

Technical Workshop on Locusts in Caucasus and Central Asia (CCA)
Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, 12- 16 November 2012
Five-year Programme in 2012 Overview on implementation and funding situation

- Item 6 of the Provisional Agenda-

BACKGROUND

The “Five-year Programme to improve national and regional locust management in Caucasus and Central Asia (CCA)” was officially launched in October 2011 during the annual Technical Workshop on Locusts in CCA held in Tbilisi, Georgia.

On this occasion, a Roadmap for Programme implementation was discussed and endorsed by the participating countries. It indicated, for each Result and Activity of the Five-year Programme, the funding situation (confirmed/expected source or gap), the envisaged timeframe, the decisions taken by countries on specific issues, and countries’ specific engagements. Therefore, this Roadmap serves as the basis for Programme implementation over the five-year period, with adjustments and precisions made during each annual technical workshop for the coming year. Consequently, in October 2011, discussions also focused on activities to be implemented during Year 1 of the Five-year Programme implementation. Year 1 covers the period starting from October 2011 (launching of the Five-year Programme) to 30 September 2012.

This Working Paper reports on the activities and expenditures made during Year 1 of the Five-year Programme implementation.

1- IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FIVE-YEAR PROGRAMME DURING YEAR 1: ACTIVITIES

1.1. Main achievements

Implementation of Year 1 is considered as successful as most of the activities scheduled (against available funds) were implemented in a satisfactory way. Activities concerned or were carried out in all ten CCA countries with some countries benefiting from more inputs than others during this first year, in accordance with the Roadmap.

It is important to mention that many countries have made huge efforts for the successful implementation of the Programme, including by encouraging or supporting neighbouring countries in carrying out activities or by hosting and participating in joint activities with neighbouring countries.

The main achievements for Year 1 can be summarized as follows:

Result 1 – Regional cooperation developed: National and regional bulletins on locust situations and management issued on a monthly basis from March to October 2012; Technical Workshop on Locusts in CCA held, allowing information and experience exchanges.

Result 2- National capacities strengthened: Preparation of background documentation at a good stage (to be finalized by the end of 2012), in particular the monographs on the three CCA locust pests (in Russian) and the work of the e-Committee on documentation (to identify a short list of materials to be made available for countries on FAO Website and prepare related abstracts, in Russian and English); One-month internship organized for a Kazakh Plant Protection Specialist in the National Center for Locust Control of Morocco.

Result 3- Locust issues better anticipated: Technical assistance (training sessions) on locust monitoring provided to three countries (Kyrgyzstan, Afghanistan and Tajikistan) to the benefit of 40 locust/plant protection staff; Locust survey equipment ordered and delivered to seven out of the ten CCA countries for demonstration purposes; Four joint or cross-border surveys organized, involving eight countries and 42 staff; National studies on Geographical Information System (GIS) and Remote Sensing (RS) technology for locust monitoring prepared for nine out of the ten countries; Regional report on GIS/RS prepared with main findings and recommendations towards the elaboration of a common GIS for CCA countries to be presented during workshop.

Result 4- Response mechanisms to locust outbreaks improved: Technical assistance (training session) on locust spraying using Ultra-Low Volume (ULV) technology provided to one country (Azerbaijan) to the benefit of 12 locust/plant protection specialists; Locust control equipment (including ULV sprayers) ordered and delivered to eight out of the ten CCA countries for demonstration purposes; Shootings realized in Morocco for the preparation of a video tutorial on ULV spraying against the Moroccan Locust; Review by the e-Committee on pesticides of the pesticides registered/used for locust control in CCA and recommendations formulated on a minimum list of pesticides to be registered at country level (for harmonization and use of less environmentally hazardous products and formulations).

Result 5- Impact on human health and the environment mitigated: Human health and environment aspects were part of the technical assistance delivered on locust spraying to one country (Azerbaijan).

Result 6- Public information and awareness increased: FAO Website “Locust Watch in CCA” updated; Regional project against the FAO-Turkey Partnership Programme –FTPP (endorsed in-principle in 2011) finalized and approved in April 2012 (now pending countries’ signature to become operational); Two national projects funded by FAO updated and approved for Kyrgyzstan (February 2012) and Tajikistan (July 2012); Press releases prepared; and liaison ensured with a few potential donors.

Overall, a lot of activities were carried out and the following technical positive aspects should be noted:

- Substantial progress made on a number of issues, including with respect to the two previous years (following the endorsement of the Five-year Programme in October 2009 and during the fund-raising phase in 2010 and 2011, some technical exchanges and activities had already started to strengthen national and regional capacities);
- When the training session on locust monitoring, initially envisaged for Afghanistan in April 2012, had to be postponed and relocated in Tajikistan (Khatlon province) for insecurity reasons, excellent support was given by the Tajik locust service for organizing it with short deadlines; the training session could eventually be conducted early June 2012 to the mutual benefit of both countries.
- An excellent support was received from the National Center for Locust Control of Morocco, both in terms of availability of trainers (sessions organized in CCA) and for one-month internship in the country; agreement was given to welcome other trainees in 2013;
- A very positive response was also received from Australia for the organization of one internship there in early 2013.

