Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

New GIS-assisted initiatives on Early Warning Early Action and management of Transboundary Pests (FAW)

Participatory GIS approaches to support Community Level vulnerability assessment for Fisheries and Aquaculture, Ecosystems Approach to Fisheries Management/Aquaculture and Community-based CCA and DRM Planning (FishAdapt Project)

New initiative/Project: Programming and Capacity Building Support to Agriculture Sector Priorities on Early Warning Early Action and Community-based Disaster Risk Management in Myanmar

Identification and stocktaking of EWEA needs, priorities and related data products for agriculture, livestock and fisheries/ aquaculture

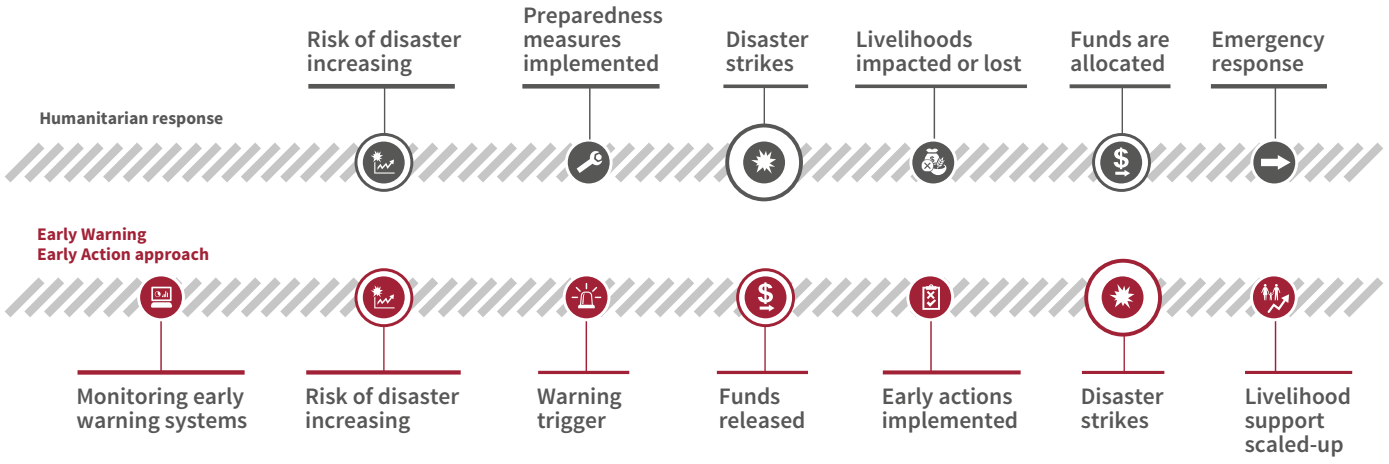
Development of an EWEA approach and piloting for priority hazards

- Development of hazard-specific risk monitoring and early warning protocols, which will include the identification/specification of thresholds and triggers for alerts/announcement of anticipated disasters

- Preparation of local Early Action Plans (EAPs) that will contain a menu of Early Actions that are directly linked to thresholds/triggers and anticipated impacts

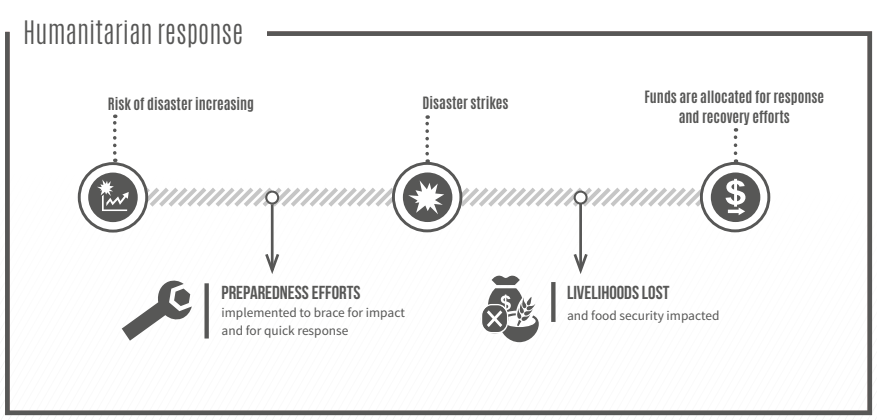
- Development of procedures/methods for communities to tap financial resources to implement Early Actions once there is a trigger

Design of an EWEA Program that will facilitate the upscaling and institutionalization of EWEA approaches

