



**Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations**

EXTRACT FROM REPORT

**Technical Workshop
on Locusts
in Caucasus and Central Asia (CCA)**

Astana, Kazakhstan

14 - 18 November 2016

SESSION 5: PROGRAMME TO IMPROVE LOCUST MANAGEMENT IN CAUCASUS AND CENTRAL ASIA

Results achieved (Item 16) & the way forward (Item 17)

94. The FAO Locust Programme Officer introduced these two items aiming both at reviewing the activities realized and the results achieved over the 2011-2016 period and at discussing activities that would require further support. It was indicated that the completion of the USAID project, i.e. the initial funding source -which had allowed Programme start in October 2011- and the only one covering all ten CCA countries, provided the opportunity to conduct such a review but that the Programme was still in progress, with two projects under implementation and a contribution of the Regular Programme. It was recalled that the Programme overall objective was to reduce the occurrence and intensity of locust outbreaks in CCA, thus limiting threat or damage to crops and rangelands and safeguarding food security and livelihood of rural populations, as well as minimizing impact on human health and the environment. Its immediate objective was to develop regional cooperation and to strengthen the national capacities. This Programme was part of the FAO EMPRES¹ approach and therefore inspired by the key concepts of the locust preventive control strategy and lessons learnt from other geographical areas and locust species.
95. All Programme results were then reviewed. For each of them, the baseline (as per the Analytical Report on locust situations and management in CCA, FAO, 2009²), the objective, the activities and achievements were presented and discussed. Overall, a lot appeared to have been achieved over the considered period (although Programme activities had not been fully implemented, depending on available funding) and the feedback from all stakeholders was extremely positive. Amongst the main achievements was the now existing regional cooperation with the creation of an active technical network on locusts in CCA as well as the strengthening of capacities on a wide range of locust-related topics.
96. Concerning the way forward, the definition of future activities to be implemented took into account the initial brainstorming on the way forward conducted by countries in October 2015, the assessment of results achieved and other indications given by countries during the past annual workshops. Overall, it was considered that focus should be put on three main directions in the forthcoming years: the sustainability of the existing regional cooperation, the implementation of an effective preventive locust control strategy and further harmonization and increase of knowledge and best practices.

¹ Emergency Prevention System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests and Diseases, whose Desert Locust component is successfully implemented around the Red Sea area (central region of the Desert Locust distribution area) since 1997 and in Northwest/West Africa (western region of the Desert Locust distribution area) since 2006 under the aegis of the two FAO regional Desert Locust commissions.

² http://www.fao.org/ag/locusts-CCA/common/ecg/1084/en/Analytical_Report- Locusts_in_CCA.pdf.

97. More specifically, the below tables and paragraphs summarize, for each result: the main activities and achievements over the 2011-2016 period; the related discussions held during the workshop; and the resulting main activities envisaged for the coming years. More details can also be found: on the achievements, in Working Paper 16 & 17³; on the future activities, in Annex VI of this report.

Table 1. Result 1 - Summary of achievements (2011-2016) and future required activities

RESULT 1 - REGIONAL COOPERATION DEVELOPED FOR BETTER LOCUST MANAGEMENT	
<i>Baseline: Some bilateral agreements in CCA but few or no contacts for locust matters despite vicinity, both in Caucasus and Central Asia.</i>	
2011-2016	Forthcoming years
Achievement: Regional cooperation developed thanks to the now existing technical network on locust issues gathering CCA countries	Further objective: Sustainability of such regional cooperation on locusts in CCA ensured
Related activities:	Related activities:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Regular information exchanges ensured, contributing to early warning and reaction, i.e. facilitating locust management at national and regional levels and implementation of appropriate measures, through the production of national and regional monthly bulletins on locust situations (thanks to Programme funding) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Continue to produce monthly bulletins on locust situations at national (by countries, on national budgets) and regional (by FAO) levels
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Technical Workshops on Locusts in CCA organized annually, which played a key role in: sharing experience and information, including on lessons learnt from last campaigns and preparation of the forthcoming ones; discussing developments on a number of technical issues; and creating a team spirit, based on common interest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pursue annual information and experience sharing thanks to yearly Technical Workshops on Locusts in CCA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Intra-regional assistance developed as part of regional cooperation, with very positive cases over the considered period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Further promote joint activities and intra-regional assistance, including by increased transfer of competencies within the region as well as cross-border movements of teams and transfers of equipment from one country to another if needed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Study on possible mechanisms for long-term regional cooperation on locusts in CCA produced, providing with an analysis of the various options to facilitate the identification of the best long-term solution for regional cooperation and locust management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Identify, refine, agree upon and implement the best possible mechanism to ensure sustainable regional cooperation on locusts in CCA, i.e. the mechanism which appears as the most appropriate at technical, institutional, financial and any other relevant levels