Table N.1 (provided hereafter) indicates, for each result, the activities which were carried out in 2012. Besides, details on such activities are given in other specific working papers.

1.2. Organizational aspects

Non-stop activities were carried out from November 2011 (after the last annual meeting) with a peak from February to June 2012. The implementation of the Five-year Programme required a huge work and was challenging both for FAO and countries. It implied:

- Coordination, preparation and implementation of activities by FAO staff;
- The designation of 10 national focal points by countries for Programme implementation and permanent liaison between FAO and countries for organizing activities;
- The recruitment as well as the technical, administrative and operational management of 20 national consultants (national monthly bulletins, national studies of GIS/RS, monographs on locust pests, e-Committees on pesticides and documentation) and eight international consultants (technical assistance in countries, regional study on GIS/RS, logistic aspects, internship, translation/editing); a huge work was represented by the review, clearance, use and translation of all reports and documents produced by consultants;
- Implementation of activities included organization of more than 40 travels during the year: international consultants, Afghan technicians in Tajikistan (training session), delegates and FAO staff (annual workshop); In addition, the Five-year Programme also contributed to the travel of 43 technicians involved in four joint or cross-border surveys;

- The conclusion of five Letters of Agreement (LoA) between FAO and national services for the organization of joint or cross-border surveys and, in one case, for training session;
- The order and follow-up of delivery of equipment initially for 10 countries (effectively in nine countries);
- The review of regional and national projects as well as follow-up of the approval process;
- The monitoring and follow-up of activities and expenditures by FAO staff.

The following positive aspects should be noted:

- Numerous activities could be organized despite very few available staff in FAO;
- With respect to previous years, communication was far easier; some countries have become very reactive and use of e-mails is now a normal practice for most of exchanges;
- While face-to-face meetings of technicians are necessary to develop links between countries and regional cooperation, the “e-Committee formula” for specific subjects has proved an efficient and low-cost solution for gathering specialists from various places over the world;

1.3. Activities not implemented, constraints and difficulties met in 2012

1.3.1. Postponed or cancelled activities

Two activities had to be postponed, as follows:

- Act. 2.3.: due to demanding locust situation in Tajikistan in June 2012 and resulting unavailability of the Expert, the one-month internship in Morocco was postponed to early 2013; as February 2013 was identified as the best period together with the hosting body, the Australian Plague Locust Commission (APLC), and the beneficiary, the one-month internship for an Uzbek Expert in Australia was also postponed to early 2013.
- Act. 5.2.: promotion of impact assessment of treatments on human health and environment was envisaged for Georgia and Tajikistan in 2012 (through recruitment of national consultant and laboratory analysis of collected material). This was postponed as it was considered that this activity should be coupled with technical assistance (training session) on mitigating impact of treatment on human health and environment in order to maximize the benefits expected from it.

One activity could be only partially implemented:

- Act. 3.1.2. and 4.1.2.: delivery of locust survey and control equipment had to be cancelled for Russia and is still on hold for Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan, because of difficulties met for custom clearance. For Uzbekistan, the already delivered satellite phone had to be sent back to supplier as the beneficiary was not authorized to receive such item.

The following four activities were not implemented:

- Act. 1.1.1.: no national monthly bulletins prepared by Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan (no national consultants could be recruited, as per reasons explained below).
- Act. 3.3.1.: no national consultant on GIS/RS could be recruited for Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan; therefore no national study prepared for Turkmenistan (; but the required information was available for the other country as the International Consultant responsible for the regional study, a national from Kazakhstan, could ensure its collect.
- Act. 4.1.1.: despite specific request formulated by Turkmen delegates during the 2011 workshop to receive technical assistance on ULV spraying, the visit of the international consultant and training session had to be cancelled: indeed, no reply was ever received to the formal letters or e-mails sent to the country by FAO-Headquarters, the FAO Sub-regional Office for Central Asia and the Office of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Ashgabat.
- Act. 1.2.1.: annual survey and control plans were not sent by countries to FAO for sharing at regional level and therefore no ad hoc repository was created by the Organization.

1.3.2. Constraints and difficulties met

1.3.2.1. Specific constraints met for Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan

Kazakhstan: In this country, no consultants could be recruited for the preparation of national monthly bulletins and for the national study on GIS/RS; the consultants had been identified and nominated but the necessary documentation for recruitment was never sent to FAO. The main impact was that no locust information was available for this country and included in the regional monthly bulletins for sharing at regional level. In addition, no locust survey and control equipment has been delivered yet; this is currently still pending. Last, a national focal point was designated in early 2012 but there were some hesitations during the year and the responsible person could not be clearly identified; a lack of communication was also noted within the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) as its high-level delegation which was received by FAO in September 2012 was not aware of the Five-year Programme and of the progress made at regional level since the mission carried out in 2008.

One of the reasons given for the difficulties met was that the project document (United States Agency for International Development - USAID) was not signed by the national authorities. However, this did not impede other activities to be carried out (the MoA sent a Plant Protection Expert for the one-month internship in Morocco). Many exchanges took place on signature of project document, both within FAO and between FAO and Kazakhstan and adjustments had to be made. The workshop can be the occasion to discuss this specific issue with the Kazakh delegation and check that everything is in order.

