

# Regional Workshop on Evaluation of the Farmer Field School (FFS) for Anchoring Sustainable Integrated Pest Management By Small Farm Holders in the NENA Region

## Jordan



Organisation des Nations Unies  
pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture



# FAO regional IPM

## Number and type of FFS implemented in Jordan

Location	No. of FFS	Crop	Cultivation Method
Al Safi	63	Tomatoes	Open field
Al Safi	5	Watermelon	Open field
DairAlla	23	Tomatoes	Open field
DairAlla	17	Tomatoes	Plastic house
DairAlla	15	Cucumber	Plastic house
South Shuna	6	Tomatoes	Open Field
South Shuna	5	Cucumber	Plastic house
North Shuna	9	Tomatoes	Open field
North Shuna	3	Cucumber	Plastic house
Highlands	7	Cucumber	Plastic house
Total number of FFS	153		



# FAO regional IPM

## Number and topics of technical workshops and trainings conducted with MOA/NCARE staff

Topics Description	Year	Males	Females
IPM of Tomato Crops	2005	17	3
IPM of Cucumber Crops	2005	15	5
ToT in Sanitary and Phytosanitary (3 times)	2006	41	22
ToT Workshop on FFS/IPM (National)	2007	16	4
Season-long Training (Jordan Valley)	2007	17	3
ToT Workshop on FFS/IPM (National)	2007	18	2
Season-long Training (South Ghour)	2007	18	2
Pest Risk Reduction	2007	15	5
Biological Control and Natural Enemies	2007	17	3
IPM	2007	17	3
ToT Workshop on FFS/IPM (National)	2008	16	4
ToT Workshop on FFS/IPM (National)	2009	15	5
ToT On Harvest, Post Harvest and Storage	2009	15	5
ToT on Quality Standards Main Vegetables	2009	16	4
Plant Pollination	2010	17	3
ToT Workshop on FFS/IPM	2010	20	4
Season-long Training (South Ghor and Jordan Valley - 3 times)	2012	31	9
Total number of participants		321	86
% of male and female participants		79%	21%



# FAO regional IPM

## Number and percentage of men and women participants in FFS

Season	No. of FFS	No. of Male Farmers	%	No. of Female Farmers	%	Total Farmers
2004/2005	7	73	78	20	22	93
2005/2006	24	269	83	56	17	325
2006/2007	22	248	80	61	20	309
2007/2008	25	308	81	71	19	379
2008/2009	25	316	80	79	20	395
2009/2010	25	283	78	78	22	361
2010/2011	25	327	82	71	18	398
	153	1824	80%	436	20%	2260

## FAO regional IPM/TCP-TUTA

Year	Number of FFS	Trained farmers	Area
2010	11	138	Safi Area
	6	85	Jordan Valley
2011	9	120	Safi Area
	3	40	Jordan valley
2012	5	67	Safi Area
	2	28	Jordan valley
	1	12	Mafrag
2013/2015 TCP tuta	8	120	Jordan valley
	4	50	Highland
Total	49	660	

# FAO regional IPM/TCP-TUTA

## Trap distribution

Year	Area	Number of traps	
		Monitoring	Mass trapping
2010	Jordan Valley	650	200
	Safi Area	2200	1500
	Mafrq	150	400
2011	Jordan Valley	400	1500
	Safi Area	700	4500
	Mafrq	50	170
2012	Jordan Valley	1500	2200
	Safi Area	1250	3000
Total		6900	13470

# *Solanum elaeagnifolium* Farmer Field Schools

FFS were established, during the period 25 March to 3 April 2013, in the following regions: **South Shouneh, North Jordan Valley, Mahes & Al Fehaies, Dair Alla, Madaba, and Irbid** (around 60 farmers).





## Impact of the IPM-FFSs

- From 2004-2010, the IPM programme in Jordan primarily focused on development of smallholder farmers on IPM technologies that aimed to reduce the use of chemicals in their food production systems; and improve the management of agro-eco systems, with a focus on pesticide risk on health and the environment. Later in 2010-2014, the programme focused on ensuring the sustainability of the IPM programme and FFS by developing the capacity of MoA and NCARE staff



# Impact of the IPM-FFSs

- ❑ **Community empowerment:** participation of local communities in the entire process of development and implementation of IPM. Farmers within the communities have strengthen knowledge and skills on ecology to come to better field decision making, and contributing to sustainable agriculture.



