



CABI News Bulletin Asia

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IN THIS ISSUE

- News and Stories
- PlantwisePlus News and Stories



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Welcome to this edition which showcases our activities in Asia-Pacific to enhance sustainable agriculture, biodiversity and resilient plant health systems.

A major achievement this quarter was the launch of the [CABI Global Partnership for Pesticide Risk Reduction](#) - a new initiative that connects stakeholders around a shared mission to address pesticide risks and promote safer, more sustainable agriculture. Developed in consultation with our Member Countries, the partnership demonstrates the critical role of collaboration in tackling global agricultural challenges.

We also recently co-hosted a [technical briefing](#) in London that brought together ASEAN and BIMSTEC representatives to strengthen ties and explore collaborative opportunities.

I hope you enjoy this newsletter and gain more knowledge of the practical work undertaken by our teams and partners across the region.

With best wishes,

Dr Babar Bajwa
Executive Director, Asia Pacific

News and Stories

Local action to national impact: Pakistan's emerging community-led conservation story



Pakistan is increasingly confronting environmental challenges, including habitat degradation, biodiversity loss, land degradation, and the growing impacts of climate change.

Protected areas, such as national parks, are essential in conserving biodiversity. However, alone, they may not be enough to conserve biodiversity across Pakistan's diverse landscapes.

Protecting biodiversity through community action

On May 22, the world recognizes International Day for Biological Diversity. The theme "Acting locally for global impact" reminds the world to 'take action to halt and reverse biodiversity loss' which includes 'action close to home.'



In Pakistan, local communities and partnerships are reinforcing this through community-driven, collaborative conservation approaches.

From mountain communities in Gilgit-Baltistan to wetlands, forests, rangelands, and agricultural landscapes across Pakistan, locally managed natural areas are contributing to biodiversity conservation. This may be through sustainable land-use practices such as crop rotation and irrigation systems, traditional management systems including manual labour and natural inputs, and shared responsibility.

By doing so, positive outcomes are realized. Communities are supporting wildlife by

maintaining habitats, ecosystem services by protecting water resources, soil health and pollination, climate resilience by reducing land degradation, and protecting their own livelihoods while preserving knowledge and partnerships formed.

These contributions highlight the need to formally recognize and support locally-managed conservation efforts.

How can OECMs help?

Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs) recognize conserved areas where people are protecting nature outside of formal protected areas.

They complement traditional conservation approaches by identifying areas where local communities take active responsibility for sustainably managing their local environment, assets and spaces.

Currently, no official OECM has been recognized or reported in Pakistan. However, steps are being taken to recognize and strengthen these locally managed conservation efforts through the development of national guidelines.

CABI taking action

To support this emerging conservation agenda, CABI is working in collaboration with the Ministry of Climate Change and Environmental Coordination (MoCC&EC) and the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), to develop OECM guidelines for Pakistan.

This national consultative initiative is the first national effort that aims to strengthen the understanding of OECMs and improve the coordination of them among stakeholders. Consequently, it supports Pakistan's

contribution towards the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KM-GBF),

For CABI, this work aligns with Goal 4 of CABI's Strategy, which focuses on safeguarding biodiversity and supporting the sustainable use of natural resources. This includes helping countries produce plans for their management across landscapes and different land uses.

Collaborative consultations laying foundations

As a first step, CABI convened 144 stakeholders from government, academia, civil society, development organizations, and local communities through a series of regional consultations. Participants shared experiences, identified challenges, and explored how local governance systems can contribute to national biodiversity goals.

The discussions highlighted that many communities across Pakistan are already supporting conservation through practices

such as community forest management, sustainable grazing systems, watershed protection, and biodiversity-friendly agriculture. However, for many, this was their first formal introduction to OECMs and their potential role in recognizing these efforts.

As one participant from Punjab noted: "This was an important opportunity to learn how local conservation efforts already taking place across Pakistan may potentially align with the OECM framework."

A key outcome was the recognition that conservation must extend beyond protected areas. Participants emphasized the need to strengthen awareness, improve coordination, and support more inclusive, participatory approaches to conservation planning.

Meanwhile, they also reaffirmed the need for developing nationally relevant OECM guidelines that can support future policy development, pilot implementation, and broader conservation planning in Pakistan.



