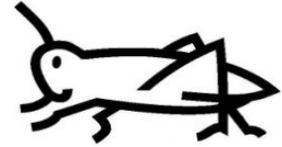




## LOCUST BULLETIN No. 83



FAO - Plant Production and Protection Division (NSP)  
Locusts and Transboundary Plant Pests and Diseases Team (NSPMD)

18 July 2022

Situation level: **DANGER** in Georgia (CIT)

Situation level: **CAUTION** in Russian Federation (DMA, CIT and LMI), Kyrgyzstan (DMA and CIT), Azerbaijan (CIT and LMI), Armenia (CIT), Kazakhstan (LMI)

Situation level: **CALM** elsewhere or for the other locust pests

### General Situation during June 2022 Forecast for July 2022

Moroccan Locust (DMA) lifecycle came to an end in southern parts of Central Asia (CA), while fledging, mating and egg-laying continued in Caucasus and other parts of CA. Italian Locust (CIT) fledging started in CA countries, and its hopper development continued in Caucasus and the Russian Federation. Migratory Locust (LMI) hopper development continued in Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation and Uzbekistan. A *dangerous* situation was reported for CIT in Georgia, because locust infestations appeared close to crop fields. During the forecast period, DMA breeding will continue in Kazakhstan and Russian Federation while CIT hopper development will continue in Caucasus, Russian Federation and Kazakhstan. LMI hopper development will continue in northern and western regions of Kazakhstan and Russian Federation and fledging will occur in other regions. In total this year, 1 478 345 hectares (ha) have been treated in all Caucasus and CA (CCA) till the end of June, which is for about 10% lower than in 2021 at the same period.

**Caucasus.** DMA fledging, mating and egg-laying started in Azerbaijan, while CIT and LMI hopper development continued. Dangerous situation have been reported by Georgia for CIT, as locust infestations were found in a proximity to crops. The situation was classified as "caution"

by Armenia (for CIT), Azerbaijan (for CIT and LMI), and the Russian Federation (for DMA, CIT and LMI). Control operations covered 128 501.5 ha in June, reaching 144 076.5 ha since the start of campaign.

**Central Asia.** DMA natural cycle came to an end in most provinces of Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, where control operations against the pest ended. DMA mating and egg-laying was in progress in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. CIT fledging, mating and egg-laying continued in all CA countries. LMI hopper development continued in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. Control operations covered 922 465 ha in June, and 1 334 269 from the start of campaign.

### Weather and Ecological Conditions in June 2022

In Caucasus and Russian Federation, the weather conditions were generally within the norm. Natural pasture vegetation started to dry out by the end of month in Caucasus, while it was still green in most parts of the Russian Federation.

In Armenia, the monthly average temperature ranged from 23 to 25°C, close to annual norm. However, due to the low temperature in April and May, vegetation phenology in most areas is behind its average dates by 10-12 days; therefore it still remains green in many pasture areas creating favourable conditions for locusts

In Azerbaijan, the average temperature was close to annual norm and precipitation slightly higher than the norm,



which is optimal for locust development. Average monthly temperatures in central-lowland areas were 17-20°C (15-18°C at night, 24-27°C at day, up to 30°C in some days). As for Djeyranchel area, the average temperature was 16-19°C (13-17°C at night, 17-23°C at day, up to 28°C in some days) and the precipitation was close to norm. The vegetation had generally medium density and started to dry up in most of the areas. Harvesting of winter cereal crops started in southern districts.

In Georgia, the average monthly temperature was lower than the norm while the precipitations were slightly above the norm. The temperature ranged from 16°C to 30°C. Vegetation in most locust infested areas was of medium to high density and green and started to dry out by the end of month. Generally the weather conditions were favourable for CIT feeding and hopper development.

In the Russian Federation, the weather was variable but mostly favourable for locust development in all Federal Districts (FD). In the Central FD, temperature averaged 20-21°C reaching 28°C in the warmest days. Rainfall ranged from 44 to 56 mm. In the South FD, the average monthly temperature was 22-25°C, reaching 35°C in some parts. Rainfall ranged from 20 to 35 mm. In North Caucasus FD, average temperature was 24-26°C, with a maximum of 35°C, and precipitation ranged from 26 to 61 mm. In Volga FD, average temperatures varied from 17° to 19°C with a maximum of 27°C and rain ranged from 36 to 55 mm. In the Ural FD, the weather was cooler than the norm, average temperatures ranged from 12° to 17°C reaching 25°C and rainfall ranged from 22 to 39 mm. In the Siberian FD, the average temperatures were 15-19°C, reaching to 26°C in the warmest days, and rainfall ranged from 45 to 50 mm. In the Far East FD, the temperatures ranged from 2° to 16°C reaching 26°C at maximum, rainfall ranged from 14 to 53 mm.