# Impact of the IPM-FFSs

- ❑ **Reduced environment and health risks:** reduced occupational and public health risks to farmers and consumers associated with pesticide use and sustainable and cost effective horticultural production



# Impact of the IPM-FFSs

- ❑ **Better access to local and international markets:** high quality crops and products that meet food safety requirements for local markets and that meet the quality standards to allow access to international markets.





# Impact of the IPM-FFSs

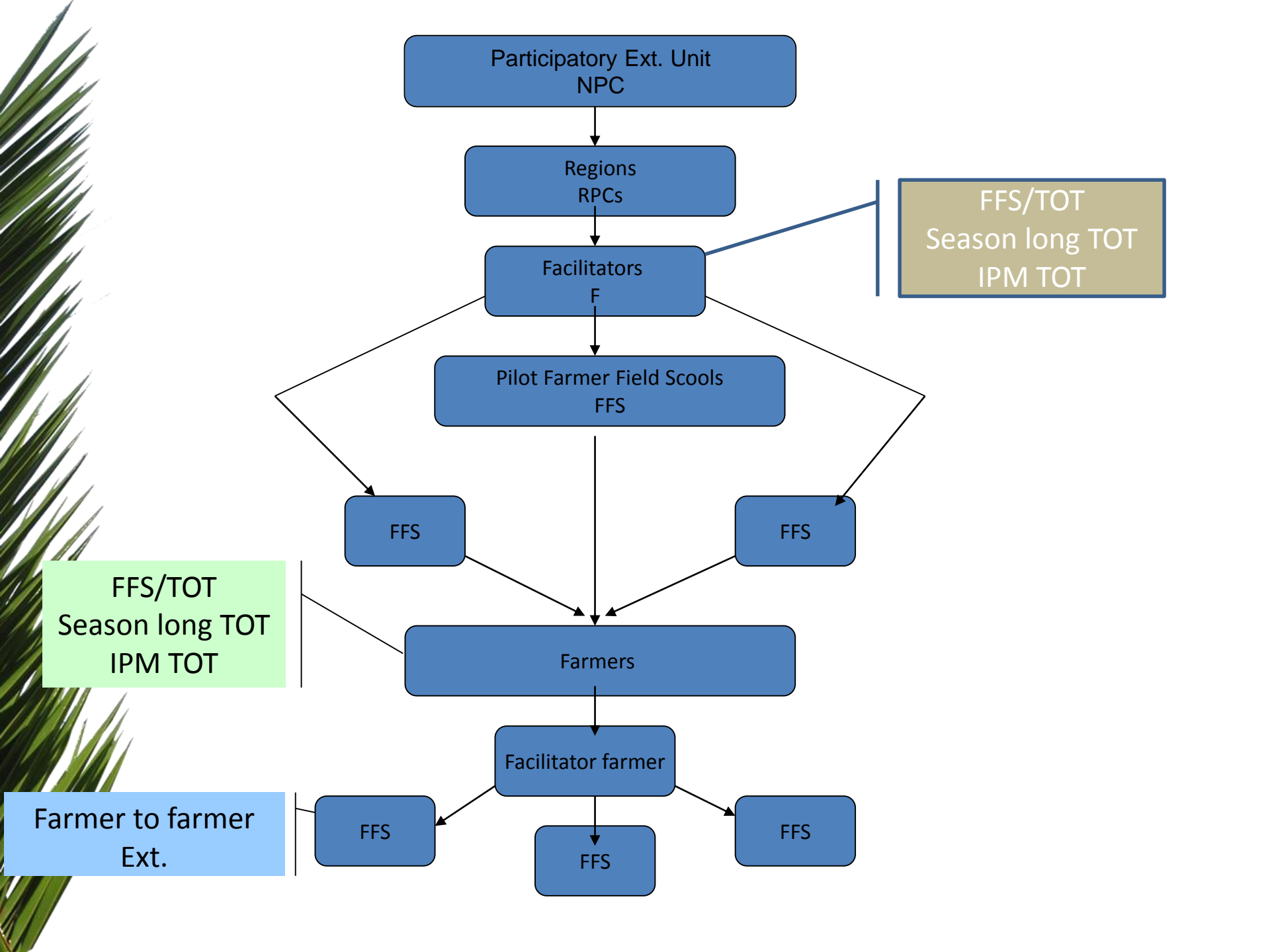
- **Increased sustainable and cost effective horticultural production:** emphasis on preservation of local agro-ecological environment.





