



CONSORTIUM FOR
RED PALM WEEVIL
CONTROL



Consortium for Red Palm Weevil Control

Socioeconomic Impact and
Policy Assessments of the
Red Palm Weevil in UAE,
Egypt, and Morocco

June 2026

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Red Palm Weevil GAP Baseline Survey

Workstream 4: Good Agricultural Practices for RPW Management

Workstream 5: Translate research to action -pathways to scaling (Work Package 1:
Socioeconomics and Policy)

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Acronyms

C4RWPC	Consortium for Red Palm Weevil Control
ICARDA	International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas

Instructions to the enumerator

Please read the entire consent information to the respondents in a clear and respectful manner. Allow enough time for questions and clarification. Once they fully understand the purpose of the study and agree to participate, record their verbally informed consent.

Why is this study being done?

We are doing this study to learn how the Red Palm Weevil (RPW) is affecting date farmers, how much production, quality and income is being lost, how much potential water is lost, and which containment and management methods are helping farmers most. The information you share will help us and other researchers and policy makers to develop effective and efficient innovations to protect date palms and improve farmers' profitability. Your ideas and experiences are very important because you work with date palms directly. Taking part in this study is your choice, and you can decide whether to join or not.

What happens if you participate in this study?

If you agree to participate, we will ask you some questions about date palm farming in your area, pests like the Red Palm Weevil, and the other crop management challenges that farmers are facing due to climate and farming system changes in your area. Your answers will help us better understand the situation on the ground.

Are there any risks or discomforts

There are no known risks or harm from taking part in this study. You can speak freely, and you do not have to answer any questions that make you uncomfortable.

What are the benefits

The information you provide will help researchers and government agencies develop better support, technologies, and services to protect date palms, reduce yield and irrigation of water losses, and improve farmers' income. While you may not receive an immediate personal benefit, your contribution will help improve future programs for farmers.

Confidentiality (your privacy)

Everything you share will be kept private and confidential. Your name or photo will not appear in any report or publication. Only the research team will see the information, and it will be used for research purposes only. We may share the data with other researchers following ICARDA data sharing protocols, but all personal details will be removed first.

Your choice to participate (Voluntary)

Taking part in this study is your decision. You can refuse to participate, stop at any time, or skip any question you do not want to answer. There are no penalties or negative consequences for choosing not to participate.

Consent question: Are you willing to take part in this interview? _____ 1=Yes; 0=No

General Information

Country 1=Egypt, 2= UAE		Name of respondent	
Enumerator name		Respondent ID	
Enumerator ID		Gender of respondent 1) Male, 0) Female	
Date of interview (dd/mm/yyyy)		Age of respondent	
Region/province/ municipalities		Cell phone number of the respondent. <i>Explain: (required to track you for the follow-up survey).</i>	
		Interviewee designation	Owner Manager Farmer Worker
Location		Area under date palm cultivation	< 1 Ha 1-5 Ha > 5 Ha
GPS reading of dates farm	Latitude (North)	Total number of date palm trees?	< 100
	Longitude (East)		100-500
	Altitude (m A.S.L)		> 500

- What best describes the main production environment of this date palm farm?
 - ☐ Traditional oasis system
 - ☐ Traditional palms along canals
 - ☐ Desert plantation
 - ☐ Modern large-scale farm
 - ☐ Irrigated farmland/mixed cropping area
 - ☐ Peri-urban/backyard/homestead garden
 - ☐ Others (Specify)-----

Fram profile, farmers' knowledge about the RPW and RPW incidence

2. Do you know about the RPW and the damage it causes?
3. When was RPW detected first on your farm (year)
4. Do you suffer from other palm pests that are equally or more important than the RPW? ____
5. Number of palms infested last 3 years

Palm Variety	#	<10 years				10-30 Years				>30 years			
		Highly infested	Low infest	Not infest	# palms removed	Highly infested	Low infest	Not infest	# palms removed	Highly infested	Low infest	Not infest	# palms removed
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													
10													
Others													

Severity of infestation: Low = dryness of the outer leaves; slight or no odour

Medium = oozing brown fluid from the holes in the stem. Medium to large larvae are present after removing leaf base cover; damaged stem tissues; no cocoon, if present they will be only few cocoons.