In the previous years (from 2009 to 2011), Kazakhstan sent regularly detailed and high-quality information and participated actively in the definition of the Five-year Programme and in the various proposed activities. A solution should therefore be quickly and jointly identified to solve the above mentioned temporary difficulties. An essential step in this regard is the signature by the national authorities of the projects (USAID and FTTP) which currently fund the Five-year Programme.

Turkmenistan: this country participated in the 2011 Technical Workshop (it was the first participation in the CCA annual meetings on locusts, which started in 2009). As such, it contributed to the preparation and endorsement of the Roadmap and also asked for specific assistance in some fields of activities. Severe communication difficulties were encountered this year, which impacted the implementation of activities involving this country, as described hereafter. Although official and formal letters were prepared and sent on all main issues, no reply was ever received in written. A few replies only were informally obtained by telephone by the FAO Sub-regional office for Central Asia. No national focal point was designated and no national consultants for the preparation of national monthly bulletins and of the national study on GIS/RS were nominated. The consequences were as follows: no sharing of locust data at regional level (and insertion in regional monthly bulletins); no national study prepared on GIS/RS; training planned during spring on locust ULV spraying cancelled; equipment delivery kept on hold (except for sprayers as the supplier shipped the goods early this year). The only activity envisaged and carried out during Year 1 of the Five-year Programme was the cross-border survey with Uzbekistan. Although two LoAs were prepared (one by countries), only Uzbekistan signed its LOA; no reply was received by Turkmenistan, which therefore carried out the activity on its own funds. After various delays, the cross-border was eventually conducted in July 2012. Support from Uzbekistan appeared crucial in this regard; related information was received from this country only.

Turkmenistan is key for regional and sustainable management of locusts in CCA and its participations in the Five-year Programme is of utmost importance. The reasons for the absence of replies should be understood. Political and technical willingness to be part of the approach needs to be reiterated. To that end, the signature of the two project documents (USAID and FTTP) by the national authorities is needed.

1.3.2.12. Other constraints and difficulties met

Delays encountered for activities implementation: some delays were encountered in the recruitment process, in the payment of international consultants and in the finalization of some documents (such as LoA for cross-border survey, one example being the availability of the lump sum at the very last minute before departure of the Uzbek technicians for Kyrgyzstan). This had no direct impact on project implementation: overall, activities were eventually carried out on time. However, it definitely created useless stress for the persons involved, both for the FAO “Locusts and Transboundary Plant Pests” Team (AGPMM) and countries. Several reasons can be identified for these delays:

On FAO side:

- FAO reform and process of decentralization, implying temporary adjustments (re-definition of roles and responsibilities, new procedures, new electronic systems, etc.);
- Few FAO Representations or offices in CCA countries; all financial transactions therefore need to pass through UNDP;
- Staff shortage in the FAO Human Resources services.
- Very heavy workload for AGPMM, which coordinates and implements the Five-year Programme;
- Relatively new experience for equipment delivery in CCA countries;
- Unavailability of some standard documents and forms in Russian: as this language was relatively recently introduced as FAO official language, some documents are unfortunately still available in other languages only.

On countries' side:

- Still little experience of FAO procedures and practices by beneficiary countries (it is the first year of the Five-year Programme implementation);
- Late replies from some national consultants (large number of documents required for recruitment, language difficulties...);
- Sometimes delays in replying to e-mails for organizing activities;
- No experience concerning delivery of equipment from UN Organizations; besides, countries did not check whether equipment was authorized before requesting or agreeing on their delivery (satellite phone).

Delays encountered for projects' approval and implementation: another difficulty met is the time needed to have project operational. On FAO and donor side, preparation, review and approval process appears quite lengthy while signature often takes a lot of time of countries side. For this reasons, the implementation of the FTTP project has not started yet (although in-principle agreement had already been obtained in 2011).

Insufficient time for fund-raising activities and donor lobbying in 2012: due to staff shortage and heavy workload in AGPMM, priority had to given to implementation of activities, as per Roadmap. Fund-raising and donor lobbying was made when possible but more activities are necessary in this regard. This is needed in order to obtain additional funds and implement all the activities envisaged in the Five-year Programme.

1.4. Lessons learnt and recommendations

- a) The most important recommendation is the signature of project documents, which is required by all countries to facilitate Programme implementation. This is particularly needed for Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan and for countries where there are no FAO Offices. As of today, two projects are pending signature by countries: GCP/INT/134/USA by the ten beneficiary countries; and GCP/SEC/004/TUR by the six beneficiary countries. Implementation of the second project will start only when at least three countries will have signed the project (so far, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan have signed it so at least one more signature is needed but in any case, it is recommended that all countries sign

the project). Countries are therefore urged to speed up the process so that this project implementation can start as soon as possible.

- b) A lesson learnt is that FAO presence at the national level does make the difference for Programme implementation. This could be seen at many levels: relationship with national authorities, organization and implementation of activities; delivery of equipment, etc.