In **Central Asia**, the temperatures and rainfall were close to the annual norm. First half of June was warmer than the norm; the cooler days were recorded at the beginning of the third decade in many parts of the CA. The weather conditions were generally satisfactory for locust development.

In Afghanistan, the weather was generally dry and hot. There was no precipitation during the first two weeks of the month while rainfall occurred in 24 provinces (out of 34) during the third week of the month. Natural vegetation dried up by the end of month and the soil surface was totally dry.

In Kazakhstan, the weather and precipitation were generally close to the norm. In the South, the weather was variable, with both sunny and cloudy days and some rains. Average daily temperature at day time was from 16.2 to

35.5° C with a maximum of 40°C (at day) and a minimum of 10.2°C (at night). Monthly precipitation in these regions was only 0.1 mm in Kyzylorda and up to 36 mm in Almaty region. In the East, the weather was changeable with sunny and cloudy days and fluctuations of air temperature. The average daily temperature was 20.2°C with a maximum of 35°C and a minimum of 5°C. Precipitation was more than two times higher than the norm (98.4 mm). In the West, the weather was variable and average daily temperature ranged from 15.9°C to 32.0°C, with a maximum of 38°C and a minimum of 6°C. Higher than the norm rainfall was observed in Aktobe -37 mm. In the North, the weather was unstable with gusty winds and rains. Average daily temperature ranged from 12.1°C to 31.4°C, with a maximum of 38°C and a minimum of 2.8°C. Precipitations fell from 7 mm (Karaganda) up to 38 mm (North-Kazakhstan).

In Kyrgyzstan, the weather conditions were generally close to annual norm. The highest temperature was observed in Osh, Jalal-Abad and Batken, reaching up to 37°C at some days, while the lowest was in Naryn and Issyk-kul regions, with only 1-3°C at night. In the majority of the country, the precipitation was close to the norm, while in the mountainous areas of Osh, Jalal-Abad, Batken and east of Issyk-kul regions it exceeded the norm. Natural vegetation in the locust infested areas was of medium density, mainly consisting of drying ephemerals, with 2-4 cm of height.

In Tajikistan, temperature was high at the beginning of June, with a daily average of 22-26°C and reaching up to 41° C in some districts of Khatlon; at the start of the fourth week, it dropped down sharply (daily average temperature of 11-16°C) due to the northern cyclones bringing rains (18-25 mm). The torrential rains resulted in flooding in many districts in the southern, central and northern parts of the country. Natural vegetation was totally dry in the locust habitats, and farmers started to plant their second crop at the end of month, after the harvest of winter cereals in the irrigated areas.

In Turkmenistan, the weather in June was hot and dry, with rare precipitation. Average daily temperature ranged from 25 to 35°C, with maximums reaching 40-47°C. Wheat crop harvesting continued in June and planting rice started in Lebap and Dashoguz regions.

In Uzbekistan, in most of the areas, the air temperature was close to the norm, while in central and western regions it was higher than the norm by 1-2°C. In the Autonomous Republic of Karakalpakstan, Khorezm and northern part of Navoi regions, the average temperature was 26-28°C, reaching up to 41°C during the day and dropping down to 12°C at night. In Tashkent, Syrdarya, Jizzakh, Samarkand, Bukhara and southern part of Navoi regions, the average daily temperature was 25-30°C, with highest temperature of 39°C and lowest of 12°C. The temperature in Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya regions varied from 15-20°C at night to 37-42°C at days. In Fergana valley, temperature varied from 12-17°C at nights to 27-37°C at days. Precipitation was close to the annual norm in most areas.

## Area treated in June 2022

Information on areas treated since the start of the 2022 campaign is provided into brackets.