High = presence of chewed fibers mainly in the stem with bad smell, many cocoons are noticeable. yellowing of the third leaf-row sometimes yellowing of internal leaves and the flag leaf, trunk lodging and death of palm.



6. How serious do you perceive the RPW problem to be in your area? 1 Not serious – 5 Very serious
7. What is your perception of the impact of RPW infestation on date palm productivity?
 - RPW can kill the palm tree or significantly reduce yield
 - Important pest
 - Not very important
8. What are the signs or symptoms of RPW infestation on date palms?
9. How does infestation happen?
1=Planting infested off-shoots
2= fly from a nearby farm
3=I don't know.
10. In your opinion, what factors increase RPW infestations?
11. What factors attract RPW to palm trees?
12. Which is more dangerous:
1=infestation of the off-shoot,
2=on the trunk,
3=on the head.
13. Do RPW infestations vary by season? *If yes, are infestations more frequent during Specific months or hot weather conditions, cool weather conditions, after pruning?*
14. How would you rate the importance of acting against RPW? Answer choices
 - Very critical
 - Important
 - There are other more important production challenges
15. What are the main challenges you face in controlling RPW?
 - Lack of knowledge and skill
 - Limited availability of effective control tools
 - High cost of control methods
 - Limited access to extension services or government support

Information & Communication

14. What are your main sources of information about RPW? 1 Extension 2 Media 3 Fellow farmers 4 Government officers 5 Other (specify)
15. How easy is it for you to access technical information when needed? 1 difficult – 2 easy
16. How frequently do you exchange information with local agricultural officers about RPW?
1 Never – 5 Very frequently
17. Do you use any mobile phone apps, SMS alerts, or online tools to help with RPW monitoring or decision-making? Yes; No
18. How likely are you to report RPW infestation to local authorities or inspectors? 1 = Very unlikely 2 = Unlikely 3 = Neutral 4 = Likely 5 = Very likely
19. Are you familiar with the national or local laws related to RPW control? 1 Not at all – 5 Very familiar
20. Do you understand the penalties or requirements of these laws? 1 Not clear – 5 Very clear
21. Are you aware of the lifecycle of the RPW?
 - Yes
 - No

The Farmers' perception of GAP and rate of adoption: Knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP)

22. If RPW is detected, how do you usually respond?
 - Remove and destroy the infected tree
 - Apply insecticides
 - Contact agricultural officer
 - Do nothing
23. Are you aware that agricultural and sanitation practices can influence the incidence of RPW infestation?
 - Yes
 - No
24. Which of the following practices do you adopt in your farm?
 - Irrigation management
 - Off-shoots management
 - Safe pruning
 - Safe disposal of severely infested trees
 - Weeding and field sanitation
 - Habitat manipulations
 - Other
25. Reasons for you adopting these practices?

- ☐ Improved tree health
- ☐ Increased yields
- ☐ Both reasons
- ☐ Other (specify)

26. Do palms with poor agronomic care (e.g., no pruning, poor irrigation) show higher rates of RPW infestation?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not sure

27. Adhering to not transferring infested trees, offshoots or infested palm waste to non-infested areas?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

28. Burning and burying the infested palm far away after cutting it into small portions?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

29. In your experience, do some varieties resist RPW better than others?

- ☐ Yes (list the resistant varieties)
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not sure

Name resistant cultivars: _____

30. How often do you apply the recommended preventive and curative measures to protect your date palms from RPW:

Preventive methods	Always	Frequently	Never	Effective/not effective
Uses of health seedlings/offshoots				
Regular visual inspection				
Proper irrigation				
Proper fertilization				
Proper spacing and palm density				
Mixed/intercropping with fruit trees				

Safe pruning				
Wound protection/healing				
Localized chemical treatment				
Safe disposal of severely infested trees				
Field sanitation and waste removal				

31. In your opinion, how important is regular inspection of date palms for early detection of RPW? 1 = Not important 2 = Slightly 3 = Moderately 4 = Important 5 = Very important

32. Do you think consistent visual/probe inspection and monitoring is necessary to detect and deal with infestation in an early stage?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

33. How do you usually inspect or look for RPW in your date palms? (Multiple responses allowed)

- ☐ Visual inspection (holes, oozing, frass, sound, smell, wilting)
- ☐ Pheromone traps
- ☐ Acoustic equipment / listening devices
- ☐ Advice or alerts from extension / government staff
- ☐ Advice or alerts from other farmers
- ☐ Other (specify): _____

