

***REPORT***

Cairo,  
Egypt,  
24-28 May  
1992

# **FAO Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Near East**

**Eighteenth session**



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

**REPORT OF THE  
EIGHTEENTH SESSION OF THE FAO COMMISSION  
FOR CONTROLLING THE DESERT LOCUST  
IN THE NEAR EAST**

held in  
Cairo (Arab Republic of Egypt)  
from 24-28 May 1992

Plant Production and Protection Division  
Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations  
Rome, 1992

Eighteenth Session of the Commission  
for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Near East

Cairo, Egypt, 26-28 May 1992

PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND NOTES

1. Opening of the Session
2. Election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Commission
3. Adoption of the Agenda
4. Election of the Drafting Committee
5. The Desert Locust Situation 1990-1991 and forecast to July 1992
6. Control measures undertaken 1990-1991 in the Near East Region
7. Desert Locust survey and control potential available in member countries
8. Implementation of the Recommendations of the Seventeenth Session of the Commission
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## 1. Openning of the Session

In acceptance of the kind invitation from the Government of Egypt, the Director General of FAO - in agreement with the member nations - called for the meeting of the Eighteenth Session of the FAO Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Near East, in Cairo, Egypt.

The meeting was opened by Dr. Yassin Osman, First Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture, on behalf of the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture and Land Reform. He welcomed the delegates, stressed the importance of the Commission in the field of locust control and confirmed the support of the Government of Egypt to its activities. He underlined that the co-operation between affected countries and donor countries and institutions was effective in controlling late locust upsurges.

Dr. Osman said that countries should be well prepared - by pesticides equipments, research and trained staff - for any sudden locust activity during the present period of relative recession.

On behalf of the Director-General of FAO, the FAO Representative in Cairo, Mr. Yahya Salah, conveyed the best wishes of the Director-General for a successful meeting of the Commission, and thanked the Government of Egypt for convening the Session in Cairo, which he said was an evidence of the sincere intention of the Government of Egypt to support international co-operation in the region. He also thanked the government for all the arrangements and procedures taken to assure the success of the session, and wished all success for the delegates in adopting resolutions for the benefit of the countries of the region in the field of locust control. He also stressed the need for member countries to support the regional commission by all means in order to increase its efficiency and services.

## 2. Election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Commission

Mr. Mamdouh M. Zuhair, Head of the delegation of Egypt was elected Chairman and Mr. A. Ali Abdullah, Delegate of Sudan, Vice-Chairman.

## 3. Adoption of the Agenda

The Agenda was approved after amendments.

## 4. Election of the Drafting Committee

The delegates of Egypt, Yemen, the United Arab Emirates, Oman, Kuwait, Sudan and FAO Secretariat were selected for the membership of the drafting Committee.

# Participants in the Session

Ten countries from the region attended the Session.

The Palestine Liberation Organization attended as an observer. A list of Participants follows:

## Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Mr. Salem Bamufleh, Director-General of Locust Research Station.

Mr. Fahd El Baridi, Director of Plant Protection, Riyadh.

Mr. Abdulrahman Ashour, Director of Po.Box. 4647543 4044518  
Division, 8545 4912322  
Ministry of Riyadh  
Agriculture

## Yemen

Mr. Nabil Moagam Director of Po.Box. 216321 TLX  
Locust 13268 250980 2427  
Service, Sanaa  
Ministry of  
Agriculture

## Qatar

Mr. A. Safar Abdullah Chief of Plant Po.Box. 421249  
Protection & 2727  
Plant Quarantine Doha/  
Service, Ministry of  
Municipal & Agricul-  
tural Affairs

## Sudan

Mr. A. Ali Abdalla Chief of Desert Control 612666  
Locust Divison Khartoum  
Bahary

## United Arab Emirate

Mr. Khamis El-Mansour: Agr. Engineer, P.O.Box 2228161  
Control Divison 17  
Mini. of Agriculture,  
Dubai

## Oman

Mr. Maamoun K. Al-Alawi Chief of Control P.O.Box 696287  
Div., Mini. of 467  
Agriculture &  
Fisheries.

Jordan

Dr. Hani Haddadin	Dir. Gen. of Plant Protection Div.	P.O.Box 3434	726201 627202 725704
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Iraq

Mr. Qais Q. Zuain	Dir. Gen. of Plant Protection Div.		5112442 5112633
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Kuwait

Mr. Amir Al-Zal, zala	Dir. of Plant Research Service		4743538 4743538
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Egypt

Mr. Mamdouh uhair, Director-General of Locust Control and Agro Aviation, Cairo		3488974	
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Mr. Abdallah Jah El Rasul, Director of Locust Control, Cairo		3612183	
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Mr. Ali Zeineddin Shahin, Director of Public Relations, Cairo		3493184	
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ObserversPalastine Liberation Organization

Dr. Barakat Al-Farra	Professor & Consultant	33, Nahda St., Dokki	3602996
37362140	of Agr. Economy	Cairo, Egypt	3602996

F.A.O.

Mr. Abderrahman Hafraoui	Senior Migratory Pest Officer	F.A.O. Rome,	
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Mrs. H. Niggemann	Operation Officer	F.A.O. Rome,	
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## 5. Desert Locust Situation up to 11 May 1992 and Outlook for the Summer and Autumn of 1992

### Introduction:

The Secretariat presented a summary on the overall desert locust situation in recession and breeding areas and outlook for the end of May 1992.

### Summary:

- a. During the first four months of 1992, the current Desert Locust recession continued and no significant activity was reported in the recession area. Very little breeding occurred in the winter/spring breeding areas along the Red Sea and in Baluchistan of Pakistan and Iran this year.
- b. The forecast for the next few months is that small numbers of adults will move into summer breeding areas of the Sahel of West Africa and Sudan and the Indo-Pakistan desert and start to lay once the seasonal rains have commenced. Resulting hopper populations are expected to be of low-density and dispersed, and therefore difficult to detect.
- c. The outlook until the autumn of 1992 depends on the scale of summer breeding which is difficult to predict as much of it relies on the distribution and amount of rainfall. If average rainfall occurs during the summer, breeding is expected to be on a small scale since initial populations are very low. Yet, regular surveys and a strong vigilance must continue to be maintained in order to detect any early signs of population build-up, especially in those areas where the situation remains less clear such as the Horn of Africa and Ethiopia.

### SAUDI ARABIA

The unit surveying the area south of Jeddah to south of Al-Omq, between 1800-2100N/3900-4300E observed small numbers of hoppers in Al-Saquah and Al-Mansouriyah areas. A few fledging solitaries and IV and V instar hoppers were also observed in Kamise Harb area 1990-4125E. Neither ground nor air teams using helicopters (38 flight hours), covering the area between 2100-2900N and 2500-3900E, including the areas of Madinah, Taimah and Halat Ammar, found any locust whether in the solitary or gregarious phase. In the second half of April 1992, the survey units in the Eastern province and Wadi-Al-Dawaser did not find any numbers of desert locust. The survey operations undertaken by the Directorates of Agriculture and Water in Hail, Al-Jouf and Qassim regions, during that month, did not result in any discoveries of desert locust, neither gregarized nor solitary phase. Saudi Arabia, in general, is free of desert locust and migrating hoppers. Medium and light rains fall in some areas in May 1992. Survey teams continue their work in potential locust areas.

## SUDAN

### Summer Campaign

Despite the favourable medium rains and weather conditions in the monsoon breeding areas, 12-18E, and the availability of green grass in vast parts of these areas, no locusts, individuals or groups, were observed, although periodic desert locusts survey operations had been carried out in these areas from early June 1991 till end October 1991.

### Winter Campaign on the Red Sea Coast (November 1991-March 1992)

#### Precipitation:

Rain rates in the Port-Sudan region were as follows:

Oct.	25.3 mm
Nov.	19.0 mm
Dec.	20.4 mm
Jan.	scarce

Rain quantities were very scarce in Toker areas during October-January, and was actually nil in northern parts of the coast. No rainfalls were reported and drought covered all areas.

### Survey Operations

#### Aerial Survey

Aerial survey operations were carried out in December 1991 and no gregarizations of desert locusts were observed after 50 hours of aerial survey.

#### Land Surveys

As a result of land survey operations carried out in desert locusts breeding areas on the Red Sea coast, locations of desert locusts were identified in the loker delta, the vegetation areas of Korashid, Ayoun, and the middle part of the coast.

### Locust Areas

#### Toker Delta

As usual the area was flooded from Korbaraka. As a result of survey operations in the delta, individuals were observed in an area of about 11907 hectar in their adult and immature phases together with some migratory locusts in their adult and hopper phase.



Khorashid

Because of good humidity conditions after rains in November and December, numbers of desert locust mixed with migratory locusts of medium density were observed. Egg-laying was observed in December as a result of the flooding of the area of 821 hectares and the planting of millet. This resulted in a high density of both migratory and desert hoppers.

6. Control Operations in 1990/1991

A total of 12 728 hectare was infested with individual desert locusts and migratory locusts in their adult and hopper stages. Details are as follows:

Region	Area infested/Unit
Toker Delta	11 907 hectare
Khorashid	<u>821 "</u>
Total	12 728 hectare

Handsprayers, power sprayers, and dusters were used in land control operations. The insecticides used were Ficam 20%, and Propuxor 1%. The total area treated was 622 hectares; the remaining area was not treated due to the low density of the locust.

IRAQ

Iraq remained free of Desert Locust in the past two years 1990-1991.

KUWAIT

The situation remained calm throughout the season; survey operations were confined to Al-Wafrah agricultural area and its surrounding (28.34N - 48.04E); this does not include Al-Abdaly area (30.05N - 47.42E) which was a restricted area. Kuwait can be considered free of any Desert Locust both in its gregarious and solitary phase. Yet, rain falls in January and February have provided a better environment for the breeding of solitary individuals.

JORDAN

No Desert Locust invasion was reported in Jordan, a long time ago in late 1989, when locust invaded the south-eastern region adjacent to Saudi Arabia. A swarm of Desert Locust reached the borders where it scattered into small swarms, covering an area of 180 sq.km. The four outbreak areas of Al-Sahb Al-Abiadh, Al-Sahb Al-Aswad, Mshash Hadraj, and Al Annab, were sprayed. The insecticides used were Malathion (U.L.V.) at the rate of 750 cm per hectare, using exhaust sprayers, and Sumithion (Fenitrothion ULV 96% at the rate of 750 g.sm/ha. 650L of Malathion and approximately 2300 L of Sumithion were used in this campaign, and insecticides were sprayed by helicopters of the Jordanian Royal Air Force.

AL-KARAK

In 1991, hoppers were widely reported in Al-Karak, Al-Tofarlah, and Madria. Details of the control operations undertaken are as follows:

- An area of 24 000 acres was treated, including 14 300 acres by helicopters; the remaining areas were treated using surface equipment (E.N.S. and hand sprayers).
- The insecticide used was Folathion 930 (Propoxur 170 + Foxin 800)
- 1 300L of insecticide was consumed in spraying operations.
- Control operation started on 8 May 1991, using a helicopter for one day, and continued for two weeks using surface equipment.

Al-Tafilah

31 700 acres of land were treated; 18 700 acres of which were treated using a helicopter, whilst the remaining area was treated by surface equipment. The insecticide used was Volatan UN 930, and the volume consumed 1600L.

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

The situation was generally calm in 1991, due to scarce rains in most of the regions, with the exception of some solitary individuals reported in some areas during periodical surveys.

May 1991

Solitary individuals were reported in Al-Jabalain (1222N - 3258E), Wadi Al-Fajrah (1258N - 4408E), and Khor Al-Omairah (1232N - 4408E) in the Governorate of Lahj.

June 1991

Solitary individuals at the rate of 2-3 insects per sq.km. were reported in Al-Mehaia 1311N - 4424E, Tor Al-Baha 1310N - 4422E, and Nassyah 1312N - 4420E in the Governorate of Lahj. Solitary individuals were also reported in Al-Jowayah region, 1508N - 4520E in the Governorate of Marib.

July 1991

Individuals were reported at Wadi Al-Fajrah 1812N - 4422E.

August 1991

Individuals were observed in Kharaz 1242N - 4409E and Khor Al-Omaira 1232N - 4408E in the Governorate of Lahj at the rate of 3 locusts/sq.km.

October 1991

Individuals were observed in Wadi Al-Abdain and Al Zour 1702N - 4402E in the Governorate of Ma'dah.

February 1992

In 29.2.1992 a small swarm of yellow adults was reported in Al-Zahra 1544N - 4200E, heading from east to west. No information is available about its final destination.

April 1992

Individuals were reported in the areas between Khor Al-Amairah and Azafah 1219N - 4403E at the rate of one locust per square kilometer; adult locusts were also observed in the region of Al-Mosaddaya at the rate of 3 locusts per square kilometer 1245N - 4414E, and Khabt Al Baqar and Wadi Al-Fajrah 1912N - 4422E.

OMAN

Although no locust was found during surveys undertaken from April till mid-May 1992 in the coastal areas of the Sultanate, the internal areas near Abri and Yangel, along the coast between Gharbat and Sour, as well as in the peninsula of Mosanida; periodic surveys continued throughout the year.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

UAE is free of desert locust and migratory hoppers. No rain falls have been reported recently, and precipitations last winter were around 10.5 mm.

EGYPT

Despite the weather conditions favourable to locust breeding, particularly during winter of 1991 due to heavy rain falls on south-eastern desert, no desert locusts of any phase were reported. Nothing was also reported during April 1992, despite the favourable

weather conditions, particularly north and south of Sinai. The north-western coast of Egypt, the regions of Al-Wadi Al-Gadid and central-eastern desert. Individuals were reported in May at Abu Simbel in the western desert.

#### Other regions

##### North-western Africa

A few scattered individuals were reported in west Libya and south-east Tunisia during March and April, and there were unconfirmed reports of a small swarm in south-east Tunisia on 7/4/1992. In early May, an area of 1000 hectares in the south and center of Algeria, infested with hoppers at very high density was treated.

##### East Africa

Control operations against a mixture of hoppers and adults were carried out in February and March in an area of 13000 hectares in the winter spring breeding areas in Sudan, particularly in the south-eastern part of the Red Sea coast and near Tokar Delta. By end-April only a few individuals are expected to survive in the area controlled (623 hectares). The situation is still not clear, in general, since no environmental survey report has yet been received from Ethiopia, Djibouti, Somalia. Last February locusts were observed at high densities in east Eritrea.

##### South-West Asia

Copulation took place, on a small scale, in Makran area in Pakistan, south-east and centre of Iran, where rains had fallen. Population is expected to decrease as swarms move towards summer breeding areas in India and Pakistan for egg-laying during the rain season in late June and early July 1992.

#### Outlook

Despite the environment suitable for breeding in all the locust breeding areas, and the relative calmness of its activities, there is only a faint possibility of any breeding of Desert Locust to take place. Yet, breeding areas must be kept under surveillance during the next period, particularly the rain areas in Sudan and Yemen where Locust populations are expected to be low. The potential for a population increase next month in Saudi Arabia, the GCC countries and Egypt is very weak, where grasslands started to dry.

Caution must be maintained, and surveys must continue, since no information is available on some Locust breeding areas.

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

(1) Jordan

a) Application Equipment No.

The Ministry has:

Microair for Helicopter	5
ENS	130
ILV hand sprayer	50
Mounted ULV sprayers	8
Knapsack	50

b) Insecticides

The Ministry has about 10 tons of Volaton UN 930

c) Vehicles

The Ministry has no 4x4 wheel-drive vehicles needed for spray purposes in desert and mountain areas.

(2) Iraq

Nil

(3) United Arab Emirates

ENS	45
Station pick-up	45
Sprayers	10
Mounted sprayers	20

(4) Yemen

Personnel:

6 Engineers
20 Technicians
5 Mechanics
10 Drivers
13 Locust surveyers

Insecticides

10 tons	Sumi-Combi ALPHA
28 tons	Fenitrothion
350 bags	Propoxur

Equipment

25 ENS  
10 Airbi

Vehicles

30 Toyota  
10 Suzuki  
1 Lorry

Radios

26 Radios (wireless)

(5) Omana) Insecticides

10 tons Melathion  
10 tons Dursban

b) Application equip.

10 sprayers All 8000 donated by FAO  
10 ULV sprayers  
10 sprayers AU 7000 without necessary spare-parts  
2 ENS

c) Vehicles

6 cars  
1 Lorry

(6) Saudi Arabia

Personnel	1 000	
Insecticides	500 000 Lit.	distributed all over the country
ENS	200	
Micronair	25	
Vehicles	200	
Planes	4 + 2 reserve planes	

(7) SudanI) Insecticides as of April 1992

a)	Fenitrothion	100% (ULV)	8 975 Lit.
b)	"	96% (ULV)	29 950 Lit.

c) Mtrithion	50% (ULV)	3 390 Lit.
d) Diazinon	90% (ULV)	900 Lit.
e) "	80% (ULV)	4 560 Lit.
f) Dursban	45% (ULV)	10 560 Lit.
g) Karate	40% (ULV)	1 380 Lit.
h) Ficam	40% (ULV)	13 427 Lit.
i) Malathion	96% (ULV)	49 075 Lit.

## II) E.C. Insecticides

a) Fenitrothion	50%	23 836 Lit.
b) Diazinon	60%	15 041 Lit.
c) Malathion	57%	4 052 Lit.
d) Ficam		2 525 Lit.
e) Bendiocarb	1%	42 037 kg.
f) Propoxur	2%	362 268 kg.
g) Propoxur		1 408 kg.
h) Sevin	85%	53 692 kg.
i) Gamoxen	30	266 kg.

## III) Fixed and Mobile Radios (April 1992)

	Operating	Not operating	Total
Yoshia	69	11	80
Codar	12	9	21
ICOM	22	3	25
MOTOROLA	6	1	7

## IV) Personnel

86	Higher-studies experts
135	Bachelor of Agriculture
44	Higher Institutes of Agriculture
59	Secondary Schools of Agriculture
659	Technicians

## V) Sprayers

	Operating	Not operating
ULV sprayers	670	26
ULV Hand sprayers	5 560	524
Motor sprayers	224	277
W.B. "	226	146
Fog. M.	124	24
Dusters	33	13
Micronair	13	3

(8) EGYPTI) Personnel

78 Agr. Engineer  
 3 Radio : "  
 72 Drivers  
 61 Mechanics and Technicians  
 69 Adm. officers  
 248 Supporting personnel

II) Application Equipment

464 Knapsack sprayers  
 21 Motorized sprayers for liquid  
 58 ULV sprayers  
 2 Micronairs  
 40 Dusters

III) Insecticides

Coarse bran	88 500 kg
Rock phosphate	50 500 kg
Insecticide powder	312 500 kg
E.C.	32 500 Lit.
Concentrate liquide	124 000 Lit.

8. Implementation of the Recommendations of the 17th Session of the Commission

In view of the financial situation of the TF 9409 the assistance recommended by the 17th Session of the Commission was partly provided to member countries from funds made available by other locust projects. In particular, the following activities are reported:

(1) Oman

Technical expertise: FAO Headquarter staff assisted in the formulation of a project proposal for the establishment of a locust unit. Furthermore, Mr. Simary, FAO Consultant on spray application techniques, visited Oman for one month and provided on-the-spot training to national staff.

Tehn tons of pesticide Dursban have been made available to Oman from the regional stock in Jeddah.

(2) Egypt

The Commission recommended the strengthening of the Dokki Research Station through the provision of research equipment. In effect, no action has been taken in this respect so far as no indication was received in FAO as to the equipment required. A request for operating funds was received instead. It will be discussed in relation to the work plan for 1992.



(3) Training

Individual training was ensured during 1990 and 1991: technical staff from the region attended the international course organised by Ciba-Geigy in Switzerland on the safe and efficient handling of pesticides. This training will be granted also in 1992, as indicated in the programme for the future. Individual training in locust forecasting was conducted at FAO Headquarters for Locust Officers coming from the following countries:

- Sudan and Oman during 1991
- Yemen and Saudi Arabia during 1992.

This training is also planned for Egypt in October 1992. In addition, a regional training course in Desert Locust Survey and Control was held in Oman in February 1992 which was attended by all countries members of the Commission.

9. Activities of the Secretariat of the Commission  
End 1990 till early 1992

Despite the recommendations of the commission to halt some of its activities until the 18th session due to financial deficit, FAO implemented the following activities in an effort to avoid as much as possible using the funds of the Commission, since these activities were financed from other sources:

(1) Activities

Since the retirement of Mr. Ahmed Khasawneh, the regional expert, the Secretariat of the Commission - as the authority in charge of implementing the recommendations of the Commission - had undertaken the following activities since the 17th session of the Commission held in Cairo:

- a. Regarding the liquidation of the seat of the regional expert in Jeddah. Since some equipments had already been depreciated, they were got rid of; the remaining useful equipments were handed over, to the UNDP office in Riyadh, and the Fax machine was sent to the FAO headquarters in Rome.
- b. Technical reports were handed to Locust Research Center in Jeddah.
- c. All the obligations and responsibilities of the Regional Expert Office in Jeddah, were settled.
- d. Following the acceptance of Egypt to host the next session, the Secretariat of the Commission prepared in co-ordination with the host country and with the guidance of the Chairman of the Commission, the administrative and financial matters to be discussed as well as all preparations and documentation for the meeting.

## (2) Visits

- a. The Secretariat visited Saudi Arabia to discuss the activities of the commission and the liquidation of Jeddah center.
- b. The Secretariat visited the UAE to discuss the activities of the commission and the possibility of its hosting the 18th Session. Also studied during this visit were the UAE's needs in the area of Locust control.
- c. The Secretariat paid another visit to Cairo and Jeddah for further discussions with the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman concerning the Vice-Chairman's enhancement and support of the activities of the Commission and studying the situation of the Dursban stored near Jeddah, and the officials in Jeddah center were asked to study the efficiency of this insecticide.
- d. Another visit was made to Cairo to obtain the official approval for hosting the current session. A meeting for the managers of Locust Control Stations was held at Suez Locust Control Station. This visit confirmed the importance the government of Egypt attaches to the support of Locust Control activities and its capabilities in this field.
- e. During his stay in Muscat, Oman, while attending regional workshops, the FAO Locust Officer met with the Omani Minister of Agriculture and discussed Locust control activities, and those of the commission. He also asked the Minister to support the Commission's effort to establish a Locust control Unit in Oman. The Organization sent a letter to the Minister expressing readiness to provide expertise and equipment within the framework of a joint Oman-FAO fund.

## (3) Training

- a. A regional workshop in the field of survey, remote-sensing, and micro-spraying of desert locust, was held in Oman in February 1992; 12 countries participated in this training which was well organized thanks to the help of the host country who spared no effort in the preparations and field trips. The efforts of the participating two experts from the region contributed significantly in the workshop's success. The evening sessions were useful to explain the subjects studied during the day sessions, and to provide basic information on locust.
- b. Some technical candidates from the region were sent to Switzerland to be trained on aerial and ground spraying and evaluation of such operations.

c. A training course was organized for individuals in Rome in the field of date collection, forecasting and the use of field data in forecasting. As of May a participant from Oman, Sudan and Saudi Arabia attended. A trainee from Egypt is planned to attend this course in Rome.

#### (4) Consultancies

The organization financed some consultancies upon the request of a member country (Oman) in the field of survey and training on the use of different means of spraying (Samary-McCulloch).

#### (5) Support

FAO supported Yemen in project funded by the Technical Co-operation Programme in the field of the study, storage and analysis of insecticides. The Organization is awaiting the preliminary results which are expected to be beneficial for Yemen and other countries as well.

#### (6) Needs

In accordance with the recommendations of the 17th Session of the Commission regarding the needs of member countries in the field of locust control, it was provisionally agreed to provide Egypt with request motor-cars and U.L.V. sprayers. Procedures for the purchase of these equipment are underway.

### 10. Assistance provided by FAO to member countries

A number of representatives requested the following assistance:

#### (1) Yemen

- Mobile workshop vehicle
- Building two warehouses
- Computer and Fax sets
- Organizing a local training course in Yemen
- Training staff on remote sensing.

#### (2) Sudan

Replacement and compensation of insecticides used in the control of tree locust, and ordering 40 000 L of Dursban.

(3) Oman

In view of the strategic importance of Oman in Locust control, the country needs assistance to create its own cadres, specially that the unit of locust control is newly operated and needs an expert to train staff who were not trained in previous training courses and to supply spare-parts for all 7 000 sprayers as well as other spraying equipment.