Stakeholder consultations taking place where Pakistan OECMs are in discussion. Credit: Dr Muzammil Farooq, CABI

Building momentum for the future

Dr Muzammil Farooq, Programme Support Manager for CABI highlighted the significance of this work: "the ongoing OECM process highlights the growing

importance of locally driven and collaborative conservation approaches.

"The initiative demonstrates that biodiversity conservation extends beyond formally protected areas and depends on active

participation from communities, institutions, researchers, and policymakers working together towards shared environmental goals.

“Local action today can help secure Pakistan’s ecosystems for generations to come.”

The next phase of the process will focus on consolidating stakeholder recommendations into draft national OECM guidelines,

identifying potential pilot sites, and strengthening coordination among institutions and conservation partners. Continued engagement with local communities and technical experts will remain essential to ensure that the framework reflects Pakistan’s ecological diversity and governance realities.

Recognizing and scaling these efforts will be critical to delivering Pakistan’s biodiversity goals in the years ahead.

International Day for Biological Diversity: Why local action matters



As we mark the International Day for Biological Diversity 2026 under the theme “Acting locally for global impact,” this moment reminds us that meaningful change begins where people feel the challenges most deeply. Reflecting on the theme,

CABI’s Global Director, Invasive Species, Dr Harriet Hinz, emphasizes that local action, grounded in science and knowledge, is what transforms global ambition into measurable impact on the ground.

Biodiversity loss is no longer a distant threat. It is accelerating globally, placing growing pressure on ecosystems and narrowing the window for effective action. We are already feeling these changes across the systems that sustain human life, from the food we grow and the water we depend on to the resilience of the landscapes around us.

At CABI, this principle is reflected in Strategy Goal 4: safeguarding biodiversity and supporting the sustainable use of natural resources. We deliver practical, science-based solutions that restore ecological balance while supporting sustainable livelihoods. Our work spans the biological control of pests, diseases, and weeds, alongside integrated efforts to manage invasive species that threaten biodiversity, food systems, and ecosystems. Our publishing work, including the newly launched CABI Multifunctional Landscapes Journal, help translate science into accessible information that informs policy and practice.

Turning strategy into action

Across our work, we deliver biodiversity protection through practical, locally grounded approaches that address real-world challenges. CABI is a global leader in nature-based solutions, delivering biological control solutions for pests, diseases, and weeds that reduce environmental harm and support ecosystem recovery. This includes developing and releasing biological control agents to manage priority pests, including emerging invasive species, while also increasing access to and use of low-risk bio protection products that help conserve biodiversity and protect ecosystems.

One example is how science-led biocontrol is helping to restore Europe's waterbodies through cross-border collaboration. CABI

scientists have developed and released natural enemies to control invasive weeds such as *Hydrocotyle* and *Crassula*. Early trials in the UK show ecosystem recovery, with partnerships now expanding releases in the Netherlands. Additionally, through CABI's PlantwisePlus programme, we strengthen systems that protect both agriculture and biodiversity by improving pest management, reducing pesticide misuse, and supporting healthier crops that, in turn, help to sustain livelihoods.

CABI's Landscapes Initiative is making strong progress by working with communities, national and sub-national government organizations, and other partners to restore degraded ecosystems, improve rangeland management, and manage invasive species. Using an Integrated Landscape Management approach, it promotes inclusive participation, co-creation, and collaboration among key stakeholders from different sectors and scale.



Arne Witt, Invasives Coordinator, CABI, advises on prosopis (credit: CABI)

Collaborating with communities to find solutions

In East Africa, CABI has worked with partners to manage the spread of the invasive tree *Neltuma juliflora* (prosopis). Building on two Woody Weeds projects, we

developed coordinated and effective responses that place local communities at the centre of action. We engaged communities to design spatially explicit plans on where and how to manage this highly invasive tree. Through this work, stakeholders strengthened collaboration and generated valuable insights on more effective control strategies. This, in turn, created opportunities to restore biodiversity and revive native ecosystems.

Additionally, a CABI-led landscape restoration initiative in northern Tanzania, shows how collective action drives change when communities have the right knowledge and tools. Maasai communities reclaim grazing lands invaded by prosopis through training, community exchanges, and peer-to-peer learning that strengthens coordination and drives joint action. As a result, herders now actively uproot even the smallest plants to prevent regrowth, while communities pool resources to sustain restoration efforts. This shows strong ownership and a shared commitment to protecting their land and livelihoods.

The threat of invasive species

Invasive alien species remain a major driver of biodiversity loss globally. A 2023 Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services assessment estimated their economic impacts at more than USD 423 billion annually. CABI's work continues to focus on prevention, early detection, evidence-based response, and long-term management and restoration.

Recent findings highlight the urgency of this work. Surveys show that *Lantana camara* now spreads widely across eastern and Southern Africa, reinforcing the need for

coordinated monitoring and response systems. These include roadside surveys and community-based “look and learn, connect and act” approaches that help detect and manage invasions early. At the same time, emerging evidence on *Opuntia stricta* suggests it could cost Sub-Saharan Africa up to USD 307 billion over the next 50 years if not effectively managed reinforcing the need for early, locally led intervention strategies. Our ongoing work, including our activities to control *Opuntia engelmannii* in Naibunga Conservancy, Laikipia county, Kenya, builds on this approach. We support the community to control this invasive cactus using a highly specific biological control agent, a small but very effective cochineal insect.

Local, practical, and science-led action driving biodiversity restoration

As we reflect on this year's theme, the evidence is clear: the threat is growing, and local action holds real power to drive global change. From restoring waterbodies in Europe to rehabilitating rangelands in East Africa, from strengthening farming systems in South Asia to advancing global biodiversity knowledge, CABI demonstrates that, ultimately, solutions work best when they are rooted in local realities. Furthermore, when communities, institutions, and countries have access to the right scientific information, partnerships, and tools, local action becomes scalable, measurable, and lasting.

Ultimately, global biodiversity recovery will not be achieved through high-level commitments alone, but through sustained, coordinated efforts on the ground. Acting locally is therefore a pathway to lasting global impact and a more sustainable future for all.

PlantwisePlus news and stories

In photos: Sri Lanka's plant clinics bringing crop health advice to farmers

Sri Lanka's farmers face persistent challenges. Crop pests and diseases threaten yields across paddy and vegetable fields. The agriculture sector employs over 2 million people, roughly 30% of the workforce. Seven in ten smallholder farmers own less than 0.8 hectares of land. For these farmers, a pest outbreak can be devastating.

CABI introduced the Permanent Plant Clinic Programme (PCCP) to Sri Lanka in 2009. Plant clinics work with partners across the country to help smallholder farmers protect their crops from pests and diseases. There are now 541 plant clinics, run through government and local institutions. They help farmers identify crop health problems and advise on integrated pest management (IPM) techniques.

Sri Lanka's Department of Agriculture (DOA), in collaboration with CABI, oversees the implementation and monitoring of the PCCP nationwide. The Provincial Department of Agriculture works with the districts to conduct plant clinics at the regional level.

In Sri Lanka, farmers can visit plant clinics in accessible locations such as markets. Farmers bring samples of diseased or pest-damaged crops to a trained Agricultural Instructor (AI), who serves as a plant doctor.

At Sri Lanka's plant clinics

Farmers arrive at plant clinics in Sri Lanka carrying leaves with unfamiliar spots, wilting plants and seedlings and questions about which products to use. The plant doctors examine affected samples with diagnostic

tools, provide scientific IPM-based advice, and issue prescriptions to farmers. Plant doctors record prescription data for each consultation. The Department of Agriculture (DoA) uses this data for pest surveillance and national decision-making.

In Kandy and Gampaha, the Central and Western Provincial Departments of Agriculture run the plant clinics respectively, in partnership with the DoA and CABI.



A farmer receives advice from a plant doctor at a plant clinic in Kandy, while others wait their turn for crop health advice



A plant doctor examines a diseased papaya, while their colleague writes a prescription.



Plant clinics take place in easy-to-reach locations, such as this market in Gampaha

Sri Lanka's plant clinics: demonstrations and crop specimens

Plant clinics don't just provide diagnoses. They are also learning spaces. Extension workers and government officers use them to illustrate crop problems and demonstrate safer farming practices. Plant clinics also help identify new invasive pests and disease outbreaks, which are reported to the DoA nationally.