34. How frequent do you inspect or monitor your date palm trees for signs of Red Palm Weevil or other problems?

- ☐ Weekly
- ☐ Monthly
- ☐ Only when symptoms appear
- ☐ Rarely or never

35. Do you usually mark infested palm trees encountered for follow up treatment/removal?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

36. Are there neglected farms in your areas? If yes, do they represent a source of infestation?

37. Do you maintain accurate, comprehensive updated & organized records related to pest management?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

The impact of irrigation systems & agronomic practices

38. What is the main source of water in your farm?

- ☐ Wells without desalinization
- ☐ Wells with desalination
- ☐ Municipality water

39. Farm well(s) salinity level

- ☐ Below 4000 ppm (Low)
- ☐ From 4000 to 8000 ppm (Medium)
- ☐ Above 8000 ppm (High)

40. What is the irrigation method used in your date palm farm?

- ☐ Drip/bubbler
- ☐ Sub-surface
- ☐ Furrow
- ☐ Open flood/basin
- ☐ I use smart irrigation sensors, and modern irrigation tools

41. Irrigation rate: Liter/tree/day

- ☐ 100-200 L/day
- ☐ 200-400 L/day
- ☐ > 400 L/day

42. Are irrigation rates calculated according to the age, tree size and time of season?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

43. How frequently do you irrigate your date palm?

Season	Daily	Every 2-3 days	Every week	Less than once a week
Summer				
Winter				

44. Have you observed any connection between soil moisture levels and RPW infestations?

- ☐ Yes, more infestation in moist soils
- ☐ Yes, more infestation in dry soils
- ☐ No ar pattern
- ☐ Not sure

45. Source of planting material?

- ☐ Tissue culture laboratories
- ☐ Nurseries
- ☐ Own seedlings
- ☐ Imported
- ☐ Local traders
- ☐ Neighbors/friends

46. Are the seedlings checked for infection before planting them?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

47. Do you treat off shoots before transplanting?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

48. Is there Any relationship between the number of offshoots around the mother tree and the rate of RPW infestation?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Do not know

49. How often do you apply fertilizers and soil organic amendments?

Type of fertilizer and soil amendments	Wintertime	Monthly	Quarterly	Never
Manure/ compost				
Mineral NPK fertilizers (e.g. urea, DAP, compound NPK)				
Mono-nutrient fertilizers (e.g. superphosphate, potassium sulphate)				
Micronutrient fertilizers (e.g. Zn, Fe, B, Mg, Ca)				
Organic fertilizers / manure / compost				
Other (specify) Mycorrhiza, biostimulants etc.				
None				

50. How do you decide how much fertilizer to use on your date palms? (Multiple responses allowed)

- ☐ Own experience / family practice
- ☐ Advice from neighboring farmers
- ☐ Advice from extension / research
- ☐ Advice from input dealer / company
- ☐ Based on soil or leaf/tissue analysis

51. Spacing and palm density

- ☐ 7x7 m or less
- ☐ 8x8 m
- ☐ 10x10 m

52. Do you carry out palm crown operations in a manner that minimizes the risk of RPW infestation (inspection, minimize wounds, avoid over pruning)

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

The Impact of Palm Tree Sanitation Practices on the Incidence of RPW Infestation

53. What RPW control measure do you use?

control measure	Application frequency *	Effective/not effective	Feasible/Not feasible	Would you continue using & recommend
Pheromone mass trapping				
Insecticide spraying				
Drenching with insecticides				
Fumigation				
Trunk Injection				
Dusting				
Removal of infested palms				
Manual scraping and cleaning				
Destruction of hidden breeding sites				
Combination of 2 or more methods above				
No action				

* Calendar application, or when infestation is detected

54. At what time of the season do you stop chemical spraying?

- ☐ 1-2 months before harvest
- ☐ At least 3 months before harvest
- ☐ Anytime of the season



55. At what stage of infestation do you typically apply curative treatments (e.g. trunk injection)?

- Very early signs (e.g., minor oozing)
- Visible damage (e.g., chewed fibers)
- Severe damage (e.g., trunk lodging)
- Only when infestation is confirmed by experts
- I do not apply curative treatments

