



SDC A+FS Network

Science for Food

A series of light & informal events on science in food systems



WELCOME !

04.03.2026

What's on the menu ?

1. Opening address
2. **Pesticide Risk Reduction in the CABI PlantwisePlus programme** – Wade Jenner, Centre Director of CABI Switzerland
3. Break-out – informal meeting
4. News & events
5. **Biological control of the Fall Army Worm for enhanced food security in Africa** – Ted Turlings, Professor emeritus at the University of Neuchatel



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Pesticide Risk Reduction in the CABI PlantwisePlus programme

Wade Jenner, Centre Director
CABI Switzerland



Pesticide risk reduction in the CABI PlantwisePlus Programme

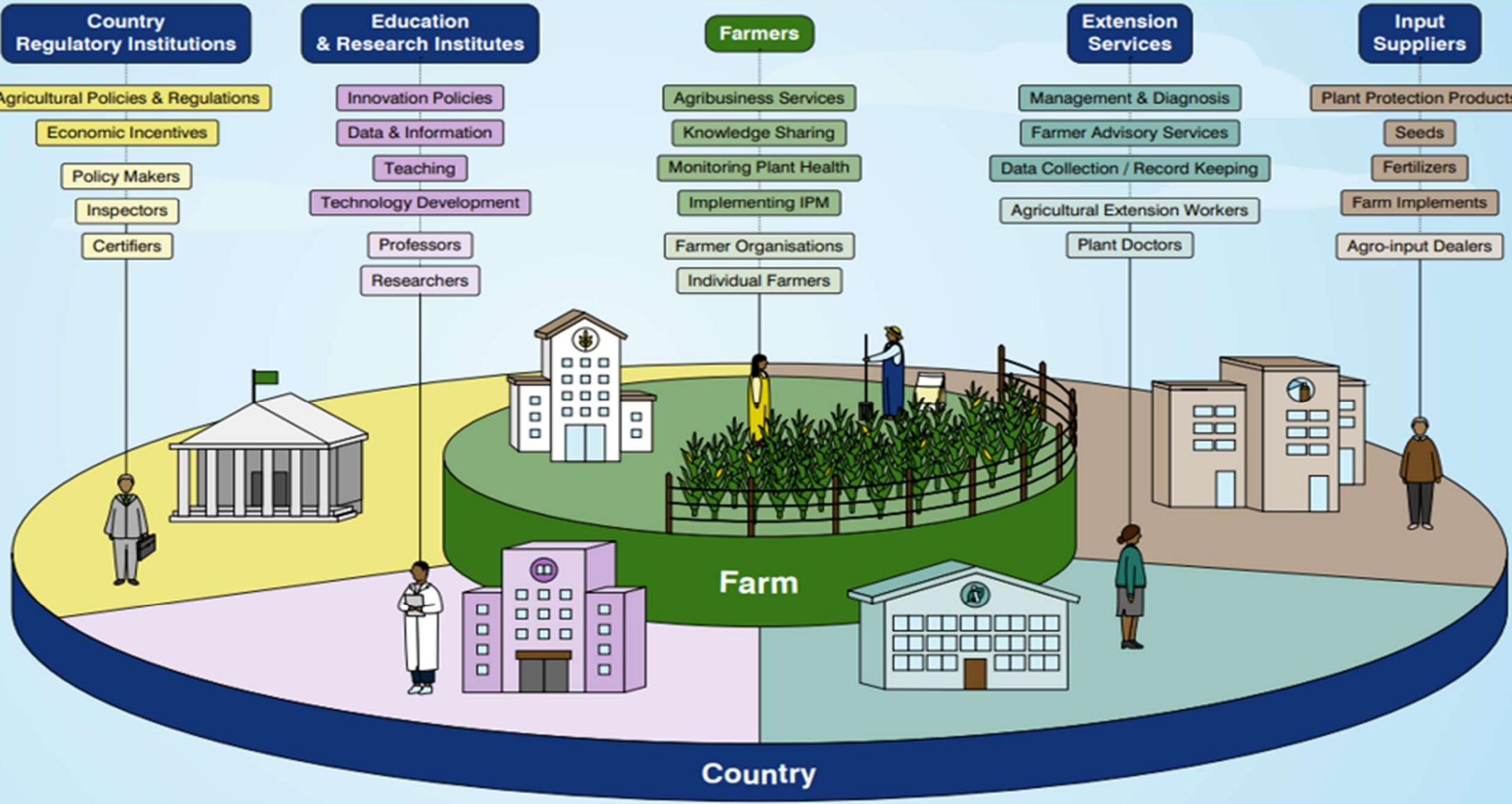
“Science on our plate” webinar

Dr Wade Jenner

Centre Director, CABI Switzerland

4th March 2026

What is a plant health system?





Integrated pest management

An environmentally-sensitive approach to managing pests through careful decision-making:

Prevention

- Always the best medicine!