## Institutional capacities and infrastructure in the Jordan to sustain the IPM and FFS

- ❑ In Jordan, the IPM Programme was implemented through the Plant Protection Department (PPD) in the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA). In 2008, MoA restructured its Extension Services to be moved to the National Centre for Agricultural Research and Extension (NCARE). At this time, NCARE made the request to also transfer the IPM programme from PDD, with the aim of using the Farmer Field School (FFS) as an approach to its extension services.



- FFS/TOT
- Technical TOT

**Strong Facilitator**

**Group of Farmers**

**Case Study**

- Problems
- Based on.....
- Based on time

**Field School Site**

- compare the traditional with the advanced methods

**Study Field**

**Basic Science**

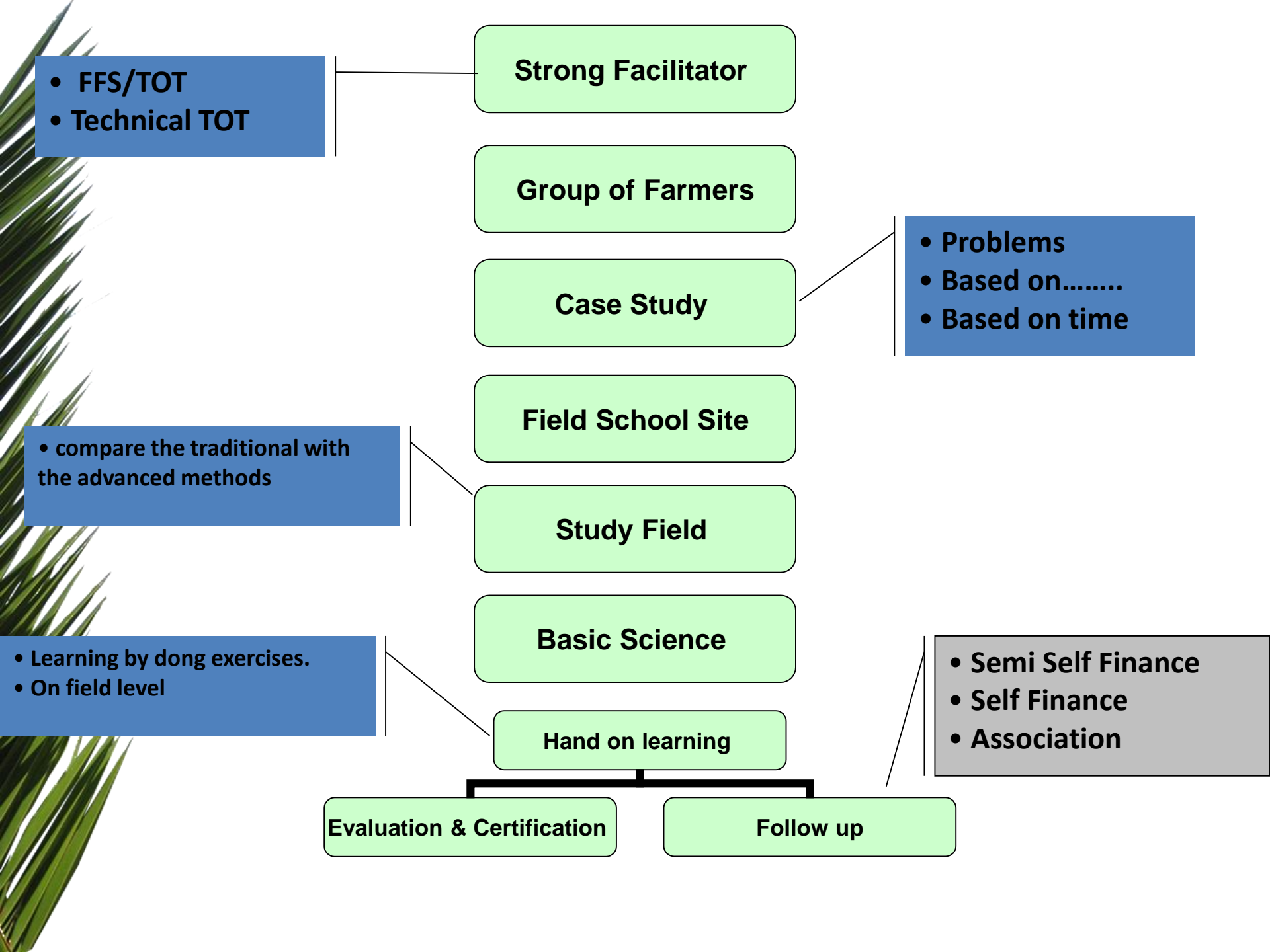
**Hand on learning**

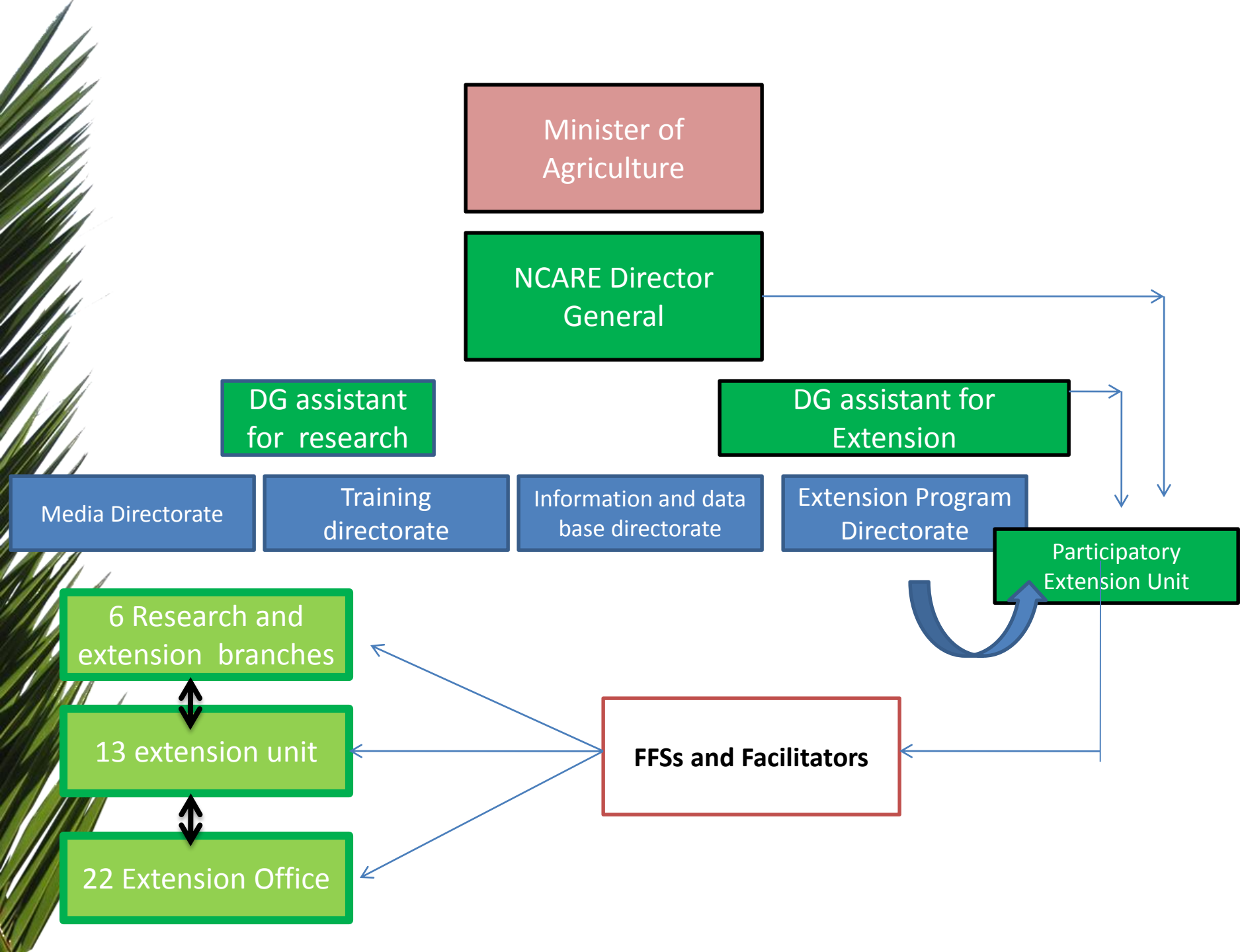
- Semi Self Finance
- Self Finance
- Association