56. For curative treatments, how long do you typically wait before repeating the treatment on the same infested tree?

- Monthly
- Every 3 months (Quarterly)
- Only if symptoms of infestation persist or reappear
- I do not repeat the treatment (one-time application)
- Other (Specify): _____

57. Do you stem prune your date palms and remove dead/damaged fronds regularly?

- ☐ Yes, regularly
- ☐ Occasionally
- ☐ Rarely
- ☐ Not at all

58. Time of leaf and stem pruning 'Takreeb'

- ☐ Jan-Mar
- ☐ Apr-Jun
- ☐ Jul-Sep
- ☐ Oct-Dec

59. Length of frond stump left after stem pruning

- ☐ Severe pruning
- ☐ Safe stump left and pruning angle
- ☐ Right chisel slope/degree

60. Preventive/wound management treatments after offshoot/frond removal

- ☐ Apply pesticide
- ☐ Clay, cement, or lime
- ☐ Use physical coating/deterrents (e.g., diesel, tar, repellents, mastic tape)
- ☐ Leave untreated
- ☐ Other

61. Insecticide application after stem pruning 'takreeb'

- ☐ Same day
- ☐ Within 1-3 days
- ☐ Within a week
- ☐ Never



62. Removal of severely infested offshoots and palm trees

- ☐ Immediately within the same day after detection
- ☐ Within a week
- ☐ When labor are free/available
- ☐ Never

63. Do you usually remove aerial offshoots?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

64. Weeding and field sanitation and hygiene

- ☐ Field has no weeds
- ☐ Field partially covered with weeds
- ☐ Palms surrounded by tall weeds

65. How do you dispose of dead and severely infested trees?

1) Burn or burry, 2) Shred 3) Chemical treatment before disposal 4) Left in the field, 5) Used for firewood, 6) Used for building material, 7) Sold, 8) Other (please describe):

66. Do you take any action on fallen trees before disposal?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

67. Are pheromone traps being used in your farm?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

68. If yes, which types of pheromone traps have you used? (Select all that apply)

- ☐ Wet trap
- ☐ Dry trap
- ☐ Smart trap
- ☐ Other (please specify): _____

69. How many traps do you typically use per hectare (100-150 date palms)?

- ☐ 1 trap
- ☐ 2 traps
- ☐ Less than 5
- ☐ 5-10

70. Where do you usually place the pheromone traps?

- ☐ Inside the date palm trees in the farm
- ☐ At the farm border



71. If you are using the wet trap: How frequently are these wet traps serviced (periodic renewal of water & food bait).
- ☐ Once every week,
 - ☐ Once every two weeks,
 - ☐ Once every month,
 - ☐ Not serviced.
72. Do you think pheromone traps have increased/decreased infestation in your farm?
- ☐ Yes
 - ☐ No
73. Is data on weevil captures being maintained?
- ☐ Yes
 - ☐ No
74. If you use pheromone traps: where do you normally place the trap on the palm or in the field?
- ☐ On the ground
 - ☐ 1–2 m above the ground
 - ☐ Hang them on palm trees
 - ☐ Other (specify): _____
75. Do you use/participate in any RPW monitoring platform? e.g. 'Susa-Hamra'
- ☐ Yes, name it _____
 - ☐ No
76. How do you manage weeds in your date palm orchard? (Multiple responses allowed.)
- ☐ Mechanical weeding (manual, tractor, cultivator, mower)
 - ☐ Herbicide use
 - ☐ Livestock grazing
 - ☐ Use of cover crops / forage crops under palms
 - ☐ No specific weed control (weeds grow freely)
77. How often do you carry out weed control or groundcover management under the palm canopy?
- ☐ At least once every 3 months
 - ☐ 1–2 times per year
 - ☐ Less than once per year
 - ☐ Only when weeds are very dense
 - ☐ Rarely or never
78. After weeding, what do you typically do with weeds and plant residues?
- ☐ Remove them from the orchard and burn or compost them
 - ☐ Remove them and heap at the field boundary



- ☐ Leave them on the soil surface between rows
- ☐ Leave them close to the trunks
- ☐ Other (specify): _____

79. Do you believe dense weeds or grass around the palm trunk

- ☐ Increase RPW or other pest problems
- ☐ Reduce RPW or other pest problems
- ☐ Have no clear effect
- ☐ Not sure

80. How often do you prune old or dry fronds from your date palms?

- ☐ Once per year
- ☐ Once every 2–3 years
- ☐ Less frequently than every 3 years
- ☐ Only when fronds fall or break
- ☐ Rarely or never

81. After pruning, what do you normally do with the removed fronds and other palm residues?

(Multiple responses allowed.)

