



Fall armyworm Updates

Food Security Cluster Meeting – 13 June 2018

Background



- Fall armyworm was officially confirmed to be in Somalia in January of 2018 with the initial reports coming in from Jubaland and Somaliland.
- It is presently (June 2018) distributed in all grain growing regions in the Country.
- Somalia with the support of FAO is putting in place a strategy to manage the pest, these effort mirror those by other counties in the sub region.
- As a new pest in the Country no data is currently available on the losses inflicted.

Strategy



- Planning for FAW management in Somalia begun in the final quarter of 2017 in anticipation of the pests arrival in Somalia and still continues.
- The approach:
 - Funds mobilization.
 - Capacity building.
 - Communication.
 - Community mobilization.
 - Monitoring and Early Warning Systems (EWS).
 - Physical control interventions.
 - Impact assessment.

Funds mobilization



- For 2017/18 FAO managed to raise USD 932,608 to support the strategy.
 - 165,590 TCP – (2017/18)
 - 347,230 DFID – (2017/18)
 - 419,788 SIDA – (2018)
- A funding gap exists to support activities for 2019 – 2013, a global meeting to mobilize funds will be held in Rome on 25 June and Somalia case will be put forward.

Capacity building



- Various activities have been undertaken to build internal capacity to deal with this new pest.
 - Training of 13 plant protection experts (Master Trainers - MT) from all states in Somalia, this was done in Jimma, Ethiopia in October 2017.
 - Training of government extension workers by the MT at State level with each State supported by LoU with FAO total value of USD 200,000 (approx.). A total of 42 extension workers targeted in 2017/8.
 - Training of village scouts: 210 scouts were targeted in 105 villages across 21 Districts.
 - 3,150 sorghum and maize farmers were target in 105 villages.

Capacity building (Target Districts)



State	Region	Target Districts
Hirshabelle	Hiran, MShabelle	Bulo Burti, Jalalaqsi, Jowar, Balad
Jubaland	MJuba, LJuba, Gedo	Dolo, Garbahare, Buale, Afmadow, Jamame, Kismayo
Puntland	Bari	Iskushuban
Somaliland	Wogooyi Galbeed, Awadal, Togdheer	Borama, Gebilay, Hargeisa, Odweyne
South West State	Bakool, Bay, LShabelle	Baidoa, Afgoye, Dinsor, Cansah Dere, Wajid

Communication



- Communication channels have been established at village, District, State, National and Sub-Regional (SFE) level. This has ensured the FAW message from the Somalia represents the view of all States.
 - **Sub Regional** – Regular updates from (task force) TF chair to RTEA.
 - **National** – Regular TF meeting involving 2 technical representatives from each state.
 - **State** – Each State has appointed a FAW focal person responsible for communication of FAW related activities to FGS.
 - **District** – Each district, in the areas already covered have trained extension officers who provide the link between the farmers and the Government.
 - **Village** – Each village has scouts who provide regular feedback to the Government.
- Less than 10% of grain farmers have been reached, additional resources are required to complete the activities across Somalia.

Community mobilization



- As FAW is a farmer problem a community based approach has been chosen for its management. FAO has developed programs based on the JFFS approach to deliver this agenda.
 - 3,150 farmers have so far been targeted with the 2018 resources.
 - The EWS will be farmer based and will run on a FAO App – FAMEWS, an App designed specifically for the Fall armyworm.

Monitoring and Early Warning Systems (EWS)



- Sustainable management of FAW will depend on a full functional EWS and Communication system.
- FAMEWS has been developed by FAO and is in the process of being rolled out in Somalia.
- FAO has to-date supplied 210 traps and lure for monitoring FAW in Somalia. More traps are to be acquired based on the available resources.

Monitoring and Early Warning Systems (EWS)



FAMEWS

FAMEWS – APK Logo



FAW trap & Lures



FAW trap installed in
Puntland field

Physical control interventions



- Chemical control of FAW is neither feasible nor desirable under farming conditions in Somalia.
- A pilot project to manage the pest by physically crushing the eggs and young larvae is planned for Somaliland and Southwest State. This initial effort will target 2,500 farmers. Initially planned for the Gu rains this has now been rescheduled for the Deyr season 2018.
- Physical control, done at the right moment can eliminate tens of thousands of larvae drastically reducing the numbers of FAW in the farmers field and averting the FAW threat.
- This approach has recently been tested in several East African Countries and is proved to be feasible.

Impact assessment



- Quantification of the impact FAW on grain production will be determined by the use of questionnaires' developed by FAO.
- The study will look at effects on yield as well as quality and how all this will impact on the livelihoods of the affected communities.
- The study is to be done post Deyr 2018.