A plant doctor shows a gourd specimen while giving a talk at a plant clinic in Kandy.

Demonstrations cover the correct use of personal protective equipment (PPE) when handling and applying pesticides, how to read product labels, and what to do with empty containers. Farmers who spray without gloves, masks, or protective clothing, or who reuse empty containers for water storage, put their own and their families' health at risk.

The case for this kind of practical training is clear. A 2024 CABI situation analysis found that 22% of surveyed farmers reported whitefly damage on their tomato crops. Those farmers responded by applying unregulated doses of pesticides. Plant clinics are designed to interrupt that pattern, accurately identifying the problem before deciding whether and how to spray.

The demonstrations at plant clinics are often participatory. Farmers look at plant specimens, try on PPE equipment and ask questions.



In Kandy, plant doctors often provide specimens to help farmers learn about common crop pests and diseases.

Promoting IPM and biological controls

Chemicals are often the first response when pest outbreaks occur. This reflects both a knowledge gap and a market gap. The domestic market for biocontrol agents and biopesticides in Sri Lanka remains underdeveloped. What is more, among smallholder farmers, understanding of low-risk alternatives is still limited.

Plant clinics promote IPM as an alternative approach. IPM combines regular field monitoring, biological controls, and cultural practices such as intercropping to reduce pest pressure without relying solely on chemicals.

On farm visits in Gampaha and Kandy, farmers described checking their crops more regularly after engaging with plant



A pesticide container collection point. Farmers bring empty bottles for collection and safe disposal.

clinics. Several had adopted IPM techniques, including pheromone traps.

Building a more sustainable future for Sri Lanka's farmers

What began as a pilot in 2009 has grown into a national extension programme. The Department of Agriculture has formally recognized it, and partner institutions across all nine provinces now support it.

Sri Lanka's plant health system still faces real difficulties. Reliance on agrochemicals remains high. Climate change is adding new pressures, shifting rainfall, causing more frequent droughts, and raising temperatures, all of which affect when and where pests emerge.

Plant clinics in Sri Lanka offer farmers a practical resource: a regular, accessible point of contact for evidence-based crop health advice. That advice is helping to shift farming habits towards more sustainable options.

Sri Lanka's farmers

More than 70% of Sri Lanka's population live in rural areas and depend on agriculture for their livelihoods. Over 40% of the farming



Farmers weigh their produce ready to sell

workforce are women, playing a central role in everything from planting to harvesting. Behind every consultation at a plant clinic is a farming household making decisions about how to manage land, labour, and resources.



A gourd farmers stand among his crops



A farmer uses a drip irrigation system to water their crops.

How Social and Behaviour Change Communication is changing pesticide use in Pakistan



A farmer is spraying his cotton field while wearing proper personal protective equipment (PPE) and applying the pesticide at the recommended time, just before sunset (credit: CABI).

An estimated 40% of crops worldwide are lost to pests every year. In response, farmers often rely on pesticides to secure yields and support their incomes. But when these are misused, human health and ecosystems can suffer.

In Pakistan, many farmers apply chemicals without adequate guidance on dosage and safety precautions. Women and children are among the most vulnerable to the risks. Despite playing a central role in farming and household pesticide management, women often lack access to training, extension services and mass media. Pesticide dealers and spray operators are key influencers of farmer behaviour. Yet they are not consistently regulated or adequately trained. Addressing pesticide risk in Pakistan, therefore, requires more than technical solutions. It requires sustained

changes in knowledge, attitudes and everyday practices.

Why behaviour change, not pesticides, is the answer

Under their PlantwisePlus programme, CABI implemented Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) activities in Pakistan.

The aim was to go beyond technical pest management. Using targeted communication, media engagement and community-level action to influence behaviours, shift social norms and address barriers to safer practices. The approach promoted less harmful practices and built capacity from farm level through to agro-dealers and journalists.

Azmat Abbas, Development Communication

Manager said: “Farmers often know about pesticides, but information alone does not change what happens in the field. Behaviour change helps translate knowledge into safer, more practical decisions.”



SBCC sessions on pesticide risk reduction with farmers in Punjab (credit: CABI)

Real change in farming communities

Following the SBCC activities, stories from farmers highlighted the impact. Many described abandoning long-standing but dangerous habits. “We used to bring empty pesticide bottles home,” one farmer shared. “Now we know how harmful that is, and we don’t do it anymore.”

Women’s participation also revealed important shifts. Female farmers spoke with growing confidence about precautions that were previously unfamiliar. “These sessions opened my eyes,” one woman explained. “Now I know how to keep my children and animals safe.”



SBCC sessions on pesticide risk reduction with farmers in Punjab (credit: CABI)

Practical demonstrations, particularly those using flipbooks, proved helpful. Farmers noted how these visuals helped reshape their understanding. “When we saw it with our own eyes, we understood. That’s when we realized we could reduce pesticides and still protect our crops,” one farmer shared.

The change extended beyond farms and households. Agro-dealers began improving their safety practices. As one trainer recalled: “A farmer saw me wearing gloves while handling pesticides. The next day, I saw him handling pesticides using plastic bags as improvised gloves.”

A rapid qualitative assessment at the end of the campaign reinforced these observations. Farmers reported increased awareness of health risks such as skin irritation, breathing problems, headaches, and nausea. Meanwhile, their knowledge of safe handling and storage also improved.

Effecting change on the ground

Pilot field outreach activities in 2025 focused on tomato farming in Multan and Muzaffargarh. During this period, the team held nearly 280 awareness sessions, reaching around 5,900 farmers, pesticide dealers and sales staff. These sessions combined discussion, demonstrations and problem-solving tailored to local areas.

Agriculture extension officers led most of the sessions. Community groups played an important role mobilizing women and sustaining engagement. Meanwhile, sessions led by trained chemical pesticide dealers helped reinforce safety messages at the point of sale.

Media as a catalyst for change

Media advocacy played a key role in strengthening journalists' capacity to report on pesticide risk reduction. Press clubs in major cities helped build a national network of reporters. These clubs equipped them with knowledge to cover pesticide risk reduction and integrated pest management (IPM) more effectively.

Pakistan's first agri-journalist forum further expanded coverage of pesticide safety, sustainable farming, and women's roles in agriculture. More than 200 journalists received awareness raising sessions on pesticide risk reduction. As a result, leading media outlets across Pakistan published stories on pesticide risk reduction. More than 20 reports in the print media and 10 television talks shows on the topic during 2025 alone.

Broadcast media amplified these efforts. In southern Punjab, radio spots in Punjabi and Saraiki aired more than 5,400 times. Messages covered IPM, safe pesticide use and alternatives such as Trichogramma rearing. Eleven local talk shows broadcast discussions on safer practices led by

farmers. Even with access gaps, especially for women, wider media outreach still helped more people engage with the SBCC-led messages.

Sustaining change

The assessment findings and field experiences point to clear opportunities for strengthening and maintaining progress achieved through the SBCC approach.

Dr Naeem Aslam, Pakistan Country Coordinator, explained: "To sustain the progress achieved through the SBCC approach, we need consistent reinforcement of key messages and better access to practical resources like PPE. Extension services, agro-dealers, community leaders and media professionals can continue supporting safer pesticide use through everyday interactions, demonstrations, peer learning and local reporting."

The experience has also built confidence among extension staff, pesticide dealers, journalists and community activists. It shows that local stakeholders are well positioned to gradually expand efforts to reduce pesticide risks as part of their routine work.

CABI Academy helps strengthen plant health capacity building through digital learning in India

A partnership between CABI and NIPHM has strengthened plant health capacity building by embedding CABI Academy's digital learning courses into India's postgraduate curriculum. It provides a model that agricultural colleges across India and beyond can follow.

Agriculture employs nearly 44% of India's workforce, yet pests and diseases destroy up to 40% of the country's crops every year. To help address this, smallholder farmers

need access to the right knowledge at the right time. Without it, they risk misdiagnosis, which can lead to improper pesticide use and increased crop losses.

Farmers often turn to extension workers for advice on managing pests and diseases. These advisors bring the latest technology into practice. To do this effectively, they need strong training in plant health. CABI and the National Institute of Plant Health Management (NIPHM) are addressing this



A chilli farmer tending her crops in India. Image: CABI

challenge. They have embedded CABI Academy courses, Crop Pest Diagnosis Fundamentals, and Integrated Pest Management Fundamentals into India's postgraduate plant health curriculum.

A decade of working together on plant health

CABI and NIPHM have collaborated on plant health for more than ten years. As a leading institution for plant health capacity building in India, NIPHM is a key partner for CABI's work under the PlantwisePlus programme. The relationship has steadily evolved. Initial collaborations included pest preparedness, pest risk analysis, and joint training sessions on digital tools. CABI and NIPHM are now exploring new possibilities for how plant health can be taught at the postgraduate level in India.

In 2023, CABI met with NIPHM's Director General. Together they explored how CABI's digital tools and learning resources could be more formally integrated into NIPHM's programmes. The following year, a joint workshop explored how CABI digital tools and digital learning courses could feature across NIPHM courses. An immediate IBAC etargetni ot saw defiitnedi noitpo Academy courses into the Postgraduate Diploma in Plant Health Management (PGDPHM) curriculum. CABI and NIPHM

co-branded the certificates issued on course completion, formalising the partnership and giving the collaboration tangible recognition.

CABI Academy's online courses give PG Diploma students of NIPHM a powerful edge by strengthening practical plant health skills and deepening scientific knowledge essential for modern agriculture. The structured and regularly updated content helps learners stay aligned with global best practices, making them more confident, industry-ready professionals who can combine practical agricultural knowledge with digital learning tools.

Dr Vidhu Kampurath P, Joint Director, National Institute of Plant Health Management

From optional to mandatory: a significant step for plant health capacity building in India

In 2025, the partnership reached a new milestone. NIPHM made it mandatory for PGDPHM students to complete a CABI Academy elective course. It also integrated the learning programme into courses delivered under India's National Education Policy (NEP). Students now see CABI Academy options when applying to the PGDPHM programme. This is a formal

institutional endorsement that signals a real change in how plant health is structured and taught across the country.

Over 2024 and 2025, PGDPHM students completed 298 CABI Academy courses.

Many CABI Academy courses focus on skills such as diagnosis, Integrated Pest Management (IPM), scientific communication, and data interpretation, which are valuable for both field and research work. The certifications also support career advancement by adding internationally recognised competencies to students' profiles, while helping them prepare for agricultural entrance examinations, interviews, and fellowship opportunities

Dr Vidhu Kampurath P, Joint Director,
National Institute of Plant Health
Management

Why this matters for farmers

These learners will become the next generation of agricultural extension workers supporting smallholder farmers across India. When extension professionals receive training in accurate pest identification and sustainable management, their timely advice helps farmers effectively adopt low-toxicity alternatives.

India's agricultural extension system faces challenges. The ratio of extension officers to farmers is widening, with one extension agent now serving around 5,000 farmers. Equipping the next generation of professionals with practical knowledge can help address that gap. The CABI Academy courses offered through NIPHM cover sustainable production practices and prepare students for the realities of advisory work.



An agricultural extension worker providing crop health advice to a female farmer in India. Image: CABI

A model for wider adoption

One of the most important aspects of this partnership is its potential for scaling and replication. By integrating CABI Academy's digital learning courses into a nationally accredited postgraduate curriculum and aligning them with India's National Education Policy, CABI and NIPHM have created a model that other agricultural institutions can adapt to strengthen capacity building through digital learning in India and beyond.

This kind of institutional embedding also means that knowledge transfer does not depend on continued CABI intervention. Once the courses are part of the curriculum, students benefit year on year.

Looking ahead

As more institutions adopt this approach, incorporating digital learning into existing higher education curricula can strengthen the capacity of future extension workers and agricultural professionals. That will help farmers access better advice, improve crop health, and strengthen food security.



New Journal

CABI Multifunctional Landscapes

A new international, open access, peer-reviewed journal dedicated to advancing integrated landscape research through inclusive, transdisciplinary, and practice-oriented research.

[Read about the journal](#)



Project in focus

Harmonizing quarantine pest lists for a ASEAN Pest Database

ASEAN countries face fragmented quarantine pest information systems. CABI is helping strengthen coordination, data sharing and evidence-based pest management.

[Read about the project](#)

Acknowledgment

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