³ [http://www.fao.org/ag/locusts-CCA/common/ecg/1191/en/Items_16_17-Results_achieved_\(2011-2016\)_the_way_forward_FINAL_EN.pdf](http://www.fao.org/ag/locusts-CCA/common/ecg/1191/en/Items_16_17-Results_achieved_(2011-2016)_the_way_forward_FINAL_EN.pdf).

98. During the discussions, all countries stressed that the difference between the initial situation, at Programme start, and the one in 2016 was huge with respect to regional cooperation, which had made impressive progress. While some countries had no or very few or tenses contacts despite vicinity, regional cooperation was now effective and extremely useful: countries were now aware of the locust situations in their neighboring countries, could communicate at any time on latest developments, conduct joint assessments of locust situation in border areas, meet and exchange experience and information on a regular basis, etc. This was deemed as a major breakthrough with respect to locust crises prevention. Countries warmly expressed their gratitude to the work carried out by and together with FAO to that end. The discussion also concerned the maintenance of the now existing regional cooperation in the long-run. Some countries expressed the wish to have a coordination body in the future and others stressed that any decision on such mechanism would need to be taken at a higher level, but it was agreed by all of them that FAO umbrella was required in the coming years both to support such cooperation and to identify an appropriate mechanism. In this respect, the Chairperson urged all CCA countries to discuss the matter with the national high-level authorities and come up with some recommendations, possibly by the end of 2016.

Table 2. Result 2 - Summary of achievements (2011-2016) and future required activities

RESULT 2 - National capacities strengthened	
<i>Baseline: Technical expertise, including in research centres, varied significantly between countries. Constraints encountered by CCA countries, which concerned all aspects of locust management, included lack of well-trained human resources, efficient methodologies and modern tools and guidelines.</i>	
2011-2016	Forthcoming years
Achievement: National capacities strengthened on all aspects of locust management (cross-cutting Result).	Further objective: Knowledge and practices further increased, taking advantage of the existing situation (i.e. theoretical, operational and field knowledge already present) as well as the world-wide recognized best practices, with a view to disseminate, harmonize and update competencies and technologies.
Related activities:	Related activities:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Training delivered to 478 Experts from nine countries, though: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - nine internships on locust management organized in performing Anti-Locust Centres outside CCA (Australia and Morocco); and - 33 regional and national training sessions delivered, including a Training-of-Trainers on locust management in 2016 (the latter for three countries and partially for a fourth one) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Allow additional internships outside CCA; ○ Extend the Training-of-Trainers approach to all CCA countries, covering all main topics related to locust management ○ Identify trainers within CCA and develop the coaching formula between CCA Experts

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Post-graduate fellowships launched: one PhD on GIS and remote sensing in progress in Kyrgyzstan and two Masters being launched, one on locust control and the other on biopesticides 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Follow-up on the ongoing studies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Background documentation prepared to be made available on the FAO website “Locust Watch in CCA”: three monographs on each of the three locust pests present in CCA under finalization; two practical guidelines under preparation, one on the three locust pests and the other one on risk reduction of locust control operations on human health and the environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ensure the translation, print-out and dispatch to CCA countries of the Monographs and Practical guidelines currently under finalization or preparation; ○ Complete the series by preparing additional practical guidelines on: survey; information management and forecast; control; and campaign management
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Applied research not planned in view of the breakdown of the available funding sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Allow applied research on topics of common interest for all CCA countries, including on issues such as more precise identification and description of the hotspots of the three locust species, impact of climate change on the bio-ecology of the locust pests, etc.