- ☐ Remove from orchard and burn
- ☐ Chop and use as mulch under trees
- ☐ Pile within orchard
- ☐ Use for animal feed
- ☐ Use for handicrafts / building material
- ☐ Sell residues
- ☐ Leave scattered on the ground
- ☐ Other (specify): _____

82. Are the seedlings checked for infection before planting them?

1 = Yes, 0 = No

83. Do you treat the seedlings by dipping in insecticides before planting?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

84. After you remove offshoots or make large cuts on the trunk or crown, do you usually treat fresh wound?

- ☐ Yes, with insecticide or protective paste
- ☐ Yes, with other material (e.g. mud, ash, lime, etc.)
- ☐ No, wounds are left open
- ☐ Such cuts are rarely made

Impact of biological and environmental stressors, and habitat manipulations:

Palm Variety	<20 years				>20 Years			
	Site of infestation			Height of infestation on trunk	Site of infestation			Height of infestation on trunk
	On off shoot	On trunk	On crown		On off shoot	On trunk	On crown	
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
Others								

85. How are most of your date palms originally established on this farm?

- ☐ Tissue culture plants from certified laboratory
- ☐ Offshoots from certified nursery
- ☐ Offshoots from own farm
- ☐ Offshoots from neighbors / relatives
- ☐ Offshoots purchased from traders / markets
- ☐ Imported plants/offshoots from another region/country

86. **Farm connectivity with other date palm farms:** *How would you describe the connectivity of your farm with other date palm farms in the surrounding area (within about 1 km)?*

- ☐ Part of a large continuous block of date palm farms
- ☐ Connected to some nearby farms but not continuous
- ☐ Mixed crops and date palms
- ☐ Mostly isolated with only a few farms nearby
- ☐ Completely isolated (no other farms nearby)



87. Distance to the nearest date palm farm: *Approximately how far is the nearest palm farm from your farm boundary?*

- ☐ Adjacent or directly neighboring
- ☐ Less than 500 m
- ☐ 500 m – 1 km
- ☐ More than 1 km
- ☐ No other date palm farms nearby

88. Landscape barriers: *Are there any physical barriers between your farm and nearby date palm farms that could limit the movement of RPW (e.g., desert areas, buildings)?*

- ☐ Other date palm farms
- ☐ Other agricultural crops
- ☐ Scattered date palms in gardens, roadsides, or public areas
- ☐ Natural vegetation or desert land
- ☐ Urban/residential areas or infrastructure
- ☐ Other (specify)

89. Intercropping composition: *Are date palms in your farm intercropped with other tree species? If yes, which types?*

- ☐ No, date palms are grown alone
- ☐ Yes, with other palm species (potential RPW hosts) (e.g., coconut, ornamental palms)
- ☐ Yes, with non-palm fruit trees (e.g., citrus, mango, guava)
- ☐ Yes, with alfalfa/grasses
- ☐ Yes, with vegetables
- ☐ Other (specify)

90. Observed more RPW activity in:

- ☐ Central parts of large plantations
- ☐ Edge areas near fragmented land
- ☐ Isolated farms
- ☐ No specific pattern observed

91. Do you use any of the following habitat manipulation practices? (tick all that apply)

- ☐ Ground cover crops/mulch
- ☐ Flowering plants for beneficial insects
- ☐ Windbreaks / shelter belts
- ☐ None

92. Perceived effect of intercropping on RPW infestation: *Based on your experience, how does the presence of other trees in the farm affect RPW infestation in your date palms?*

- ☐ Increases RPW infestation
- ☐ No noticeable effect



- Reduces RPW infestation
- Not sure

93. Location of RPW infestation in intercropped systems: *Where do RPW infestations most commonly occur in your farm when trees are intercropped?*

- Mainly in date palms near other palm species
- Equally across the farm regardless of other trees
- More frequent in isolated date palms without nearby trees
- RPW infestations are rare/not observed
- Not sure