(4) Jordan

A motor car for survey works (Approved)

(5) Egypt

- Fax set
- \$ 15 000 subsidy to equip the station of locust research in Dakki.

(6) Kuwait

Insecticides and sprayers.

(7) Qatar

Insecticides in cases of locust invasion.

(8) United Arab Emirates

Insecticides in cases of locust invasion.

(9) Iraq

- 100 tons insecticides
- 10 Micronair, to be fixed on planes
- spare parts for agricultural planes

After discussing the above mentioned applications and needs, the Commission recommends the following:

(1) Yemen

approval to supply a fax set, to train one staff member on remote sensing activities and to organize a local training course on locust control, with the Commission financing experts costs and Yemen all local costs.

(2) Sudan

Approval to supply the Durshan stored near Jeddah (Approx. 28 tons). The Commission calls on FAO to finance transport costs from Jeddah to Port-Sudan. The Commission also requests FAO to provide Sudan with other insecticides. Meanwhile the Commission shall replenish the insecticides used in Saudi Arabia.

(3) Oman

The dispatch of two experts to train local staff in a local two-weeks training course. The Commission shall finance the costs of the experts, provided that the Sultanate meets the local costs of training.

(4) Egypt

Since it was already approved to meet the official request of Egypt to acquire a pick-up car and a number of knapsack sprayers, the Commission also recommends to provide Egypt with a fax set for locust control activities, in addition to an amount not exceeding \$ 15 000 to equip the research station in Dokki.

(5) The Commission authorizes FAO Secretariat - in co-ordination with the chairman of the Commission - to supply Iraq, Qatar, Oman, United Arab Emirates and Kuwait with their needs - according to priorities - in case a locust invasion is expected.

11. Approval of the report of the Executive Committee

The Commission reviewed the report and approved it as amended.

12. Status of contributions in Trust Fund No. 9409

(Please refer to Annex 1 - Section D of the Report of the Executive Committee)

13. Annual Budget for 1990-1991 and Programme of Work and Budget for 1992-1993

The Commission agreed upon the budget which was approved by the Executive Committee discussed the budget for the biennium 1992-1993 and approved it excluding long-term training which should be financed by extra-budgetary funds. The Commission called on member nations to pay its outstanding contributions in order to help the Commission to implement the programmes and recommendations approved by this session. It was agreed that countries plagued by tree locust (Sudan, Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Yemen) should convene under the auspices of FAO in a technical meeting to develop a regional project to solve this problem, with FAO covering related costs.

#### 14. Election of members and officers of the Executive Committee

Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Qatar and Jordan were elected members of the Executive Committee. Saudi Arabia was elected chairman and Jordan vice-chairman.

#### 15. Any other business

##### a. Strengthening the Commission

Because of the current vulnerable situation in the region after the abolition of the post of locust-control activities co-ordinator and the retirement of the former regional expert; and since this post is important and vital in co-ordinating activities among countries of the region and to strengthen relations between these countries and FAO; and due to the strategic importance of the region as a breeding and swarm-formation area which constitutes a threat to other regions as well as the Near East Region itself;

The Commission calls on member countries to address the Director-General of FAO in this respect. Meanwhile, and until the post of the regional expert is re-established, the Commission calls on FAO to find a way to follow up and co-ordinate activities between countries of the region, FAO and chairman of the Commission in FAO Headquarters by asking some local experts to perform such tasks, provided that such missions will be financed from extra budgetary funds whenever possible.

##### b. Transfer of the seat of the Commission in Cairo

The Secretariat presented the measures taken in this respect since the last session. The official approval of the nations concerned about the removal was obtained and agreed upon by the Desert Locust Control Commission (DLCC).

Consequently, the Commission unanimously agreed that Cairo should be the seat of the Commission, and to authorize FAO to arrange an appropriate place for this purpose in co-ordination with the Government of Egypt.

c -d. The commission reviewed the report of the Executive Committee concerning item 15 (c and d) of the Agenda of the Commission and approved it. The Commission also called for the increase of such activities in the region.

##### e. Duration of the session

It was noted that the period of 5 days for the session of the Executive Committee did not allow the discussion of all items of the agenda and field visits in the host country.

Therefore, the Commission urges that such period be extended to 6 days, and calls on FAO to implement this recommendation.

f. Intervention of observers

The Palestine Liberation Organization requested that the assistance provided by the Commission should also cover the occupied Palestinian Arab lands.

The Commission studied and discussed the request of the PLO and approved it within the context of the Basic Agreement on the Establishment of the Commission.

16. Date and Place of next session

The Commission reviewed the schedule presented by the Secretariat concerning date and place of forthcoming sessions. It was agreed that delegates should consult their governments and advise FAO of the results before the end of this year.

17. Adoption of the report

After discussing the individual parts of the Report of the eighteenth session of the FAO Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Near East, the Commission unanimously approved the report.

In concluding the last meeting the Chairman of the Commission expressed his gratitude for all the delegation who participated in the session and to the Secretariat of the Commission as well.

## Acknowledgment

The Commission wishes to thank the Government of Egypt for the good organization, kind hospitality and great facilities provided to all participants.

The Commission also thanks the Government for its efforts to activate and implement the activities of the Commission and assistance to the projects in the region. The Secretariat is praised for preparing the documents of the session.

The Chairman of the session is praised as well for his efforts throughout the session and for facilitating discussions during all the meetings.



EIGHTEENTH SESSION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE  
COMMISSION FOR CONTROLLING THE DESERT LOCUST  
IN THE NEAR EAST

Cairo, Egypt, 24-25 May 1992

PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. Opening of the Session
2. Election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman
3. Adoption of the Agenda
4. Election of the Drafting Committee
5. Desert Locust Preventive Control project in the Central Region
6. Training
7. Desert Locust research activities
8. Programme of work and 1990-1991 accounts and budget  
1991-1992-1993
9. Any other business:
  - a) Management of pesticides
  - b) Remote sensing
  - c) Report of the Technical Group on Locust Control
  - d) Invitation to donor countries, institutions and  
organizations concerned with Locust Control
  - e) Strengthening relations with regional institutions
10. Date and place of the next session
11. Adoption of the report

Report of the Eighteenth Session  
of the Executive Committee of the  
Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust  
in the Near East  
Cairo, Egypt, 24-25/5/1992

(1) Opening of the Session:

Mr. M. Zuhair, head of the Egyptian delegation & Chairman of the former session opened the meeting of the Committee. He welcomed the participating members of the delegations, reviewed the Agenda underlining the importance of items to be discussed & wished the session all success.

(2) Election of Chairman & Vice-Chairman:

The participants discussed the proposal of the Secretary of the Commission that Chairmanship of the Committee shall be by rotation. The participants then agreed to re-elect Egypt as Chairman & Saudi Arabia as Vice-Chairman.

(3) Adoption of the Agenda:

The members of the Committee reviewed the Agenda and approved it as amended (see App.1).

(4) Election of the Drafting Committee:

The representatives of Egypt, Sudan, Yemen & the Secretariat of F.A.O., were selected as members of the Drafting Committee.

Participants in the Session:

The following delegates- as well as members of F.A.O. Secretariat - participated in the session of the Executive Committee and took part in discussions therein:

Egypt:

Mr. Mamdouh Zuhair, Director General of Locust Control and Agricultural Aviation, Cairo

Mr. Abdallah Jah El Rasul, Director of Locust Control, Cairo

Mr. Ali Zeineddin Shahin, Director of Public Relations, Cairo

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia:

Mr. Salem Bamufleh, Director-General of Locust Research Station, Jeddah

Mr. Fahd El Baridi, Director of the Plant Protection Section, Riyadh

Mr. Abdulrahman Ashour, Director of Locust, Divison, Ministry of Agricultural, Riadh

Sudan:

Mr. A. Ali Abdalla, Chief of Desert Locust Control, Divison, Khartoum Bahary

Yemen:

Mr. Nabil Noagam Director of Locust, Service, Ministry of Agricultural, Sanaa

Oman:

Mr. Maamoun K. Al-Alawi, Chief of Control Division, Ministry of Agricultural & Fisheries

Mr. A. Safar Abdullah, Representative of Quatar, attended the meetings of the Executive Committee

F.A.O.:

Mr. Abderrahmane Hafraui, Senior migratory Pest Office

Mrs. H. Niggemann, Operation Officer

(5) Preventive Control Project in Central Area:

The Secretariat of the Commission presented the Preventive Control Project, and informed the participant of the development of the proposed project for the western area where breeding is taking place. The participants were also informed of the role to be played by F.A.O. & the control steateg. In implementation of the recommendations of the seventeenth session of the Committee & the recommendations of the thirty-first session of the Commission for the Controlling of the Desert Locust in respect of this project, the Executive Committee confirms the importance of applying the same project to the central area, since the two areas are integrated, connected to each other and have similar conditions.

Meanwhile, the Committee confirmed that each state should carryout control activities, particularly in the field of survey & preventive control of desert Locust.

The Committee then requested more information & data from F.A.O., and underlined the need for the Commission to be involved in the development of the project, in order to be well-informed of the progress stages & select appropriate ones when the project is executed in the central area.

(6) Training:

The Committee listened to the presentation made by the Secretariat for training programmes developed & executed for the benefit of the region, both on national & regional level. The Secretariat also informed the Committee of the training plan on the short, medium & long term.

The Committee expressed satisfaction for the efforts of F.A.O. in organizing workshops & individual training, both inside & outside the Headquarters, depending on extra-budgetary funds. The Committee also appreciated the role of F.A.O. & donor countries in this respect. The Executive Committee requests F.A.O. to exert more effort in training personnel working in the field of Locust control, on national, regional & international levels.

The Committee welcomes any initiative from any part or institution which takes into consideration the training needs of the region, particularly when such training takes place in one of the countries of the region, with consequent savings in expenses & increase in benefits.

(7) Research activities:

The Committee reviewed research activities in the region. The following countries presented the following researches:

I. Saudi Arabia:

The delegation presented the following current researches:

- (1) Testing the efficiency of new insecticides, their appropriateness to the climate & environment of the highland, their shelf-life, and their appropriateness to types of soils in Saudi Arabia.
- (2) Testing the efficiency of stored insecticides.
- (3) Researches & on some Juvenile hormones for the control of migrating Locust.
- (4) Studying the behavior of migrating Locust.

II. Sudan:

The delegation of Sudan declared that an agreement was reached with the International Centre of Insects Physiology & Ecology (ICIPE), Nairobi to establish a research centre for Locusts in Swak on the Red Sea. Equipments were already received & the centre would be completed next year. The centre will concentrate its research activities on the biological control of Locust.

### III. Egypt:

The delegation of Egypt presented several studies for insecticide alternatives to protect the environment.

The main studies were:

- (1) Insect Growth Regulators (I.G.R.)
- (2) Analogues of Juvenile hormones
- (3) Biological product

#### (1) Insect Growth Regulators:

Diffubenzuron - one of these compounds - was field tested by U.L.V. against hoppers & desert Locust. The compound proved to be effective against these insects & showed a persistency of 3 weeks.

Two other compounds were tested in Laboratory:

- Chlorfluazuron (IKI)
- Teflubenzuron (CME)

Both were very effective against hoppers, which failed to develop into adult insects by more than 90%.

The two above-mentioned compounds were also tested against about insects, because it is believed that such compounds influence the formation of Chitin and prevents moulting. The results showed a significant decrease in the breeding activity of female Locusts.

#### (2) Analogues of Juvenile hormones:

Previous tests used natural Juvenile Hormone which showed little persistence under field conditions. Lately, other analogues - such as Hormone Analogue 31183 were developed. They are persistent under field conditions and proved highly effective against hoppers.

#### (3) Biological products:

A survey was made for all plants of the desert Locust area in Egypt. Various plants were selected for extraction, the separation of effective matter chromatographically and testing their arsenic effect against first instar hoppers of desert Locust. The results were very encouraging. Anti-feeding characteristics of these extracts were tested, some actually reduced appetite by 95% & in other cases appetite was lost completely. Extracts from Nym tree were also tried as anti-feeding & growth-regulator preparations.

A particular trait of the desert locust was discovered for the first time, i.e. the capability of the desert Locust to isolate poisonous plant cells, by circling such cells with a thick layer of stomach secretion. This was detected in the faeces of treated insects. Such capability may be the reason for low natural mortality rates in desert breeding areas. Future studies will concentrate on weakening this mechanism in order to increase such rates. For this purpose, in depth physiological studies are needed.

#### IV. Yemen:

An agreement was reached with the French Institute PRIFAS specialized in Locust research to develop a scientific classification of plants preferred by desert Locust by means of satellites.

The Committee appreciates the various current researches presented by the countries of the region. It also appreciates the high level of these researches & calls for more support to them and to gear such activities to the benefit of environment.

The Secretariat reviewed the role played by scientific Advisory Committee (UNDP/FAO) (SAC) in the sphere of scientific research to control desert Locust & in supporting current research activities in countries affected by this insect.

The Committee calls upon members of the Commission to send any proposed researches to SAC for discussion and financing.

As the membership of S.A.C. takes into consideration the representation of some affected countries, and since the Near East Region is not represented in S.A.C, the Committee calls for a member to represent the region in that committee.

#### (8) Programme of Work and 1990-1991 accounts & Budget 1991-1992/1993:

- The Secretariat presented the details of 1990/1991 budget to the Committee, which approved it after discussion.
- The Secretariat presented the proposed budget for 1992-1993, and requested to forward it to the Commission for discussion, since some views should be referred to the Commission. (Appendix 2).

#### (9) Any other business:

##### (a) Management of Insecticides:

Before & during the last Locust upsurge in 1988/1989, some countries provided large quantities of insecticides for use in control activities. However, large spoilt or absolute balances remained in stock, in addition to other insecticides which were found harmful to environment & consequently prohibited.

Members of the committee raised the problem of such pesticides. The Committee also heard the Secretariat review of this problem & the measures taken by F.A.O.

The Committee decided that all member countries should inform F.A.O. before the end of August 1992 of insecticides in their possession, as shown in the form attached.

The Committee studied the problem raised by the delegate of Yemen concerning the spoilt insecticides & decided to dispatch a qualified expert to solve it. The Committee calls upon F.A.O. to speed up the implementation of the project planned for the near future.

(b) Remote sensing:

Since useful data on locust survey & location of appropriate places received by means of remote sensing cover very vast areas often hard to reach by land, the Committee believes that cadres from front-line countries should be trained to interpret photos of this technology, particularly on photos of rains & plant cover, in order to assess the value of such technology for the future & to apply it in the region.

(c) The Report of the Technical Group on Locust Control:

The Committee reviewed the report of the Technical Group (copy attached) which convened in Rome from 18 to 21/2/1992 & approved it with appreciation to important points it raised.

(d) Invitations to donor countries, institutions & organizations concerned with Locust control:

Since such countries, institutions & organizations play an effective & positive role in the field of Locust control, the Committee decided that they should participate as an observer in the meetings of the Commission, taking into consideration that such meetings take place in Arabic Language.

(e) Strengthening relations with regional institutions:

The Committee proposes that each Chairman of a regional organization should attend the meetings of other regional organizations.

10/ Date & place of next session:

The Committee proposes that its regular sessions be held during the sessions of the Regional Commission.

11. Approval of the report:

The report of the Executive Committee was unanimously approved.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends that:

- (1) Programmes of preventive control in the central area should follow the model of the Western area, with each of the member countries implementing same procedures, particularly, Locust survey & preventive control measures. F.A.O. should provide the countries with more data & information & the Commission should participate in the development of this project.
- (2) F.A.O. should increase training programmes, on individual, local, regional or international levels, and try to finance such programmes from extra-budgetary resources whenever possible.
- (3) Initiatives from any organization or institute that takes into consideration the training needs of the region should be accepted, particularly when such training takes place inside the region.
- (4) The region should be represented in the Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) by Dr. A.M. Al-Gammal.
- (5) F.A.O. should start as soon as possible in implementing the programme for the safe destruction of obsolete, spoilt or prohibited insecticides.
- (6) Cadres from member countries should be selected and trained on interpretation of satellite photos about rains and plant cover.
- (7) F.A.O. should arrange to invite donor countries institutes & organizations concerned with Locust control to attend the meetings of the Commission as observers.
- (8) A member from each regional organization should attend the meetings of other regional organization.
- (9) Regular sessions of the Executive Committee should be held during the sessions of the Regional Commission.



## Details of Desert Locust Insecticides

Country:   
Date :

[illegible]

Trust Fund 9409  
Contributions & Expenditure

(1) Budget for 1988-1992

The five-years budget for 1983-1987 was approved by the 13th session held between 16-18/5/1983. The budget (shown in section "A") was reviewed by the Council in its annual meetings. Savings from any expenditure item were used to settle any deficit in other items. Any surplus or unallocated funds at the end of the year shall be used in other purposes under the same item or other items as necessary.

The proposed budget for 1988-1992 was approved by the 16th session held in Doha in 1989.

The proposed budget for the next five years (1993-1997), shown in section "A" remains without changes.

(2) Statement of Account for 1990/1991 and estimates for 1992:

Expenditures during 1990/1991 are shown in section "B", section "C" whows expenditures by item, as well as estimates of expendfitures for 1992.

- (3) When a deficit of US\$ 72310 was presnted to the 17th session, it was decided to decrease expenditures of all activities to the minimum during 1990/1991 to avoid more deficit and to provide reasonable liquidity to finance activities.

As a result, a surpluse of US\$ 73025 was made by the end of 1990. In addition, contributions actually rerceived in 1991 (including interests) amounted to \$ 253112, which led to a surplus of \$229384 by the end of 1991.

(4) Contributions:

Section "D" shows the state of contributions uas of 30/4/1992, as well as contributions received during 1991. Section "E" includes the applied scale of government contributions.

ANNUAL BUDGET FOR THE FIVE YEARS 1993-1997

<u>Receipts</u>	US\$
Yearly contributions of Governments	250,000
<u>Cash Expenditure</u>	
- <u>Personnel Services</u> (Short-term experts, local assistance)	50,000
- <u>Travel</u> (Delegates, teams, consultants)	20,000
- <u>Contractual Service</u> (Printing of reports)	15,000
- <u>Supplies and Materials</u> (for field surveys, POL, vehicle maintenance)	20,000
- <u>Equipment</u>	60,000
- <u>Training</u> (Group training)	40,000
- <u>General Operating Expenses</u>	20,000
- <u>Project servicing costs (5% on supplies and equipment, 13% on other items)</u>	<u>22,850</u>
- <u>Reserve</u>	2,150
	-----
GRAND TOTAL	250,000
	=====

The Director General shall have discretionary powers to transfer allocations between items expenditure 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.

INTERNATIONAL TRUST FUND 9409Statement of Account (in US\$)

<u>RECEIPTS</u>	EXPENDITURE 1990	EXPENDITURE 1991	ESTIMATE 1992
Balance put forward	-73,380 <sup>1</sup>	37,025	229,384
Contributions	173,447 <sup>1</sup>	253,112	12,500
	-----	-----	-----
	64,067	289,137 (1)	241,884

EXPENDITURE

1100 Personnel	-	-	-
1300 Adm Support Pers.-	-	-	2,500
2000 Duty Travel	7,134	6,400	6,408
3000 Contracts	-	-	-
4000 General Opp. Exp.	16,594	691	4,500
5000 Exp. Equipment	218	325	365
6000 Non-exp. Equip.	-	-	-
8000 Fellowships & Tr.	-	45,487	-
9100 Project Serv.			
Costs	3,096	6,850	1,790
	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	27,042	59,753	15,563
UNALLOCATED BALANCE>	37,025	229,384	226,321

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1 Including interest

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR CONTROLLING THE DESERT LOCUST  
IN THE NEAR EASTTRUST FUND NO. 9409

	EXPENDITURES 1990	COMMITMENTS & EXPENDITURES 1991
2000 DUTY TRAVEL		
HQ Travel (Mr. Hafraoui)	2,143	6,484
Delegates' travel (Cairo, June)		
1990, 17th Session)	4,991	-84
	-----	-----
	7,134	6,400
4000 GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES		
Publications cost (Commission's report)	13,456	
Miscellaneous expenses (17th Session of the Commission)	3,000	
Miscellaneous	138	691
	-----	-----
5000 EXPENDABLE EQUIPMENT	16,594	691
Allotment Advice Yemen (for construction of pesticide store)	218	
Purchase of books		325
8000 FELLOWSHIPS & TRAINING		
Training course on Safe & Efficient Handling of Plant Protection Agents Montreux, Switzerland, June 1991		45,487
9100 PROJECT SERVICING COSTS	3,096	6,850
	-----	-----
TOTAL	27,042	59,753
	=====	=====

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR CONTROLLING THE DESERT LOCUST  
IN THE NEAR EASTTRUST FUND No. 94004

## COMMITMENTS 1992

## 1300 ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT PERSONNEL

Local Assistance 18th Session of the Commission, Cairo, May 1992	2,500
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## 2000 DUTY TRAVE

Delegates travel (Cairo, May 1992, 18th Session of the Commission)	6,408
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## 4000 GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

Miscellaneous expenses, 18th Session of the Commission, Cairo, May 1992	2,500
Hospitality	2,000
	-----
	4,500

## 5000 EXPENDABLE EQUIPMENT

Miscellaneous	365
9100 PROJECT SERVICING COSTS	1,790
	-----

TOTAL COMMITMENT>	15,563
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TRUST FUND No. 9409.00 - MTE/INT/007/MULStatus of Contribution as at 30 april 1992  
(in US\$)

Member Governments	Outstanding 31/12/1991	Contribution due for 1991/92	Received up to 30/04/1992	Outstanding 30/04/1992
Bahrain	17,500.00	8,750.00	-	26,250.00.00
Egypt	0.00	32,540.00	-	-
Iraq	258,750.00	28,750.00	-	287,500.00.00
Jordan	56,887.50	14,357.50	-	71,245.00.00
Kuwait	50,000.00	25,000.00	-	75,000.00.00
Lebanon	103,027.51	11,212.50	-	114,240.01.00
Oman	48,000.00	0,000.00	-	58,000.00.00
Qatar	112,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	112,500.00.00
Saudi Arabia	44,035.00	44,035.00	-	88,070.00.00
Sudan	253,261.04	18,667.50	-	271,928.54.
Syria	196,912.50	16,687.50	-	213,600.00
United Arab Emirates	0.00	26,250.00	-	-
Yemen	558.63	1,250.00	-	1,808.63
TOTAL	1,141,432.18	250,000.00	12,500.00	1,320,142.18

Annex 1  
Section D bis

TRUST FUND No. 9404.00 - MTF/INT/007/MUL

Status of Contribution as at 31 December 1991

(in US\$)

Member Governments	Outstanding 31/12/1991	Contribution due for 1991/92	Received up to 30/04/1992	Outstanding 30/04/1992
Bahrain	8,750.00	8,750.00	-	17,500.00
Egypt	32,540.00	32,540.00	65,080.00	0.00
Iraq	230,000.00	28,750.00	-	258,750.00
Jordan	56,890.00	14,357.50	14,360.00	56,887.50
Kuwait	25,000.00	25,000.00	-	50,000.00
Lebanon	95,114.03	11,212.50	3,229.02	103,027.51
Oman	50,000.00	10,000.00	12,000.00	48,000.00
Qatar	100,000.00	12,500.00	-	112,500.00
Saudi Arabia	44,035.00	44,035.00	44,035.00	44,035.00
Sudan	234,593.54	18,667.50	-	253,261.04
Syria	180,225.00	16,687.50	-	196,912.50
United Arab Emirates	78,750.00	26,250.00	105,000.00	0.00
Yemen Arab Republic	812.00	800.00	2,403.37	-791.37 <sup>1</sup>
Yemen P.D.R. of <sup>2</sup>	900.00	450.00	-	1,350.00
TOTAL	1,137,609.57	250,000.00	246,177.00	1,141,432.18

<sup>1</sup> Overpayment

<sup>2</sup> Referring to period before December 1990.



APPENDIX 1Annex 1Section E

SCALE OF GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR CONTROLLING THE DESERT LOCUST  
IN THE NEAR EAST

(TRUST FUND No. 9409)

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>SCALE</u> <u>(US\$)</u>
Bahrain	8,750.00
Egypt	32,540.00
Iraq	28,750.00
Jordan	14,357.00
Kuwait	25,000.00
Lebanon	11,212.50
Oman	10,000.00
Qatar	12,500.00
Saudi Arabia	44,035.00
Sudan	18,667.00
Syria	16,687.50
United Arab Emirates	26,250.00
Yemen	1,250.00
	-----
	250,000.00
	=====

