

PLANNING AND DESIGNING AN IPM PROGRAMME

A. Planning an IPM programme:

- i) Financial aspects- salaries, overheads, travel, running costs, consumables, capital
- ii) Institutional facilities, equipment, land, vehicle/machinery
- iii) Human- experience, labour, skills, knowledge
- iv) Organization structure- operation system, managing and administrative system
- v) Programme monitoring
- vi) Management and leadership

B. Development and implementation of IPM

The following areas are needed in development and implementation of IPM:

i) Extension

- + IPM training courses for extension officers
- + Methods and devices for monitoring crop damage, pests and natural enemies
- + Field guides, pamphlets, bulletins for extension officers and farmers

ii) Research

- + Communication strategy between researchers and farmers
- + Social economic baseline information
- + On-farm research and verification trials
- + Design an IPM research programme in a chosen crop/pest(s) systems with the following outline:

1. Title

2. Objective

3. Strategy

- (i) Define the target group, i.e. who should use the method
- (ii) Describe the social economic situation of the potential user and their possible constraints for the application (including their psychology, economic situation and goals).
- (iii) Define sampling unit and sample size
- (iv) Determine the most suitable method of sampling
- (v) Defining sampling techniques and equipment needed e.g traps
- (vi) How should sampling be organized? Give a detailed description of the sampling, e.g when, how often and at what intervals sampling should be taken, and other useful or necessary instructions.
- (vii) Give control threshold (Action threshold) and source or describe how obtained otherwise

- (viii) What control methods are to be used
- (ix) In a case forecast is included:
What predictors or rules would you use?
- (x) Assess the economics of crop protection of your crop/pests(s) problem
S, financial inputs and other resources needed.
- (xi) Is training needed, if so who is going to do it, and who is to be trained
- (xii) What kind of scientific back-up is needed or cooperation intended?
- (xiii) How shall the flow of information to the target persons, and to the
database and/or scientific back-up be organized?

- + Farmer education, training and organization
 - training in basic farm management
 - scouting for pests and natural enemies
 - site visits for farmers where IPM is being implemented
 - judicious use of pesticides

C. IPM IMPLEMENTATION

For small scale farmers IPM is implemented through establishment of IPM Farmer Field Schools (FFS). IPM Farmer Field has the following components:

- + Technical knowledge
- + Practical work
- + Community education