

REPORT

**Cairo,
Egypt,
26-28 May
1996**

FAO Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region

Twenty-first Session



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

Report
of the Twenty-first Session of the
COMMISSION FOR CONTROLLING THE DESERT LOCUST
IN THE CENTRAL REGION

Cairo, Egypt, 26-28 May 1996

Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
Regional Office for the Near East
Cairo, 1996

COMMISSION FOR CONTROLLING THE DESERT LOCUST IN THE CENTRAL REGION

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Summary of Recommendations

Desert Locust Situation

The Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region (CCDL-CR) noted that successful survey and control efforts, particularly those undertaken by Saudi Arabia, had contributed towards the present freedom from any gregarious Desert Locust activities in the territories of the member countries. It stressed that the current unstable situation in the Western Region and the probable developments in the Eastern Region necessitated continued monitoring in the coming months to prevent any significant increase in locust numbers in member countries.

Publications

The Commission stressed the importance of the availability of a minimum of basic reference books on Desert Locust to support member countries' efforts in the fields of research, training, knowledge and information. Therefore, the Commission **recommended** that the Secretariat:

- provide 24 Desert Locust reference books to each member country;
- translate into Arabic the FAO Desert Locust Guidelines once they are revised and updated;
- publish a comprehensive Desert Locust reference book, to be prepared by specialists from within and outside the member countries;
- prepare a reference study on Desert Locust habitats in the Central Region;
- prepare posters on Desert Locust survey and control operations;
- prepare a Desert Locust glossary in Arabic;
- acquire copies of the visual reference material available from FAO and other parties. Such material should later be translated into Arabic and made available to member countries;
- request member countries to visually document Desert Locust survey and control operations and make this material available to the Commission's Secretariat for the production of documentary films as well as for drawing lessons from these operations;
- prepare a bibliography of published research on Desert Locust and undertake periodic surveys of research findings from available data bases. The results of such surveys should be circulated to member countries;
- encourage the use of computers and other electronic means in the documentation and exchange of information and reference material; and

- consider the possibility of using "Expert Systems" in the field of Desert Locust management.

Training

The Commission stressed the importance of the availability and improvement of human resources in the field of Desert Locust survey and control in the short-, medium- and long-terms. It endorsed a Project Document on Training to be jointly executed by the member countries of the Central Region and EMPRES. The Commission recommended that FAO redraft the project document in order to reduce its budget without drastically affecting its substantive objectives, and submit it to donors for financial support. It further recommended the transfer of the annual financial allocations approved by the Commission for training purposes as a contribution towards the proposed project once it became operational.

Research Coordination and Support

The Commission stressed the importance of developing and promoting Desert Locust applied research, and endorsed a project proposal on research coordination and support in the Central Region to be jointly executed by the member countries of the Central Region and of EMPRES. Financial resources required for the execution of this project would be drawn from annual financial allocations earmarked by the Commission for research, from EMPRES resources and donor support.

Meteorological Network for Supporting Desert Locust Survey and Control Operations

The Commission noted that the establishment of an effective meteorological network for monitoring rainfall, temperature, moisture, winds, etc., in Desert Locust recession and invasion areas, would help Desert Locust survey and preventive control operations, minimize the large-scale use of pesticides and consequently increase environmental safety. The Commission recommended the execution of a project proposal for the establishment of a meteorological network for receiving, analyzing and circulating data on climatic and environmental conditions in the Central Region, and called upon EMPRES and donor institutions to support this project. The Commission further agreed to make annual financial allocations from its budget to the project when it became operational. It requested FAO to prepare the Project Document in the light of the approved project proposal.

EMPRES

The Commission expressed its appreciation of the efforts exerted by EMPRES in support of Desert Locust preventive control in the Central Region, and recommended closer coordination and cooperation with EMPRES (whose objectives were in line with those of the Commission) in order to avoid duplication and enable the optimum use of human and financial resources in the Central Region. It called upon FAO to exert greater efforts for securing donor support in order to execute the approved activities of the programme.

Obsolete Pesticides stocked in Member Countries

The Commission considered the potential hazards of deteriorated and banned pesticides stocked in several locations in some member countries for long periods, and noted that the problems related to such pesticides were aggravated with time. It recommended that FAO exert further efforts with the donor community, based on the Basel Convention, to help member countries dispose of obsolete pesticide stocks. It also commended FAO and donors for enabling the Yemen Republic to dispose of its obsolete pesticides.

Assistance to Member Countries

The Commission approved assistance to member countries in the form of sprayers and GPSs.

Annual Accounts for 1994 and 1995 and Programme of Work and Budget for 1996-1998

The Commission approved the Annual Accounts for 1994 and 1995, and recommended that the Final Annual Accounts for 1996 include clarification of some items included in the 1994 and 1995 accounts. The Commission also approved its Workplan for 1996-1998.

**REPORT OF THE
COMMISSION FOR CONTROLLING THE DESERT LOCUST
IN THE CENTRAL REGION**

Twenty-first Session

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Introduction

The Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) invited the member countries of the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region (namely, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, United Arab Emirates and Yemen) to attend the Twenty-first Session from 26 to 28 May 1996, at the headquarters of the Commission, the FAO Regional Office for the Near East in Cairo, Egypt. Invitations were also addressed to the League of Arab States, the Desert Locust Control Organization for East Africa, the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in North West Africa, the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in South West Asia, the Palestinian Authority, France and the USA to attend the session as observers.

1. Opening of the Session

The Session was inaugurated by the FAO Assistant Director-General/Regional Representative for the Near East, Dr. A.Y. Bukhari, who welcomed the Chairman of the Commission, as well as delegates of member countries. He also welcomed the representatives of the Regional Desert Locust Control Commissions and Organizations and the representatives of countries attending as observers. He commended the efforts of member countries whose territories were threatened by Desert Locust breeding and invasion, particularly the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, for containing desert locust activities in the Region, and called for increased vigilance for detecting future developments. He further commended the approach of the Commission in developing the national and regional capabilities required for containing desert locust activities and facing future hazards. Dr. Bukhari stressed the importance of coordination and cooperation with EMPRES for the optimum use of human and financial resources in the Central Region and to help achieve the objectives of both the Commission and EMPRES. He also highlighted the importance of the World Food Summit (WFS), due to be held in Rome in November 1996, and called upon participants to urge their countries to participate in the WFS.

The Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Jaber Al-Shahri (Saudi Arabia), welcomed the participants from member countries and the observers. He reviewed the activities of the Commission since the Twentieth Session, stating that all its recommendations had been implemented. He called for increased cooperation in the fields of Desert Locust control, information exchange and reporting in order to take timely control measures and avoid the economic damage caused by the Desert Locust.

The Chairman of the Commission for Controlling Desert Locust in North West Africa, Mr. Moustafa Eleish, stressed the importance of coordination among the Desert Locust control commissions and organizations in order to achieve complementarity and fulfill objectives.

The Chairman of the Commission for Controlling Desert Locust in South West Africa, Dr. Mohammad Shafi, stated that his attendance would enable him acquire first-hand information of the activities of the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region. He called for closer cooperation as Desert Locust activity in one region could threaten other regions, and stressed the importance of discussing the various field of cooperation among the Desert Locust commissions and organizations.

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2. Election of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Session

The Chairman of the Twentieth Session, Mr. Jaber Al-Shahri (Saudi Arabia), called upon the delegates of the member countries to elect a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman for the Twenty-first Session. Mr. Mohammad Samir Semari (Egypt) was elected Chairman and Mr. Youssef El-Tarakmah (Kuwait) was elected Vice-Chairman of the Session.

3. Adoption of the Agenda

The Commission reviewed the Provisional Agenda, and adopted the following Agenda items:

1. Opening of the Session
2. Election of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Session
3. Adoption of the Agenda
4. Election of the Drafting Committee
5. The Desert Locust Situation (January 1995 - April 1996)
6. Control Measures undertaken in the Region since January 1995
7. Desert Locust Survey and Control Potential available in Member Countries
8. Assistance to Member Countries of the Commission
9. Implementation of the Recommendations of the Twentieth Session
10. Report of the Twenty-first Session of the Executive Committee
11. Trust Fund 9409 - Contributions, Expenditures and Workplan for 1996-1998
12. Elections of Members and Chairman of the Executive Committee
13. Any Other Business
14. Date and Place of the Next Session
15. Adoption of the Report
16. Closure of the Session

4. Election of the Drafting Committee

The delegates of Egypt and Yemen were elected members of the Drafting Committee. This Committee would also be assisted by the Secretary of the Commission and the representative of FAO.

5. The Desert Locust Situation (January 1995 - April 1996)

The Secretariat presented document CCDL-CR/96/1 which contained a summary of the overall desert locust situation in the Central Region since January 1995. Representatives of FAO and the Desert Locust Control Organizations added more details. The following is a summary of the situation:

During January 1995, hopper bands were present along the southern Tihama of Saudi Arabia where new swarms formed, matured and bred again during February and March. Some of these also moved North along the coast and into adjacent areas of the interior. Large-scale control operations were undertaken during January-March when more than 190,000 ha were treated. By April, the

situation had significantly improved and only scattered adults persisted near Madinah. In Yemen, only a few adults were reported during February on the coastal plains of Aden.

Gregarious breeding also occurred on the western side of the Red Sea in early 1995. Several swarms laid on the coast and in adjacent areas of the extreme south-east of Egypt, as well as in the southern Nile Valley and at several locations along the Sudanese border with Egypt. Hopper bands formed in these areas by March, which produced a few new swarms during the following months. However, the situation gradually improved and control operations were concluded in late May. A total of nearly 48,000 ha was treated between January and early July. Only scattered adults were reported at times in southern Egypt during the remainder of the year. In Sudan, a few groups of adults and small swarms laid on the Red Sea coast and in Wadi Oko/Diib from January to March, and to a lesser extent in the northern Nile Valley. Some hopper infestations developed. A total of nearly 5,700 ha was treated in January-April. On the Red Sea coast of Eritrea, limited control operations were undertaken, primarily against a few small mixed infestations of Desert and Migratory Locusts during the first half of 1995. In northern Somalia, there was an unconfirmed report of three swarms in January and of small hopper bands near the Ethiopian border in May. These were probably Migratory Locusts. Low numbers of adults were reported at times on the coastal plains and adjacent areas of the interior during 1995.

During the summer of 1995, a few swarms appeared from the West in Northern Darfur of Sudan in early July and moved eastwards to eastern Sudan where significant breeding occurred during the late summer and autumn of 1995. Some of these swarms continued to move to the adjacent western lowlands of Eritrea and laid eggs. Control operations were undertaken in both countries, primarily against the resulting hopper bands. Sudan treated a total of nearly 40,000 ha and Eritrea more than 12,000 ha. Nevertheless, swarms formed and moved across the Red Sea to the coastal plains of Saudi Arabia and, to a lesser extent, Yemen during October and November. These swarms matured and laid, giving rise to infestations of hopper bands during December in Saudi Arabia. Some swarms moved further North towards Madinah. Although a few swarms arrived on the coastal plains of Sudan during November and December where they laid eggs, most of the swarms appeared on the eastern side of the Red Sea due to prevailing dry conditions on the coasts of Eritrea and Sudan.

During the first half of January 1996, control operations continued on the Red Sea coastal plains of Saudi Arabia against hopper bands and swarms. A total of 126,000 ha was treated from October to February. Infestations gradually declined and only isolated adults were reported on the southern Tihama during March and April. Unusually heavy rains fell along the Gulf during the winter which probably gave rise to good breeding conditions during the spring. However, there was no evidence of significant migration or breeding in the interior except for small-scale breeding on the Batinah coast of Oman where scattered hoppers were found in early April. On the western side of the Red Sea, vegetation dried out in most places and no additional adults or breeding were reported on the southern coastal

plains of Sudan. Scattered solitary adults were present in several locations in the extreme South-East of Egypt and in crops at one place North of Mossawa in Eritrea. Isolated adults were reported at times from a few locations on the North-western coast of Somalia during the first three months of 1996. Based on information received to date, no major developments were expected in the Near East and in Eastern Africa during the first half of 1996.

In South-West Asia, scattered solitary adults were present at some locations in the Indo-Pakistan desert throughout the summer in 1995. One small area of breeding was treated in northern Baluchistan in Pakistan during December. Undetected breeding occurred during February and March 1996 in southern coastal areas of Baluchistan in Iran and Pakistan. Most of this was in Iran where, by late April, hoppers and adults were grouping and changing from solitary to gregarious. Control operations were undertaken and about 500 ha were treated. Infestations were expected to decline as a result of control operations and drying conditions although further grouping was likely to occur during May. Consequently, adults and perhaps a few groups and small swarmlets might form and move East towards the summer breeding areas of the Indo-Pakistan desert during June.

In the Western Region, large-scale control operations were undertaken during the first half of 1995 in Algeria (132,000 ha treated), and northern Mauritania (58,000 ha). Adult locust gradually reached southern Tunisia and Libya, but to a much lesser extent. A total of 2,200 ha was treated in Libya. In early 1995, gregarious breeding was also in progress in northern Niger and in northern Mali; 12,000 ha of hopper bands and swarms were treated in Niger. Although the situation had significantly improved in all these areas, there were indications that a few groups and small swarms escaping from control operations followed two migration routes at the beginning of the summer 1995: South-West towards southern Mauritania and South-East towards Niger and Chad. Adults reached south-western Mauritania in June where infestations gradually built up throughout the summer and 65,000 ha were treated. They also moved into northern Senegal where a total of 1,600 was treated during the summer. The second route took groups of adults and swarms through Niger and Chad and eventually gave rise to infestations that developed in eastern Sudan and western Eritrea. No significant locust activity was reported from other countries in West and North-West Africa during the remainder of 1995.

In late 1995 and early 1996, the seasonal northwards migration from western Mauritania was on a small scale and required little control operations (less than 1,000 ha). Infestations gradually declined. However, as a result of heavy rains in Morocco during the winter season of 1995-1996, favourable conditions developed in the South-West where hopper bands started to appear in February and March. Nearly 39,000 ha were treated. By the end of March, gregarious hoppers were reported for the first time in 1996 South of Bechar in Algeria and other infestations were found in April. About 3,000 ha were treated. Similar infestations were likely to be present on the other side of the border in Morocco. In April, several immature swarms escaped control operations in southern Morocco and started to migrate South through Mauritania where conditions were dry, reaching

northern Senegal in early May. As vegetation and soil were dry in most places and no rains were expected before June-July, breeding was unlikely at this time of year. However, additional adults would almost certainly appear in the Sahel later in May from current infestations present South of the Atlas Mountains and were likely to breed with the onset of the rainy season. Reports from Algeria referred to hopper infestations in the South-East of the Deraa valley developing into adults at the rate of 20,000 insects/ha. A total of 360 ha was treated in the last week of April. It had been also reported that some swarms moved to Ghat in Libya where treatment operations had been undertaken in about 1,000 ha.

6. Control Measures undertaken in the Region since January 1995

Delegates of the Member Countries made presentations on the Desert Locust situation and control measures undertaken in 1995/1996 (Annex 1).

The Commission reviewed the situation and reached the following conclusions:

- Member countries could now be considered free from any gregarious breeding of Desert Locust, as a result of survey and control operations, particularly in Saudi Arabia which had undertaken commendable efforts that contributed to checking Desert Locust movement to spring breeding areas.
- Significant Desert Locust activities were still reported from North-West and West Africa and the Sahel in Mali. Should appropriate conditions prevail, infestations might aggravate and move to summer breeding areas in Sudan. The Commission stressed the importance of intensifying control operations in the western region, as well as the detection and timely reporting of Desert Locust movements.
- Current survey and control operations in South-West Asia would help restrict the Desert Locust movement to summer breeding area in the Indo-Pakistani desert. Unless unexpected migration to this area from the spring breeding areas in the Central Region took place and suitable environmental conditions prevailed, the situation in the Eastern Region might be considered under control. The Commission took note of the bilateral and regional cooperation in Desert Locust survey and control operations in that region and urged member countries of the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region to do the same.

Although control operations in the Central Region were less than during the same period in 1995, the situation required strict surveillance during the coming months. Control operations might need to be undertaken in order to prevent significant increases in Desert Locust numbers in member countries.

7. Desert Locust Survey and Control Potential available in Member Countries

Delegates of Member Countries made presentations on the Desert Locust survey and control potential available (Annex 2).

8. Assistance to Member Countries of the Commission

The Secretariat presented document CCDL-CR/96/3 which reviewed assistance provided by FAO and other donors to locust-affected countries, as summarized in the following:

8.1 Assistance provided by FAO to Member Countries of the Central Region through various Trust Fund/TCP Projects during 1995 and 1996

Yemen

- *Project ECLO/YEM/030/USA*

Amounts remaining in the account of this project in 1995 were spent on the following items:

- US\$ 34,793 for the local purchase of 3 Micronair AU 8110 vehicle-mounted sprayers and vehicle spare parts.
- US\$ 7,000 for general operating expenses related to the project activities.

- *Project GCP/RAF/189/JPN*

- One Toyota 4WD Land Cruiser Pickup (petrol) at a cost of US\$ 21,363.

Sudan

- *Project GCP/RAF/189/JPN*

- One Toyota 4WD Land Cruiser Pickup (diesel) at a cost of US\$ 22,363.

- *Project MTF/INT/008/MUL*

- US\$ 2,000 for the installation of an INMARSAT satellite system.

8.2 Assistance provided by FAO to Member Countries of the Central Region through EMPRES (Red Sea Allocation) during 1995 and 1996

Yemen

- US\$ 50,000, of which US\$ 35,000 for the purchase of vehicle spare parts, US\$ 6,300 for local purchase of computer, printer and related software, and the balance for general operating expenses.
- One Toyota 4WD (diesel), cost: US\$ 23,600.

- High-grid signal mirrors and first aid kits, cost: US\$ 950.
- Maxcom automatic antennae (5) for radios, cost: US\$ 500.
- Seven ICOM radios, cost: US\$ 6.750.
- Consultancy of Mr. Bashir (2 weeks in June 1995 and in March/April 1996) and of Mr. Kelly in October 1995.

Sudan

- US\$ 50,000, of which US\$ 27.000 for local purchase of tyres and batteries and US\$ 23.000 for general operating expenses for Desert Locust survey and control.
- Consultancies of Mr. Kelly to advise on Desert Locust winter campaign at the end of 1995, Mr. Marsella on communication in July 1995, and Mr. El Bashir on EMPRES in April 1996.
- Two Toyota 4WD pick-ups; cost US\$ 23,300 and 24,900, respectively.
- One computer and printer, related software, etc.; cost: US\$ 4,500.
- High-grid signal mirrors and first aid kits; cost US\$ 11,150.
- Two GPSs for installation in aircraft; cost: US\$ 2,000.
- Seven ICOM radios; cost US\$ 7,000.
- Five vehicle-mounted sprayers ULVAMAST II; cost US\$ 13,480.
- Eight Magellan Trailblazers; cost: US\$ 3,375.
- One photocopier, one fax machine and one air-conditioning unit; cost: US\$ 3,000.
- US\$ 5,000 for barrier treatments against Desert Locust.
- US\$ 700 for local purchase of equipment for the EMPRES locust programme.
- Flying hours through DLCO-EA.
- US\$ 5,000 for IGR trials.
- US\$ 1,350 for customs clearance of above vehicles.

Egypt

- US\$ 1,500 for the purchase of software.
- US\$ 7,100 for local purchase of computer equipment, including computer, printer, software and training.

Oman

- US\$ 11,200 between 1995 and 1996 for local purchase of a computer, fax modem, software, training, etc.

Saudi Arabia

- US\$ 2,500 were made available in 1995 on allotment advice, for the local purchase of communications equipment, including modem and computer software.
- Ten GPS Magellan Trailblazers plus mounting kits; cost: US\$ 11,415.

The Commission appreciated the assistance provided by donors and EMPRES to member countries in the recession area, and called for increased assistance to these countries for containing the Desert Locust threat and preventing its movement to other member countries and other Desert Locust invasion areas.

9. Implementation of the Recommendations of the Twentieth Session

The Secretary of the Commission presented document CCDL-CR/96/4 which reviewed the implementation of the recommendations of the Twentieth Session. The review covered the following items:

9.1 Training

- The Secretariat prepared a draft project proposal on training. The project was based on the report of the Working Group on Training which was adopted by the Twentieth Session of the Commission. The draft project document was presented by the Secretariat to the Twenty-first Session for consideration and appropriate recommendations.
- In collaboration with the Meteorological Department, Egypt, and the Locust and Agro-Aviation Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Egypt, the Secretariat held a Training Course on Meteorology as related to Desert Locust Control, from 16 to 21 March 1996. The course was attended by 20 trainees from Egypt (7), Sudan (2), Yemen (2), Saudi Arabia (2), Oman, the UAE, Kuwait, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon and Jordan.

In collaboration with the FAO Desert Locust, Migratory Pests and Emergency Operations Group, the Secretariat pursued the financing of the Regional Training Course on Desert Locust Survey in 1995. In order to benefit from the outcome of the Expert Consultation on Desert Locust Survey Guidelines held by EMPRES in 1995, it was agreed to postpone the convening of Regional Training Course until 1996. The representative of FAO assured the Commission of the availability of extra resources other than the Commission's Trust Fund, for financing this Regional Training Course before the end of 1996.

9.2 Research

The Secretariat prepared a draft project document for Strengthening and Coordinating Applied Research in the Central Region. The project document was presented to the Twenty-first Session of the Executive Committee for consideration and appropriate recommendations to the Commission.

9.3 Desert Locust Manuals and Publications

- A workshop on Desert Locust Manuals and Publications to be provided to the member countries of the Central Region was held by the Secretariat in September 1995. The Workshop was attended by experts

from the Central and Western Regions, DLCO-EA and FAO. The Report of the Workshop was presented to the Twenty-first Session of the Executive Committee for consideration and appropriate recommendations to the Commission.

- The Report of the Workshop on Spray Equipment Used in Desert Locust Control was published by the Secretariat in both Arabic and English, and distributed to member countries and Desert Locust Commissions and Organizations outside the Central Region.

9.4 Strengthening the Meteorological Network for Supporting Desert Locust Control in the Central Region

- The Secretariat prepared a project document for Strengthening and Coordinating the Meteorological Network in the Central Region with a view to strengthening cooperation and the exchange of information on Desert Locust survey. The document was presented to the Twenty-first Session of the Executive Committee for consideration and appropriate recommendations to the Commission.

9.5 Post-Graduate DLCC Fellowships

Messrs. M. Al-Alawi (Oman) and A. Said (Yemen) had been placed in Faisalabad University, Pakistan, to prepare an M.Sc. degree in Desert Locust, under the DLCC Fellowship Programme. However, the security situation in this university led to its closure for several months and they had to return home. Alternatives fellowships were later arranged for the above two candidates and for Mr. M. Harbi (Saudi Arabia) in Rajestan University, India. They were expected to return there during the 1996/97 academic year.

9.6 Control of Desert Locust Invasions in Member Countries

Permission was obtained for the use of aerial control in Iraq against Desert Locust invasions that, in the view of FAO, necessitated its use.

9.7 Assistance provided by the Islamic Development Bank

Through the good offices of its outgoing Chairman, Mr. Yacoub Ashour (Saudi Arabia), the Commission was able to obtain Desert Locust equipment and machinery provided by the Islamic Development Bank. With the help of the Locust Control and Agro-Aviation Department, Egypt, the above equipment and machinery were kept in the stores of the department in Ismaelia, until the Commission could decide on its distribution to member countries.

9.8 Amendments to the Agreement on the Establishment of the Commission

The 108th Session of the FAO Council (5-14 June 1995) endorsed the Agreement on the Establishment of the Commission as amended by the

Commission's Twentieth Session (18-20 December 1994). The approved text did not include provision for the Commission to cover travel costs for one delegate from each member country to attend the sessions of the Commission.

9.9 Rules of Procedures of the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region

The Director-General of FAO in January 1996, endorsed the Rules of Procedures of the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region, as approved by the Commission in its Twentieth Session (18-20 December 1995).

9.10 Preventive Control

The Secretary of the Commission participated in the EMPRES meeting of coordinators on Desert Locust in Addis Ababa (22-24 May 1995), Cairo (28-30 August 1995), and Sanaa (15-17 April 1996), where he conveyed to EMPRES the recommendations of the Commission and its interest in coordination and cooperation between the activities of EMPRES and those of the Commission.

9.11 Emergency Assistance provided by the Commission

The Commission provided financial assistance to Sudan (US\$ 10,000) in support of survey and control operations in the North of the country after the summer breeding season in 1995, and at the beginning of the winter breeding season of 1995/1996.

9.12 General recommendations

The Commission had requested member countries to provide information on the implementation of the recommendations of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Sessions. These recommendations covered the following fields:

- a) Economic studies on Desert Locust damage;
- b) A list of published research on Desert Locust;
- c) A list of Desert Locust experts and their CVs;
- d) Information on the efficiency of equipment used in Desert Locust control;
- e) Steps taken for the registration of equipment and machinery used in Desert Locust control;
- f) Proposals for future Desert Locust research; and
- g) Reports on cooperation with national meteorological departments in Desert Locust control.

However, the response of member countries in this respect was limited and the Secretariat was still waiting for such information.

The Commission appreciated the efforts of both its Chairman and Secretary in implementing the recommendations of the Twentieth Session. It recommended

that, in future, the Agenda of the Commission will include an item entitled "Report by the Chairman on the Implementation of the Recommendations of the Previous Session"

10. Report of the Twenty-first Session of the Executive Committee

The Chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr. Mazin Khassawna (Jordan), presented document CCDL-CR/96/4, the Report of the Twenty-first Session of the Executive Committee (Appendix 1). The Report included the recommendations of the Executive Committee on the various items on its agenda. He requested the Commission to consider these recommendations and take appropriate actions thereon.

The Commission had a detailed discussion on the above report and endorsed the Executive Committee's recommendations.

The Commission further appreciated the offer of the delegate of Oman to put the efficient means available in Oman in the field of shooting, editing and translating video films at the disposal of the Commission. The Commission also requested the delegate of France to consider the possibility of contributing towards the cost of translating one of the books issued by CIRAD and publishing it in Arabic, and to inform the Commission in this respect.

With regard to the Post-Graduate DLCC fellowships granted to the nominees of member countries to prepare for M.Sc. degrees in Desert Locust in Rajasthan University, India, the Commission requested the Secretariat to contact the university in order to identify the subjects studied, according to the priorities decided by the Commission.

11. Trust Fund 9409 - Contributions, Expenditures and Workplan for 1996-1998

The Commission urged delegates whose countries had not yet paid their annual contributions to Trust Fund 9409 to follow up that matter with the concerned authorities in their countries. It further noted that contributions due to the Commission totalled US\$ 1,266,228.50. It also called upon member countries to settle their arrears in order to enable it to implement its programmes, contribute to the projects that would be executed in collaboration with EMPRES and expand the areas of its activities. The Commission approved its Workplan for 1996-1998, and requested the Secretariat to implement it within the amounts earmarked.

12. Elections of Members and Chairman of the Executive Committee

Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Sudan, the United Arab Emirates and Syria were elected members of the Executive Committee, and Yemen was elected Chairman.

13. Any Other Business

1. Periodic Reports by Member Countries on the Desert Locust Situation

The Commission appreciated the marked improvement in the frequency of monthly reports on the Desert Locust situation, thus enabling the Secretariat to monitor Desert Locust developments in the Central Region and take the necessary measures for its control. It further requested member countries to continue providing the Secretariat with monthly reports on the Desert Locust situation and control activities, using the appropriate forms for such reports.

2. Member Countries' Contributions in the Commission's Budget

The Secretariat presented the information requested by the Commission in its Twentieth Session on the bases for calculating member countries' contributions in the annual budget of the Commission.

3. Inter-sessional Recommendations by the Executive Committee

In order to be able to consider the recommendations adopted by the Executive Committee in sessions held not in conjunction with those of the Commission, the Commission recommended its Chairman to transmit those recommendations to member countries through the speediest possible means of communication, and seek their views thereon. If no response was received from a member country within one month, this would indicate approval by the member country concerned.

4. Assistance Requested by Member Countries

The Commission reviewed the following requests for assistance from member countries:

<u>Oman:</u>	Helicopter-mounted MICRONAIR AU 5000 and a GPS
<u>Saudi Arabia:</u>	Fixed and mobile radios
<u>Jordan:</u>	Two 4WD survey vehicles
<u>Kuwait:</u>	Aircraft-mounted ULV sprayer
<u>Egypt:</u>	Photocopier
<u>Syria:</u>	One 4WD survey vehicle

The Commission noted that the funds necessary for procuring the above assistance would exceed the amounts allotted for this purpose in the 1996-1998 budget. The Commission agreed to:

- a) provide Kuwait with flying hours in the case of a Desert Locust invasion; and
- b) provide Egypt with Desert Locust research needs within the amounts previously allotted for supporting the Locust Research Unit at Dokki.

The representative of FAO stated that EMPRES would secure the radio requirements of Saudi Arabia and would assist Oman in securing the requested MICRONAIR AU 5000 and GPS. The Commission agreed to contribute towards the cost of the above if the full amount was not provided by EMPRES.

5. France's Contribution to the Desert Locust Control Programme

The delegate of France advised the Commission that, under its assistance to the Desert Locust control programme, France had decided to:

1. Transfer the BIOMODEL Desert Locust programme developed by CIRAD/PRIFAS to the FAO Headquarters;
2. Contribute the amount of FF 500,000.00 to EMPRES; and
3. Transform the ECOFORCES programme currently used in Desert Locust control in the Sahel into an annual programme compatible with EMPRES.

He further advised the Commission that France had put at the disposal of FAO the services of an expert in Desert Locust information for two years, under a project submitted by FAO.

In the field of research, he stated that trials undertaken on the new pesticide, Fibrionil, had yielded good results in controlling Desert Locust when used in barrier control, and that the effectiveness of the pesticide lasted for three weeks with no significant negative effects.

14. Date and Place of the Next Session

It was agreed that the Commission would consider requests for hosting its forthcoming session. If no offers to host the session were received, it would be held at the headquarters of the Commission, FAO regional Office for the Near East, in two years time. The Commission further recommended that the forthcoming session of its Executive Committee be held next year at the headquarters of the Commission in Cairo.

15. Adoption of the Report

The Commission adopted the report of its Twenty-first Session.

16. Closure of the Session

Participants commended the efforts exerted by the Chairman of the session in directing and leading the discussions. They also commended the Secretariat for the good preparations for the session and for preparing and presenting the working documents. The Chairman thanked delegates and observers for the excellent discussions during the session.

**The Desert Locust Situation and Control Measures in Member Countries
(January 1995-April 1996)****Saudi Arabia**

Starting on 10 October 1995, Saudi Arabia was invaded by Desert Locust swarms from East Africa. In addition, local locust bands appeared in Jizan area. Upto 19 December 1995, ten Desert Locust swarms of 1-7 km² each and local Desert Locust bands in a total area of 42,000 ha, were controlled by two helicopters and 12 ground teams. Control operations continued in January 1996 against local locust bands in Asir, Al-Baha, Mecca, Madinah, and Rabigh. Control results in infested areas were as follows:

Area	Infestation Date	No. of Swarms	End of Infestation	Treated Area (ha)	Ground	Aerial
Jizan	10/10/95	10	10/12/95	42,000	12	2
Asir	10/10/95	5	29/12/95	4,000	3	--
Al-Baha	11/10/95	10	19/01/96	22,325	6	--
Mecca	15/10/95	6	24/02/96	3,000	13	--
Madinah	02/12/95	7	20/12/95	3,125	3	--
Rabi'	02/12/95	10	20/03/96	19,000	5	2
Total		48		120,450	42	4

A total of 120,450 lt of ULV Decis, Malathion and Marchal insecticides was expended using exhaust and Ulvamast sprayers. By the end of March 1996, Saudi Arabia was completely free from migratory Desert Locust activities.

Desert Locust Situation (20 March-31 April 1996)

At the end of winter and the beginning of spring, seasonal spring rains started to fall in the central regions of Saudi Arabia. Rainfall was registered in Riyadh, Al-Joof, Al-Kiriat, Al-Mojamaa, Eneiza, Ha'el, Al-Zolfa, Beisha, and Jizan. It continued through April 1996, thus creating an appropriate environment for Desert Locust breeding in spring breeding sites of Saudi Arabia.

Surveys during the Spring Season of 1996

After rainfall during the last ten days of March and the first ten days of April 1996, and the improvement in vegetation and soil moisture in some sites of the central and northern regions of Saudi Arabia, ten ground teams were fielded for 12 days to survey breeding sites in Riyadh, Ha'el, Al-Kaseim, Al-Joof, Tabouk and Wadi Al-Dawasir, for ground moisture and environmental conditions in rainfall sites, as well as to report on any Desert Locust hopper bands. The results of survey operations were as follows:

Site	Vegetative Condition	Rainfall	Infestation
Riyadh	excellent	moderate	some hoppers were found
Ha'el	moderate	moderate	3 solitary locusts were found in Ha'el and Al-Ha'it
Al-Kaseim	moderate	moderate	no locust numbers were detected
Al-Joof	slight	slight	no locust numbers were detected
Tabouk	slight	slight	no locust numbers were detected
Wadi Al-Dawasir	slight	slight	Locusta hoppers were found

The survey proved that Saudi Arabia was free from gregarious Desert Locust activities during April 1996. The Desert Locust Centre in Jedda continued to gather information through monthly reports received from agricultural directorates and branches of the Ministry of Agriculture and Water, in addition to undertaking necessary field surveys.

Sudan

Winter Campaign (January-March 1995)

Rainfall - Rainfall improved in December 1995 and January 1996 in the northern coastal areas, which became favourable to Desert Locust breeding. The central areas (Sawakin and Port Sudan) received moderate rainfall during the same period. In February 1995, the vegetative cover dried completely. In the southern areas, although there was rainfall in the Touker Delta in December 1994 and January 1995, it stopped in February 1995 and vegetation dried.

Surveys and Control Operations - Surveys continued in the northern areas in December 1994 and January 1995, where solitary locust bands were detected in Wadi Daiib (2145N - 3605E) and in the Touker Delta. In February 1995, three swarms were spotted in the Sudan-Egyptian were spotted border area in the Western Desert. In Touker, eight swarms coming from Eritrea were spotted during December 1994 and January 1995. These swarms laid eggs and resulting hoppers were controlled during January and February 1995. The winter campaign resulted in the following:

Infested Areas:

Swarms	3,464 ha
Hoppers	14,197 ha
Solitary bands	18,997 ha

Treated Areas:

Swarms	1,000 ha
Hoppers	<u>2,955 ha</u>

Total 3,995 ha
of which 1000 ha by air facilities and the rest by ground facilities.

Insecticides Used:

Fenitrothion 100%	400 l
Dursban 45%	100 l
Pesticide emulsions 60%	16 l
Propoxur 2% (powder)	2275 kg

Summer Campaign (June-October 1995)

Rainfall - Rainfall during May and June 1995 was below average, but improved in July. August was dry in Darfour and Kurdofan. In September and October, rainfall was generally above average except in Darfour and Kurdofan where it was below average.

Survey and Control Operations - Survey operations started in all summer breeding areas in June and continued until October 1995. Some swarms were detected in the first week of July in northern Darfour coming from Chad. Two swarms in Khartoum and several other swarms in northern Kurdofan were detected, but all of them were unstable. Oviposition started in the first week of August, eggs hatched in the third week of the same month and control operations started immediately. In October 1995, several swarms were spotted in large areas in the Kasala region coming from Eritrea. These swarms were flying high and could not be followed because they crossed wild and rough areas. Aerial (4 aircraft) and ground control operations were undertaken.

Distribution of Aircraft

Northern Darfour	one aircraft
Northern Kurdofan	one aircraft
Kasala	two Antinov aircraft

Total infested areas in summer breeding sites for unstable swarms, hoppers and solitary bands amounted to 101,539 ha. Areas treated against hoppers and solitary bands amounted to 24,439 ha, including 12,700 ha by aerial control and 11,739 by ground control.

Insecticides Used:

Concentrated insecticides: Diazinon 90%, Dursban 45%, Malathion 96%, for a total of 7,225 l. Emulsified insecticides: Diazinon 60%, Fenitrothion 50%, Malathion 57%, for a total of 1,610 l. Propoxur 2%, 11,930 kg. Wettable Sevin 85%, 3,460 kg. Eradication ranged between 80 and 95%.

Winter Campaign (October 1995-March 1996)

Rains fell only on the southern areas of the Touker delta and neighbouring areas during October 1995-March 1996. Rainfall was moderate in central areas, while the northern coastal areas remained dry until the end of the season. In

January 1996, the southern areas were subjected to heavy rainfall and floods which damaged crops as well as Desert Locust egg fields.

Survey and Control Operations - On 31 October 1995, swarms moving southwards from Eritrea invaded the Touker delta. Invasion continued during November and the first week of December 1995. An aircraft was immediately sent on 3 November and control operations started against all swarms that settled in the Touker delta and neighbouring areas. Aerial control continued until the first week of December 1995. Oviposition was thus stopped. Consequently, no control operations against hoppers were needed except in an area of 25 ha during the winter breeding season.

Survey operations during January and February 1996 did not reveal any instars of Desert Locust and the campaign came to an end during March 1996.

Control Operations:

The following table shows infested and treated areas during the winter campaign:

Infested Areas:

Instars	Infested Area ha	Treated Area ha	Insecticides Used (concentrated/l)
Swarms	58,650	13,000	6,600
Solitary bands	14,020	800	400
Hoppers	25	--	--
Total	72,695	13,800	7,000

Insecticides Used:

Diazinon 90%	3,200 l
Fenitrothion 100%	1,600 l
Malathion 96%	2,200 l

Yemen

With the exception of some solitary locusts that were registered in August 1995 in Al-Bour, Erkein, Wadi Al-Goura, and Wadi Janna in Shabwa Governorate, no Desert Locust activity was detected in the Republic of Yemen during 1995. However, Desert Locust infestation did not develop due to dry environmental conditions. In October 1995, three swarms invaded Yemen from East Africa. The first, estimated at 600 ha, was spotted on 12 October over Al-Khashm area in Harad moving eastward; the second was spotted over the Sakeen area in Sa'ada Governorate moving eastward; and a small immature swarm was reported on 15 October in the Shihat mountain area in Al-Joof Governorate, but it was dispersed on the same day in the Al-Gar, Al-Sa'id and Yanba' areas in Wadi Al-Joof. Invading swarms did not find suitable conditions for breeding. Mature and immature Desert Locusts were also reported in Al-Dawakhma over an area of 19 km², however, no

locust was detected when the area was surveyed on 27 October. Meanwhile, survey operations registered only a few solitary locusts in the Bani-Ahmad, Al-Doma, Bani-Ghalib, Al-Gar and Al-Galaheif areas. No Desert Locust activity was reported in Yemen in the surveys that were undertaken from November 1995 to April 1996.

Egypt

Desert Locust Situation:

- Desert Locust swarms began to appear on 16 October 1995. Thirty-two swarms, of 3 to 45 km² each over an area of 329 km², were controlled upto April 1995.
- Control operations in all hopper-infested areas were undertaken between 1 March and 31 July 1995. They covered 3,120 hopper bands of 4x4 m to 80x80 m over an area of 170 km².
- Areas exposed to infestation extended from the Red Sea coast in the east to Libyan borders in the West.
- Cultivated areas on the banks of Lake Nasser, near the 22N latitude, were also exposed to infestation by some Desert Locust swarms.

Control Measures

- Control teams were fielded on 1 January 1995, particularly to the western areas of the Eastern Desert, Lake Nasser banks, and in the East of Oweinat in the South of the Western Desert.
- No control teams were fielded in 1996. Only two survey teams were fielded, the first to the Abu-Ramad area (22:20N/36:27E) and the second to the Abu-Sumple area (22:20N/31:37E)
- Samples of insecticides have been analyzed to determine their effectiveness.

Oman

Survey operations were intensified after the rains during the first months of 1996 and the establishment of vegetation suitable for locust breeding. Surveys concentrated on the traditional areas for locust breeding. Locust was detected in the first week of May 1996 in villages of Rastaq province (23:33N/37:33E). Control operations were mounted (four ground teams and one helicopter) from 12 to 15 May over an area of 40 km². A total of 4,000 ha was treated. The teams were still following escaped locust from treated areas. On 14 May 1996, immature locust in an area of 10 ha in Al-Sweiq province was controlled. Survey operations were still undertaken in areas that had been recently subjected to rainfall.

Kuwait

No solitary or migratory locusts have been reported in Kuwait since January 1996. Environmental conditions suitable for locust breeding dominated the country during spring 1996.

United Arab Emirates

Rainfall during the first months of 1996 led to the establishment of vegetative cover suitable for locust breeding. However, surveys undertaken, especially in Fujeirah, did not reveal any locust activity.

Syria

Adequate ground and aerial control means, including staff, aircrafts and helicopters, were made available in readiness for Desert Locust invasion. The situation in the Central Region as well as in other Desert Locust - affected areas, was monitored. No Desert Locust activity was reported from 1 January 1995 to 30 April 1996.

Jordan

No Desert Locust activity was reported from 1 January 1995 to 30 April 1996.

Potential Resources Available for Desert Locust Survey and Control in the Central Region

Item	INSECTICIDES (Tons)												Vehicles															
	ULV												E.C.						DUSTS				E.C.					
	Deltamethrin 12.5%	Deltamethrin 25%	Diazinon 90 %	Chlorpyrifos 45 %	Fenitrothion 100 %	Fenitrothion 96 %	Bendiocarb 20%	Karate 4 %	Malathion 96 %	Marchal	Other Pesticides	Estimated Coverage (1000 ha)	Diazinon 60 %	Fenitrothion 50 %	Other Pesticides	Estimated Coverage (1000 ha)	Bendiocarb 1 %	Other Pesticides	Propoxur 2 %	Estimated Coverage (1000 ha)	Estimated total coverage (1000 ha)	2 x 2	4 x 4	2 Tons	5 Tons	Others	Total	
COUNTRY																												
Bahrain																												
Egypt	-	-	9	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	21	-	40	20	10	16	86
Iraq ¹	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	11	-	-	-	11
Jordan **	-	-	-	305	-	1005	-	-	825	-	11,305	26.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.88	5	12	1	2	1	21
Kuwait**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	8	1.5	2	10	13.5	3	-	-	1	2	21.6	-	-	-	-	28	28
Lebanon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oman	4.37	-	-	-	1.9	-	-	-	15.2	1	-	24.24	-	0.03	0.6	0.63	-	-	-	-	-	24.87	-	16	1	1	2	20
Qatar ¹	-	-	-	-	-	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	8	19	4	2	2	-	27	
S. Arabia	114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	185	41	-	340	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	340	8	200	2	10	-	220	
Sudan	14.52	33.75	61.24	67.03	121.24	3.1	-	-	103.48	-	-	512.985	44.87	5.82	43.76	49.45	227.55	88.25	44.59	1	707.43	-	153	-	43	-	196	
Syria**	1.25	-	-	-	-	22.9	-	-	-	-	-	46.86	-	0.53	1.61	6.98	-	63.75	-	5.1	58.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	
UAE	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	5	38	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	212	-	4	4	-	15	23	
Yemen	-	-	-	9.6	-	5.6	-	-	7.9	-	-	46.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46.2	-	18	-	1	8	27	
Total	134.14	37.75	70.24	403.63	123.14	1058.1	-	-	1150.58	42	16,305	1111.165	46.73	14.38	59.97	80.56	230.55	152	46.59	15.1	1512.92	32	458	30	69	70	659	

(1) Source: Report of the Twentieth Session of the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region.

** Equipment available to plant protection units and could be used for Desert Locust control when needed.

Insecticide doses at the rate of L/ha; kg/ha

Concentrated insecticides:

Fenitrothion 100%
 Fenitrothion 69%
 Diazinon 90%
 Dursban 45%

0.4
 0.5
 0.5
 0.5

Emulsified Insecticides:
 Powder Insecticides:

All used at the rate of 1l/ha
 Propoxur 2%
 Bendiocarb 1%
 Seven 85%
 3-4 kg/ha
 3-4 kg/ha
 2 kg/ha

Annex 2 (Cont.)

Item	Radio/Wireless												Sprayers												Aircraft		Personnel		
	Mobile						Fixed						Sprayers												Aircraft		Personnel		
	condon	Icon	Pye	Yaesu	Others	Total	condon	Icon	Pye	Yaesu	Others	Total	Micronair (vehicles)	Micronair (aircrafts)	ENS	Wheel Borrow	Fog Sprayers	Motorized	Knapsack	Dusters	Others	Total	Survey & Control	Helicopters	Total	Technicians	Non-Technicians	Total	
Country																													
Bahrain																													
Egypt	2	-	2	-	6	10	3	-	3	-	24	30	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	50	1284	-	-	-	-	182	648	830
Iraq ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	13	78	-	3	25	996	-	-	1164	-	17	17	-	-	-	34
Jordan	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	2	30	-	-	-	1	2	2	7	45	-	1	1	17	63	82
Kuwait	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	46	4	7	17	6	-	81	-	-	-	24	40	64	
Lebanon	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Oman	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	-	2	-	2	18	-	4	-	18	10	50	-	54	154	-	2	2	29	50	83	
Qatar ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	53	78	-	-	-	18	43	61	
S. Araia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	2	4	6	200	400	612	
Sudan	-	-	-	2	-	2	4	11	7	64	4	90	62	-	-	97	105	598	2412	4557	-	7831	10	-	10	741	179	940	
Syria	-	14	6	6	-	26	-	16	-	-	-	16	16	139	-	-	-	814	1300	1139	-	3408	13	6	19	70	140	248	
UAE	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	2	-	-	-	2	5	-	6	-	-	4	15	4	-	34	-	1	1	46	82	130	
Yemen	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	14	-	-	-	14	42	1	26	-	-	10	8	30	-	117	-	-	-	29	11	40	
Total	2	21	8	18	28	77	7	43	10	66	31	157	256	155	294	143	130	2669	4817	5768	164	14396	25	31	56	1356	1656	3124	

**Report of the
Executive Committee
of the
COMMISSION FOR CONTROLLING THE DESERT LOCUST
IN THE CENTRAL REGION**

Twenty-first Session

Cairo, Egypt, 21-23 May 1996

1. Opening of the Session

The Twenty-first Session of the Executive Committee of the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region was inaugurated by the Deputy Regional Representative for the Near East, Mr. M. Gaieb, who welcomed the Chairman and members of the Executive Committee as well as the delegates of the member countries attending as observers. He stressed the importance of the Agenda items and underlined the responsibility of the Executive Committee as the technical body of the Commission. He commended the results achieved by the Commission in recent years in the exchange of information, training and assistance to member countries. Such achievements, he said, had been appreciated by FAO as well as by other organizations active in Desert Locust control. He wished the Executive Committee every success in its deliberations.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr. M. Khasawna (Jordan) welcomed the participants and expressed his appreciation for the efforts exerted by the member countries of the Commission in Desert Locust survey and control. He stressed the importance of cooperation and coordination with concerned organizations in Desert Locust control activities. He thanked the Secretariat for the efforts made in preparation for the session, and expressed appreciation to Egypt for supporting the Commission.

The session was attended by delegates from member countries of the Executive Committee, namely, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, and Yemen, and by observers from Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. The session was also attended by the Senior Officer, FAO Locust and Migratory Pests Group, representing FAO Headquarters. The Secretary of the Commission, Mr. M. Taher acted as Secretary for the session. The List of Participants is contained in Annex 1.

2. Adoption of the Agenda

The Executive Committee reviewed the Provisional Agenda. After discussion and exchange of views, the following Agenda items were adopted:

1. Opening of the Session

2. Adoption of the Agenda
3. Election of the Drafting Committee
4. Report of the Working Group on Publications and Manuals
5. Training in Desert Locust Control in the Central Region
6. Coordination and Support of Desert Locust Research in the Central Region
7. Establishing/Supporting a Meteorological Network for Strengthening Desert Locust Management in Recession Areas in the Central Region
8. EMPRES Programme in the Central Region
9. Assistance to the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region
10. Annual Budget and Final Accounts for 1994 and 1995 and Expenditures and Contributions for 1996
11. Programme of Work and Budget, 1996-1998
12. Any other Business
13. Date and Place of the Next Session
14. Adoption of the Report
15. Closure of the Session

3. Election of the Drafting Committee

A drafting Committee was established consisting of the delegates of Egypt and Yemen, in addition to the Secretary of the Commission and the representative of FAO.

4. Report of the Working Group on Publications and Manuals

The Secretariat presented document EX/CCDL-CR/96/1, Report of the Working Group on Publications and Manuals which had been prepared in compliance with the recommendation of the Twentieth Session of the Commission. A working group of Desert Locust experts met at the headquarters of the Commission on 3 and 4 September 1995. The following conclusions were reached:

- The availability of a minimum number of basic references on Desert Locust was essential to support programmes on research, training, information and knowledge. Therefore, it was recommended that each member country be provided with 24 reference books on Desert Locust.
- The Working Group felt that some of these basic references should be translated into Arabic in order to be readily available to a wider audience of Desert Locust control staff. For the time being, reviewed/updated FAO Desert Locust Guidelines, in addition to some other basic references, were recommended for translation into Arabic.
- The Working Group noted that the translation of NRI's Desert Locust Guide was not precise and was of a poor quality. It requested the Commission to call upon FAO to draw NRI's attention to this fact and to urge the Institute to publish a new version of that important publication.

The Working Group recommended that donors and importing countries of sprayers used in Desert Locust control should ask manufacturers of this equipment to translate operational and maintenance manuals into Arabic and make them available to importing countries.

The Working Group was unanimous on the necessity of publishing a general reference book on Desert Locust in Arabic, containing all available information in an accessible language on the practical and scientific aspects of subjects related to Desert Locust for the benefit of subject-matter specialists. It agreed, in principle, on the contents of a general reference publication and recommended that it should be prepared by experts from member and non-member countries in order to make use of all available expertise in the Arab countries.

The Working Group also recommended the preparation of a reference study on Desert Locust habitat in the Central Region, based on available references on this subject.

The Working Group noted the need for the preparation of posters on Desert Locust to facilitate its identification and control. It also recommended the publication of a manual in Arabic on the use of the Global Positioning System (GPS).

The Working Group stressed the importance of publishing a glossary on Desert Locust in Arabic, and recommended the compilation of a modern glossary based on available glossaries and terminology bulletins. A team of highly-qualified specialists from the Arab countries should participate in carrying out this task.

The Working Group noted that available videos and slides on Desert Locust in Arabic were very limited, and stressed the need for providing such material to support information, training, extension and teaching programmes. It also noted that such visual materials were available at institutions such as PRIFAS and NRI. It recommended FAO to approach these parties for providing the Commission with visual references in order to make arrangements for their translation into Arabic and dissemination to member countries.

The Working Group recommended that the Commission should ask member countries to record on film Desert Locust invasions, surveys and control campaigns and to provide it with copies of such films for use in making documentaries or for deriving useful lessons.

In support of research activities, the Working Group recommended the compilation of a Desert Locust bibliography, as well as undertaking periodic surveys, based on available data bases, of the latest studies on Desert Locust, and the dissemination of results to member countries. It also recommended the Commission to provide on request, and within

available resources, complete manuscripts of the above research studies.

- The Working Group noted that the use of computers in documentation and reproduction was advancing very fast, and that it would replace printed publications in future. It recommended that this technology should not be ignored and should be used within available resources.
- The Working Group recommended that a directory of Desert Locust experts in the Arab countries should be prepared. The directory should provide basic information on experts, including their curriculum vitae, addresses and means of contacting them. The Working Group also recommended that a directory of all organizations and institutions concerned with Desert Locust prepared.
- The Working Group recommended that the Commission should consider the possibility of using the Expert Systems in Desert Locust control.

The Executive Committee considered the report of the Working Group, appreciated its contents and called upon the Commission to adopt its recommendations. The Commission was also requested to contact regional organizations and institutions which would benefit from issuing these publications in Arabic to obtain financial support. Mr. Hafraoui stated that FAO would provide financial support for the translation into Arabic and printing of FAO Desert Locust guidelines.

The Executive Committee appreciated the offer of the delegate of Saudi Arabia to provide member countries and the Secretariat of the Commission with copies of a publication entitled "Flora of Saudi Arabia".

5. Training in Desert Locust Control in the Central Region

The Executive Committee reviewed a draft project proposal on Training in Desert Locust Control in the Central Region (document EX/CCLD-CR/96/2), prepared upon the recommendation of the Twentieth Session of the Commission. The Executive Committee noted that:

1. The goal of the project was to develop the human resource skills of plant protection staff involved in Desert Locust survey and control operations, in the short- medium- and long-term, thereby maximizing the effectiveness and efficiency of such operations and minimizing potential environmental risks and crop damage;
2. The immediate objectives of the project were:
 - To upgrade national capacities and capabilities for the training of field technicians in effective Desert Locust survey and control operations through the development and delivery of Train the Trainers Courses;

- To upgrade national capacities and capabilities for the training of senior managers in advanced Desert Locust survey and control operations;
 - To evaluate the potential for computer-assisted learning programmes for training national staff;
 - To evaluate the feasibility of developing and implementing post-graduate short courses in advanced Desert Locust management within the Region; and
 - To produce and publish improved extension and training materials for Desert Locust control staff.
3. The project would need a full-time Project Manager and a national counterpart, in addition to funds for travel, equipment, meetings and workshops, and subcontracts.
 4. The project would require close cooperation with the EMPRES Programme.
 5. The budget required for the implementation of the project in its present form would amount to US\$ 3,835,000.
 6. By the end of the project it was envisaged that the following improvements would be achieved:
 - the introduction of standardized training programmes for training trainers at various levels in the Region;
 - plant protection staff and senior technical staff involved in Desert Locust management would have been trained to the standards required through national courses and regional workshops;
 - additional national staff involved in Desert Locust emergency operations would also receive basic training;
 - plant protection staff would have enhanced capacity and capability to deliver higher training courses;
 - the development and structured use of training models would improve the training capacities at the national level and provide the basis for a regional accreditation system for Desert Locust management operations;
 - training and extension materials would be available in the language required;

- an institutional framework would have been developed for advanced level Desert Locust training in the Region in the long term; and
- member countries of the Commission would directly benefit from the project output in proportion to the size of the Desert Locust problem in each.

Participants in the third EMPRES meeting of coordinators, held in Sanaa (Yemen), in April 1996, expressed their general support for this programme due to the extreme need for coordinating all training activities in the Region, including bilateral programmes, in order to preserve resources and avoid duplication. As the EMPRES programme had allocated modest resources for training, it was recommended that EMPRES activities in the field of training should be implemented through the joint training programme.

After detailed discussion of the project proposal, the Executive Committee was convinced that it reflected the required training needs for Desert Locust control as endorsed by the Twentieth Session of the Commission. However, the Executive Committee noted that the financial requirements of the project might impede its implementation. Therefore, it proposed that the project proposal be reformulated in such a way as to ensure flexibility and reduce the required budget, without drastically affecting its substantive objectives, or that the project be implemented in phases. The Executive Committee welcomed the decision of the third meeting of EMPRES Coordinators to support the proposed project and their recommendation to financially support the project and implement their training programme through it. The Executive Committee recommended that the Commission approve the project draft proposal to transfer its annual financial allocations for training purposes as a contribution towards the proposed project once it became operational. The Commission was further requested to refer the project proposal to FAO to prepare the project document in the light of the above remarks, and submit it to donors for financial support.

6. Coordination and Support of Desert Locust Research in the Central Region

The Secretariat presented document EX/CCDL-CR/96/3 on the Coordination and Support of the Desert Locust Research Programme in the Central Region, prepared on the recommendation of the Twentieth Session of the Commission. The programme aimed at developing improved expertise in certain areas of applied research in order to strengthen the capacity for Desert Locust applied research in the Central Region. The Secretariat noted that the document had been modified and revised in order to cater for the needs of the Central Region, including countries which were not members in the Commission, so that the programme could concentrate on research priority areas of direct impact on the improvement of Desert Locust survey and control. The Secretariat further reported that the document had been reviewed at the Sanaa meeting of EMPRES coordinators, who expressed their appreciation of the programme and recommended its implementation in collaboration with the Commission and donors. The main elements of collaboration included:

- A list of research priority areas should be prepared and endorsed by the member countries of the Commission;
- EMPRES member countries which would like to participate in the programme should divide among themselves the priority research topics, in order to better utilize available resources;
- The focus on specific research areas - after the endorsement and support of the Commission and EMPRES - would help raise the necessary financial support for such research;
- The EMPRES programme would assist in establishing links with collaborating research groups outside the Region, and FAO would solicit donor support to help implement the research programme; and
- All locust-affected countries inside and outside the Region would share research results through a system of information exchange.

The document indicated that it was time for the Commission to play a catalytic role in developing and supporting research in the Central Region and to allocate part of its budget for financing some research activities. The document had also identified ways and means of organizing and implementing the programme.

After lengthy discussion of the programme content and implementation mechanism, the Executive Committee was convinced that the programme would reinvigorate coordinated research activities geared towards supporting scientific programmes for Desert Locust survey and control in the Region. The Executive Committee further appreciated the support expressed by EMPRES coordinators for the research programme and recommended that the Commission channel its annual allocation for research towards supporting research in the Central Region. The Commission also requested the Secretariat to urge FAO to seek donor support and assistance for the research programme.

7. Establishing/Supporting Meteorological Network for Strengthening Desert Locust Management in Recession Areas in the Central Region

The Executive Committee reviewed document EX/CCDL-CR/96/4 containing a project proposal for Establishing/Supporting a Meteorological Network for Strengthening Desert Locust Management in the Central Region. The document stressed the importance of real-time information on rainfall, temperature, moisture and winds in Desert Locust recession and invasion areas, in forecasting Desert Locust developments and movements, and in taking the necessary action for its control.

According to the document, the objectives of the project were to enhance Desert Locust management activities through strengthening national networks for regular monitoring and exchange of meteorological data in Desert Locust recession areas in the Central Region by renovating/installing meteorological stations and making use of satellite maps in monitoring the environment.

The immediate objectives of the project would be:

- Install action of national meteorological networks in Desert Locust recession areas in the Central Region;

- Staff training in data processing and analysis, and the provision of necessary equipment; and
- Providing the headquarters of the Commission with the necessary equipment for receiving, analyzing and distributing climatic and environmental information.

Upon completion, the project would ensure real-time meteorological information for all member countries in Desert Locust recession areas, based on information received from ground stations and supported by satellite imagery. It would also enable precise forecasting and appropriate timely action, thus contributing to Desert Locust control and reducing widespread insecticide use which would, in turn, help promote environmental protection.

The project was conceived on the assumption that it would rely on the potential available in member countries for establishing/supporting national meteorological networks in order to cover locust infestation in recession areas, and that the Commission would, in collaboration with the EMPRES programme and other donor institutions, assist in providing funds for training, travel and other equipment that could not be provided by the member countries themselves, as well as the means to enable the Commission to receive, analyze and distribute information.

The Executive Committee concluded by stressing the importance of cooperation with meteorological agencies and other agencies concerned with Desert Locust control in the Region to contain the Desert Locust upsurges in a timely manner at the lowest cost or damage. It was also concluded that the full benefit of the project would not be achieved without the collaboration of all countries of the Central Region. The Executive Committee recommended that the Commission approve the project proposal and refer it to FAO headquarters for seeking the approval of the EMPRES programme and for preparing the final project document on the basis of integration of available potential in the Region in order to achieve the objectives of the project with the least possible cost so as to encourage donor institutions to provide financial assistance.

8. EMPRES Programme in the Central Region

The Executive Committee reviewed document EX/CCDL-CR/96/5 on Desert Locust Management in the Central Region until April 1996, and took note of the following:

- FAO initiated EMPRES field activities in the Central Region in early 1995 by funding three EMPRES pilot projects. These projects have focused on (a) establishing an effective early warning and information exchange system; (b) strengthening the early reaction capacity of key locust-affected countries in the Region; and (c) Desert Locust research.

- Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Yemen and the DLCO-EA have participated in the EMPRES programme in the Central Region. In addition, EMPRES supported Desert Locust survey activities in Somalia.
- Each country and DLCO-EA have nominated a liaison officer who would act as a focal point for EMPRES activities. Liaison officers meet regularly to coordinate activities and prepare a workplan for the immediate future. A UN volunteer acts as the liaison officer for Somalia. So far, EMPRES Liaison Officers have met in Addis Ababa (May 1995), Cairo (August 1995) and Sanaa (April 1996).
- A general review of current survey operations and information exchange in the participating countries is periodically undertaken. A number of participating countries have started to reconstruct and strengthen their survey operations. It has been a high priority to establish an efficient information exchange system in the Region based on modern communication technology such as the E-Mail. Most of the necessary equipment has already been provided and E-Mail connections are expected to be completed in the near future. Specific survey operations have been strengthened by EMPRES through the provision of equipment, spare parts and operational support in Sudan, Yemen and Eritrea.
- EMPRES has provided support for the summer campaign in Eritrea and Sudan, and has placed particular emphasis on strengthening the early reaction capacities in Yemen, Eritrea and Sudan during the 1995/96 winter. Contingency plans have been also prepared in these countries, and equipment, spare parts and supplies have been provided. All three countries are now well-prepared to undertake control operations in their winter breeding areas.
- The summer/winter campaigns in Sudan and Eritrea were successful in preventing a major spread of Desert Locust populations. Saudi Arabia was invaded by some swarms, but infestations remained at a moderate level. Yemen was invaded by three small swarms which, however, failed to trigger an infestation.
- Activities for 1996 were discussed during the meeting of EMPRES Liaison Officers in Sanaa in April 1996. These activities included: (1) evaluation of recent campaigns; (2) further improvements in information exchange; (3) further development of contingency plans and arrangements; (4) improving the ULV spraying operations; and (5) environmental and safety aspects.

- During the meeting of EMPRES Liaison Officers in April 1996, two projects on Desert Locust training and research coordination were discussed and approved. The two projects would require cooperation between EMPRES and the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region.
- The Twenty-eighth FAO Conference stressed the need for EMPRES to cover other areas, and it is expected that an EMPRES programme for West Africa would be prepared by mid-1996. The programme would include activities for strengthening forecasting and coordination activities at FAO headquarters.

The Executive Committee appreciated the efforts exerted by EMPRES in supporting Desert Locust preventive control in the Central Region, and recommended that the Commission establish closer coordination and cooperation with EMPRES whose objective were in line with those of the Commission, in order to avoid duplication and enable the optimum use of human and financial resources in the Central Region. It called upon FAO to exert greater efforts to secure donors support in order to execute the activities of the programme.

9. Assistance to the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region

The Secretariat presented document EX/CCDL-CR/96/6 and informed the meeting that, through the efforts of the Chairman of the Executive Committee and the help of the Locust Control and Agro-Aviation Department, Egypt, Islamic Development Bank (IDB) assistance to the Commission had been used for purchasing the following equipment:

- 30 knapsack motor-driven Jacto PL 50 BV sprayers;
- 40 vehicle-mounted Micronair AU 7010 sprayers;
- 30 knapsack motor-driven Micronair AU 8000 sprayers;
- 40 vehicle-mounted Micron Ulvamast MKII sprayers;
- 200 hand-carried battery-driven Micron ULVA+ sprayers;
- 200 hand-carried battery-driven Berthoud C5 sprayers; and
- 120 Magellan GPS Trailblazers.

The above equipment has been stored at the facilities of the Locust Control and Agro-Aviation Department, Egypt. The Executive Committee appreciated the efforts of the Chairman and the Secretary in making use of the IDB assistance, and thanked the Locust Control and Agro-Aviation Department, Egypt, for storing the equipment until it could be distributed to member countries of the Commission. It also requested the Secretariat of the Commission to relay its appreciation to the IDB.

The Executive Committee recommended that each member country be provided with the following equipment* :

- 13 C5 sprayers;
- 2 PL 50 BV sprayers;
- 3 AU 7010 sprayers;
- 2 AU 8000 sprayers;
- 3 ULVAMAST MKII sprayers; and
- 13 ULVA+.

It further recommended that the distribution of GPS as follows:

Saudi Arabia (15); Egypt (10); Sudan (10); Yemen (10); Oman (10); Jordan (7); Syria (7); Iraq (7); Qatar (3); Bahrain (3); UAE (5); Kuwait (5); and Lebanon (5).

The Commission's Trust Fund would cover the cost of shipment. The Commission would keep the remaining equipment for training purposes. It would also keep the spare parts for delivery to member countries as needed.

10. Annual Budget and Final Accounts for 1994 and 1995, and Expenditures and Contributions for 1996

The Secretariat presented document EC/CCDL-CR/96/7 which contained the Annual Budget and Final Accounts for 1994 and 1995, and Expenditure and Contributions for 1996 (Annex 2). The Executive Committee noted that funds available in the Trust Fund were increasing due to the contributions paid by some member countries (US\$ 96,628.88, in 1994; and US\$ 43,563.31, in 1995), as well as to the rationalization of expenditure. Accordingly, the available cash balance at the end of 1995 amounted to US\$ 871,060.66. After adding contributions received until 30 April 1996, the balance amounted to US\$936,060.00. Expenditures and funds already committed during 1996 were estimated at US\$35,558.00.

Contributions received from member countries during the present financial year amounted to US\$ 65,000.00 out of an outstanding total of US\$ 250,000.00.

During the consideration of the final accounts for 1994 and 1995, queries were raised on the correctness of charging to the budget the cost of missions that were not completed or authorized by the Commission, and a revision was requested for some expenditure items. The Executive Committee recommended that the Commission approve the budget and ask FAO to reconsider the entries marked with (*) in the final accounts for 1994 and 1995 and to reflect corrections, if any, in the final accounts for 1996 upon presentation to the Twenty-second Session of the Executive Committee.

* It was agreed that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia receives 11 C5 sprayers and 11 ULVA + sprayers from Egypt's share. While Egypt receives 3 AU 7010 sprayers and 3 ULVAMAST MKII sprayers from Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's share.

The Executive Committee further noted that the accumulation of outstanding contributions and arrears due from some member countries to the Trust Fund might lead to complications against the interests of the Commission. It requested the Commission to call upon member countries to regularly pay their contributions and settle their arrears. It was also proposed that the Chairman and Secretary of the Commission visit some member countries with outstanding contributions to urge them to settle their arrears.

11. Programme of Work and Budget, 1996-1998

The Secretariat presented document EX/CCDL-CR/96/8 containing the proposed Programme of Work and Budget for 1996-1998 (Annex 3). The Executive Committee was of the opinion that the expected value of the contributions should be maintained as a ceiling for the annual budget, and that US\$ 100,000.00 from the available reserve should be allocated for contingencies. Expenditures charged to this amount should be authorized by the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Commission and the Chairman of the Executive Committee. The Commission was requested to approve the Workplan Biennial Budget for 1996/97 and 1997/98.

The Executive Committee further recommended that the Commission contribute from the allocations under the Workplan Biennial Budget to the projects proposed for execution in collaboration with EMPRES, once they became operational, including the amounts of US\$ 75,000.00 for Training, US\$ 45,000.00 for Research Coordination and Support, and US\$ 30,000.00 for strengthening the Meteorological Network. It was clear that the needs of the Commission in this case would be covered from the projects to be implemented in these fields.

12. Any Other Business

a) Obsolete Pesticides in Member Countries

The Executive Committee discussed the problem of obsolete pesticides stocked in different locations for long periods in member countries and noted that the problem was aggravating with time.

It recommended that the Commission call upon FAO to exert, in line with the Basil Convention, further efforts with donor countries to assist member countries in the disposal of their obsolete pesticides, or as first step to assist in collecting, repackaging and placing these stocks in a safe location until they were transferred to disposal centres. The Executive Committee commended the efforts of FAO and donors in enabling Yemen to collect and dispose of obsolete pesticides.

b) Registration of Equipment Used in Desert Locust Control

The Executive Committee recommended that the Commission enquire from FAO about any available guidelines that would enable the introduction of a system for the registration of equipment used in Desert Locust control in member countries that would like to do so.

13. Date and Place of the Next Session

The Executive Committee proposed to meet during next year and asked the Commission to propose a mechanism that would provide for the implementation of its recommendations to the Commission during inter-sessional periods. It also proposed that the next session be held at the headquarters of the Commission unless offers from member countries to host that session were received.

14. Adoption of the Report

The Report of the Executive Committee was unanimously approved.

15. Closure of the Session

Participants commended the Chairman of the session for his aptitude in steering the deliberations and appreciated the efforts of the Secretariat in preparing for the session and presenting the papers. The Chairman conclude by thanking the delegates for their goodwill and seriousness.

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Annex 2/ Section A

**Annual Budget
Final Accounts for 1994 and 1995
Expenditures and Contributions for 1996
(In US Dollars)**

	Annual Budget	Budget Year 1994	Budget Year 1995	Budget Year 1996
Receipts				
Balance carried forward		486,513.37	750,231.64	871,060.66
Contributions ⁽¹⁾	<u>250,000.00⁽²⁾</u>	<u>360,347.15</u>	<u>164,282.33</u>	<u>65,000.00⁽³⁾</u>
	250,000.00	846,860.52	914,513.97	936,060.66
Expenditures				
1100 Personnel Services (short-term experts)	--	1311.00	4,000.00	--
1300 Admin Support Pers.	--	--	--	--
Sub-total for Personnel	50,000.00	1311.00	40,000.00	--
2000 Duty Travel				
Delegates and consultants	20,000.00	29,767.48	5,769.00	3,858.00
3000 Contractual Services (Printing reports)	15,000.00	--	--	2,000.00
4000 Gen. Operating Exp.	20,000.00	14,818.00	18,602.56	3,500.00
5000 Expendable Supplies	20,000.00	1,439.00	--	--
6000 Non-expendable Sup.	60,000.00	24,245.58	11,281.38	--
8000 Training	40,000.00	17,047.15	400.00	26,200.00
9100 Project Servicing	<u>22,850.00</u>	<u>9,298.22</u>	<u>4,200.37</u>	<u>-----</u>
Cost				
Total Expenditures	<u>247,850.00</u>	<u>96,628.88</u>	<u>43,453.31</u>	<u>35,558.00</u>
Unallocated Balance	2,150.00	750,231.64	871,060.66	900,502.66

⁽¹⁾ Including interest.

⁽²⁾ Subject to total commitment at any given time, not exceeding the total contribution pledged at that time, the Director-General shall have discretionary power to shift allocations between one expenditure item and another as may be necessary to meet the changing locust situation. All such variations shall be reported and justified when submitting annual accounts to the Commission.

⁽³⁾ As at 6 May 1996 (excluding interest).

**International Trust Fund 9409
Final Expenditures for 1994**

1100	Personnel Services	
-	Trust Fund's Pool (Distribution of charges related to TF 9409)	13.11*
2000	Duty Travel	
-	Travel of Secretary to various Commission member countries, April 1994	3,274.78
-	Travel of President to various Commission member countries, April 1994	3,057.00
-	Workshop on Spraying Equip. and Working Group on DL Survey and Control, Cairo, August 94	4,688.67
-	Secretary's travel to the North West Africa Commission meeting, Tripoli, October 94	2,315.00
-	President's travel to attend the above meeting	*3,316.99
-	Travel of FAO HQ Locust Information Officer to Sudan for an assessment of DL situation	*2,298.78
-	20th Session of Commission for Controlling the DL in the N.E., Cairo, 8-20/12/94	9,820.00
-	Training Course on DL Control, Cairo, 19-24/11/94 (DSA for one participant only) ^o	1,280.00
-	Miscellaneous credits (Hinai's TAs, 1993/Khasawneh's TA, 1993)	- 283.74
	Total	29,676.48
4000	General Operating Expenses	
-	Publication costs of Commission Report (19th Session)	*7,146.00
-	Local costs: Workshop on Spraying Equip. and Working Group on Training Requirements, Cairo, Aug. 94	2,876.76
-	Local costs: Reg. Training Course, Cairo, Nov. 94	1,483.68
-	Local costs: 20th Session of the Commission, Dec. 1994	4,000.00
-	Surrender local costs, 19th Session of Commission (1993)	- 1,649.23
-	Miscellaneous costs (Publication Services Pool)	*961.13
	Total	14,818.34
5000	Expendable Supplies	
-	Purchase of spare parts for a Micronair sprayer (Syria)	1,439.00
6000	Non-Expendable Supplies	
-	Purchase of a Fax machine for MINAGRI, Egypt	2,290.68
-	Reimbursement to Trust Fund (purchase of ICOM IC-735 Radio for Iraq, 1993)	-1,666.10
-	Purchase of 22 GPSs (two each) for Jordan, Kuwait, UAE, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Oman, Bahrain, Iraq, Lebanon, Qatar and Syria	19,871.00
-	Charge to correct wrong credit in 1993	3,750.00
	Total	24,245.58
8000	Training	
-	Local costs, Training Course on DL Control, Jordan	5000.00
-	Travel costs of trainees attending the above Training Course	5,729.00
-	Regional Training Course, Cairo, Nov. 94	6,804.00
-	Surrender costs, Cairo meeting, Jan. 94	- 485.85
	Total	17,047.15
9000	Project Servicing Costs	9,298.22
	GRAND-TOTAL	<u>96,628.88</u>

^o Other trainees reported under Line 8000.

**International Trust Fund 9409
Final Expenditures for 1995**

1100	<u>Personnel Services</u>	
-	Author's Contract for Mr. McCulloch for the production of a draft project document on training	4000.00
2000	<u>Duty Travel</u>	
-	Attendance of HQ staff (Mr. Hafraoui) at Meeting on Publications and Manuals for the Commission, Cairo, 3-4 September 95	638.00
-	Travel of Mr. Ashour to the 20th Session of the Commission for South West Asia, Islamabad, June 1995	*1,857.00
-	Working Group on Publications and Manuals for the Commission Cairo, Egypt, 3-4 September 1995	4,808.75
-	Recoveries against travel to EMPRES Workshop and Commission's meeting, Cairo, December 1995	<u>-1,534.57</u>
	Total	5,769.00
4000	<u>General Operating Expenses</u>	
-	Rental of Premises (UNDP cost sharing)	* 375.00
-	Cancellation of Purchase Order 45324/1992 (ICOM radios for Jordan never delivered by supplier)	-2,018.95
-	Cancellation of Purchase Order 45325/1992 (ICOM radios for Egypt never delivered by supplier)	-2,243.95
-	Report of the 20th Session of the Commission (Translation into English)	*4,149.00
	(Reproduction and Distribution)	2,086.00
-	Field Commitment, RNE 99816 (Ref RNE PO 54/95)	1,364.99
	Field Commitment, RNE 105489 for clearance/distribution of locust control Equipment donated by the Islamic Development Bank	2,700.00
-	General Operating Expenses for DL Survey and Control in Sudan (AA 62678)	10,000.00
-	General Operating Expenses, Workshop, Cairo, 3-4 September 95 (AA 66578)	323.00
-	Distribution cost for equipment provided by the Islamic Dev. Bank (AA 68128)	1,757.30
	Trust Fund Charges	*10.00
	Total	18,602.56
6000	<u>Non-Expendable Supplies</u>	
-	Local Purchase of Laboratory Equipment for Dokki Locust Research Centre	11,281.38
8000	<u>Training</u>	
-	Cost Recovery, Training Course, Amman, Jordan, 1994	-400.00
9000	<u>Project Servicing Costs</u>	4,200.37
	GRAND-TOTAL	<u>43,453.31</u>

**Expenditures and Outstanding Financial Commitments for the Year 1996
(as at 6 May 1996)**

2000 Duty Travel

21st Session of the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region and 21st Session of its Executive Committee, Cairo, 21-28 May 1996:	
- Travel of members of the Executive Committee	3,858.00

3000 Contracts

- Local Contract for the preparation of a document on meteorology	1,000.00
- Local Contract for the production of working papers for the Commission's meeting in Cairo	<u>1,000.00</u>
Total	2,000.00

4000 General Operating Expenses

- Hospitality costs of 21st Session of the Commission	1,000.00
- G. O. E. for the 21st Session of the Commission	1,000.00
- Circular letters of Invitation to the 21st Session of the Commission	<u>1,500.00*</u>
Total	3,500.00

8000 Training

- Training Course on Meteorology, Cairo	<u>26,200.00</u>
GRAND-TOTAL (Provisional)	<u>35,558.00</u>

TRUST FUND NO. 9409 MTF/INT/007/MUL

Status of Contributions as at 31 March 1996
(in US Dollars)

Member	Outstanding 31/12/1995	Contribution* for 1995/96	Received up to 31/03/1996	Outstanding 31/03/1996
Governments				
Bahrain	8,750.00	8,750.00	8,750.00	0.00
Egypt	0.00	32,540.00	0.00	0.00
Iraq**	373,750.00	28,750.00	0.00	373,750.00
Jordan	56,887.50	14,357.50	0.00	56,887.50
Kuwait	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	0.00
Lebanon	127,977.39	11,212.50	0.00	127,977.39
Oman	83,000.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	78,000.00
Qatar	150,000.00	12,500.00	0.00	150,000.00
Saudi Arabia	66,052.50	44,035.00	0.00	66,052.50
Sudan	327,931.04	18,667.50	0.00	327,931.04
Syria	87,773.46	16,687.50	0.00	87,773.46
U. A. E.	26,250.00	26,250.00	26,250.00	0.00
Yemen	(2,143.39)	1,250.00	0.00	(2,143.39)
Total	<u>1,331,228.50</u>	<u>250,000.00</u>	<u>65,000.00</u>	<u>1,266,228.50</u>

* Fiscal year begins in July.

** Iraq cannot pay since their assets are frozen (Cable from Abdalleh, Baghdad, 18/11/1992)

Annex 2/ Section F

TRUST FUND NO. 9409 MTF/INT/007/MUL

Contributions of Member Governments
(in US Dollars)

Bahrain	8,750.00
Egypt	32,540.00
Iraq	28,750.00
Jordan	14,357.50
Kuwait	25,000.00
Lebanon	11,212.50
Oman	10,000.00
Qatar	12,500.00
Saudi Arabia	44,035.00
Sudan	18,667.50
Syria	16,687.50
U. A. Emirates	26,250.00
Yemen	<u>1,250.00</u>
	<u>250,000.00</u>

Proposal for Workplan Biennial Budget
1996/98

	1996/97	1997/98	Total
1100¹ Consultants	7,500	7,500	15,000
1300² Administrative Support (Secretary/Clerk)	16,000	16,000	32,000
2000³ Duty Travel Ex. Committee Chairman etc.	6,000	6,000	12,000
3000⁴ Contracts Research, Printing Reports, Publications and Translation	50,000	50,000	100,000
4000 General Operating Expenses Meetings, hospitality etc.	5,000	5,000	10,000
5000⁵ Expendable Supplies Books, spare parts, pesticides and equipment	25,000	25,000	50,000
6000⁶ Non-Expendable Supplies Assistance to Member Countries	50,000	50,000	100,000
8000⁷ Training 1) Reg. training on radio maintenance	30,000		
2) Reg. training on equipment maintenance		30,000	
3) Reg. training on campaign management		30,000	
4) Study tours/support to Nat. training	30,000	30,000	150,000
Total			469,000
91100⁸ Project Support Cost			31,000
GRAND-TOTAL			<u>500,000</u>

¹ Recruitment of consultants to participate in national/regional Desert Locust management activities according to recommendations of the Commission or as a reaction to requirements between the two sessions.

² Services of a secretary/clerk to assist in clerical and administrative matters is required. The present FAO arrangement (3 officers share one secretary) is not adequate for coping with the commission activities. FAO Regular Programme do not have funds for providing full-time secretary/clerk.

³ Funds will cover the expenses of members of the Executive Committee while attending the sessions of the Committee. Expenses of travel of the Chairman to attend sessions of the other commissions and to FAO headquarters to brief on the recommendations of the Commission and other travel as recommended by the Commission will also be charged to this budget item.

⁴ Allocations in this budget item will cover cost of research grants, printing of publications and reports.

⁵ Purchase of books and spare parts for member countries, as well as any supplies from allocations devoted to pesticides and equipment during emergencies, will be charged to this budget item.

⁶ To cover assistance to member countries as approved by the Commission.

⁷ This budget item will cover the expenses of organizing regional training courses where participants from the region will be trained in the fields indicated. It will also cover support to training courses organized by member countries and study tours to Desert Locust-invaded areas where control operations are in progress.

⁸ This budget item will cover FAO service charges for the execution of the workplan.

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REPORT OF THE FAO
COMMISSION FOR
CONTROLLING THE DESERT
LOCUST IN CR 21ST SESSION