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The U.S. Government's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative



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Regional Training-of-Trainers and Awareness Generation Workshop on Fall Armyworm Pest Management in Southern Africa

Technical Session 6: Developing an effective FAW response in your country

Oct 30 – Nov 1, 2017
Holiday Inn, Harare, Zimbabwe



Goal:

Develop an effective FAW pest management response that protects food security, livelihoods, and overall health by aligning key actors around a shared set of priorities



Step 1: Country context for Zambia

What are the important characteristics of your country's context related to FAW outbreak and response?

- 1,644,741 hectares under maize in 2017 (About 222,586 ha affected and 297,843 farmers)
- 1.6m + Small-scale farmers
- Dual system (Large Scale (handful) and Small and medium-scale farmers 1.6million plus) - maize produced by more than 90% of the farmers, rainfed agriculture, lots of heterogeneity among farmers
- Funding to R & D is very small and releases problematic
- National Disasters tend to receive greater attention and funding (role of elevating the issue to a high level – highlight need for Public and Private Sector Champions)



Step 2: SWOT Analysis

Strengths influencing effective response

- High level coordination by the Office of the Vice President (DMMU)
- Availability of various chemical through Agrodealers around the country
- Multi-stakeholder participation (Public, Private and NGOs)

Weaknesses

- Lack of appropriate monitoring system of the pest
- Pest Identification was problematic by both farmers and technocrats
- Underestimation of damage
- Logistical challenges (inadequate transport,
- Inadequate information on control methods and hazards



Step 2: SWOT Analysis

Opportunities

- Presence of Private sector (Agro-input companies, NGOs on the ground)
- Public sector engagement through MoA and ZARI
- Willingness of the Cooperating partners to support the cause

Threats

- Sustainability of the current efforts to develop a monitoring and early warning system
- Poor Coordination (individual organizational efforts)
- Poor response by farmers
- Resistance and emergence of other pests.



Step 3: Key Interventions

	What	How	Who	Comments
Immediate	Setup/strengthen the Fall Armyworm Task Force	-Propose that DMMU leads the Task Force -set up whatsapp group	-Government -Farmers Unions -Private Sector -Cooperating Partners	-Where do we stand current?
	Strengthen the Monitoring and Early Warning systems	-Training of Extension Staff -Distribution of more Pheromone traps -use of ICT -Engagement of Communities (Chiefs, lead farmers)	MoA/ZARI/Crop Serve/DMMU	-how do we make this sustainable? -who should provide seed funding?
	Communication guidelines: Refine the Green/Yellow list and guidelines	-Training on how to use the pesticides -Animation extension (in local languages)	ZARI/CABI guidelines MoA CG Centres, Farmers Unions, Private Sector	Standardize the message and language
	Awareness Campaign	Radio/local stations TV , Farmer field schools Documentary, Animations in local languages, target to local school	MoA, Farmers Unions	Avoid Panic response



Step 3: Key Interventions

	What	How	Who	Comments
Medium to Long Term	Policy Issues	How to make monitoring more sustainable?	MoA, ZARI, Private Sector IAPRI , CG Centres, Cooperating Partners	Need a buy-in by policy makers
	Research	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assessment of local knowledge• Assessment of natural enemies• Breeding for Resistance• Agronomic Solutions	MoA, ZARI, Private Sector IAPRI , CG Centres, ZEMA	
	Awareness and training	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identification• Scouting• IPM• Equipment• Hazard of Pesticide use	MoA (ZARI and Department of Ag. And Extension) CG Centres Farmers Unions Chemical Companies	Use of various training modules, material, posters, infographics, radio, TV (Animations and documentaries) (use of ICTs)



Step 4: Mapping Existing Investments

- **Current Players:**
 - Government (high level, Ministries (MoA (ZARI, NAIS etc) , DMMU, IAPRI, FAO, Private companies (eg Mines), Cooperating partners
- List of chemicals to use already submitted to MoA - Suggest Government uses the E-FISP
- E-FISP (Private Sector Participation)



Step 5: Analysis of Critical Gaps

- Awareness – Need to have more uniform message by different actors
 - Pest identification and control
 - Chemical control and other control methods
- Sustainability of responses and proposals.
 - Increase Public funding to R & D
 - Coordination of interventions
- Limited Research and funding to other non—chemical control methods