99. During the discussions, all countries stressed the progress made on a wide range of topics and there was a consensus about the importance to continue strengthening capacities through the organization of further training sessions in the framework of the Programme. The need to increase the number of Master-Trainers, both at regional and national levels, was also mentioned, as well as of the importance of background documentation. The usefulness of the internships outside CCA was underlined, allowing to see how other countries perform locust control and have valuable exchange of experience. Last, the need for applied research on topics related to better anticipation and forecast, which had already been mentioned during this workshop and previous ones, was reiterated, including on the impact of climate change on locust pests.

Table 3. Result 3 - Summary of achievements (2011-2016) and future required activities

RESULT 3 - Locust issues and disasters better anticipated and mitigated	
<i>Baseline: CCA countries performed one to four annual ground surveys to monitor locust populations. Main constraints included lack of: human and technical resources to adequately monitor the potentially locust-infested areas; equipment such as GPS (in use in three countries only); efficient methodology for locust survey and data analysis; modern tools (GIS); in addition to insufficient communication and joint activities (such as joint surveys) on locust situation between countries.</i>	
2011-2016	Forthcoming years
Achievement: Locust issues better anticipated thanks to strengthened human and operational capacities as well as joint or cross-border surveys; monitoring and analyzing tools developed from scratch to the benefit of the ten countries; and contingency planning approach introduced – in addition to regular regional exchange of information (see Result 1)	Further objective: Locust issues much better anticipated and mitigated thanks to more accurate locust monitoring; enhanced analysis, forecast and reporting capacities, including with operational use of ASDC and locust GIS in CCA by all countries; and increased preparedness - this is crucial for the effective implementation of the locust preventive control strategy

Related activities:	Related activities:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Human capacities strengthened on locust monitoring: 209 Locust Experts from nine countries trained during four regional sessions, seven national ones and on-the-job training on the basics of the locust biology, ecology, monitoring and forecasting, including use of the FAO Locust Survey Form and GPS; ○ Technical assistance provided twice to assess the Asian Migratory Locust situation in western Uzbekistan (Aral Sea area) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Continue strengthening human capacities for locust monitoring, possibly using the already-mentioned ToT and coaching formula
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Operational capacities strengthened on locust monitoring: delivery of a limited number (for demonstration purpose) of survey, positioning (GPS) and communication equipment to most countries; substantial assistance also being provided to Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan (2016/17) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Strengthen operational locust monitoring capacities for the in-need countries as necessary equipment is essential to conduct adequate survey operations and monitor locust situation.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ As a major breakthrough, 18 joint or cross-border surveys (CBS) organized with Programme assistance, involving 182 Locust Experts from the ten countries, allowing to jointly collect data and evaluate the locust situation in border areas, thus contributing to prevent worsening of the locust situation, reduce tensions regarding the sources of locust invasions and to build the regional network of technical experts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pursue joint and cross-border surveys, with gradual inclusion into the national budgets (envisaged co-funding with the Programme).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Automated System for Data Collection (ASDC) developed, tested, finalized and available in ten languages for use on tablets, smartphones and computers; training delivered on its use to the three pilot countries (2014/15) and ASDC introduced to three additional countries (2016) ○ Locust GIS in CCA, entitled “Caucasus and Central Asia Locust Management System” (CCALM): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Basic functions (data import, query, display and output): database developed and testing started during the 2016 locust campaign - Advanced functions (summary, analysis, forecast): technical specifications developed in late 2016 based on the work of a E-Committee made of CCA Forecast Experts and FAO staff/consultants aiming at gathering the required information on the three locust pests and defining the forecasting algorithms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support the operational use of ASDC in all ten countries through: the delivery of required equipment (tablets); and technical assistance both for adequate completion of the forms by all national survey teams and for use of the system itself. ○ Support the development and then the operational use of CCALM in all ten countries with strong technical assistance and a reasonable timeframe of five additional years to do so. ○ Organize a workshop on locust forecasting to train Experts and allow them to take the best possible advantage of the GIS.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Contingency planning approach introduced for locust management during an ad-hoc workshop held in October 2015, in Pushkin, Russian Federation; common reflection held and methodological and practical tool available for managing locust-related risks, that each country can adapt and use at national level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Possibly implement a pilot activity on the preparation of a national contingency plan in one or more countries.
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100. During the discussions, countries reiterated what had already been stressed at many occasions over the past years: the joint and cross-border surveys represented one of the most useful part of the Programme, both in terms of regional cooperation and better locust monitoring in border areas, thus preventing uncontrolled development of infestations. Countries agreed that such joint or cross-border surveys should absolutely be pursued. It was also repeated that FAO role had been key in making possible such activities, i.e. overcoming existing political tensions. It was said that FAO assistance was still needed to that end and some countries also indicated that such activities could be gradually included into the national budget, with a co-funding from the Programme.
101. Regarding the work carried out on ASDC and CCALM, several countries stressed that such tools represented the future and that the Programme had allowed creating a system for data collection, which was available in all languages and had been finalized with their contribution. It was of course recognized that this was an ongoing process and indicated that support was required until both ASDC and CCALM be operationally used in all countries. Such support includes training as well as tablet delivery. Some discussions took place on the opportunity to use tablets rather than mobile phones or computers but in any case, it was said that all possibilities were now available for users to take into account a wide range of different national contexts.