- Learning by doing exercises.
- On field level

**Evaluation & Certification**

**Follow up**









## Conclusion and Recommendations

- ❑ Develop the capacity of Jordanian farmers in topics of agricultural extensions, such as IPM, Integrated Water Management (IWM) and Integrated Farm Management (IFM), as well as the FFS Approach; and result in more famer-driven research and farmer-to-farmer extension.
- ❑ FFS have largely focused on vegetable growers; however, there is a need to expand the focus to include fruit tree growers. A significant proportion of cultivated land in Jordan is dedicated to fruit trees and particularly concentrated in the Highlands

## Conclusion and Recommendations

- ❑ FFS have fostered mutual trust and cooperation amongst farmers and has served as a platform for establishing associations such as WAU. These attributes are key to the sustainability of any farmer association. With the success of FFS on agricultural productivity and trader demand for vegetable produces grown using IPM technologies, the formation of producer cooperatives should be a promoted next step for FFS farmers

## Conclusion and Recommendations

- ❑ Support for producer cooperatives requires MoA/NCARE extension agents to take a more market-orientated approach to the support and services they provide to farmers. A lesson learned from the IPM programme is that FFS facilitators must place just as much focus on marketing and related topics as they do on the adaptation of technologies and practices.



## Conclusion and Recommendations

- ❑ **Family farming** should be included in the projects design at country-level to gain a better understanding of the role of family in horticultural production and community-level decision making, in order to identify opportunities and strategies for family's active engagement in FFS. Greater effort is required to promote the participation of families in FFS and document the impact of the schools on their lives



Thank you for your attention



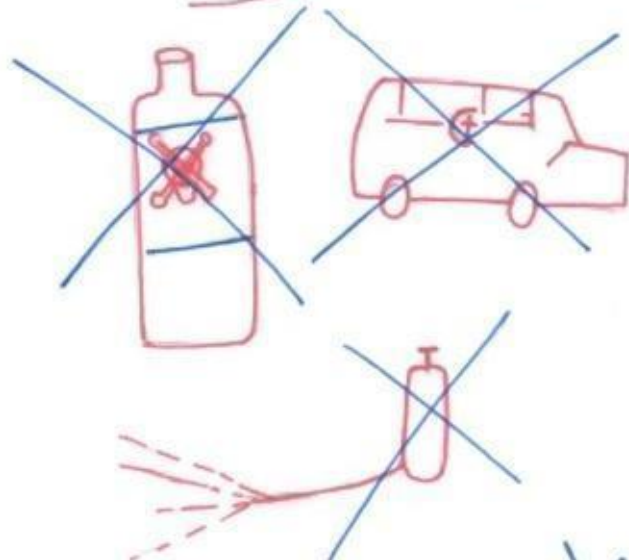
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# Egypt