Monitoring and action thresholds

- Pest identification; Taking action only when needed

Direct control

- Preference given to "green" approaches before resorting to chemical pesticides



Integrated pest management

An integrated approach using complementary tactics to improve plant protection and reduce dependence on pesticides:

Cultural

- Crop rotation, pest-resistant varieties, pest-free planting material

Mechanical

- Physical removal, trapping, covering

Biological

- Use of natural enemies and biological products

Chemical

- Application of synthetic products

Chemical versus biological pest management

Chemical pesticides

Pros

- Widely available and well-known
- Relatively cheap to use
- Fast-acting

Cons

- Health risk for farmers/consumers
- Harmful to biodiversity and the environment
- Market access barriers
- Pesticide resistance

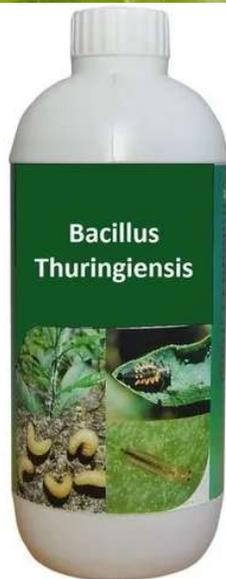
Biologicals

Pros

- Safer for humans and the environment
- Little to no toxic residues
- Easily compatible with IPM approaches
- Sustainable
- Resistance development is slow

Cons

- Not yet widely available
- Poorly understood
- Often slower-acting
- Living biological products have stricter storage requirements



Biological Control

Conservation biocontrol

- Crop management practices that maintain/increase populations of existing biocontrol agents, e.g., through providing shelter and more nectar plants

Augmentative biocontrol

- The use of beneficial organisms (biopesticides and biocontrol products/agents) by farmers, often using commercially available species and requiring repeated application

Classical biocontrol

- The government-authorised introduction of a non-native natural enemy to control a non-native invasive pest. The biocontrol agent establishes and self-replicates, permanently regulating the pest.



Augmentative biocontrol in PlantwisePlus

Problem

Tomatoes are commonly a heavily sprayed crop, partly driven by infestation by various insect pests.

Solution

Mass production of natural enemies (tiny parasitic wasps) by local partners as an alternative to insecticides.

- Three provincial governments in Pakistan are setting up production facilities to serve local farmers.
- Trained agricultural officers promote the biocontrol solution and uptake by farmers is strong, with preliminary reports indicating improved yields alongside reduced pesticide use.
- Two of the provinces are planning to replicate the model in additional districts.



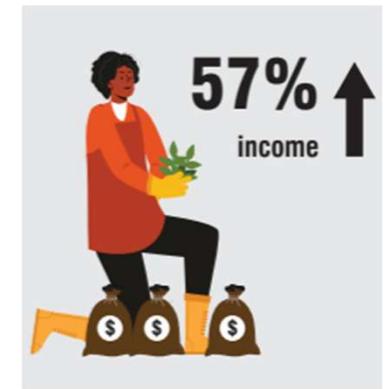
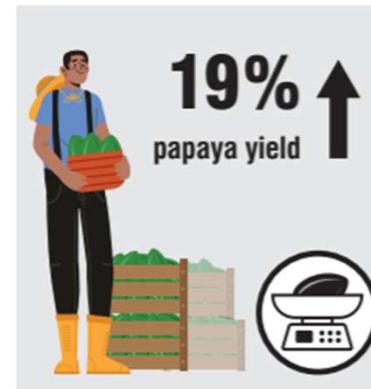
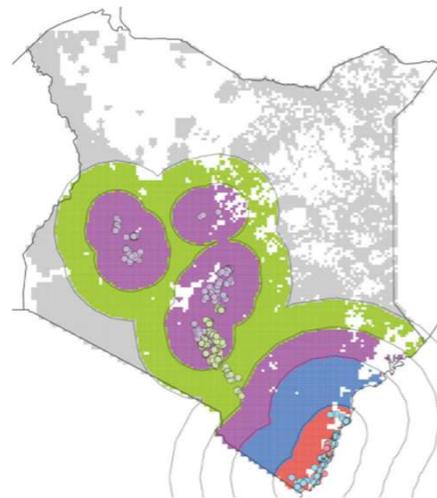
Classical biocontrol in PlantwisePlus

Problem

Papaya mealybug – Invasive pest causing devastating losses, primarily on papaya, in Kenya and beyond.

Solution

A co-evolved natural enemy (tiny parasitic wasp), released by CABI in partnership with national authorities (KALRO, KEPHIS).



Bioprotection products

Living organisms and nature-based compounds used to control pest populations



Macrobials

- Invertebrates (e.g., insects, nematodes, mites)
- Parasitise and/or feed on pests

Microbials

- Microorganisms (e.g., bacteria, fungi, viruses)
- Kill pests or outcompete and prevent diseases

Natural substances

- Natural chemicals obtained from plants, animals, and microorganisms (e.g., azadirachtin, thyme oil)
- Have antimicrobial, insecticidal or pest repellent activity

Semiochemicals

- Message-bearing compounds (e.g., pheromones)
- Change and disrupt a pest's normal behaviour

The CABI BioProtection Portal



Database of registered biological controls and biopesticides, **searchable by crop and pest**



Helps users **identify, source, and apply** bioprotection products



Educational area with information on biological control and IPM via e-learning, blogs, resources, success stories and courses