Afghanistan	5604 (22 595) ha
Armenia	800 (860) ha
Azerbaijan	10 801.5 (16 716.5) ha
Georgia	19 600 (22 100) ha
Kazakhstan	725 320 (759 947) ha
Kyrgyzstan	17 370 (32 070) ha
Russian Fed.	97 300 (104 400) ha
Tajikistan	26 779 (115 732) ha
Turkmenistan	14 954 (38 701) ha
Uzbekistan	132 438 (365 224) ha
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 050 966.5 (1 478 345.5) ha</b>

## Locust Situation and Forecast

(see also summary on page 1)

### CAUCASUS

#### Armenia

##### • SITUATION

In June, more than 30 000 ha were surveyed for CIT presence, out of which 2900 ha were found infested with hoppers of third to fifth instars. Control operations were conducted on 800 ha against CIT, with 600 ha treated in Gegakunik and 200 ha in Ijevan regions. Insecticide Triumph with active ingredient (a.i.) cypermethrin was used. During the



reporting period, no DMA was observed.

##### • FORECAST

*Weather conditions are optimal for CIT further development and it is expected that infestation level will not increase significantly.*

#### Azerbaijan

##### • SITUATION

DMA mating and egg-laying started in most of the districts of Djeyranchel steppe and CIT and LMI hopper development continued in Tovuz district. Treatments against DMA concerned 6000 ha in June, reaching 12 170 ha since the start of campaign. Treatments against CIT and LMI started in June and covered 4674 ha against CIT and 127.5 ha against LMI. In total, control operations have been carried out on 16 716 ha since the start of the campaign, which is slightly higher than at the same period in 2021. Insecticide Chrysamed Dedex ULV (a.i. alpha-cypermethrin) and Arrivo 25 EC (a.i. cypermethrin) were applied using Low Volume (LV) tractor sprayers and Ultra-Low Volume (ULV) vehicle-mounted sprayers (AU8115).

##### • FORECAST

*DMA egg-laying will end in July, as well as control operations. CIT fledging, mating and egg-laying will take place in July and LMI will continue mating and egg-laying. Control operations against CIT and LMI will continue.*

#### Georgia

##### • SITUATION

In total, 80 300 ha have been surveyed since the start of campaign, out of which more than 25 000 ha were found infested by CIT, while no DMA was observed. The situation with CIT requires close attention, although significantly lower areas were treated from the start of campaign (22 100 ha) compared to the same period last year (65 860 ha); however, the risk of CIT movements into agricultural fields exists.

##### • FORECAST

*CIT mass fledging and mating followed by egg-laying is expected in July. CIT swarms movements in the eastern border areas are expected. Control operations will continue.*

## Russian Federation

### • SITUATION

DMA surveys were conducted on 616 990 ha, out of which hoppers were found on 244 330 ha. CIT surveyed area reached 1 121 690 ha, including 47 550 ha infested by hoppers. LMI survey was conducted on 446 000 ha, with hoppers observed on 15 780 ha. Control operations against locusts and grasshoppers have been carried out on 104 400 ha till end of June, including 94 550 (more than 90%) against DMA. This represents only about 40% of infested area for DMA and 8% for CIT, which made situation by the end of June critical for both species in the infested areas.

### • FORECAST

*In July, DMA, CIT and LMI hopper development will end and fledging followed by mating will take place in all areas. The surveys will concern only adults, while control operations will continue against all species and grasshoppers in most regions.*

## CENTRAL ASIA

### Afghanistan

### • SITUATION

DMA adults continued fledging and egg-laying in most provinces while DMA hoppers were in their 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> instars in Badakhshan province. Control operations continued in nine provinces covering 5604 ha in total during the month. By the end of June, the total treated area since campaign start reached 22 595 ha, which is three times less than in 2021 at the same period (78 383 ha). The main reason for the decrease in the treated area is the lack of budget.

### • FORECAST

*DMA annual cycle will end and hence locust control operations will also come to an end in a majority of provinces. However, difficulties in conducting wider control operations are expected to result in the increase of egg-laying areas, making the situation for the next campaign critical.*

### Kazakhstan

### • SITUATION

DMA adult survey during mating and egg-laying continued in Turkestan and Jambyl regions on an area of 739 800 ha, out of which 159 900 ha were found infested. An area of 16 620 ha exceeding the economic threshold was treated,



including 11 120 ha in Turkestan and 5500 in Jambyl regions from the beginning of campaign. CIT hopper surveys were conducted on 11 469 600 ha, out of which 1 107 000 ha were found infested, with densities exceeding the economic threshold on 601 500 ha - out of which 600 977 ha were treated. LMI hopper surveys were conducted on 2 476 200 ha, with 1 107 000 ha found infested and 141 900 ha treated. Overall, by the end of month, the treated area since the beginning of the campaign reached 759 947 ha, which is for 37% higher than 2021 (548 400 ha).