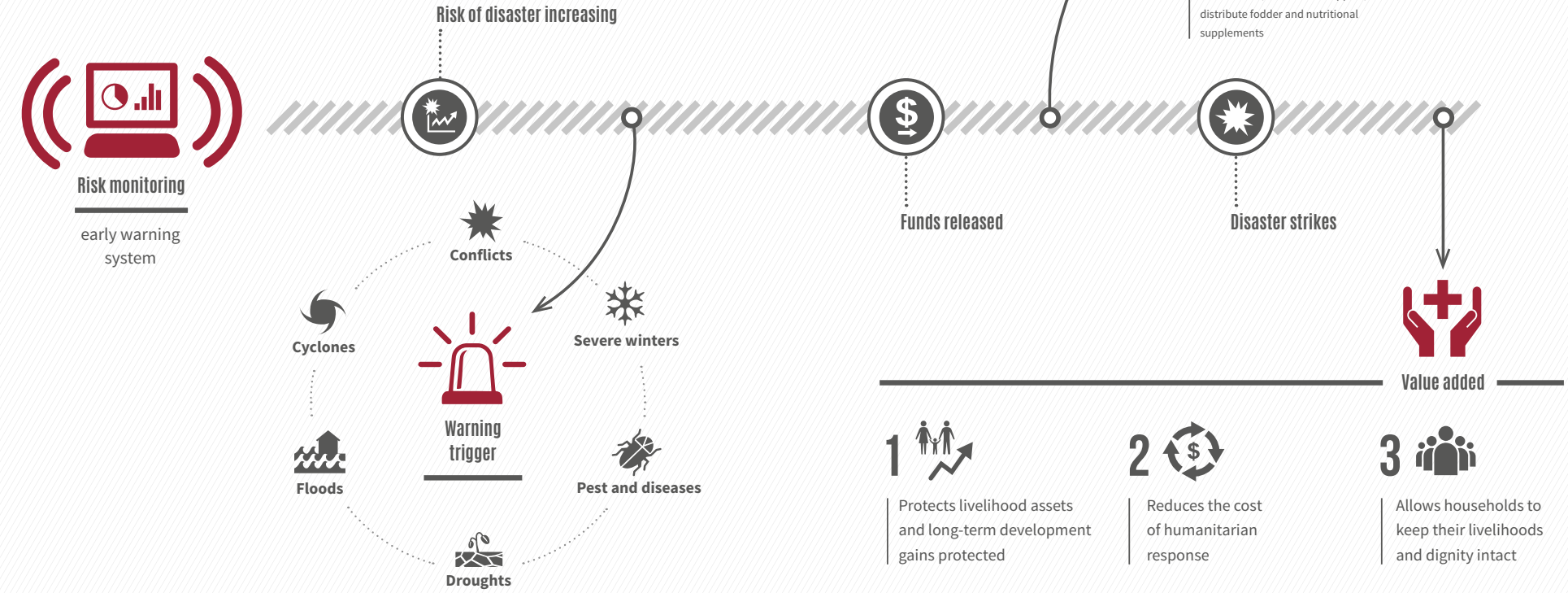

Humanitarian response
Risk of disaster increasing
Preparedness measures implemented
Disaster strikes
Livelihoods impacted or lost
Funds are allocated
Emergency response
Early Warning Early Action approach
Monitoring early warning systems
Risk of disaster increasing
Warning trigger
Funds released
Early actions implemented
Disaster strikes
Livelihood support scaled-up


Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Mongolia
Impact of Early Warning Early Action
Protecting the livelihoods of herders from a dzud winter

FAO's EWEA Approach



Early Warning Early Action approach



1 Protects livelihood assets and long-term development gains protected

2 Reduces the cost of humanitarian response

3 Allows households to keep their livelihoods and dignity intact

New initiative/Project: Emergency response to enhance technical capacity for early warning, monitoring and management of Fall Armyworm in Myanmar

Figure 9: Eggs hatching to larvae © Bill Hendrix (left), CABI (right)

Figure 10: FAW Larva
© Ted C. MacRae, Monsanto

Figure 11: FAW Larva and eggs © CABI

New initiative/Project: Emergency response to enhance technical capacity for early warning, monitoring and management of Fall Armyworm in Myanmar

Background

The Fall Armyworm (FAW) (Spodoptera frugiperda) is a transboundary insect pest, native to tropical and subtropical regions of the Americas and was first detected in Central and Western Africa in early 2016.

It prefers maize, but can feed on more than 80 additional species of crops, including rice, sorghum, millet, sugarcane, vegetable crops and cotton. An adult moth can fly over 100 km per night and can spread through traded commodities.

In July 2018, it was confirmed in India and Yemen. By early 2019, it had been reported in Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Thailand and China.

The FAW is suspected to have reached Myanmar through India during the period August-October 2018, and was confirmed in Myanmar for the first time in late 2018 in maize fields in the Ayeyarwady region.

MOALI field reports indicate that FAW had spread to crops including maize, rice, tomato, millet, green gram, sugarcane, some grass varieties and various vegetables.

Severely infested States and Regions as: Ayeyarwady, Bago, Mandalay, Yangon and Sagaing Regions and Shan State.