Open access, web-based, multi-lingual

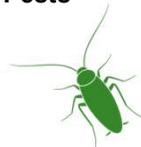
7,000+

Products



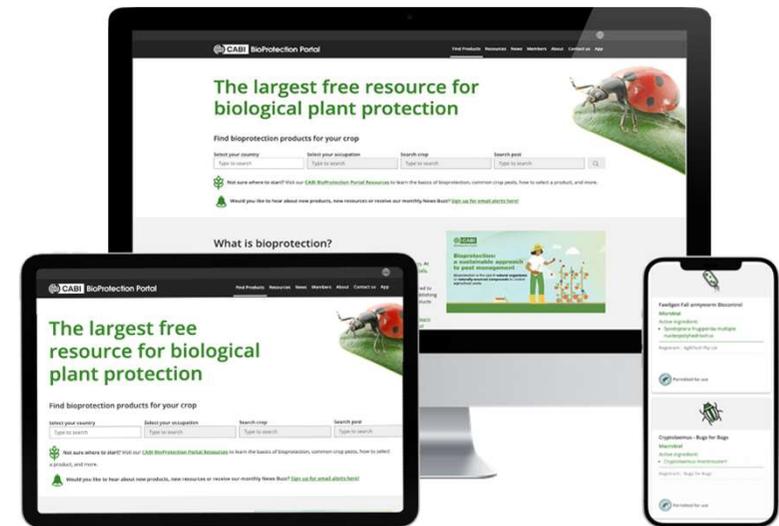
9,000+

Pests



2,900+

Crops



The CABI BioProtection Portal



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Educational area with information on biological control and IPM via e-learning, blogs, resources, success stories and courses



Open access, web-based, multi-lingual

>3.2 million

Visits since 2020



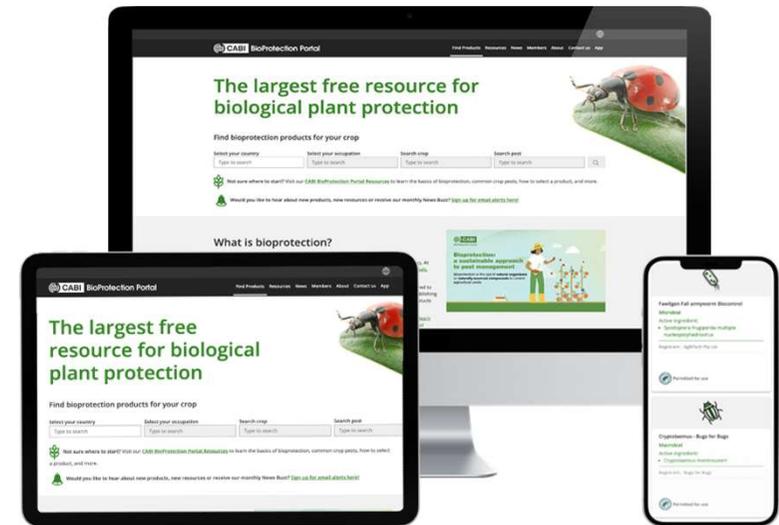
>248k

Searches



>347k

Product views





CABI is an international intergovernmental organisation, and we gratefully acknowledge the core financial support from our member countries (and lead agencies) including:



Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, People's Republic of China





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WHAT'S NEW?



Malawi Marks Agricultural First with Early-Maturing Vegetable Pigeonpea to Boost Food & Nutrition Security

Feb.2026

→ [More information](#)

R^G

Impacts of large-scale food fortification on the cost of nutrient-adequate diets

Nov.2025

→ [More information](#)



 frontiers

Gender and the adoption of biofortified crop varieties in LMICs

Jan.2026

→ [More information](#)

IFPRI and Farm Radio International collaborate to give a voice to the most vulnerable farmers

Feb.2026

→ [More information](#)



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 1) Tiny Precision Agriculture

 2) AI-Powered Advisory Tools

 3) Mobile Insurance



Three Smallholder Farm Innovations to watch out for in 2026

Feb.2026

→ [More information](#)



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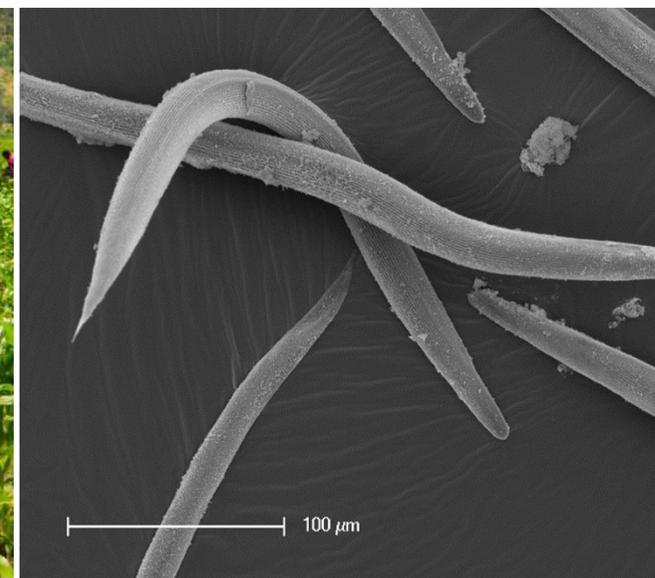
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Biological control of the Fall Army Worm for enhanced food security in Africa

Ted Turlings, Professor emeritus
University of Neuchatel

Biological control of the fall armyworm with entomopathogenic nematodes for enhanced food security in Africa





Solution-oriented
Research for Development
Programme



fall armyworm

Marlin E. Rice

The problem:

The invasion of the fall armyworm *Spodoptera frugiperda* causes major crop losses in Africa and...



up to 50% yield losses
representing US\$ 2-6 billions per year

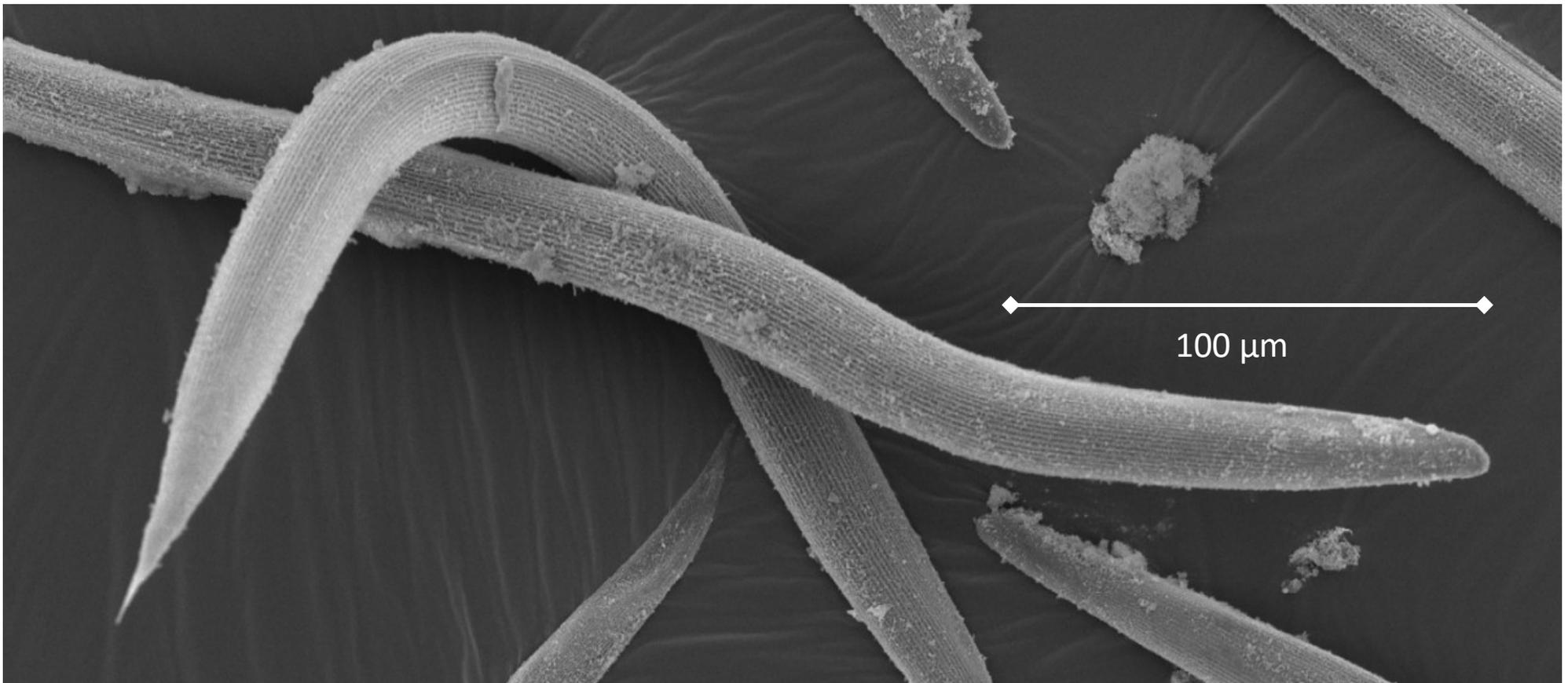


The problem:

... has resulted in tremendous increase in pesticide use

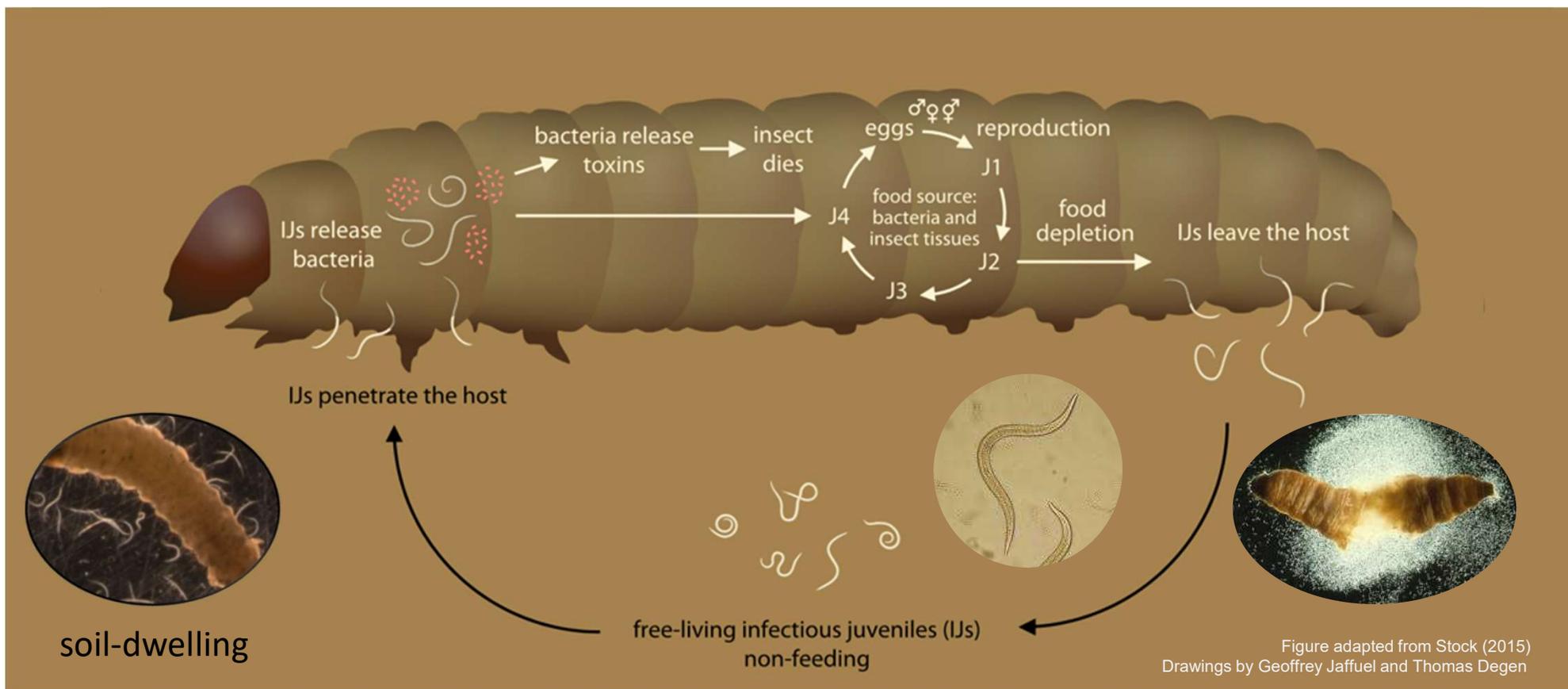


Our proposed solution: Biocontrol with entomopathogenic nematodes (EPN)



tiny insect-killing beneficial worms, not to be confused with plant-parasitic nematodes (pest)

Entomopathogenic nematodes



- can be isolated locally
- can be mass produced
- safe for farmers and environment



Biological control of the fall armyworm with entomopathogenic nematodes for enhanced food security in Africa

PIs



Sergio Rasmann



Baldwyn Torto



Beatrice Murriithi



Solveig Haukeland



Jack Adundo

Project partners



Ted Turlings



Constance Muholo



Catherine Gacheri



Stefan Toepfer



Novel formulation of EPN against FAW as innovation

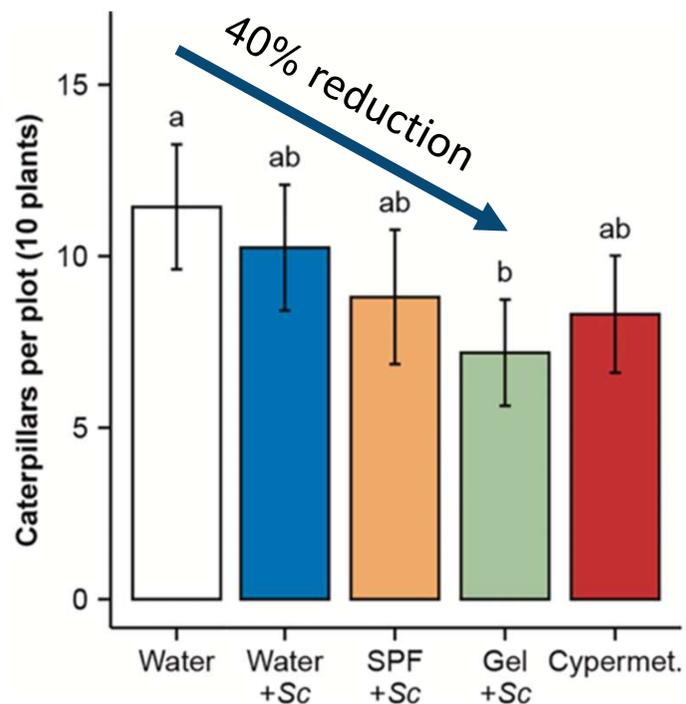




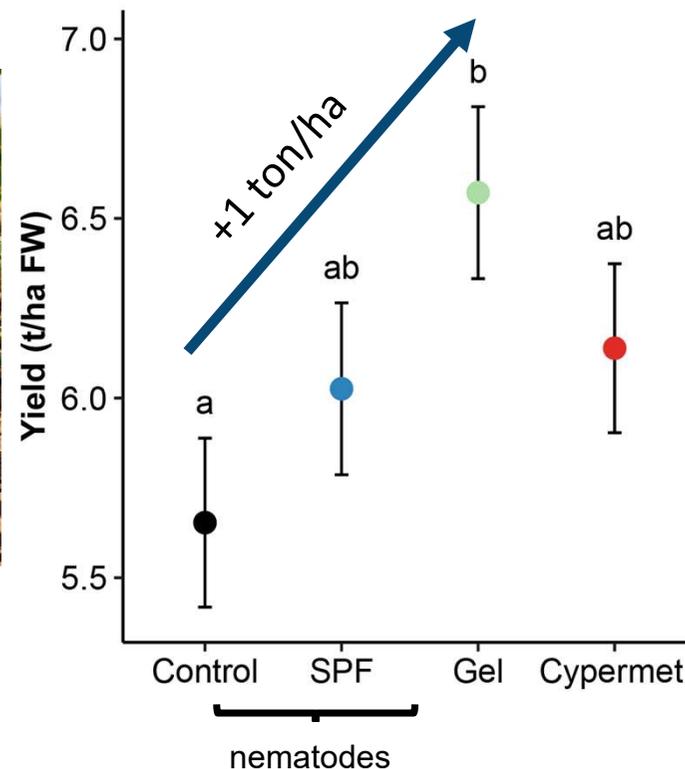


The proposed solution: Field trials – results

Infestation (single application)



Yield (repeated applications)



→ EPN (Sc) can be as effective as cypermethrin

Work package 1

Development and optimization of the gel-based EPN formulation

unine• *icipe*

Work package 2

Field testing and proof-of-concept

unine•  CABI
dudutech  *icipe*

Work package 3

Mass production and capacity building of farmers

unine• *icipe*
dudutech 

Work package 4

Communication, farmer engagement, out-scaling and impact assessment

icipe  CABI

Work package 1

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Mass production and capacity building of farmers

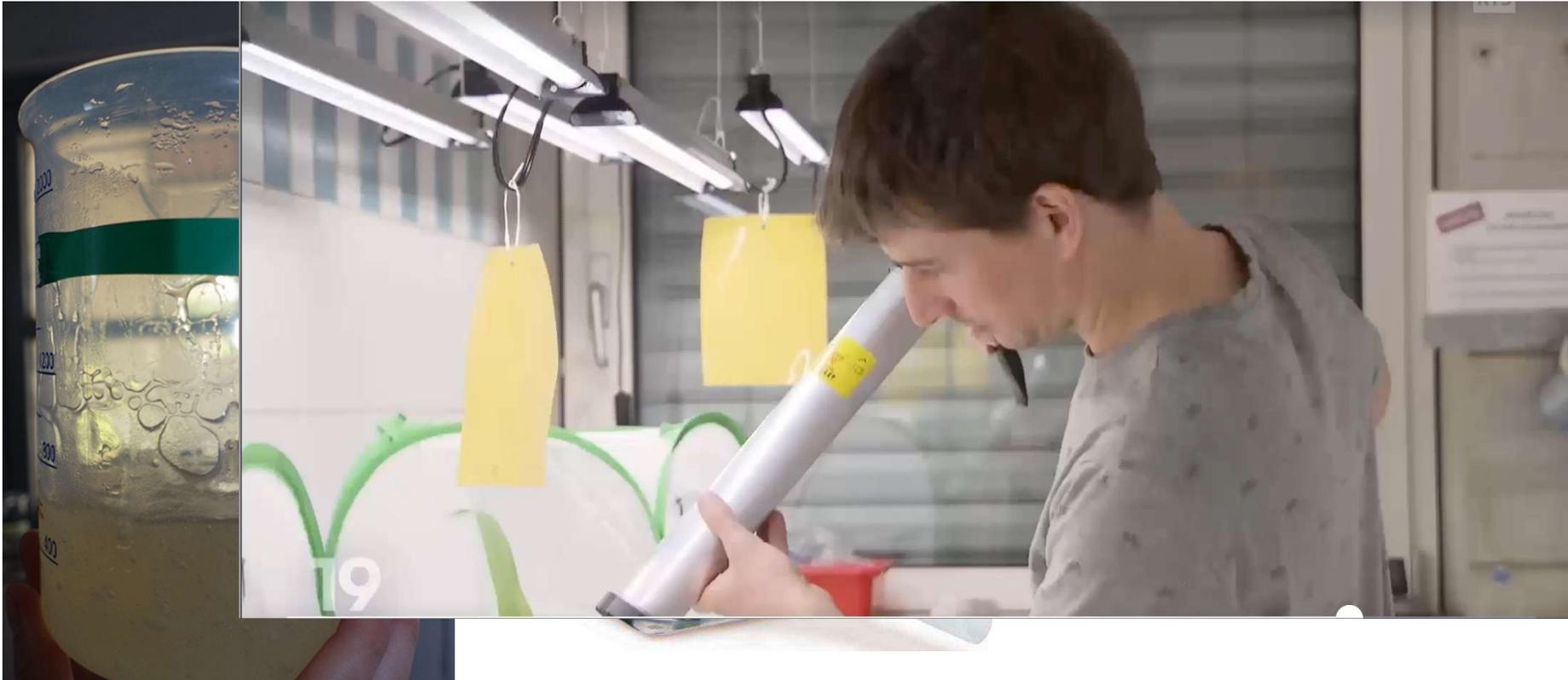
unine• *icipe*
dudutech 

Work package 4

Communication, farmer engagement, out-scaling and impact assessment

icipe  CABI

What we did so far: Optimized application method



What we did so far:

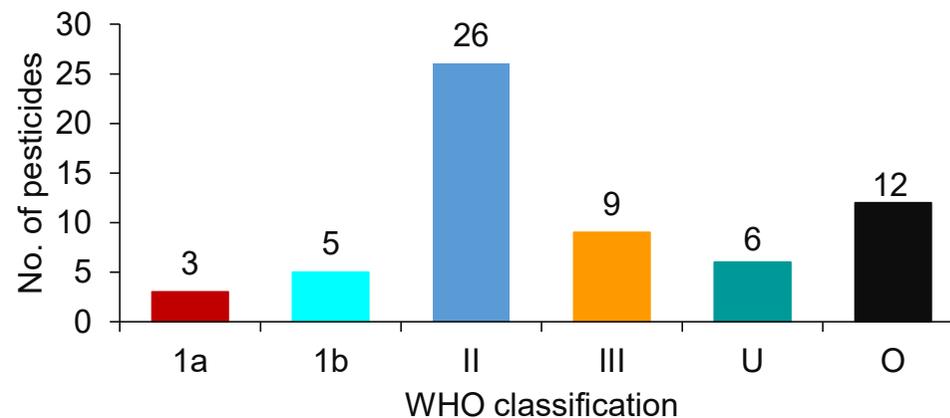
Entomological baseline survey among African farmers to determine the impact of FAW on maize production and pesticide use



Demographics of farmers surveyed

Gender	No. of farmers
Male	92
Female	115
Youth	42
Total	249

Pesticide residues detected in soils from five maize-growing counties in Kenya

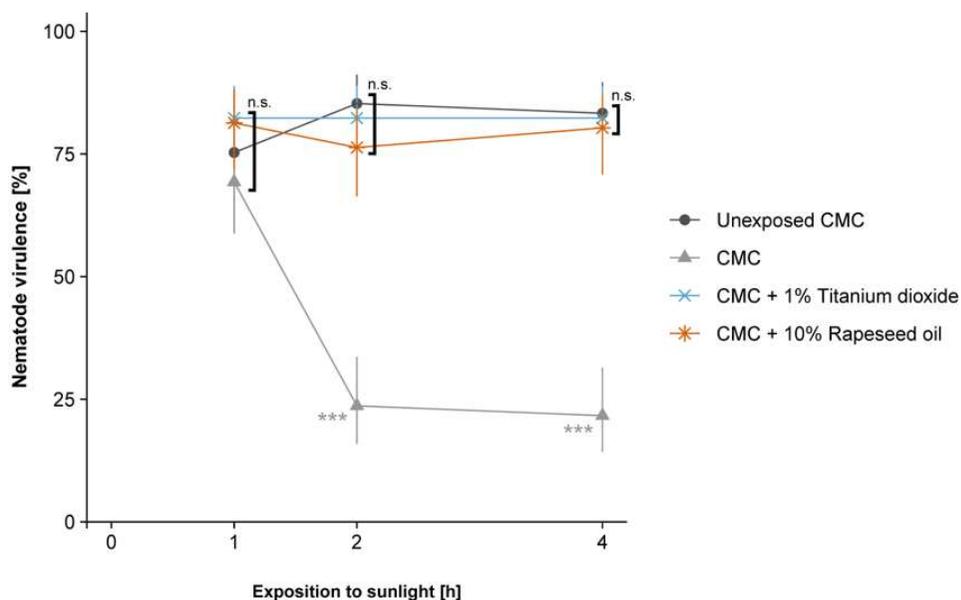


The WHO classification of the pesticides based on the level of toxicity: 1a = Extremely hazardous; 1b = Highly hazardous; II = Moderately hazardous; III = Slightly hazardous; U = Unlikely to present acute hazard in normal use; O = Obsolete as pesticide, not classified

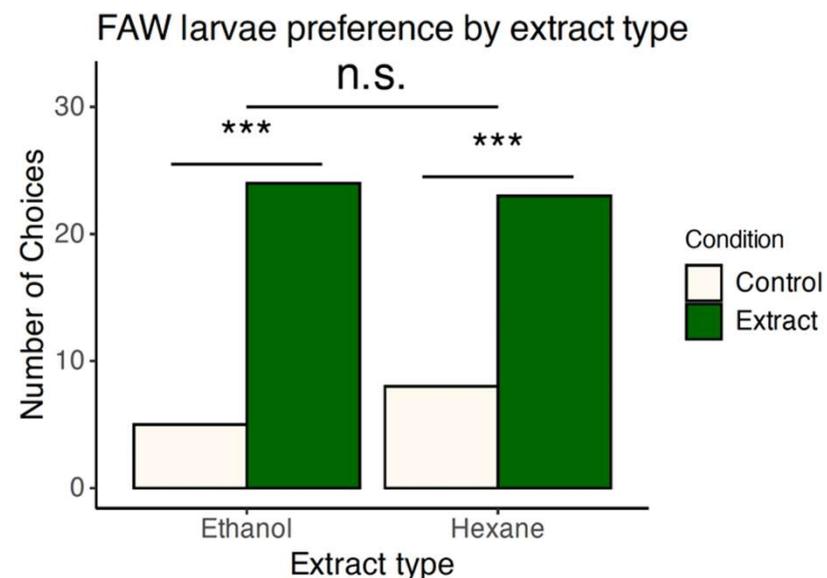
Total of 61 pesticides detected in Embu, Kilifi, Makueni, Nakuru and Nyeri counties

What we did so far: improvements to gel formulation

unine *icipe*



Nematodes in CMC gel remain virulent much longer when titanium dioxide or rapeseed oil are added as UV protectants.



FAW larvae are attracted to gel with *Desmodium* leaf extracts



We will also add a potent repellent emitted from the frass (feces) of fall armyworm.

Next steps:

icipe

Further engagement with Kenyan farmers and involve them in the research



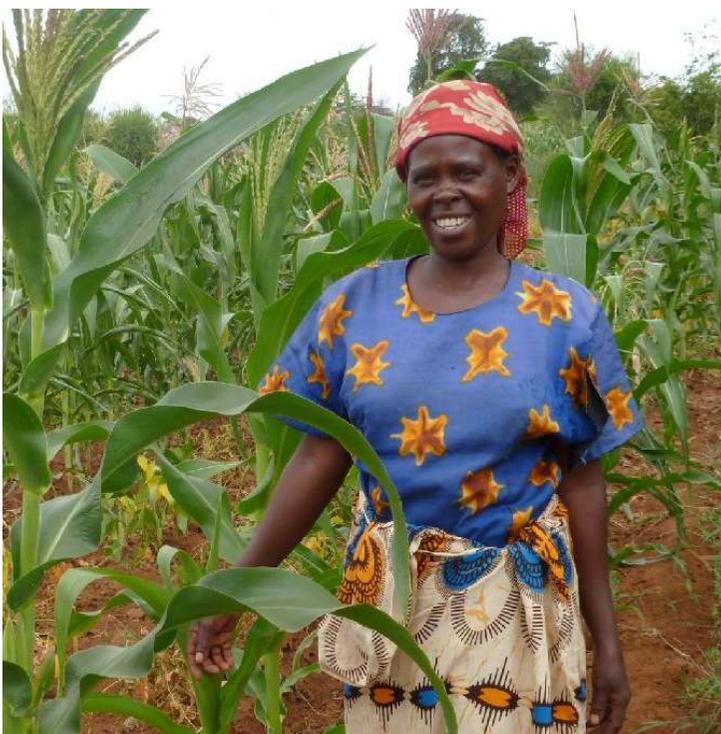
- Creating awareness on the new EPN-formulation as a biocontrol option for the FAW
- Mobilizing farmers for the uptake of the EPN-formulated biocontrol option

Next steps:

Extensive field testing with Kenyan and Rwandan farmers



Next steps: out-scaling and impact assessment



Brochure: SOR4D project



Solution-oriented
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Biological Control of FAW using Entomopathogenic nematodes (EPNs)

www.icipe.org



Importance of Maize production in SSA

- Maize is the most important staple food crop in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA).
- A crop of socio-economic importance underpinning food security for millions of households.
- Rapid population growth is driving increased demand for maize.
- Productivity remains constrained by multiple biotic and abiotic factors.
- Ranking high among the biotic constraints are insect pests, diseases, and weeds.
- Traditional pests and diseases included stemborers, MN disease and striga weed.



The Fall Army Worm

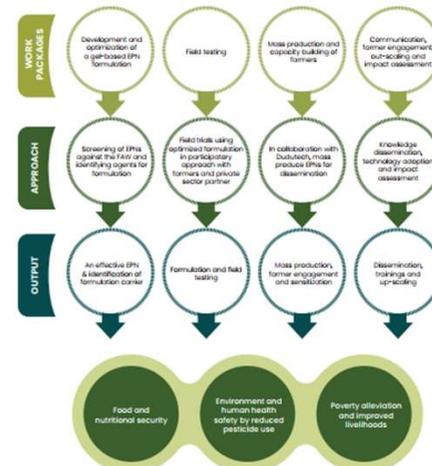
- In the recent past, the fall army worm (FAW) *Spodoptera frugiperda* has emerged as one of the most serious threats to maize production in SSA.
- This pest causes yield losses from 20% to over 50%.
- FAW management in SSA is largely dependent on synthetic chemical pesticides.
- Overuse of synthetic chemical insecticide is associated with rising pesticide resistance in FAW populations, environmental contamination and biodiversity loss, health risks to farmers and consumers.



02 SOR4D - Biological Control of FAW Using Entomopathogenic Nematodes (EPNs)

Biological control of fall armyworm using entomopathogenic nematodes for enhanced food security in Africa

Through the SOR4D-Biological Control of FAW using EPNs project, University of Neuchâtel, icipe, CAB, Dudutech and other stakeholders will develop and test the efficacy of an entomopathogenic nematode (EPN) product for the biocontrol of FAW through the following objectives:



SOR4D - BIOLOGICAL CONTROL OF FAW USING ENTOMOPATHOGENIC NEMATODES (EPNs) 03



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www.icipe.org

Partners



Thank you for your attention!





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ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Presentations soon available on our website : <https://www.sdc-foodsystems.ch/en/thoughts-for-food>
- Upcoming events :



AFS network
Making the case for resilience in development

Wed, Mar 11, 9:30 AM

Online



AFS network
Gestion holistique : l'expérience d'ACF

Thu, Mar 26, 10:00 AM

Zoom



AFS network
Thoughts for Food - n°3 / 2026

Wed, May 6, 9:00 AM

Zoom

Don't hesitate to share news, topics and ideas with us!



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Thank you!
Stay well, and stay connected!