



REVITALIZING INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT IN INDONESIA

Indonesia is the world's third largest rice producer, with more than 14 million subsistence farmers who depend on rice cultivation. In recent years, heavy use of pesticides led to outbreaks of rice pests (especially brown plant hoppers), while also harming the environment and putting farmers' health at risk. Furthermore, lack of coordination among rice farmers led to ineffective pest management. Within this context, the Government of Indonesia implemented an integrated pest management (IPM) programme, using a landscape approach. Farmer field schools were used to ensure a coordinated approach and empower farmers in decision-making. A second phase of the project focused on developing technical guidelines, raising awareness and scaling-up activities. The project aimed to ensure sustainable rice production by strengthening and revitalizing IPM approaches and pesticide management and regulations.



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WHAT DID THE PROJECT DO?

A landscape approach to IPM was developed and networks involving stakeholders in the agriculture sector were strengthened to ensure cooperation and enhance and disseminate knowledge and information about pest management. The project reviewed pesticide regulations and guidelines, developed an action plan to enhance the production and use of biocontrol agents and strengthened surveillance systems. Farmers, pesticide regulators and agriculture extension officers were trained in improved pest management. An e-pest surveillance system was created and hands-on training, demonstrations and equipment were provided to farmers and other relevant stakeholders, institutions and organizations.

IMPACT

As a result of the project, new methodologies and approaches were tested and implemented at sub-district levels to manage rice pests and sustain rice production. Farmers are better equipped to practice environmentally friendly agricultural production techniques, such as the use of biocontrol agents and ecosystem services and integrated pest management approaches, while the negative effects of misusing pesticides are also better understood. The e-pest surveillance system provides an early warning function, strengthening outbreak reporting, while pesticide management practices and ecological rice production are improved.

KEY FACTS

Contribution

TCP/INS/3403: USD 434 000

TCP/INS/3601: USD 62 000

Duration

TCP/INS/3403: January 2014 – December 2015

TCP/INS/3601: January 2016 – December 2017

Resource Partners

FAO

Partners

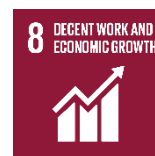
Kelompok Tani Barokah Tani, Indramayu, West Java; *Kelompok Tani Benong II*, Karawang, West Java; *Kelompok Tani Kelinci Karya*, Banyuwangi, East Java; *Kelompok Tani Marsudi Karya*, Klaten, Central Java; *Kelompok Tani Mekar Jaya I*, Bojonegoro, East Java; *Kelompok Tani Sumber Rejeki II*, Banyumas, Central Java; *Laboratorium Pengelolaan Hama dan Penyakit Terpadu (PHPT)*, Banyumas, Central Java; *Laboratorium Pengamatan Hama Penyakit Tanaman Pangan dan Holtikultura (PHPTPH)*, Bojonegoro, East Java; *Pusat Studi Asia Pasifik - Universitas Gadjah Mada* (Center for Asia Pacific Studies – Gadjah Mada University)

Beneficiaries

Farmers, staff from government ministries, non-governmental organizations, local stakeholders

ACTIVITIES

- Implementation of landscape IPM farmer field school programmes.
- Strengthening of pest and pesticide management.
- Introduction of e-pest surveillance system.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Project Code

TCP/INS/3403 and TCP/INS/3601

Project Title

Strengthening and revitalization of integrated pest management implementation and pesticide management system in Indonesia

Contacts

FAO Office in Indonesia

FAO-ID@fao.org

TCP/INS/3403: Mark Smulders (Budget Holder)

Mark.Smulders@fao.org

TCP/INS/3601: Yongfan Piao (Lead Technical Officer)

Yongfan.Piao@fao.org



Resource Mobilization Division
Marketing, Outreach and Reporting Unit
Reporting@fao.org