مصر



نبات صحي  
محول صحي  
مواظبة سليم  
تصدير

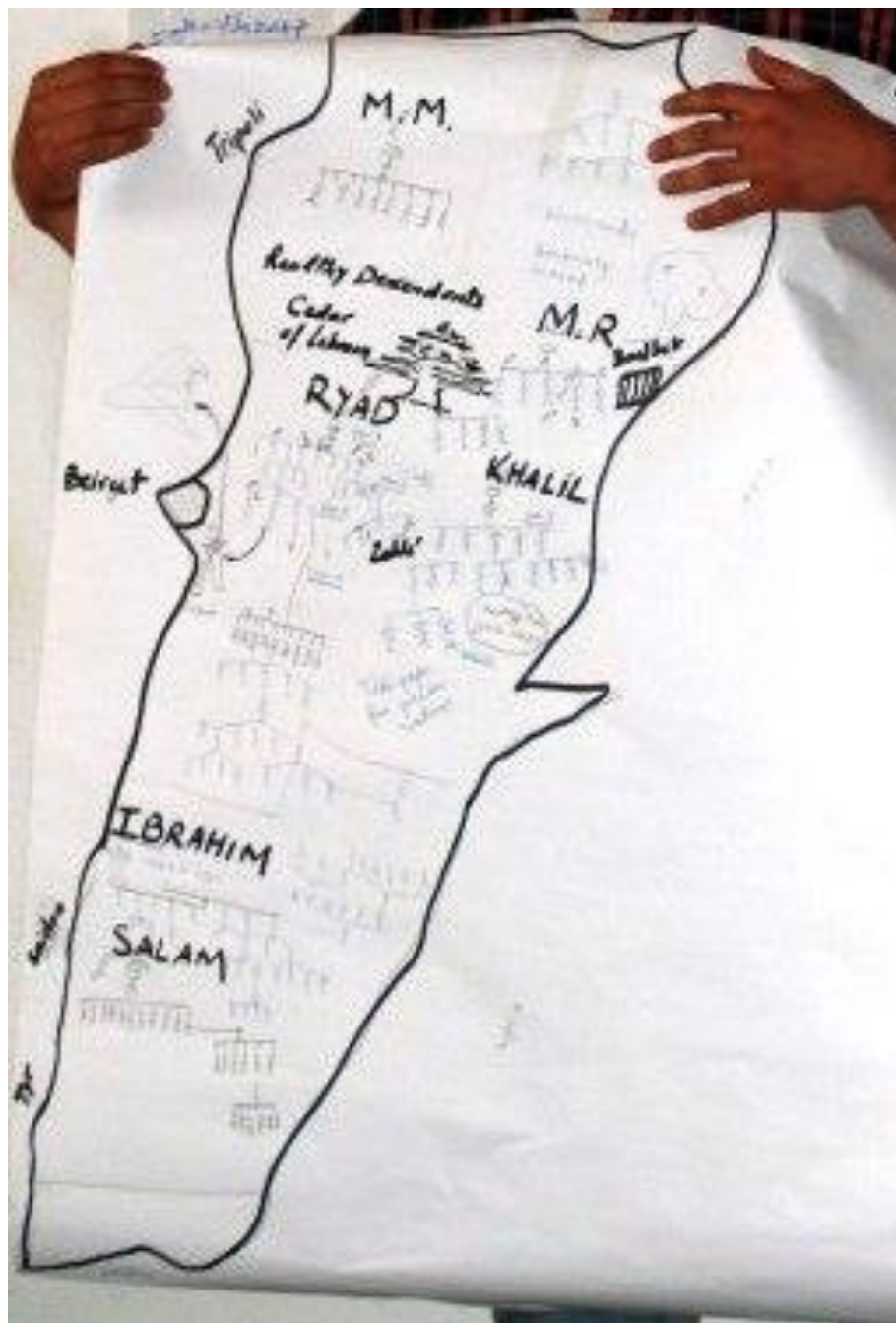


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للمنشور في الجريدة الرسمية  
الرقم 100 لسنة 2005  
مصر

