



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



# **REPORT**

## **Sixth Meeting of the Steering Committee of the FAO Global Action for Fall Armyworm (FAW) Control**

**22 APRIL 2022**

**FAW Secretariat, Global Action for FAW Control**

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## 1. Introduction

[1] Deputy Director-General Beth Bechdol, Co-Chairperson of the Steering Committee of the Global Action for Fall Armyworm Control (GA) and moderator of the meeting, provided some initial comments. She announced that Ms Jennifer Harhigh, Counsellor and Deputy Permanent Representative of the USA to FAO, had been replaced as the representative for the United States on the Steering Committee by Mr Michael Michener, Deputy Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Resilience and Food Security at the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). However, given that Mr Michener was unable to attend, Mr Robert Bertram, Chairperson of the Technical Committee for the Global Action for Fall Armyworm Control and Chief Scientist at USAID, represented him at this particular meeting. Ms Bechdol also briefly outlined the agenda of the meeting.

## 2. Opening of the meeting

[2] Mr QU Dongyu, FAO Director-General and Chairperson of the Steering Committee (SC), opened the meeting by welcoming the members of the SC and observers. He noted that FAW recognizes no boundaries, continuing its rapid march across the globe. As recently as 2016, only six African countries reported the insect pest. That figure has expanded to some 78 countries in Africa, the Near East, Asia, and the Pacific, which are now reporting FAW. In Africa alone, FAW is estimated to cause up to USD 9.4 billion in annual yield losses. Furthermore, increasing evidence shows that the FAW invasion is causing significant maize yield losses, reduced incomes, and is driving food insecurity, as well as intensification of pesticide use and associated health problems. All this demonstrates how the Global Action for Fall Armyworm Control is needed now more than ever before, observed the Director-General.

[3] The GA has proven to be highly successful, achieving concrete results as a functional coordination mechanism across global, regional, and national levels that are linked directly to activity in the farmers' fields. For example, several integrated pest management (IPM) tactics are being tested with positive results. Tolerant maize hybrids against FAW are now available from the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) for testing and release in African countries. Biopesticides and biological control have been shown to have up to about 90 percent field efficacy. In collaboration with government partners, various online and field training efforts have reached over 140 000 participants, who are mostly farmers and extension agents, said the Director-General.

[4] However, despite achievements, challenges remain, including the continued spread of FAW to new areas, exposing more farmers to the new pest. The COVID-19 situation hinders large-scale gatherings and trainings, which leaves some gaps in the dissemination of IPM technologies. In addition, uneven levels of IPM adoption and yield loss reduction among countries, and persistent use of highly hazardous pesticides represent significant problems.

[5] In response to these continuing challenges, the members of the Global Action's Technical Committee (TC) and Working Group for Resource Mobilization (WGRM) have supported the timeline extension of the Global Action to the end of 2023. This extension would allow the

GA to double-down on the dissemination of IPM technologies for FAW control and allow time to prepare the GA to expand its scope and tackle broader invasive pest threats, noted the Director-General.

- [6] Such an expansion of scope of the GA will provide time to apply lessons learned in the fight against FAW towards mitigating the impact of other invasive pests and diseases. Thus, this SC meeting should: review the recommendations from the TC and WGRM; provide strategic inputs for GA implementation in 2022; and offer guidance on the proposal for the GA extension and expansion next year, observed Mr QU.

### 3. Adoption of the Agenda

- [7] Ms Bechdol presented the meeting agenda, which was adopted (*Appendix 1*).

### 4. Update from the FAW Secretariat

- [8] Mr Jingyuan XIA, Director of the Plant Production and Protection Division (NSP) and Executive Secretary of the Fall Armyworm (FAW) Secretariat, reported on the progress, impacts, and core activities in the global implementation of the GA. Mr XIA described the coordination, IPM, and prevention work since the GA was launched in 2019 across three regions and eight geographic zones with a demonstration or hub country in each geo-zone, that have been linked with 54 pilot countries. He underlined that FAW is among the fastest spreading insect pest in history. Yet, progress under the GA is seen at the field scale, and progress in monitoring and early warning is evident in scouting using the Fall Armyworm Monitoring and Early Warning System (FAMEWS) app, downloaded over 5 000 times. Some 64 countries are using the app with total records of almost 64 000 FAW scouting and traps data, visualized on both FAW and Hand-in-Hand (HiH) platforms in real time, said Mr XIA.
- [9] Progress is also seen in forecasting, particularly in monitoring and early warning systems in the People's Republic of China, where the FAMEWS involves 27 provinces; incorporating FAW population monitoring, forecasts and management with weekly risk predictions that are actionable at field level. FAMEWS datasets are applied by the International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (*icipe*) to validate a model to predict spatio-temporal FAW density using climatic variables and availability of host plants.
- [10] Progress is seen in IPM capacity development through trainings including 1 657 global webinars; 271 geo-zone training webinars across eight geo-zones; and 140 021 individuals trained during events held with national governments. Progress is also observed through the application of IPM technologies: for example, in Egypt, maize-soybeans and maize-cowpea intercropping has reduced FAW incidence by 5 to 16 percent and increased maize yield by 20- to 29 percent, compared to maize monocropping. In China, the efficacy of biopesticides and natural enemies in controlling FAW has been documented.
- [11] Progress made in prevention and preparedness activities included technical training such as three global webinars organized on prevention and risk assessment (PRA), diagnostic, inspection and surveillance, with 120 participants from over 70 countries attending each webinar. Similarly, further advances in progress were noted by members of the FAO-IPPC Working Group on Quarantine and Phytosanitary Measures; and achieved through the implementation of

biosecurity strategies in September 2021 by the Pacific Plant Protection Organization and the Asian and Pacific Plant Protection Organization.

- [12] Progress is also seen in the development of knowledge products including the global FAW IPM guidelines; global guidelines for FAW prevention and preparedness (available in four languages); the farmer field school (FFS) IPM Guide for India; the FAW IPM Guide in Arabic for the NENA region; and the FAW Control in Action newsletter (eight editions).
- [13] Impacts of the GA have included global awareness raising of the importance of tackling FAW, through discussions and raising of FAW issues at the global level in the FAO Council (2022, 2020); Committee on Agriculture (COAG) (2020); and FAO's Committee on Commodity Problems (2021). In addition, FAO Senior Management recognized the FAW Secretariat as one of the One FAO teams in 2021. Regional awareness raising included discussions at the FAO Regional Conference for Asia and the Pacific (APRC 2022, 2020) and the Regional Conference for the Near East (NERC 2022). At the national level, FAO was recognized with an award from the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Philippines for its support to the national government in mitigating damage from FAW.
- [14] Impacts in terms of FAW damage reduction are seen in demonstration countries such as Burkina Faso and China, where the percentage of maize area seriously affected by FAW has been reduced, and in pilot countries like Indonesia and Viet Nam. Estimated yield losses have also been reduced in Burkina Faso, China, Indonesia, and Nepal. Potential impact in farmers' livelihoods is demonstrated in China where application of IPM packages yielded in higher farming profitability compared to current practices.
- [15] Core activities at the national level in 2022 will include: effective coordination and organization by convening National Task Forces; technology evaluation/adaptation with national agricultural research extension systems (NARES), regional and global research organization; farmer training using FFS and other approaches for validated/adapted technologies; large-scale field demonstrations of validated IPM technologies; and field days/field visits to expose community members to IPM technologies.
- [16] Core activities at the regional and geo-zone level in 2022 will include: geo-zone and regional resource mobilization and information exchanges; technical training and extension conferences; coordination between the regions and FAW Secretariat; and work with regional plant protection organizations (RPPOs) to adapt and implement prevention and preparedness guidelines.
- [17] Core activities at the global level in 2022 will include: globally standardized protocols and data collection for technical evaluation; GA impact assessment; global technical webinars; resource mobilization and partnerships; and communications and outreach.
- [18] The rationale for extending the GA to 2023 was outlined. Mr XIA said that extending the GA would help in filling gaps in FAW IPM dissemination and adoption due to the COVID-19 pandemic and capitalizing on opportunities to extract lessons learned to manage other invasive pests. Activities would include a focus on capacity building in regulation, adaptation, and use of FAW IPM technologies, capturing processes that work in the GA, stock-taking and priority-setting regarding invasive pests, tools, and target regions. Anticipated results would include increased adoption of locally adapted IPM techniques and technologies in 2023, organization of a global Conference on FAW control in 2023, and a set of analyses and priorities that would allow the GA to tackle multiple invasive plant pests and diseases beyond 2023, and would make it a GA on Plant Health Management and contribute directly to the One Health issues.

[19] Mr XIA provided further justification of broadening the scope of the GA to multiple pests and diseases, noting that from 1950 to 2000, more than 100 key crop pest species have emerged, which have increased in terms of their degrees of saturation – by almost ten percent in Africa, 20 percent in Asia, and as much as 60 percent in North America. The Global Action’s measures would help to address crop losses due to pests and diseases that total as much as 40 percent of annual crop yield. Mr XIA underscored that by managing multiple pests through phytosanitary measures, monitoring and early warning, IPM and sound pesticide management, the GA on Plant Health Management would also bring positive impacts on soil health, seed health and pollinator health.

## 5. Update from the Technical Committee

[20] The Chairperson of the Global Action Technical Committee and Chief Scientist with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Mr Robert Bertram, reported that the GA has created a kind of ‘global alliance’ dedicated to confronting insect pests – particularly, FAW, which has spread rapidly since 2016 when it arrived in Africa. Mr Bertram cited two sets of research into the pest’s bioecology. The first study<sup>1</sup> reviewed and validated data from 22 sub-Saharan countries between 2016 and 2019 and found that the FAW strain that prefers maize is still the most pervasive. Furthermore, the structure of FAW population genetics in Africa does not support the hypothesis of trans-continental natural migration – indicating that trade among countries play a role in disseminating the pests; the research team also reported that a second entry of FAW likely occurred in western Africa (after the 2016 detection) from a new source. The implications are serious, he said – western Africa continues to be at a high risk of future introductions of FAW, which would complicate mitigation efforts.

[21] The second genetic study indicates complex introduction events of FAW to Africa<sup>2</sup> after having found multiple introductions of FAW from different sources into Africa, including a movement from Asia to Africa. The study implied that FAW was potentially introduced to Asia before its 2016 detection in West Africa. Implications include a concern that similar pathways are likely to be used by other exotic and related pest species; official pest reporting dates did not coincide with incursion dates; and robust monitoring/detection systems are needed, requiring global cooperation.

[22] Mr Bertram also presented progress made in FAW management. Icipe has been making progress in FAW monitoring, forecasting and early warning<sup>3</sup>; and include big data collection on FAW occurrence (e.g. through FAMEWS), the cropping system and climatic information. This offers the possibility to develop monthly or quarterly risk maps, and recommendations that can be disseminated to stakeholders – from farmers to researchers to extension agents.

[23] Another example of novel FAW management tactics include genetically engineered, self-limiting FAW<sup>4</sup>. This research examined whether the release of genetically modified FAW designed to express conditional female mortality could suppress pest populations. The study

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<sup>1</sup>Nagoshi *et al* 2022

<sup>2</sup>Tay *et al* 2022

<sup>3</sup>Guimappi *et al*, 2022

<sup>4</sup>Reavey *et al*, 2022

shows early promise and the tactic may form a potentially valuable addition to FAW IPM strategies in the future.

[24] This year, the TC will focus on supporting eight efficacy trials across eight regions and countries and strengthening these through a mobile data collection tool being developed by World Agroforestry (ICRAF) and stored in a common global database for public access; as well as country- and global-level data analysis. This work will also help to trial IPM approaches, observed Mr Bertram.

[25] TC initiatives will also include work with the Centre for Agriculture and Bioscience International (CABI) on its continuing Impact Assessment of the GA. This includes a focus on the pest's socio-economic impacts, based on yield losses from 2018-2022, changes in IPM practices over time, and the impact of GA on management practices and yield losses due to FAW. Household surveys and key informant interviews will be conducted, and the methodology piloted in Kenya and India for potential scale in other countries. The study is expected to take from about six to nine months, and some progress report may be expected at the next SC meeting.

[26] Mr Bertram also stated that there was broad support across the TC for the extension of the Global Action for another year. He emphasized its significant accomplishments including the 'big tent' of technical partners and, despite implementation delays due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the GA's ability to continue to serve as a learning community for evidence-based control options. In addition, the impact evaluation may flag lessons to build upon; there is potential to expand its scope (including other pests/diseases); and the GA may use its momentum, and ecosystem of connected actors to integrate the GA's work into a broader pest management initiative. He emphasized that none of the tools or approaches of the GA necessarily apply to only one pest.

## **6. Update from the Working Group for Resource Mobilization**

[27] Mr Alexander Jones, Director of the Resource Mobilization and Private Sector Partnerships Division of FAO, and Vice-Chairperson of the Working Group on Resource Mobilization (WGRM), presented the results and recommendations from the WGRM meeting held in March 2021, including milestones achieved as of the first quarter of 2022. He noted that the GA has mobilized USD 17.03 million in funding for global work, from donors including the European Union, Norway, Japan, Belgium, Ireland, and other multilateral donors. This, even though the COVID-19 pandemic with all its demands on governments' treasuries, has made fund-raising even more challenging than usual. FAO has contributed USD 4.3 million from its regular programme budget, noted Mr Jones.

[28] Reiterating the recommendations of the WGRM, FAW should not be seen as a problem in isolation but must instead be approached as part of a wider body of concerns, including crop loss, food, and livelihood insecurity, as well as the need for green job creation. Secondly, resources must be mobilized around proven solutions, rather than focusing on problems. Some solutions may be found through collaboration and strategic partnerships when resource-mobilization efforts are coordinated across partners. Thirdly, liaising closely with government partners is of great importance, with a view to the identification of FAW issues (and yield loss in general) as government priorities for funding and for escalating to

multilateral development banks. Governments must be the driving force behind such actions, said Mr Jones.

[29] Work in 2022 includes identifying larger and separate programmes – both within FAO and among donors and external partners – in which modules of FAW work could be embedded; brainstorming on conceptual framework with broader lens than FAW alone but that include other invasive pests or diseases; identifying potential private sector partners, building support, and developing relations with partners at regional and national levels.

[30] Additionally, a 15-page donor analysis and research document was developed, and an extensive Resource Mobilization Guide was produced including practical advice, tools, case studies and resources offering guidance on how to approach existing and potential resource partners. The first training session for decentralized offices and National Task Forces on the subject was held on 28 February 2022, observed Mr Jones. Work for 2022 also includes expansion of capacity development actions around resource mobilization, including specific capacity development activities tailored for both regional and technical demand.

## 7. General Discussion: the Way Forward

[31] Several SC members expressed support to the expansion and extension of the GA, and appreciation for the progress reported on the GA. Some asked questions, which were answered collectively. Mr Kongming WU, President of the Chinese Academy of Agriculture Science (CAAS) and SC Vice-Chairperson, said that the GA had proven itself to be a success, including in support for small farmers and their food security. Moreover, given the mobility of FAW across regions and countries, it is important to promote a regional monitoring network for a more coordinated effort in monitoring the insect pest's migration. Mr WU also said that he supported the extension and expansion of the GA into 2023, to include other invasive pests and diseases. Similar points were heard throughout the discussion with widespread support for extending and expanding the GA.

[32] H.E. Morten von Hanno Aasland, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Norway to FAO, said that the extension of the GA is sensible, particularly as part of a holistic, integrated approach towards plant health management targeting various pests. At the same time, its work should be integrated with other research entities at multiple levels, and farm organizations, as it moves into a One Health approach. Ms May-Guri Saethre of Norad added that applying multiple pest management tools and the One Health approach is 'music to the ears' because all of this together acknowledges the need to recognize and align relationships between humans, animals and plant health especially in the context of climate change. This would provide an important framework for the work of the expanded GA.

[33] Ms Segenet Kelemu, Director-General of the International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (*icipe*), also endorsed the extension and expansion of the GA. She described effective new biopesticides being developed, as well as the importance of existing approaches to FAW control such as the push-pull intercropping strategy for pest management.

[34] Mr Fernando Hercos Valicente, Senior Scientist in the maize and sorghum division, Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (EMBRAPA), noted the importance of biopesticides, particularly the botanical pesticide Bt (*Bacillus thuringiensis*), to manage a wide range of pests.

- [35] Mr Keith Tyrell, Executive Director, Pesticides Action Network, United Kingdom (PAN UK), supported the extension and expansion of the GA and applauded its progress to date. He said that he was particularly pleased to see the emphasis on integrated pest management (IPM) work and a long-term perspective to addressing the insect pest because FAW was a long-term problem. He also welcomed the idea of a holistic approach under the extended GA including such issues as climate change, agriculture at large, and food security. He also offered to provide access to an app developed by PAN UK to document pesticide use patterns, for use in CABI's Impact Assessment.
- [36] Mr Andrew Ward, Stewardship Director of CropLife International and an SC alternate member, noted that the fact that FAW remains a serious problem which exacerbates other problems, justifies the extension of the GA. Furthermore, he suggested that the CABI impact assessment should interview SC members and other stakeholders to canvass their understanding and experiences of FAW.
- [37] In response to various comments and questions, Mr Bertram suggested that the FAW Secretariat conduct a landscape mapping to understand how the GA relates to the rest of the global plant health initiatives. The exercise should contribute to a better understanding of where efforts are complementary and where there might be gaps. Mr Bertram also noted that as the global spotlight is now on food and agriculture – for negative reasons including inflation and war – it was vital to ensure that the GA continues to achieve its goals in this environment, and to ensure that near-term goals and strategies connect with those in the long-term.
- [38] In his response to the comments and questions from the SC members, Mr XIA endorsed Mr Bertram's suggestion for a landscape mapping and noted the importance of keeping a multi-pest approach in mind, as well as climate change as a persistent issue to be recognized. He mentioned the problem of rapidly spreading wheat rust as an example of an additional globally important disease that can be tackled in the GA. Indeed, close monitoring and forecasting is important concerning all such cross-border pests and pathogens said Mr XIA, who also thanked SC members for their continuing support.

## **8. Closing Remarks**

- [39] Ms Bechdol closed the meeting by thanking participants for coming together to achieve consensus on extending the work of the GA for an additional year and requested the Secretariat to put together a brief for the next SC meeting on what the expanded GA could entail. The landscape mapping suggested by Mr Bertram will be an important aspect of this brief. The challenges ahead include many issues which are extremely complex: climate change, COVID-19, conflict, and high costs but collectively, these four 'Cs' can be addressed, she said.

**Appendix 1: Agenda**

AGENDA ITEMS		DOCUMENTS	PRESENTER	PROPOSED TIME (min)
1	<b>Opening Remarks</b>		QU Dongyu, FAO Director-General, SC Chairperson	10
2	<b>Adoption of the Agenda</b>	01_GA-6th SC_Apr2022	Beth BECHDOL, FAO Deputy Director-General	5
3	<b>Update from the FAW Secretariat</b>	Presentation (PPT)	Jingyuan XIA, NSP Director and Executive Secretary of the FAW Secretariat	15
4	<b>Updates from the Technical Committee</b>	Report of the 6 <sup>th</sup> TC meeting	Robert BERTRAM, SC Vice-Chairperson USAID Chief-Scientist	15
5	<b>Update from the Working Group for Resource Mobilization</b>	Report of the 2 <sup>nd</sup> WGRM meeting	Alexander JONES, Director PSR and Vice-Chairperson of WG RM	10
6	<b>General Discussion: the Way Forward</b>		Beth BECHDOL, FAO Deputy Director-General	30
7	<b>Closing Remarks</b>		Beth BECHDOL, FAO Deputy Director-General	5

**Appendix 2: List of Participants**

	<b>Name, Last name</b>	<b>Organization name, Address</b>
		<b>Steering Committee (SC) Members</b>
1.	Mr QU Dongyu Director-General, SC Chairperson	FAO
2.	Ms Beth Bechdol Deputy Director-General, SC Co-Chairperson	FAO
3.	Mr Kongming WU SC Vice-Chairperson, President	Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences (CAAS)
4.	Mr Robert Bertram SC Vice-Chairperson, Chairperson of the Technical Committee, Chief Scientist	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
5.	Ms Segenet Kelemu SC Vice-Chairperson, Director-General	International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology ( <i>icipe</i> )
6.	Ms Tarifa Al Zaabi SC Vice-Chairperson, Acting Director-General	International Center for Biosaline Agriculture (ICBA)
7.	H.E. Morten Von Hanno Aasland Ambassador	Permanent Representative of Norway to FAO
8.	Mr Neil Hausmann Senior Program Officer	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
9.	Mr Fernando Hercos Valicente Senior Scientist	Embrapa Maize and Sorghum Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (EMBRAPA)
10.	Mr Martin Kropff Global Director	Resilient Agrifood Systems Science Group, CGIAR
11.	Mr Keith Tyrell Executive Director	Pesticides Action Network

12.	Mr Andrew Ward Alternate, Stewardship Director	Crop Life International
13.	Ms Ismahane Elouafi Chief Scientist	FAO
14.	Mr Jingyuan XIA Director	FAO Plant Production and Protection Division (NSP) and Executive Secretary of the FAW Secretariat
		<b>Observers</b>
15.	Ms Regina Eddy Coordinator	Interagency Task Force on FAW, USAID
16.	Ms May-Guri Sæthre Senior Advisor	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD)
17.	Mr Luis Augusto Becerra Chief Scientist	International Center for Biosaline Agriculture (ICBA)
18.	Mr Abebe Haile Gabriel Assistant Director-General	Regional Representative, FAO RAF
19.	Mr Jongjin Kim Assistant Director-General	Regional Representative, FAO RAP
20.	Mr Elwaer Abdulhakim Assistant Director-General	Regional Representative, FAO RNE
21.	Ms Aruna Gujral Advisor	FAO Office of Deputy Director-General (DDCB)
22.	Ms Ariella Glinni Senior Technical Officer	FAO Office of Deputy Director-General (DDCB)
23.	Ms Natalia Merkusheva Coordinator	FAO Office of Director-General (ODG)
24.	Mr Henry Burgsteden Coordinator	FAO Office of the Director-General (ODG)
25.	Ms Gabriella Piacentini Communication Coordinator	FAO Office of Director-General (ODG)
26.	Ms Dina Rahman Investment Support Officer	FAO Office of Director- General (ODG)

27.	Ms Xiaoruo Jiang Coordinator	FAO Office of the Director-General (ODG)
28.	Ms Hua Yang Deputy Director Cabinet	FAO Office of the Director-General (ODG)
29.	Mr Mohamed Manssouri Director	FAO Investment Center (CFID)
30.	Ms Rosanne Marchesich Senior Emergency and Rehabilitation Officer	FAO Emergency and Resilience Division (OER)
31.	Mr Anping Ye Director	FAO South-South and Triangular Cooperation Division (PST)
32.	Mr Alexander Jones Director	FAO Resource Mobilization and Private Sector Partnerships Division (PSR)
33.	Ms Mary Kozhaya Programme Officer	FAO Resource Mobilization and Private Sector Partnerships Division (PSR)
34.	Mr Selvaraju Ramasamy Senior Agricultural Office	FAO Research and Extension Unit, Office for Innovation (OINR)
35.	Ms Marcela Villarreal Director	FAO Partnerships, Advocacy and Capacity Development (PSUD)
36.	Mr Yubak Dhoj GC Senior Agriculture Officer	FAO RAP
37.	Mr Thaer Yaseen Regional Plant Protection Officer	FAO RNE
38.	Mr Jean Bahama Plant Production and Protection Officer	FAO RAF
39.	Mr Haekoo Kim Technical Advisor	FAO Plant Production and Protection Division (NSP)
40.	Mr Baogen Gu Senior Agricultural Officer and Team Leader	FAO Plant Production and Protection Division (NSP)
41.	Mr Buyung Hadi Agricultural Officer	FAO FAW Secretariat, Plant Production and Protection Division (NSP)
42.	Mr Mirko Montuori Communication Officer	FAO Plant Production and Protection Division (NSP)

43.	Ms Sandra Cordon Communications Consultant	FAO FAW Secretariat, Plant Production and Protection Division (NSP)
44.	Mr Gianni Palmerio Office Assistant	FAO FAW Secretariat, Plant Production and Protection Division (NSP)
45.	Ms Svetlana Velmeskina Office Assistant	FAO FAW Secretariat, Plant Production and Protection Division (NSP)
46.	Mr Francis Markus	Communications consultant OCCM
47.	Ms Sabrina Marrocco	Audio-Visual CSGM - Audiovisual Services FAO
48.	Ms Alessia Pierdomenico	FAO Photo Library
49.	Mr Maurizio Ciccarella	CSGM - Audiovisual Services MC