Table 4. Result 4- Summary of achievements (2011-2016) and future required activities

RESULT 4 - Improved response mechanism to locust outbreaks	
<i>Baseline: Spraying of chemical pesticides was the predominant locust control method in CCA, mainly in full cover treatment and using emulsifiable concentrates (EC). Ultra-low volume (ULV) spraying was still marginal, with little knowledge available of this technology. Conventional chemicals, i.e. synthetic and organophosphates, were the most used in CCA, however with Insect Growth Regulators also present. No biopesticides were registered but with related research ongoing in two countries. Constraints mentioned by countries included lack or bad state of equipment, size of the infested areas, frequent vicinity to the neighboring countries and the related difficulty to anticipate further invasions by adult (winged) locust populations, fund shortage or delay in getting funding and lack of technical expertise.</i>	
2011-2016	Forthcoming years
Achievement: Response mechanisms to locust infestations improved thanks to the introduction and development of updated control methods and spraying techniques such as ULV technology, the strengthening of human and operational capacities and the promotion of less harmful pesticides and alternatives to conventional pesticides	Further objective: Response mechanisms to locust infestations further improved through increased use of updated and efficient techniques using less environmentally hazardous pesticides and formulations

Related activities:	Related activities:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Updated control methods and spraying techniques, including the ULV technology, introduced, developed and promoted through: provision of information at various occasions, a demonstration on EC and ULV spraying (Kyrgyzstan in October 2012), production of an advocacy video on ULV technology (2015) - see also hereafter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Further assist in promoting updated control methods and spraying techniques, including ULV technology, targeting both decision-makers and control staff.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Human capacities strengthened on locust control: 123 Locust Experts from six countries trained during one regional session and eight national ones on locust control methods and spraying techniques - especially ULV- and including the use of GPS and sprayers calibration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Continue strengthening human capacities for locust control, possibly using the already-mentioned ToT and coaching formula; ○ For the increasing number of countries using ULV sprayers, organize on-the-job training (within and outside CCA) of (young) mechanics/technicians for proper maintenance, calibration and functioning of that equipment.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Operational capacities strengthened on locust control: delivery of a limited number of ULV sprayers for demonstration purposes to most countries – resulting in purchase of more ULV sprayers, against national budgets, by a number of countries; substantial assistance being provided to Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan (2016/17); conventional pesticides in ULV formulation also delivered to Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, including through triangulation process from Morocco to Tajikistan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Strengthen operational capacities for locust control for the in-need countries considering the importance to have the right quantity of the appropriate equipment to be able to conduct adequate locust control operations.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Less harmful pesticides and alternatives to conventional pesticides promoted, including Insect Growth Regulators (IGRs) and biopesticides, through provision and exchange of information, internships on biopesticides for two CCA Experts (Australia) and production of two videos (advocacy and tutorial) on biopesticide use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support increased use of alternatives to conventional pesticides, in particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insect Growth Regulators (IGRs) against hopper bands using the barrier spraying (video, demonstration, cost-benefit assessments, etc.); - biopesticides (field tests against the three CCA locust pests to facilitate their inclusion in the national list of registered pesticides and operational use).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Registration of more pesticides and sharing of information on pesticides encouraged: detailed information on pesticides registered and frequently used against locusts in CCA gathered and minimum list of pesticides for registration recommended (E-Committee, 2012); Participation of CCA Experts in the 10th meeting of the Pesticide Referee Group – PRG (Tunis, 2014) and the Stakeholder Workshop on procurement and supply of pesticides for locust control organized as follow-up of the PRG (FAO, Rome, 2015), and sharing of resulting recommendations with all CCA countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Update the work of the E-Committee on pesticides (dating 2012) for record (including for the next PRG meeting) and to support the registration of recommended pesticides at the national level.