### • FORECAST

*DMA egg-laying will continue in early July in Jambyl, while die-off will start in the beginning of month in Turkestan. CIT fledging followed by mating and egg-laying will take place during first half of the month in northern regions, while in the southern and western regions mating and egg-laying will start in the third decade. LMI fledging is expected during the second decade of July and mating and egg-laying will take place in the third decade of July in the southern regions. In Kostanay, when water will start to recede after spring flooding, hatching may occur on the dried sides of the lake banks during second decade of July, where egg-pods remained under the water in spring. Fledging, mating and egg-laying of LMI will occur in the western regions.*

### Kyrgyzstan

### • SITUATION

DMA hopper and adult survey covered 17 170 ha in June, out of which 13 390 ha were infested with an average density from 6 to 14 individuals/m<sup>2</sup>. DMA mass egg-laying took place at the end of the month. CIT hopper surveys were conducted on 6 100 ha in June (in Chuy region), out of which 2 350 ha were found infested with an average density from 5 to 8 hoppers/m<sup>2</sup> in the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> instars. Overall, 15 120 ha were treated against DMA and 2250 ha against CIT in June, for a total of 32 070 ha treated during the campaign against both species. Control operations were carried out by ULV vehicle-mounted sprayers AU8115M (8 units) and 4 Emulsifiable Concentrate (EC) sprayers mounted on tractors, using several pesticides with the following a.i.: alpha-cypermethrin (EC), chlorpyrifos (ULV), deltamethrin (ULV) and lambda-cyhalotrin (EC).

- **FORECAST**

*DMA egg-laying and natural die-off will occur in July. CIT hopper development will continue in Chuy, Talas and Naryn regions. Control operations against CIT will be pursued in Chuy, Naryn and Talas regions.*

### **Tajikistan**

- **SITUATION**

Locust survey covered 175 754 ha, out of which 131 919 ha were found infested. A total of 26 779 ha was treated in June and of 115 732 ha since the beginning of the campaign, the majority of which in Khatlon (over 70%). Control operations were completed in Khatlon and Districts of Republican Subordination. The following pesticides were used during the 2022 campaign: Karate EC (lambda-cyhalotrin), Fastak (alpha-cypermethrin) and Nurel-D (chlorpyrifos+cypermethrin).

- **FORECAST**

*DMA natural cycle will come to an end in most areas and CIT egg-laying will take place in Sughd region. Control operations against CIT and grasshoppers will continue in Sughd region.*

### **Turkmenistan**

- **SITUATION**

DMA egg-laying survey covered 17 743 ha in June in all regions. Control operations were carried out on 14 954 ha in June and on 38 701 ha since the start of the campaign, which is about 10% lower than last year (43 273 ha). Out of the controlled area, slightly more than a half (19 919 ha) was treated against saxaul grasshopper *Dericorys albidula* and the remaining area (18 782 ha) against DMA. Chemical treatments were carried out using ULV vehicle-mounted sprayers “Wind 634 Flexigun”, and AU8115, and by applying insecticides Fascord EC (alpha-cypermethrin) and Espero EC (imidacloprid and alpha-cypermethrin). No CIT and LMI were observed in 2022.

- **FORECAST**

*DMA natural die-off will finish in July. CIT, LMI and grasshoppers surveys will continue.*

### **Uzbekistan**

- **SITUATION**

By the end of month DMA life cycle came to an end in southern regions, while CIT egg-laying was completed in



central regions. In Karakalpakstan CIT egg-laying has started, while LMI fledging was in progress. Control operations covered in total 132 438 ha in June, reaching 365 224 ha from the start of campaign. By the end of month, they were finished in all regions except Karakalpakstan. In total, 253 576 ha were treated against DMA, 35 295 ha against CIT, 50 026 ha against saxaul grasshopper and 11 464 ha against other non-swarming grasshopper species. Control operations were carried out using 141 tractor sprayers, 186 backpack sprayers, one ultra-light aircraft, 34 ULV sprayers and involved 38 water tank lorries. Insecticides based on the following active ingredients were applied: lambda-cyhalothrin, imidacloprid, alpha-cypermethrin and fipronil.

