National Crop Protection Agenda



Background

- Agencies work independently
- Programs overlap
- Other needs unattended

General Objective

 To harmonize crop protection related activities of various stakeholders

Approach



Methodology

Small Group Workshop –
Vision; Supply of Programs

2. National Consultation – Demand of Stakeholders

National Agenda

Topics Covered in the Proceedings

- 1. Where we are today & how we got here
- 2. Where we want to go VISION
- 3. How to get there
 - a. STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK (Mission, Goals & Programs);
 - **b. OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK**

History of Crop Protection is closely linked with modernization of farming.

Spanish Period (1521-1899)

introduction of new species and varieties of crops via the Galleon trade

American Occupation (1900-1945)

 use of fertilizers esp in sugarcane plantations

After World War II (1946–60)

 DDT and other organochlorine insecticides



Crop protection evolved further ...from reaction to pest outbreaks into an integral element of cropping system.

1960-1970 (INSECTICIDE-BASED CONTROL)

Calendar-based spraying

1970-1990 (INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT)

 Integrated Control ->Integrated Pest Control -> Integrated Pest Management

1990-2000 (FARMER-CENTERED IPM)

• Farmer Field School (FFS); Kasakalikasan (1993)

Current Crop Protection Functions



Drivers of Change

Then

- 1. Poverty
- 2. Food Security
- 3. Environmental Degradation
- 4. Human Health

Now

- 1. Poverty
- 2. Food Security
- 3. Environmental Degradation
- 4. Human Health
- 5. Climate Change
- 6. Global Trade

Challenges to Crop Protection in the 21st Century

- 1. Food security and farmer empowerment still continues
- 2. Health and environmental concerns due to pesticide use
- 3. Global competitiveness
- 4. Incursions of invasive alien pest species
- 5. Climate Change (unpredictability)

GOALS

of the National Agenda for Crop Protection

- 1. To increase farm productivity by reducing yield losses due to pests and/or crop protection costs
- 2. To produce crop yield that is safe for consumers and acceptable to local and <u>international</u> markets
- 3. To protect Philippine agriculture from new exotic pests that will adversely affect the industry



- **1.** Empowerment of farmers and farmer organizations
- 2. Pro-active protection from endemic/exotic pests
- 3. Favourable policies that enhance competitiveness in local and foreign markets
- 4. Collaboration among stakeholders

Strategic Programs:

- 1. Empower farmer with knowledge and technology, availability of services, & community organizations
- 2. Set and negotiate agricultural product standards/policies for local competitiveness and international market
- 3. Strengthen pest risk analysis and quarantine system

Strategic Program Elements:

Farmer Empowerment

- Training
- Technology development
- Meet standards (GAP, SPS)
- Food safety
- Pest Surveillance
- Response strategy & plans for outbreaks (incursion, migratory, emerging)

Agricultural Biosecurity

- Prevent entry
- Detect early
- Contain
- Mitigate

Competitiveness & International Trade

- Standard setting
- Development of standard procedures
- GAP, MRL
- Proactive risk assessment
- Certification
- Traceability
- Safer food
- Pest-less food

Strategic Framework:



Strategic Framework:



Pest Surveillance & Database Network



Pest and Disease Diagnostic Service Network





Proposed Crop Protection Function



Stakeholders:

- 1. Farmers
- 2. Traders

- 3. CPC- NCPC, UPLB
- 4. Academe (SCU's)
- 5. DOST-PCAARRD
- 6. DA- Commodity Centers

- 7. LGU Agriculture Office
- 8. DA RFO RCPC
- 9. BPI CPD
- **10. BPI PQS**
- **11. BPI NPAL**
- 12. DA BAFPS
- **13. FPA**
- **14. FDC**
- **15. Pesticide Industry**

Key Stakeholders:



Thank you.

Program Management:

