



Sveriges lantbruksuniversitet
Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences

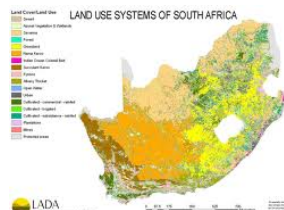
SLU Global Agricultural Sciences for Global Development

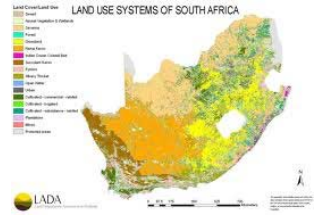


Richard Hopkins
Climate Change and Land Use.
SLU and the Rest of the World.

SLU Global – five scientific themes

- Efficiency in farming systems
- ***Land Use and Climate Change***
- Restoration of degraded rural landscapes
- Scale issues in relation to food security and poverty alleviation
- Urban and peri-urban farming





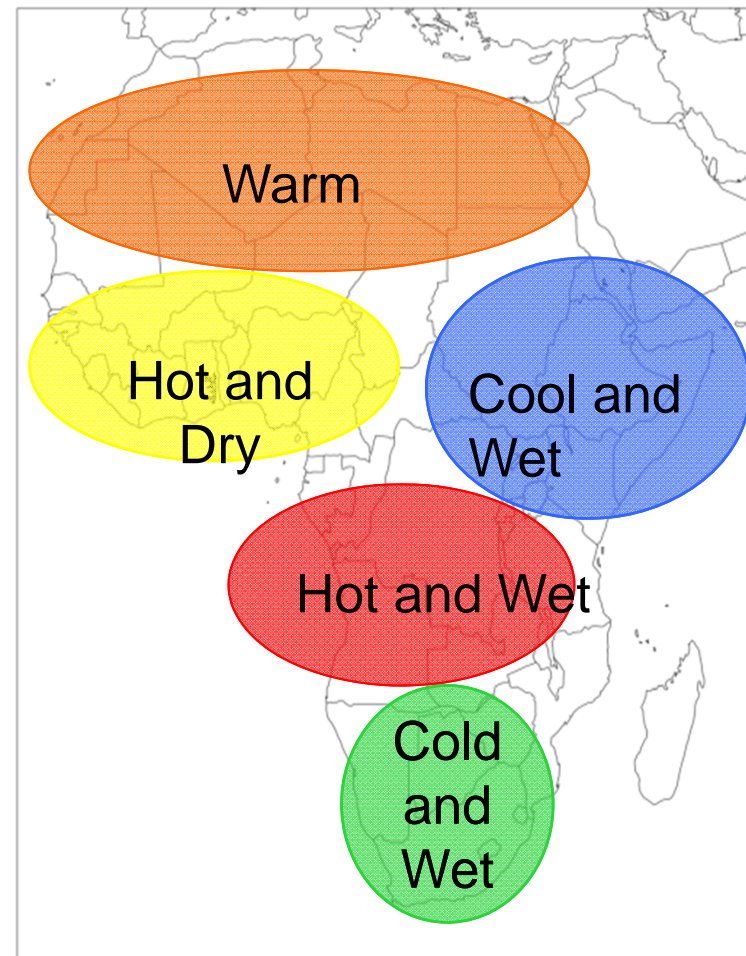
Global Challenges

Adaptation and mitigation are both viable strategies to combat Global Challenges.

However they tackle the problem from completely different angles.

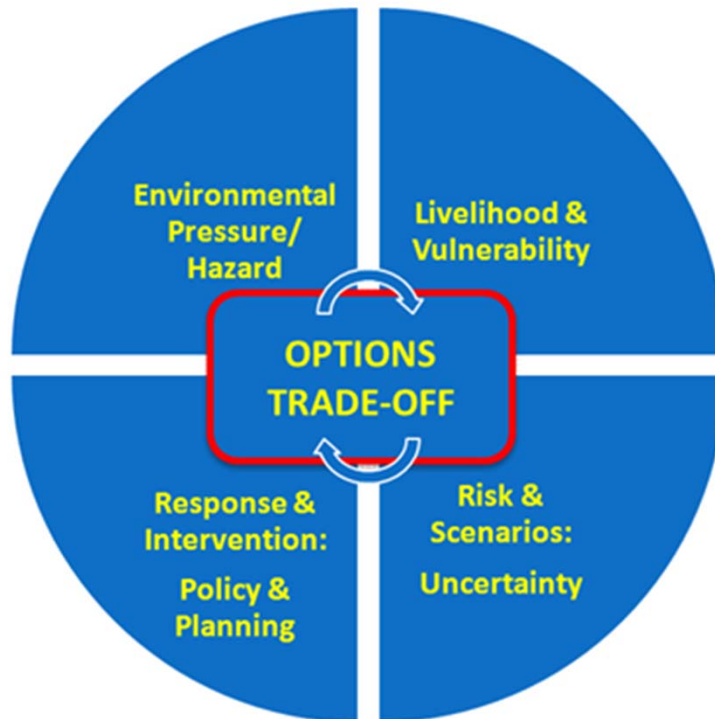
Mitigation and adaptation work at different spatial and time scales.