94. Management practices in intercropped areas: *Do you apply any RPW-specific monitoring or control differently in intercropped vs monocrop date palms?*

- Yes, more frequent monitoring in intercropped areas
- Yes, specific control methods in intercropped areas
- No difference
- Not sure

95. Do you think certain smells attract/repel the RPW?

- Yes
- No

96. Do you think that some surrounding plant species may deter RPW? (e.g., aromatic herbs).

Adoption barriers, drivers influencing adoption and opportunities

97. How would you rate the ease of adopting GAP practices?

- Very easy
- Easy
- Difficult
- Very difficult

98. What challenges or barriers prevent you from adopting GAP practices for RPW management? (Select all that apply)

- Lack of knowledge or training
- Limited access to resources or services
- Uncertainty about benefits
- I am a believer in chemical pesticides

99. Do you cooperate with neighboring farms in controlling RPW?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

100. Do you think GAP aligns with the traditional knowledge farmers have developed over time?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Maybe

101. Are you a member of any farmer group, cooperative, or association related to date palm production?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

102. Do you receive regular visits from agricultural extension officers?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

103. Have you participated in any government programs for managing red palm weevil?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

104. Did you receive any subsidy or financial support for RPW control? (Yes/No)

105. Are you satisfied with the level of support provided by the government to farmers?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

106. In the last two years, did you receive training on RPW? 1=Yes, 0=No

107. How relevant was the training content to your farming activities?

- ☐ Relevant
- ☐ Not relevant
- ☐ I don't know

108. Do your neighbor farmers perform any collective practices to control RPW (e.g., synchronized cleaning, disposal of removed palms, rituals etc.)?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ If yes, describe:

109. Do women or children participate in any RPW activity (detection, control)? Yes, No

1=Yes, 0=No

110. Adoption drivers: Which factors motivate you to adopt GAP for RPW management?
(Select all that apply)

- ☐ Reduce RPW infestation
- ☐ Increase palm productivity
- ☐ Compliance with regulations
- ☐ Access to markets or certification
- ☐ Support from extension services
- ☐ Peer/farmer influence

111. What support do you require to help you expand use of GAP for RPW management in the future?

- ☐ Information and training
- ☐ Resources (traps, tools, etc.)
- ☐ Demonstration Farms
- ☐ Community coordination
- ☐ Other:

112. Would you adopt stricter agronomic and sanitation measures if proven effective?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Governance Effectiveness (Institutional support & coordination)

113. How effective are government services (inspection, advisory services, pest control support) in helping farmers manage RPW?

(Very ineffective – Ineffective – Moderate – Effective – Very effective)

114. How easy is it for you to report RPW infestation and receive timely support from agricultural authorities?

(Very difficult – Difficult – Moderate – Easy – Very easy)

115. How satisfied are you with the coordination between farmers and government agencies in controlling RPW in your area?

(Very dissatisfied – Dissatisfied – Neutral – Satisfied – Very satisfied)



Indicators of Combined RPW Risk Level (Farm + surrounding environment)

116. In the past two years, how frequently have RPW infestations occurred in your farm or nearby farms?
(Never – Rarely – Occasionally – Frequently – Very frequently)
117. How would you rate the current RPW infestation pressure in your area?
(Very low – Low – Moderate – High – Very high)
118. To what extent do neighboring farms' practices affect the RPW risk in your farm?
(Not at all – Slightly – Moderately – Strongly – Very strongly)



CONSORTIUM FOR
RED PALM WEEVIL
CONTROL

Funded by

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Program lead



ICARDA
Science for resilient livelihoods in dry areas



CGIAR

National and regional partners



المركز الدولي للزراعة الملحية
INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR
BIOSALINE AGRICULTURE

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
MINISTRY OF CLIMATE CHANGE
& ENVIRONMENT



الإمارات العربية المتحدة
وزارة التغير المناخي
والبيئة

هيئة أبوظبي للزراعة والسلامة الغذائية
ABU DHABI AGRICULTURE AND FOOD
SAFETY AUTHORITY

وزارة الزراعة واستصلاح الأراضي
Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation
ARC
مركز البحوث الزراعية
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Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation
WATER-INTERACTING NUTRIENT FOR DRYC PISA
AND AG-RESOLUTION, WECOLLOID

International partners



IITA
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ICRISAT
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