102. During the discussions, countries reported further on recent progress on the use of the ULV technology and underlined how the Programme had been instrumental to that end. Georgia has been one of the first countries to switch to ULV technology, which is now predominant at the national level. The Delegates from Turkmenistan and Azerbaijan indicated that following the delivery of ULV sprayers by the Programme (in 2013 for demonstration purpose), their countries had purchased more units, which had proved to be very efficient. The Delegates indicated that in the 2016 campaign, the treatments realized with ULV technology had reached 90 percent in Turkmenistan, 70 percent in Kyrgyzstan and 62 percent in Azerbaijan. The Delegates from Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan also provided with the cost estimate of different control techniques and platforms (with ULV, EC, hang-glider and Antonov aircraft), showing that the ULV technology was the least expensive. The Delegate from Tajikistan supported a gradual transition, taking into account the advantages and disadvantages of both EC and ULV technologies.

Table 5. Result 5 - Summary of achievements (2011-2016) and future required activities

RESULT 5 - Impact on human health and the environment mitigated and monitored	
<i>Baseline: Insufficient attention dedicated to human health and environmental issues, although some mitigation measures were in place (training, guidelines, personal protective equipment -PPE, etc.) and local populations were usually well informed prior and during control operations; monitoring of spraying operations rarely done and potential impacts on human health and the environment rarely assessed. Constraints included: lack of know-how, guidelines and specialists; sometimes also insufficient awareness concerning the importance of these issues; and shortage of appropriate equipment.</i>	
2011-2016	Forthcoming years
Achievement: Impact of spraying operations on human health and environment better mitigated and monitored, including by the setting up of Human Health and Environmental Monitoring Teams in two countries, for the first time ever in CCA.	Further objective: Contribute to mitigate and monitor impact of locust control operations to through introduction of successful activities in as many CCA countries as possible.
Related activities:	Related activities:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Human capacities strengthened on mitigating and monitoring the impact on locust control on human health and the environment: 146 Locust Experts trained from nine CCA countries during two regional sessions, eight national ones and two on-the-job trainings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Continue strengthening human capacities on mitigating and monitoring the impact on locust control on human health and the environment, possibly using the already-mentioned ToT and coaching formula.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Related operational capacities strengthened: delivery of PPE to most countries for demonstration purposes; delivery of cholinesterase kits as well as environmental monitoring and sampling material to Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan for activities carried out in 2014 and 2015 (see below). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Strengthen operational capacities by delivering material for demonstration purpose in view of the training sessions.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ National integral systems for environmental and health monitoring of locust control developed in two countries, Tajikistan (2014) and Kyrgyzstan (2015), as pilot activities; ○ As a result, Human Health and Environmental Monitoring Teams set up, for the first time ever in CCA, in Tajikistan (2015) and Kyrgyzstan (2016), with Programme operational and technical support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Replicate the successful pilot activity to develop a national system for environmental and health monitoring of locust control in other CCA countries; ○ Support the setting-up of Human Health and Environmental Monitoring Teams, independent from Control Teams in other CCA countries; ○ Ensure the use of the CCA Spray Monitoring Form and link with ASDC and CCALM.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Monitoring of the health of locust control staff introduced through the use of cholinesterase kits (to measure exposure to organophosphates). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Strengthen monitoring of the health of locust control staff through: elaboration of a harmonized human health check-up protocol; development of insecticide use passport; broadening the coverage of cholinesterase monitoring (for countries using organophosphate insecticides); introducing biomonitoring of exposure to other key insecticides (e.g. urine analysis, immuno-assay kits); etc.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Methodology of pesticide residue analysis on vegetation developed and tested, with related gap identified, through a Study on the “Fate of insecticides used for locust control on pasture in Kyrgyzstan” (Bishkek Control Toxicological Laboratory). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ After the review of the vegetation extraction procedure and establishment of a protocol following the international standards (scheduled in early 2017), send the latter to all countries for knowledge and experience sharing; ○ Ensure pesticide residue analysis from vegetation samples collected in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan by the Bishkek Control Toxicological Laboratory (as already planned) to establish realistic livestock withholding periods and crop pre-harvest intervals for the insecticides used in locust control.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Critical review of pesticides and empty containers management conducted, with formulation of related recommendations (2016), thus offering a basis to identify further steps. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Based on the recommendations of the review conducted in 2016, establish a plan of action for sound management of empty containers of pesticides used for locust control and implement it in at least one pilot country; ○ Develop standard operations procedures (SOPs) related to pesticide risk reduction on a number of topics (i.e. transfer of pesticides from drums to the hoppers of hand-held, knapsack, vehicle-mounted or aircraft sprayers and emptying of drums; triple-rinsing of empty metal and plastic drums of various size, etc.); ○ Review and improve pesticide storage warehouses.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Minimum list of information on safety measures to be adopted by local populations before, during and after control operations prepared, with a view of developing or improving existing extension material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support preparation of posters, flyers and other extension material for local populations.

103. During the discussions, countries confirmed that a growing attention had been paid to these issues, which were being addressed very seriously, and that further work to further improve all aspects of locust control with a view to mitigate and monitor impact on human health and the environment was required.

Table 6. Result 6 - Summary of achievements (2011-2016) and future required activities

RESULT 6 - Public information and awareness increased	
<i>Baseline: Past emergency assistance for controlling locust outbreaks and reducing crop damage in CCA provided by FAO, donors and other partners during crises, with the recurrent FAO recommendation of developing long-term sustainable management. Contacts with traditional partners and potential donors made by FAO in 2008/09 to provide with an overview of the locust situations and increase awareness on the need to support such regional approach following the requests formulated by countries.</i>	
2011-2016	Forthcoming years
Achievement: Visibility of locust situations and management in CCA increased, allowing to obtain funding to implement all core Programme activities for the ten countries over the 2011-2016 period as well as additional support for some of them.	Further objective: Ensure visibility of all achievements over the 2011-2016 period and mobilize the required resources to implement the envisaged future Programme activities, including to support the sustainability of the results achieved so far.
Related activities:	Related activities:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Visibility of the locust issues and management in CCA increased, including the update of the FAO website “Locust Watch in CCA” and the preparation of some communication documents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Increase efforts to enhance visibility of the results achieved so far and of additional needs, with preparation of communication products targeting both high-level decision-makers in the concerned CCA countries and international technical and financial partners.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This resulted in the approval of four projects contributing to the whole Programme (in addition to the initial USAID project that allowed Programme start), for a total available budget of USD 3.3 million as of the end of Year 4 (September 2015) and USD 8.3 million as of the end of Year 5 (Japan/JICA project). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ensure resource mobilization for the implementation of all future envisaged activities, to the benefit of all ten CCA countries.

104. It was agreed, considering the overall discussions held under Item 17 of the Agenda on the way forward and in view of the end of the USAID project (the only one covering all CCA countries), that countries and FAO should engage jointly in resource mobilization for the coming years, with the objective to make sustainable the regional cooperation for locust management in CCA and to further strengthen capacities, in accordance with high-level best practices. Concerted actions would be needed to that end.