

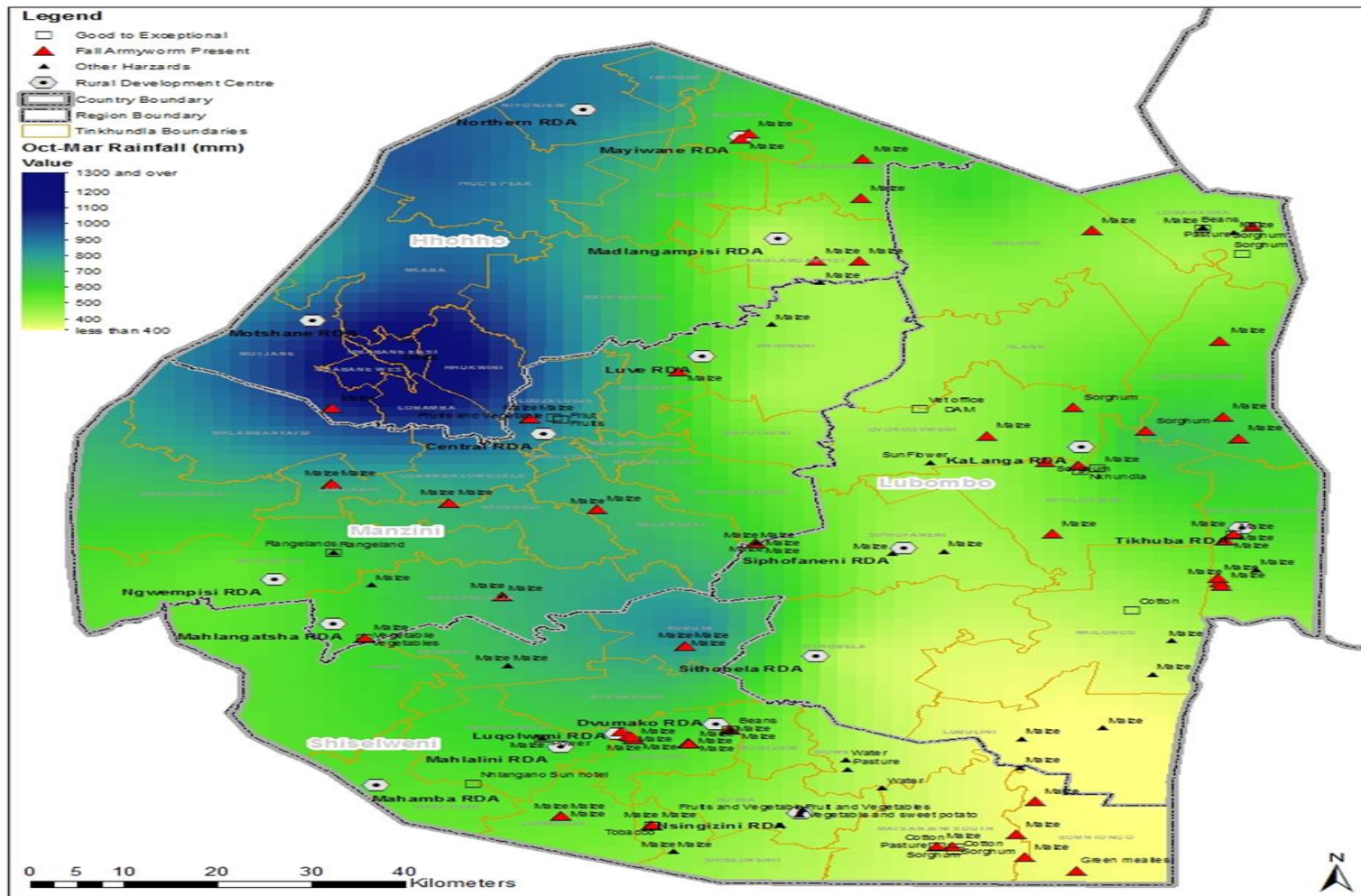
Swaziland Country Report

By

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- The FAW was first detected in Jan 2017, in Swaziland, Big-bend
- Rapid CROP LOSS Assessment carried out in march 2017
- Control Strategies : Chemical Control with Emma, Judge and Methomly

What is the present distribution in the country? The Hectares affected. Severity of infestation? Was there any replanting required? How many hectares required replanting



- Estimates from the last survey indicate that about **68,240 ha** are cultivated for maize only and sorghum. The estimated area affected by FAW is at **40%**.
- Second wave of infestation observed for late maize planting.

Trans boundary Pests and action Plan from Harare



- Response by Government: Government Beurecracy, first detected in Jan and official reported in March
- If so, which Ministry/department/unit is responsible for implementing the plan? : **The Ministry of Agriculture & National Disaster Management unit are responsible for implementing the FAW action plan**

- Are their plans to monitor the FAW prevalence and prepare for containment in the winter, dry season and coming rainy season cropping's? Please indicate how this will be done: **In order to the country to effectively deal with migrant pests including fall armyworm, the Surveillance, monitoring, and forecasting, early warning systems have to be in place and functional. In Swaziland, such systems do not exist.**