In 2012, the situation was as follows:

- Only one country had a fully-fledged FAO Representation: Afghanistan;
- Other countries had an FAO Office (i.e. FAO Representative at sub-regional level and an Assistant at the national level), with imprest account in some cases (Georgia and Tajikistan) and no account in the other cases (Armenia, Azerbaijan and Kyrgyzstan). No imprest account means that FAO financial transactions at the national level must go through UNDP Office, which involves more complicated procedures and other delays (one more actor in the process).
- There were no FAO Offices in four out of the ten CCA countries: Kazakhstan, Russia, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan;

It should be noted that the situation is currently changing: a FAO Representation was very recently established in Kyrgyzstan; it is under creation in Tajikistan; the creation of an FAO Representation or office is under investigation for Kazakhstan; an imprest account was created for the FAO Office in Azerbaijan; and a National Correspondent was nominated within the MoA in Uzbekistan. This should largely facilitate Programme implementation at the national level in the coming years.

- c) Staff in AGPMM, FAO-HQ, which is responsible for the coordination and implementation of the Five-year Programme should be reinforced as a Locust Officer (part-time, 50%), a Programme Locust Officer (full-time), an Operational Officer (80%) and a Clerk (80%) are needed.
- d) Fund-raising activities should be increased in order to allow the implementation of all activities envisaged in the Five-year Programme. Both FAO and countries need to take action, including those CCA countries that could act both as beneficiary and donor.
- e) It is recommended to further develop joint activities involving neighbouring countries; the 2012 experience with Afghanistan and Tajikistan (relocation of a training session due to insecurity reason in the second country) prove very positive and turn out to be to the mutual benefit of both countries.
- f) On the same line, the one-month internships abroad should concern at least two trainees in order to maximize benefits (exchanges between CCA specialists) and reduce costs (both in terms of finances and time needed for organization by FAO and the hosting country).

- g) It is recommended to develop the activities pertaining to Result 5 (Impact on human health and the environment mitigated) of the Five-year Programme from Year 2 onwards.
- h) It is recommended that all steps be clearly defined regarding the order and delivery of equipment and that they are known well in advance by all (document to be prepared and shared with countries); in particular, all needed authorizations should be available at the right time.
- i) All measures should be taken on countries side to ensure rapid reaction when organizing the Five-year Programme activities.

Table n. 1 - Implementation of the “Five-year Programme to improve national and regional locust management in Caucasus and Central Asia (CCA)” during Year 1

The below table was prepared on the basis of the Roadmap for the Five-year Programme. It includes only the activities envisaged for Year 1 and indicates whether they were effectively carried out or are on track, whether they were not carried out or postponed.

Color Code: On track / Not done / Postponed / Actions to be taken by countries

Results & Activities nb.	RESULTS & ACTIVITIES – as per Roadmap adopted in October 2011-	FUNDING	<u>RESULTS FOR YEAR 1</u>	SPECIFIC COUNTRIES’ ENGAGEMENT – as per Roadmap -
R1	Regional cooperation developed for better locust management			
1.1.	Facilitate regional exchanges to manage locust situations			
	1.1.1. Create and maintain regular regional <u>information sharing of standardized data</u> : (a) Use regularly standardized survey and control forms (Responsibility Countries); (b) Issue standard monthly national bulletins, from March to October [10 national consultants] (Resp. Countries) and monthly regional bulletins (Resp. FAO)	(a) Countries (b) USAID	(a) Use of standardized forms: Countries responsibility. (b) National and regional monthly bulletins: → Recruitment of 8 national consultants (no consultants from KAZ & TUK) → 41 national monthly bulletins received from eight countries from March to October 2012 (no bulletins from KAZ & TUK) → 7 regional monthly bulletins issued from April to October 2012	(a) Ensure regular use of standard forms at national level –Report on progress during annual workshops (b) Assist in identifying national consultants and provide them with relevant information for monthly bulletins
	1.1.2. Allow direct experience exchange: organize five Regional technical workshops gathering all countries (Resp. FAO)	FAO Regular Programme (RP)	First annual workshops held in October 2011 in Tbilisi, Georgia, which allowed the start of the Five-year Programme	Participate every year in workshop
1.2.	Develop coordination including through transboundary policy			
	1.2.1 Promote coordination for implementation of <u>national survey and control plans</u> : as a prerequisite to the implementation of national plan, exchange with neighbouring countries on appropriate timing and location for survey and control operations (Resp. Countries)	Countries	*Countries will post their annual survey and control plans on a FAO Repository or website LW-CCA with restricted access; FAO will ensure translation → Not done - No survey and control plan received, no repository created.	Prepare annual survey and control plans in Russian or English; Upload/Dispatch the workplans before the beginning of the campaign (repository/website) and inform FAO