- **FORECAST**

*In Karakalpakstan, CIT and LMI mating and egg-laying will continue and treatments against CIT and saxaul grasshopper will continue till the second half of July.*

## **Announcements**

**Locust warning levels.** A color-coded scheme indicates the seriousness of the current situation for each of the three main locust pests: green for calm, yellow for caution, orange for threat and red for danger. The scheme is applied to the Locust Watch web page dedicated to the current locust situation (“Locust situation now!”) and to the regional monthly bulletin header. The levels indicate the perceived risk or threat of current locust infestations to crops and appropriate actions are suggested for each level.

**Locust reporting.** During calm (green) periods, countries should report at least once/month and send standardized information using the national monthly bulletin template. During caution (yellow), threat (orange) and danger (red) periods, often associated with locust outbreaks and upsurges, updates should be sent at least once/week. Affected countries are also encouraged to prepare decadal bulletins summarizing the situation. All information should be sent by e-mail to [CCA-Bulletins@fao.org](mailto:CCA-Bulletins@fao.org). Monthly information received by the 5<sup>th</sup> of each month will be included in the CCA Locust Bulletin to be issued by mid-month; otherwise, it will not appear until the next bulletin. Reports

should be sent even if no locusts were found or if no surveys were conducted.

### **Events and activities in June 2022**

- **Cross-border survey between Tajikistan and Uzbekistan** carried on 31 May-3 June in Sughd, Tajikistan, and Jizzakh, Uzbekistan, with the participation of 12 Experts, Assistant Programme Officer, JICA Office in Tajikistan, and the FAO Agricultural Expert (Plant Protection/Locusts) [second CBS between the two countries during this campaign].
- **Training-of-Trainers on Locust Management national and briefing sessions:**
  - **Armenia:** training session carried out to the benefit of 19 experts on 28-29 June in Syunik;
  - **Georgia:** training session carried out to the benefit of 20 staff, mainly new one, on 30 June-3 July 2022 in Kakheti;
  - **Kyrgyzstan:** fifth and last briefing sessions held to the benefit of 15 experts on 6-8 June in At-Bash and Ak-Tala districts, Naryn;
  - **Tajikistan:** second session for farmer on locust detection and reporting held with 20 persons on 3 June, in Mastchoh district, Sughd region, in presence of the FAO Agricultural Expert (Plant Protection/Locusts).
- **Practical Guidelines:**
  - **Practical** Guidelines on three Locusts Pests in CCA: Georgian version delivered;
  - **Practical** Guidelines on pesticide risk reduction for locust control in CCA: Georgian delivered and Turkmen one under official approval.
- **Automated System for Data Collection (ASDC):** video for users under preparation.
- **E-Committee on pesticides and biopesticides:** information on registered and mostly used pesticides over the past ten years received from the ten CCA countries.
- **Locust-Pesticide Management System (PMS) – Georgia** (pilot country): after system introduction in May 2022, two follow-up meetings held on 7 and 21 June between FAO and the National Food Agency (NFA), Georgia.



- **Development of a human health and environmental monitoring system of locust control operations - Uzbekistan:** visit of the FAO Environmental Expert carried out on 27 June-6 July, as well as of the FAO Agricultural Expert (Plant Protection/Locusts), both in Tashkent and in Bostonliq district for on-the-job training on monitoring techniques.
- **Human Health and Environmental Monitoring Teams:**
  - **Azerbaijan:** four missions of the Team (out of five) carried out on 1-6 June in Jeyranchol steppe (Agstafa, Gazakh, Shamkir and Tovuz regions), 8-12 June in Eldar steppe (Samukh, Goygol, Goranboy regions), 15-19 June in Kudru steppe (Bilasuvar, Imishli, Saatli, Salyan and Sabirabad) and 22-26 June in Shabran (Shabran, Siyazan, Quba, Khachmaz regions);
  - **Georgia:** first mission (out of the three envisaged ones) carried out on 9-25 June in Kakheti, Mtskheta-Mtianeti, Kvemo-Kartli, including vegetation sampling for pesticide residue analysis;
  - **Kyrgyzstan:** fourth and last mission carried out on 13-18 June in At-Bashi, Ak-Tala and Naryn districts, Naryn;
  - **Tajikistan:** as part of the second set of missions, fourth field visit carried out on 2-6 June in Sughd, in presence of Assistant Programme Officer of JICA office in Tajikistan and the FAO Agricultural Expert (Plant Protection/Locusts).
- **2023 calendars on safety measures related to locust control - Caucasus countries:** translations ready in Armenian and Georgian.
- **Procurement:**
  - **Delivered:** camping equipment to Tajikistan; GPS (to be handed-over) and environmental monitoring equipment to Uzbekistan; Testmate kits and reagents for the regional sessions of the Training-of-Trainers in Uzbekistan in October 2022 (GCP/INT/384/JCA);
  - **In progress,** at various stages: tablets, motorbikes,

