality of health, environment and produce/harvests by leaving behind a wider range of novel and proven IPM options as alternatives to inappropriate pesticide regimes?
- Increased area under profitable production and/or income through local ownership of processes, approaches and results for wider adoption and impact at scale

6. PROBABILITY OF SUCCESS

For example:

- Institutional arrangements
- Sustainability and natural resource management
- Gender and equity
- Training and scientific interaction
- Major constraints foreseen that could impede success or threaten the environment, livelihoods of participating farmers
- Exit strategy: