AGENDA

- Presentation on Relief Web
- Fall Army Worm Infestation
- FSC Monthly Response Analysis
- AAP Progress Update
- Report on the validation process (Community Based Targeting)
- FSC Training plan for January & February 2018
The Fall armyworm (*Spodoptera frugiperda*)
Seven Spodoptera species known to occur in Africa

- *Spodoptera exigua* (Beet armyworm)
- *Spodoptera littoralis* (African cotton leafworm)
- *Spodoptera mauritia* (Lawn armyworm)
- *Spodoptera exempta* (African armyworm)
- *Spodoptera triturata* (Lawn worm)
- *Spodoptera cilium* (Dark Mottled Willow)
- *Spodoptera malagasy* (Madagascar armyworm)
Damage caused on crops

Burrow in to the funnel totally destroying it, unlike African armyworm, stalk borer and bollworm.
Damage caused to crop

Feed on the cob causing direct loss to yield and reducing grain quality (appearance & aflatoxin)
Characteristic damage symptoms on maize

- windowing-paning
- ragged, torn leaves
- destruction of unfurled leaves in funnel
- tassel damage
- holed ears
- Kernel damage

- Damage caused is a combination of that of all other Spodoptera spp.
- As a new pest to Africa it has the potential of causing untold crop losses
The Fall Armyworm: Introduction and Distribution (28 countries currently affected – Sept 2018)

February 2017
- Mozambique
- Zambia
- Malawi
- Zimbabwe
- Namibia
- Botswana
- South Africa

April 2017
- DR Congo
- Rwanda
- Uganda
- Ethiopia
- Kenya
- Burundi
- Tanzania
- Angola
- Swaziland
Fall Armyworm Scope

Possibly up to $15 Billion Dollars in crop losses across Africa as it continues to spread.

Brazil spends USD$600 Million annually to control FAW.
Scale of the problem in Africa - Presently

Ghana (125,654ha) – gov’t provided USD 4 million
Nigeria (700,000ha)
Kenya (250,000ha)
Ethiopia (500,000 ha) – about USD 4 million spent
Zambia (225,000ha) – gov’t allocated USD 3 million
Zimbabwe (130,000ha)
Somalia – presence not yet confirmed.

- **Countries are yet to determine the precise yield / quality losses**
- **Level spending on chemical control is not economically viable and had only been for one season**
Potential yield losses - Somalia

Course grain production in Somalia is estimated at 35 million USD annually.

- Yield from already affected countries is estimated at 10 – 16 %
- This can represent over 4 million USD in losses for Somalia
- The loss can feed over 40,000 HH for six months
The framework consists of four main components

- **Coordination**: at national, sub-regional, and continental-wide
- **Sustainable Management** (including surveillance, early warning, varieties, CFW)
- **Communication, Awareness Creation and Training**
- **Impact assessment**: Crop damage/loss, and livelihood impact assessment
Why the continent wide concern about FAW

- FAW places the livelihoods of over 200 million people at risk and may impact goal to eliminate hunger by 2030.
- Affecting key staples in the region maize, sorghum, millet and pasture.
- Impact is adverse and FAW will impact differently on the commercial farmer and the small scale/ subsistence farmer.
- The impact will also be different on agriculture based HH, HH headed / dominated by women girls.
Why the continent wide concern about FAW

• Africa already suffers from conflict, war, internal displacement, youth urban migration and refugee migration. FAW has the potential to aggravate the situation.
• FAW will lead to a deficit of 2 billion USD in grain production in Africa.
• 28 countries in the continent are already affected and the situation is likely to get worse, aggravated by the effects of climate change.
Somalia as at December 2017

- FAW not yet confirmed.
- FAO (DFID & TCP) has put in place 0.5mio USD to cover EWS and capacity building (only 10% of farmers can be reached) in Jubaland, Hirshabelle, Southwest, FGS, Somaliland and Puntland. November 2017 to February 2018.
- Somalia has been represented in Regional meetings.
- National ToT done, training needs to be rolled out to farmers.
- Improved ability to collect and analyze crop yield and loss data needs to be developed.
- A National task force needs to be setup.
- A Nationwide contingency plan needs to be developed by the National task force.
- Support on research required - Agronomic, tolerant varieties
Resistant varieties available with CIMMYT and partners.
Early destruction of egg masses – CFW?

Figure 2. Egg mass of the fall armyworm, *Spodoptera frugiperda* (J.E. Smith). Photograph by James Castner, University of Florida.
Potential intercropping options for mitigating FAW damage

- Maize-Cowpea
- Maize-Gliricidia
- Maize-Pigeonpea
- Maize-Lablab Bean
Programme of Action against the Fall Armyworm in Africa

• https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Mp3iIziJHXc&feature=youtu.be
SOMALIA FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER
Strengthening Humanitarian Response

FSC MONTHLY RESPONSE

Presented By Mulugeta Shibru
### November 2017 response highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>23</th>
<th>Improved access to food</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Food assistance (in kind &amp; UCT)</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Cash plus</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conditional cash</strong></td>
<td>+</td>
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<tr>
<td>seasonal inputs and livestock assets protection</td>
<td>livelihoods</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Response Coverage & Gap Analysis

## Improved Access to Food and Safety Nets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Monthly/Seasonal Target</th>
<th>August</th>
<th>September</th>
<th>October</th>
<th>November</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>3,218,700</td>
<td>2,379,656</td>
<td>2,970,915</td>
<td>3,110,831</td>
<td>2,668,984</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Achievement</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>83%</td>
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</table>

## Livelihood Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<th>September</th>
<th>October</th>
<th>November</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>1,541,767</td>
<td>352,870</td>
<td>186,076</td>
<td>207,049</td>
<td>211,352</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Achievement</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>14%</td>
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## Livelihood Seasonal Inputs and livestock asset protection

<table>
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<th>Year</th>
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<th>October</th>
<th>November</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>3,416,210</td>
<td>70,530</td>
<td>1,076,183</td>
<td>2,399,758</td>
<td>2,739,393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Achievement</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Trends of IASN beneficiaries coverage compared to target

- **February**: Target = 2,991, Reached = 1,689
- **March**: Target = 3,262, Reached = 2,712
- **April**: Target = 2,656, Reached = 2,474
- **May**: Target = 2,458, Reached = 2,458
- **June**: Target = 2,458, Reached = 2,458
- **July**: Target = 2,458, Reached = 2,380
- **August**: Target = 3,219, Reached = 2,971
- **September**: Target = 3,219, Reached = 3,111
- **October**: Target = 3,219, Reached = 3,219
- **November**: Target = 3,219, Reached = 2,669

**Legend**:
- **Target**
- **Reached**
IASN Response Analysis

• IASN has continued to be the focus of the partners.

• Partners assisted 2,668,984 people out of 3.2 million targeted in various IASN type of assistance in November (accounting 83% of the target).

• November response decreased by 442,000 beneficiaries (by 14%) as compared to October 2017.

• The decline in reporting partners and response are worrying during this critical time --- extreme food insecurity outlook is projected by FEWSNET.
Trends of LA beneficiaries coverage compared to target

![Graph showing the trends of LA beneficiaries coverage compared to target from February to November. The graph includes data points for each month, with a line representing the target and another line representing the reached numbers. The months are labeled along the x-axis, and the numbers are shown on the y-axis. The target numbers range from 1,542 to 353, while the reached numbers range from 144 to 211.]}
LIAS Response Analysis

• Unconditional assistance is steady as compared to October

• FSC partners in Banadir, Mudug, Awdal, Galgaduud, Sanag, and Togedheer regions reporting slight increase in LA response.

• FAO (36%), WFP (23%) and Oxfam (13%) accounts for the bulk of the conditional transfers reported in November 2017.
Trends of seasonal input and livestock assets protection support compared to target

August: 3,416,210 (Target) 70,530 (Reached)
September: 3,416,210 (Target) 1,076,183 (Reached)
October: 3,416,210 (Target) 2,399,758 (Reached)
November: 3,416,210 (Target) 2,739,393 (Reached)
Response Analysis

• Partners continued Livestock Assets Protection and Seasonal Inputs Support in November.

• They collectively assisted 339,635 beneficiaries in November.

• Cumulatively the level of support to 2,739,393 million beneficiaries cumulatively since the dyer season started (80% of the seasonal target).

• FAO accounts for 73% of the response under this objective followed by save the children and Nomadic Assistance for peace and development (11% each).
Gaps

- The number of reporting partners and associated levels of FSC responses declined in November after a substantial increase in September and October.

- This is an indication of depleted financial resources, a further decline in assistance to drought affected population is anticipated.

- **Putland** one of the area in Somalia where gains were reported have recently declared “drought emergency” resulting from another below average season.

- Insecurity, especially in part of lower Shebelle, Bay, Bakool, middle Juba, Banadir
Ways forward

• The first quarter of 2018 is crucial to preserving the gains made to prevent Famine

• Strengthen resources mobilize effort and advocacy among donors by HC, lead agencies and NGOs

• FSC advise the partners areas to prioritize to prevent risk of sliding to worst outcome

• Closely monitor the situation (FSNAU post dyre)

• Plan of FSC partners for the three months (confirmed funding)