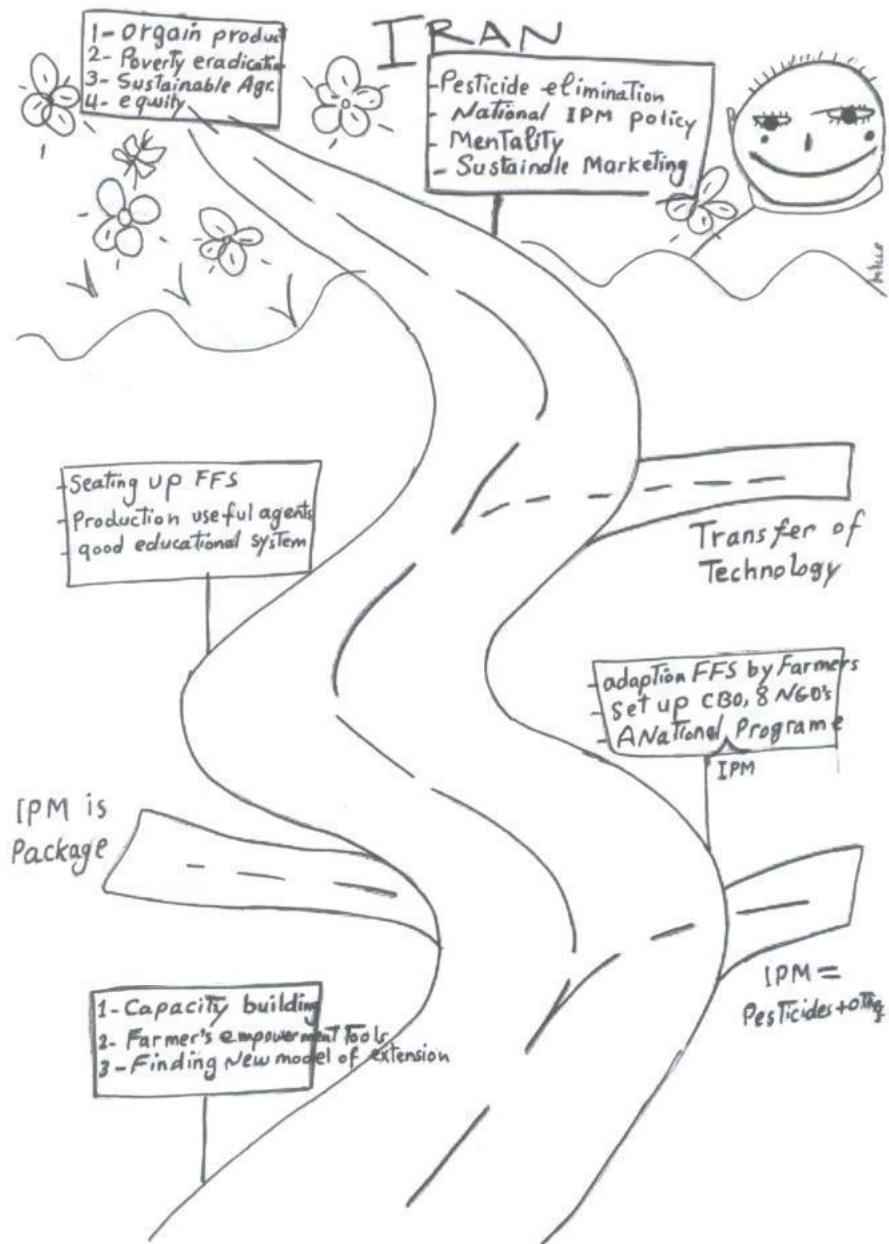


April 2005



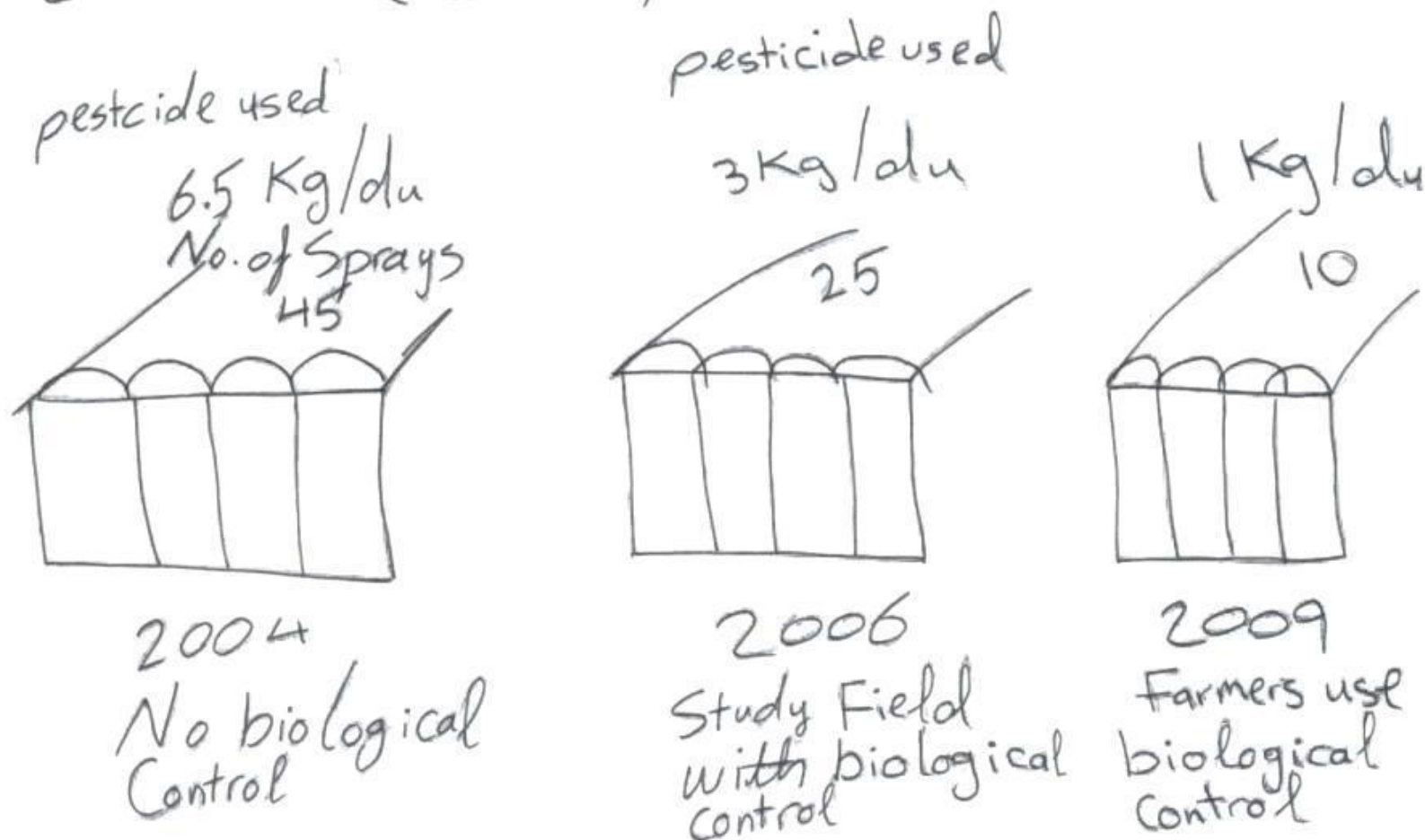




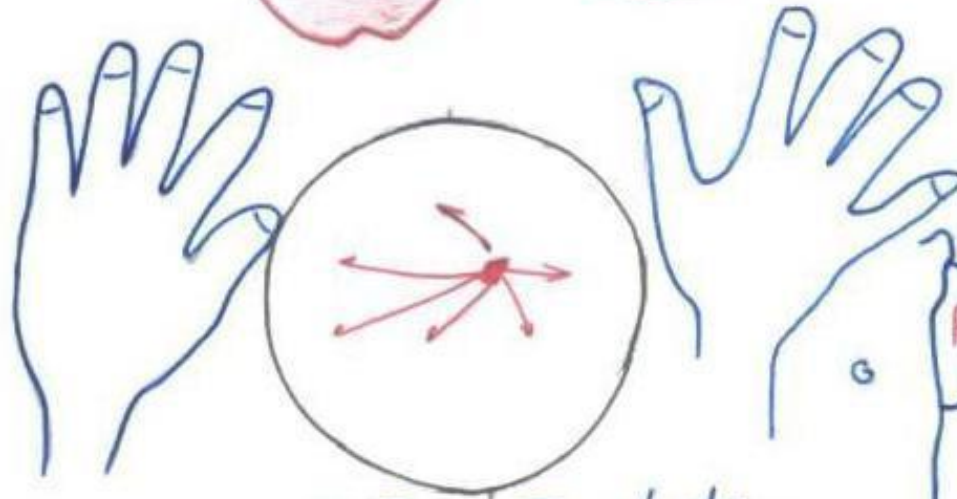


April 2005

# Green House (Tomato)



إنتاج خالية السموم



IPM Production

Produced in Syria

April 2005