	1.2.2. Facilitate cross-border activities and intra-regional assistance: conclude bilateral or multilateral specific agreements for simplifying joint activities; Organize bilateral or multilateral working groups for coordinating joint activities; If possible, transfer teams and equipment from one country to another when needed (Resp. Countries, with FAO assistance if needed)	Countries	*Official letter to be sent by FAO to all countries, technically supporting the conclusion of bilateral agreements, including for joint activities in border areas → Letter prepared and to be sent by the end of 2012 (addressees to be clarified). *At the national level, the delegates will technically advocate for the preparation of such agreements: Countries responsibility. *In case of emergency, the website LW-CCA can be used to issue alerts and to call countries to work jointly on the basis of the existing agreements	Prepare, sign and implement bilateral or multilateral agreements with neighbouring countries; Organize working groups' meetings <u>(at countries own expenses)</u> Report during annual workshops on progress made
R2	National capacities strengthened			
2.2.	Make available and accessible background documentation and literature on the three locust pests			
	(a) Bibliography of available documentation on locusts in CCA; Make recommendations on material to be made available to countries; if possible post them on website LW-CCA, with bilingual abstracts (Resp. FAO)	*FAO-RP *USAID	*Bibliography: done in 2011 (available on LW-CCA) *E-committee on documentation: → A. Latchininsky (Coordinator), E. Abashidze, F. Gapparov, V. Kambulin, M. Sergeev, recruited as E-Committee Members → List of material available for each locust pest (950 entries) → Short list of material to be made available on website and related abstracts to be ready by end of 2012.	Ensure internal despatch of produced material <u>(at countries' own expenses)</u>
	(b) Update the existing monograph on the Moroccan Locust (DMA) and prepare two monographs on the Italian Locust (CIT) and the Asian Migratory Locust (LMI) (Resp. FAO)	FAO RP	Preparation of the three monographs started in November 2011, under coordination of A. Latchininsky. Recruited co-authors are: → DMA: A. Latchininsky; → CIT: M. Childebaev & M. Sergeev → LMI: F. Gapparov & M. Kambulin + Contribution of other specialists received [K. Artokhin (Russia), I. Temreshev (Kazakhstan), E. Abashidze (Georgia), and E. Kokanova (Turkmenistan)] Russian version to be completed at the end of 2012.	Ensure internal despatch of produced material <u>(at countries' own expenses)</u>
2.3.	Allow internships and post-graduate education			
	(a) Allow ten locust/plant protection officers from different countries to make one-month internships abroad (Resp. FAO)	USAID	*Envisaged one-month internship in 2012: Kazakhstan and Tajikistan, in Morocco, on ULV technology (February 2012); and Uzbekistan, in Australia, on biopesticides (autumn 2012). → Kazakhstan: Internship carried out by one Kazakh Plant Protection Specialist in June 2012 in Morocco → Tajikistan: Internship for Tajik Expert in Morocco postponed to January/February 2013 due to demanding locust situation in June 2012 → Uzbekistan: Internship for Uzbek Expert in Australia postponed to February 2013 (best period identified with the hosting body)	Assist in identifying appropriate candidates (locust/plant protection officers)

R3	Locust issues and disasters better anticipated and mitigated			
3.1.	Improve survey operations for better locust monitoring			
	3.1.1. Strengthen human capacities: provide regular assistance and organize technical visits, including training, in at least six countries on locust monitoring, incl. survey techniques, data collection, reporting and analysis (Resp. FAO)	FAO (TCP – KYR) USAID	* Kyrgyzstan: 16 locust experts trained on locust monitoring (16-20 April 2012) * Afghanistan and Tajikistan: training session initially planned in April for Afghanistan, but postponed and relocated for security reasons in Tajikistan, to the mutual benefit of both countries: 12 Afghan and 12 Tajik technicians trained on locust monitoring (5-9 June 2012)	Perform timely survey operations in accordance with annual workplan. Document accurately national surveys. Facilitate technical visits of FAO international consultants (visa, agenda, etc.)
	3.1.2. Strengthen operational capacities: deliver positioning, communication, survey and office equipment to countries (Resp. FAO)	FAO RP (AFG, KYR, TAJ) USAID (other countries)	3 Survey kits, 1 satellite phone , 5 GPS by countries , for demonstration purposes → ordered and delivered to all countries , but: Russia: cancelled for custom clearance issues Uzbekistan: survey kits delivered; GPS under process; no sat. phone (not authorized) Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan: still pending for custom clearance issues	Use delivered equipment for locust management only. Ensure maintenance of delivered equipment.
3.2.	Organize regular cross-border surveys			
	Carry out cross-border surveys (Resp. Countries with FAO assistance)	USAID	*Assistance was provided for the following joint or cross-border surveys during Year 1: - Azerbaijan & Georgia & Armenia: April 2012 - Kyrgyzstan & Uzbekistan: April 2012 - Afghanistan & Tajikistan: June 2012 - Turkmenistan & Uzbekistan: July 2012 (no financial contribution of the Five-year Programme required by Turkmenistan) *In the three first cases, international technical assistance was provided (as per activities 3.1.1, 4.1.1. & 5.1), including during joint or cross-border surveys.	Facilitate and participate in cross-border surveys

3.3.	Develop monitoring and analyzing systems			
	<u>3.3.1. Extend use of Geographical Information System and remote sensing</u> (a) Carry out a study on existing national Geographical Information System (GIS) in CCA [regional GIS consultant] and collect information on nature and availability of remote sensing and weather data which are available at national level [ten national consultants] (Resp. FAO)	USAID	*8 national consultants recruited from March 2012 onwards for preparing a study on national GIS and remote sensing (RS) tools existing for locust monitoring at the national level (all but Kazakhstan – but international consultant is a national from this country- and Turkmenistan: no reply) * National reports and data available from 9 countries (all but Turkmenistan) * International consultant recruited in June 2012 for prepare a regional report on the existing GIS and RS tools in CCA and propose a strategy/formulate recommendations towards the elaboration of a common system of collection, storage and sharing of standardized and chrono-, geo- and taxo- referenced locust information in CCA countries * Full regional report prepared (now under finalization- will be posted on FAO Website) and summary of findings provided during the 2012 Workshop (working paper and presentation)	Assist in identifying regional GIS and national specialists? Provide requested information on existing GIS and remote sensing data at national level
R4 Improved response mechanisms to locust outbreaks				
4.1.	Allow early reaction and appropriate control operations			
	<u>4.1.1. Strengthen human capacities:</u> provide regular assistance and organize technical visits, including training, in at least six countries (Resp. FAO)	USAID	* Azerbaijan: 12 locust experts trained on locust spraying with Ultra-Low Volume (ULV) technology (19-23 April 2012) * Turkmenistan: training session organized (official letter sent to national authorities, consultant identified and recruited, preparation through UNDP) but reply never received from the country although this activity had been expressly required during 2011 Workshop.	Perform timely control operations in accordance with annual workplan; Promote pesticide spraying in the respect of human health and environment and good agricultural practices; Monitor and document control operations; Facilitate technical visits of FAO international consultants (visa, agenda, etc.)
	<u>4.1.2. Strengthen operational capacities:</u> procure relevant control equipment to countries, in particular Ultra-Low Volume (ULV) spraying material and protective clothing (Resp. FAO)	FAO RP (AFG, KYR,TAJ) USAID (other countries)	ULV sprayers [3 MicroUlva (hand-held sprayer), 2 Micron AU 8000 (knapsack sprayer), 1 Micronair AU 8115 (vehicle-mounted sprayer) by countries, except for AFG, KYR, TAJ: respectively 20, 5 and 1 sprayers] and Personal protective clothing (PPE) [30 for AFG, KYR, TAJ and 10 for other countries], for demonstration purposes → ordered and delivered to all countries, but: Russia: cancelled for custom clearance issues Uzbekistan: PPE still being delivered; Kazakhstan (sprayers and PPE) and Turkmenistan (PPE only): pending -custom clearance issues	Use delivered equipment for locust control only. Ensure maintenance of equipment

4.2.	Promote less harmful pesticides and alternatives to conventional pesticides			
	4.2.1. <u>Develop ULV formulations and related techniques</u> : inform and train countries on ULV technology; provide them with a video tutorial on ULV spraying (Resp. FAO & Countries)	USAID (video)	Video on ULV spraying against Moroccan Locust: shootings of images were made during field operations carried out by the National Center for Locust Control (CNLAA) of Morocco in June 2012	Despatch video widely among locust specialists (<u>at countries own expenses</u>)
	4.2.2. <u>Propose alternatives to conventional pesticides</u> : inform on alternatives; organize demonstration in CCA and duly document it with video (Resp. FAO)	USAID	Countries working on biopesticides, Uzbekistan and Georgia, presented the progress made during the 2011 Workshop.	Host country: facilitate organization of demonstration; Despatch video to locust specialists (<u>at countries own expenses</u>)
	4.2.3. <u>Encourage registration of more pesticides</u> : (a) Define the minimum list of pesticides to be registered in CCA for harmonization (Resp. FAO & Countries); (b) Register more pesticides for locust control, incl. less environmentally harmful compounds and formulations or -at least- process for registration launched (Resp. Countries, with FAO assistance)	Countries	E-Committee members (Mr Latchninsky – Coordinator, Mr Gapparov and Ms Yussupova + FAO staff) carried out its work from July 2012 onwards: review of the material received from countries and definition of a minimum list of pesticides for registration in CCA; results presented during the 2012 Workshop.	(a) Provide updated list of national registered and/or most used pesticides; Discuss and agree on minimum list of pesticides for locust control (during technical workshop of Year 2); (b) Launch process for national registration (<u>at countries own expenses</u>)
R5	Impact on human health and the environment mitigated and monitored			
5.1.	Mitigate impact of locust control operations on human health and the environment			
	(a) Organize technical visits, including training, in at least six countries (Resp. FAO)	USAID	No technical assistance planned in 2012 on this issue; However, technical assistance delivered under Activity 4.1. (technical assistance on locust control) also included measures for mitigating impact of treatment on human health and the environment.	Adopt best agricultural practices and mitigation measures, including use of protective clothing
5.2.	Monitor impact of locust control operations on human health and the environment			
	(a) Conduct impact assessments in six countries [national consultants] (Resp. Countries and FAO)	USAID	*Assistance planned in Georgia and Tajikistan in 2012 but it was postponed : at technical level, it was considered that it should be coupled with technical assistance (training session) on mitigating impact of treatment on human health and environment in order to maximize the benefits expected from this activity.	For the six concerned countries: assist in identifying national consultants
	(b) Ensure analysis of collected material and insect identification in relevant laboratories and research centres of the six concerned countries (Resp. Countries and FAO)	USAID		For the six concerned countries: facilitate impact assessment during and after control operations, and analysis of collected material

R6	Public information and awareness increased			
6.1.	6.1. Develop awareness and education among local populations			
	(b) Organize mass-media campaigns (Resp. Countries)	Countries	Countries activity.	Organized mass-media campaigns - at countries' own expenses Report on actions taken during annual workshops
6.2.	6.2. Enhance visibility of locust issues and management, and of related donor support			
	6.2.2. Increment & update the website "Locust-Watch in CCA" (Resp. FAO) and conduct fund-raising activities	FAO-RP	*Website was regularly updated with monthly bulletins; consultants reports and information for workshop were also uploaded (overall, the website needs update and improvement) *Fund-raising activities included: preparation of various press releases, review and follow-up of the approval process of regional (FTPP) and national (TCP-Kyrgyzstan and TCP-Tajikistan) projects, liaison with potential donors (Russian Embassy in Rome) and preparation of proposals for donors (France for a national project for Afghanistan)	Provide documentation, photos, etc. for updating the website
All	Technical supervision, coordination, operational and financial management of the Five-year Programme			
	Technical supervision, coordination, operational and financial management of the Five-year Programme at FAO-level (Resp. FAO)	FAO RP	Annual report on activities and expenditures for Year 1 and annual workplan for Year 2 presented and discussed during 2012 workshop	
	Liaison with FAO for implementation of the Five-year Programme at the national level (Resp. Countries)	Countries	National focal point designated by all countries (only oral indication for Turkmenistan)	Designate a national focal point for project implementation

2- IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FIVE-YEAR PROGRAMME DURING YEAR 1: FUNDING SITUATION AND EXPENDITURES

2.1. Funding aspects: from October 2011 to September 2012

The funding situation in October 2011 was as follows:

5-Yr PROG. for CCA	USD (mill.)	Countries	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6
Confirmed	2.4							
USAID	1.6	All						
FTPP/Turkey	0.6	AZE-KAZ- KYR-TAJ- TUK-UZB						
FAO Reg. Prog.	0.2	All						
Expected	2							
FAO TCP TAJ	0.4	TAJ						
FAO TCP KYR	0.4	KYR						
Russian Fed.	2	All						
Funding Gap	5.4	All						

*The dark color indicates where the bulk of the various funding is (results).

The funding situation in September 2012 is as follows:

5-Yr PROG. for CCA	USD (mill.)	Countries	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6
Confirmed	3.2							
USAID	1.6	All						
FTPP/Turkey	0.6	AZE-KAZ- KYR-TAJ- TUK-UZB						
FAO Reg. Prog.	0.2	All						
FAO TCP TAJ	0.4	TAJ						
FAO TCP KYR	0.4	KYR						
Expected	3.5							
Russian Fed.	2	All						
France	1.5	AFG						
Funding Gap	4.6	All						

*The dark color indicates where the bulk of the various funding is (results).

Funding has therefore been confirmed for the two national projects for Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan (for a total of almost USD 0,8 million). No confirmation for the pledge made by the Russian Federation has been received so far despite various exchanges with the Permanent Representation to FAO of this country. During the meeting held in FAO with a high-level delegation from the MoA of Kazakhstan, it was indicated that this country could act both as beneficiary and donor (a tentative budget of USD 1,5 million was indicated). Recently, exchanges also took place with the French Development Agency (*Agence*

Française de Développement - AFD) and a proposal was submitted for a national project to the direct benefit of Afghanistan and indirect benefit of the other countries (USD 1,5 million).

2.2. Expenditures for Year 1

During Year 1 of the Five-Programme, only three funding sources were available, from USAID project, the FAO Regular Programme and TCP/KYR/3305 FAO project (i.e. projects approved and operational).

The available budget for Year 1 as well as the expenditures are presented in the below table N. 2. It should be noted that the below figures correspond to the budget for the first year of the Five-year Programme (and not the first year of projects, which all have different starting dates). These figures consequently concern the period going from 1st October 2011 to 30 September 2012.

Table n. 2 – Overview of available budgets and expenditures during Year 1

PROJECTS	BUDGET	EXPENDITURES	%
GCP/INT/134/USAID	USD 313,600	USD 295,000	94%
FAO Regular Programme (RP)	USD 225,200	USD 224,900	99,8%
FAO TCP/KYR/3305	USD 245,884	USD 68,676	28%
Total:	USD 784,716	USD588,931	75%

The USAID and RP funds have a high level of expenditures (96,9% on average).

The low percentage for project TCP/KYR/3305 is explained as follows: the equipment which was supposed to be purchased during Year 1 was not ordered yet by 30 September 2012. Indeed, the project became operational on mid-March, which meant that equipment would not be delivered in time for the 2012 campaign but for the 2013 campaign; the procurement process therefore started in October 2012.

The below table N. 3 provides details on budget and expenditures by project and result/activity of the Five-year Programme.

Table N. 3 - Implementation of the Five-year Programme during Year 1: Expenditures

Res. & Act.	Description	TOTAL (USD) (up to 30 Sept. 2012)		USAID (USD)		FAO RP (USD)		FAO - TCP KYR (USD)	
		Budget Year 1	Exp. Year 1	Budget Year 1	Exp. Year 1	Budget Year 1	Exp. Year 1	Budget Year 1	Exp. Year 1
R1 - Regional cooperation		159,600	121,352	58,900	25,896	94,000	94,016	6,700	1,440
1.1. Facilitate regional exchanges to manage locust situations		159,600	121,352	58,900	25,896	94,000	94,016	6,700	1,440
1.1.1. Create/maintain regular regional information sharing of standardized data (N		68,600	30,336	58,900	25,896	3,000	3,000	6,700	1,440
1.1.2. Allow direct experience exchange (technical workshop)		91,000	91,016			91,000	91,016		
1.2. Develop coordination, including through transboundary policy		0	0			0	0	0	0
1.3. Identify the best long-term solution for sustainable regional cooperation		0	0					0	0
R2 - National capacities		45,000	60,090	0	15,090	45,000	45,000	0	0
2.1. Build up capacities through a vast Training-of-Trainers (ToT) programme		0	0					0	0
2.2. Make available and accessible background documentation and literature		45,000	46,993	0	1,993	45,000	45,000	0	0
a Bibliography & Material to be made available (e-committee on documentation)		0	1,993	0	1,993				
b Monographies		45,000	45,000			45,000	45,000		
c Practical guidelines									
2.3. Allow internships and post-graduate formation		0	13,098		13,098			0	0
a One-month internships		0	13,098	0	13,098				
b Fellowship: 2 or 3-year diploma for students									
2.4. Promote and support applied research		0	0					0	0
a Grants for applied research									
b Entomological and chemical equipment for laboratories									
R3 - Locust issues and disasters better anticipated and mitigated		163,998	165,673	112,500	119,061	15,500	15,140	35,998	31,472
3.1. Improve survey operations for better field locust monitoring		93,998	101,516	44,000	60,394	14,000	13,621	35,998	27,501
3.1.1. Strengthen human capacities (techn. assistance on survey)		35,998	48,393	0	20,892			35,998	27,501
3.1.2. Strengthen operational capacities (survey equipment)		57,621	53,122	44,000	39,501	13,621	13,621		
3.2. Organize regular cross-border surveys		13,500	33,192	13,500	29,221			0	3,971
3.3. Develop monitoring and analyzing systems		56,500	30,965	55,000	29,446	1,500	1,519	0	0
3.3.1. Extend use of Geographical Information System and remote sensing		56,500	30,965	55,000	29,446	1,500	1,519		0
3.3.2. Improve forecasting									
3.4. Enhance preparedness for risk reduction through harmonized national conting		0	0					0	0
R4- Improved response mechanisms to locust outbreaks		296,100	196,646	63,000	104,876	63,000	63,124	170,100	28,646
4.1. Allow early reaction and appropriate control operations		290,100	196,146	57,000	104,376	63,000	63,124	170,100	28,646
4.1.1. Strengthen human capacities (techn. assistance on control)		0	10,097	0	10,097				
4.1.2. Strengthen operational capacities (control equipment)		290,100	186,049	57,000	94,279	63,000	63,124	170,100	28,646
4.1.3. Enhance public-private partnership									
4.2. Promote less harmful pesticides and alternatives to conventional pesticides		6,000	500	6,000	500	0	0	0	0
4.2.1. Develop ULV formulations and related techniques		6,000	0	6,000	0				
4.2.2. Propose alternatives to conventional pesticides (demonstration)									
4.2.3. Encourage registration of more pesticides		0	500	0	500				
4.3. Promote joint cross-border control operations		0	0			0	0	0	0

Res. & Act.	Description	TOTAL (USD) (up to 30 Sept. 2012)		USAID (USD)		FAO RP (USD)		FAO - TCP KYR (USD)	
		Budget Year 1	Exp. Year 1	Budget Year 1	Exp. Year 1	Budget Year 1	Exp. Year 1	Budget Year 1	Exp. Year 1
	R5 - Impact on human health & environment mitigated/monitored	50,700	16,387	31,000	8,699	7,700	7,688	12,000	0
	5.1. Mitigate impact of locust control operations on human health & environment	19,700	16,387	0	8,699	7,700	7,688	12,000	0
	Technical assistance	38,000	0	31,000	0			7,000	0
	Equipment - PPE, Testmate	12,700	16,387	0	8,699	7,700	7,688	5,000	
	Extension material								
	5.2. Monitor impact of locust control operations on human health & environment	31,000	0	31,000	0	0	0	0	0
	R6 - Public information and awareness increased	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	6.1. Develop awareness and education among local populations		0					0	0
	6.2. Enhance visibility of locust issues and management and of donor support		0			0	0	0	0
	6.2.1. Prepare and implement a communication plan								
	6.2.2. Create and update a website on locusts in Caucasus and Central Asia								
	Other	30,000	8,595	25,000	3,362	0	0	5,000	5,233
	<i>Coordination (Locust Programme Officer)</i>								
	<i>Evaluation</i>	3,000	3,362	3,000	3,362				
	<i>FAO SEC</i>								
	<i>TSS</i>	27,000	5,233	22,000	0			5,000	5,233
	Sub-total	745,398	568,743	290,400	276,984	225,200	224,968	229,798	66,791
	Support cost	39,318	19,956	23,232	18,071	0	0	16,086	1,885
	Total	784,716	588,699	313,632	295,055	225,200	224,968	245,884	68,676