New initiative/Project: Emergency response to enhance technical capacity for early warning, monitoring and management of Fall Armyworm in Myanmar

Conduct baseline assessment on FAW infestation in Myanmar

Awareness among all stakeholders (farmers / extension workers / plant protection officers / NGOs, etc.) on Fall Armyworm infestation in Myanmar increased

National FAW network, an efficient monitoring in Myanmar established

Action for FAW management in Myanmar developed and implemented

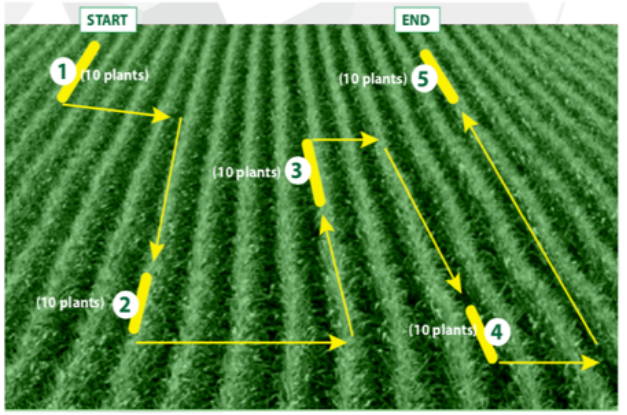
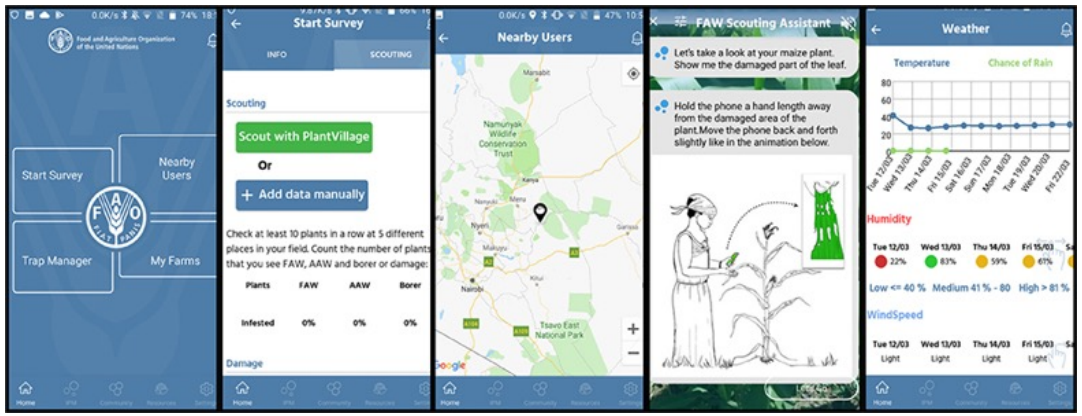
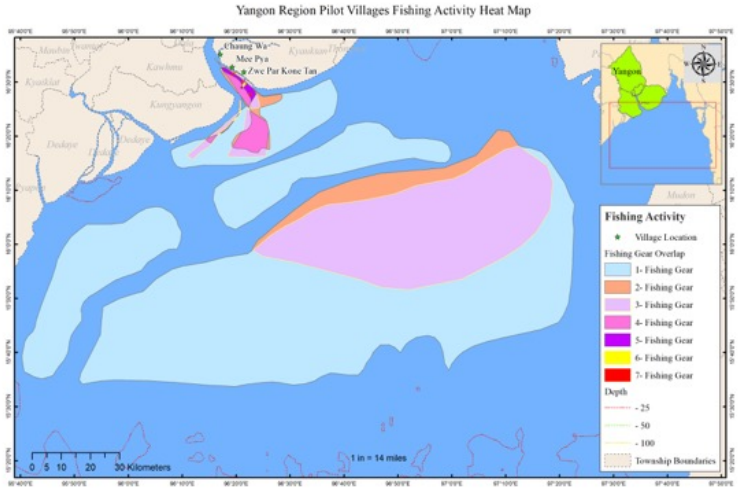


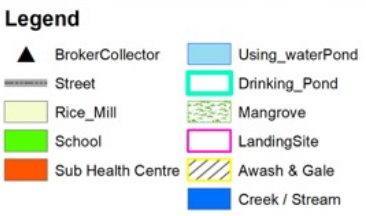
Figure 24: Setting up a pheromone trap © USAID-CIMMYT FAW training of trainers



FISHADAPT PROJECT (GEF-LDCF): PARTICIPATORY GIS APPROACHES TO SUPPORT COMMUNITY LEVEL VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT FOR FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE, ECOSYSTEMS APPROACH TO FISHERIES MANAGEMENT/AQUACULTURE AND COMMUNITY-BASED CCA AND DRM PLANNING

Draft outputs





Thank You