IT equipment, camping equipment (GCP/GLO/917/USA); water tank lorries and minibuses (GCP/INT/384/JCA); vehicles for survey/control, entomological kits, binoculars, Personal Protective Equipment-PPE (GCP/INT/384/JCA, GCP/GLO/917/USA and TCP/GEO/3801).

#### **Forthcoming events and activities in July 2022:**

- **Technical Workshop on Locusts in CCA, 21-25 November 2022, Dushanbe, Tajikistan:** official invitations to be dispatched.
- **Training-of-Trainers on Locust Management:**
  - **National and briefing sessions - Georgia:** training session to be carried out to the benefit of 20 staff, mainly new one, on 30 June-3 July in Kakheti;
  - **Regional sessions:** preparation started; nomination of trainees to be received for sessions scheduled on 12-16 and 18-23 September 2022 in Caucasus and on 17-21 and 23-28 October 2022 in Central Asia.
- **Publications:**
  - **Practical Guidelines** on pesticide risk reduction for locust control in CCA: Turkmen version to be officially approved and printed.
  - **Monograph on Italian Locust:** print-out to be received in mid-July and shipped to all CCA countries.
- **E-Committee on Caucasus and Central Asia Locust Management System (CCALM):** online meeting scheduled on 14 July 2022 with all CCA countries.
- **In-depth CCALM introduction – Uzbekistan:** visit of the FAO Geographic Information System (GIS) Expert, together with the FAO Agricultural Expert (Plant Protection/Locusts), scheduled on 25-29 July 2022, both in Tashkent and in Bostonliq district (for training in the latter case).
- **Contingency planning – Tajikistan** (pilot country): draft national contingency plan under preparation.
- **E-Committee on pesticides and biopesticides:** E-Committee, composed of a few FAO and CCA experts, to carry out its work in July/August 2022.
- **Locust-Pesticide Management System (PMS) – Georgia** (pilot country): second visit of the FAO Pesticide and IT Experts scheduled on 16-23 July 2023



in order to complete training and pesticides inventory with the National Food Agency (NFA), Georgia.

- **Development of a human health and environmental monitoring system of locust control operations - Uzbekistan:** visit of the FAO Environmental Expert on 27 June - 6 July, as well as of the FAO Agricultural Expert (Plant Protection/Locusts), both in Tashkent and in Bostonliq district for on-the-job training on monitoring techniques.
- **Human Health and Environmental Monitoring Teams:**
  - **Azerbaijan:** fifth and last mission carried out on 1-5 July in Ajinohur steppe (Shaki, Qakh, Oghuz regions);
  - **Georgia:** second mission (out of the three envisaged ones) scheduled on 4-20 July in Kakheti, Mtskheta-Mtianeti, Kvemo-Kartli, including vegetation sampling for pesticide residue analysis;
  - **Tajikistan:** as part of the third set of missions, field visits scheduled on 4-8 July in Vakhsh valley, Khatlon, on 11-14 July in Kulob zone, Khatlon, on 18-20 July in DRS and on 25-27 July in Sughd.
- **2023 calendars on safety measures related to locust control - Caucasus countries:** translation to be made into Azeri, illustrations under preparation.
- **Press tour in Kyrgyzstan** organized on 6 July 2022 on the Japan/JICA-funded project and results obtained, in presence of the Deputy Minister for Agriculture in the Kyrgyz Republic, the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan to the Kyrgyz Republic, the Representative of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and Assistant FAO Representative in Kyrgyzstan.
- **Procurement:** ongoing, with expected delivery of eight EC sprayers to Kyrgyzstan (GCP/INT/384/JCA) and GPS to Georgia (GCP/GLO/917/USA).