Mitigation is “global” and “long term”
Adaptation is “local” and “shorter term”



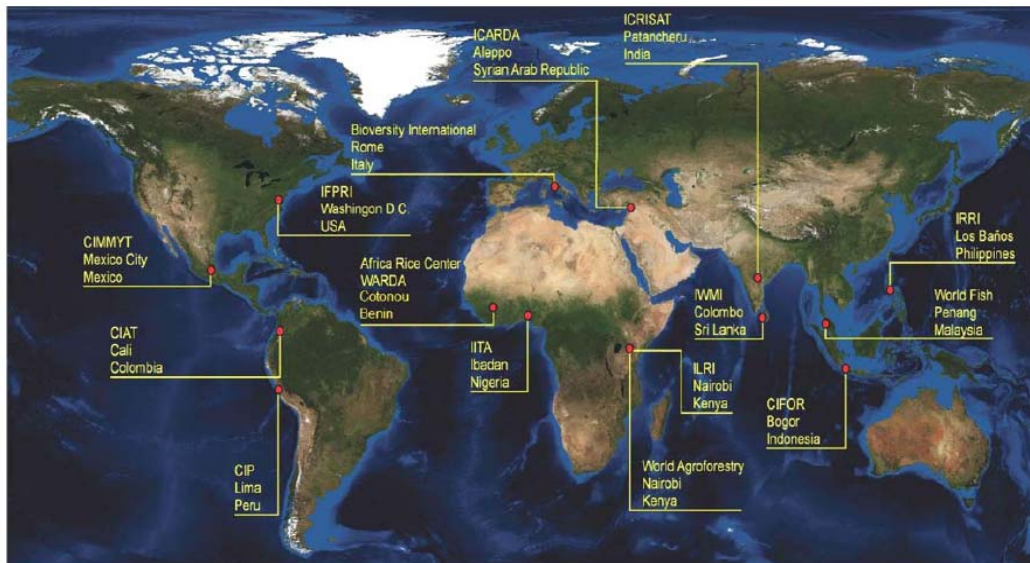
Global Challenges

Developing countries are vulnerable the problems of emerging pests because they depend heavily on agriculture, they tend to be relatively warm favouring reproduction, they lack infrastructure to respond rapidly, and they lack capital to invest in innovative adaptations.





CGIAR System and SLU



15 centers, 8,500 scientists and staff





Rodomiرو Ortiz: Plant Breeding, adaption to biotic and abiotic challenges to production.



Ingrid Öborn Agroforestry, *ICRAF*, -impacts of landscape scale issues on production



Ylva Hillbur the ecology, biology and sustainable management of sorghum chafer (*Pachnoda interrupta*) in Ethiopia; the mass trapping for control of sorghum chafer in Ethiopia

A multitude of individual research programmes at every campus

Global Challenges



Safe control of Guatemalan potato moth, *Tecia solaniv*, in household storage

Colombia, potato 3rd biggest crop

Both pre and post harvest damage

Insecticide use a huge threat to health, particularly women and children

Mating disruption and host finding disruption



Management challenges of fruit fly infestation in Southern Ethiopia



Problem: Fruit fly cause loss of mango:

> 50% before harvest, 20% after harvest

Project: Study locally available and appropriate management measures



Collaboration:

Addis Ababa University



Arbaminch Plant Health Clinic

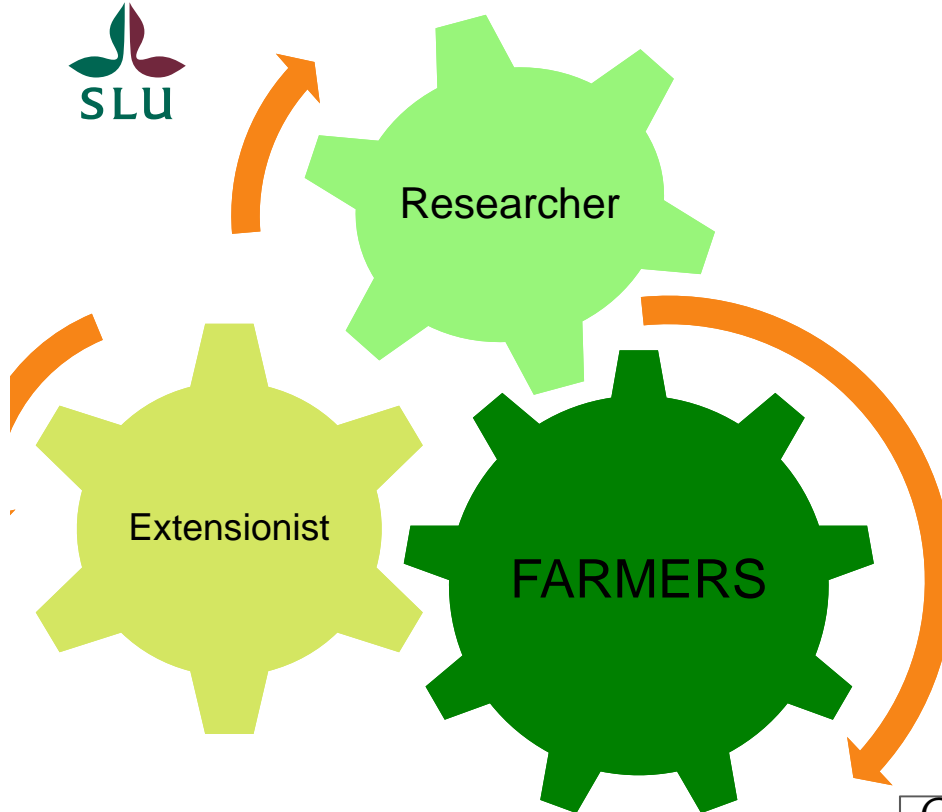
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Early in the intervention process against fruit flies

Group meetings, Individual semi-structured interviews and field walks with farmers

Farmers ask:

- What do with infested fruits?
- How can we trap the female fruit fly?
- Shall I, if my neighbor does not manage fruit fly?

Current status:

- Ownership and responsibility of the crop management vague
- Insufficient knowledge of fruit fly life cycle among farmers and extension agents
- Research lacking management methods for small scale farming
- Fruit production is not prioritized field of agricultural advisory system





www.slu.se/slu-global

Thank you!

