

**REPORT OF THE**

**Held in Rome, Italy  
25-28 September 1967**

**ELEVENTH SESSION OF  
THE FAO DESERT LOCUST  
CONTROL COMMITTEE**



**FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS**

Meeting Report  
No. PL/1967/M/5

REPORT OF THE  
ELEVENTH SESSION OF THE  
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Held in  
Rome, Italy  
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Plant Production and Protection Division  
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations  
Rome, 1967

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTION .....	1
Officers of the Session .....	2
Acknowledgements .....	2
PARTICIPATION IN THE SESSION .....	3
Delegations from Member Nations of FAO .....	3
United Nations .....	6
Observers .....	6
FAO Staff .....	7
AGENDA .....	9
SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS .....	10
The Desert Locust Situation .....	10
General Features during 1966/67 .....	10
Western and Northwestern Region .....	10
Eastern Africa and Near East .....	10
Eastern Region .....	10
Forecast .....	11
Survey during the Present Recession .....	11
Status of the Regional Desert Locust Organizations .....	12
Southwest Asia .....	12
Near East .....	12
Eastern Africa .....	12
Northwest Africa .....	12
West Africa .....	13
Regional Coordination .....	13

CONTENTS (Cont'd)

	<u>Page</u>
United Nations Development Program (SF) Assisted Desert Locust Project .....	13
<b>Supplementary Surveys:</b>	
Southern Tihama of Saudi Arabia and Yemen .....	13
Southern Iran and West Pakistan .....	13
Southwestern Afghanistan .....	13
Southern Algeria, North Niger and Northwest Chad ..	14
Red Sea Littoral of Ethiopia and Sudan .....	14
<b>Field Research Stations:</b>	
Eastern Africa and Israel .....	14
West and Northwest Africa .....	14
Southwest Asia .....	14
Near East .....	14
Consolidated Report .....	14
<b>Reporting and Forecasting Services:</b>	
National Services .....	14
Desert Locust Information Service (DLIS) .....	15
Further Chapters of the Anti-Looust Climatic Manual	15
<b>Training:</b>	
Survey Techniques .....	15
Metecrology .....	15
Radio Communications .....	15
Disposal of Equipment .....	15
<b>Further Extension of the UNDP(SF) Assisted Desert Locust Project</b>	<b>16</b>
I. Reporting and Forecasting .....	17
II. Survey and Reconnaissance .....	18
III. Research .....	19
Summary and Budget .....	20
Summary of Estimated Expenditure .....	20

CONTENTS (Cont'd)

	<u>Page</u>
International Trust Fund No. 161 - Program of Work and Budget .....	21
Administration .....	21
Long-Term Planning .....	21
Status of the FAO Desert Locust Control Committees .....	22
International Campaign in the Arabian Peninsula during 1966/67 and Plans for Future .....	23
The Current Desert Locust Recession .....	24
DATE AND PLACE OF NEXT SESSION .....	24
APPENDIX I - FAO International Desert Locust Trust Fund 161 - Budget for the Three Years Commencing 1.1.68 ...	25
APPENDIX II - List of Working Papers - Other Reports Considered at the Session .....	26

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## INTRODUCTION

The Tenth Session of the FAO Desert Locust Control Committee which was held in Rome from 6 to 9 June 1966 recommended that its next Session should be convened by the Director-General during 1967. Accordingly, the Director-General invited the following Governments to be represented by delegates at the Eleventh Session:

Afghanistan	Morocco
Algeria	Niger
Cameroun	Nigeria
Central African Republic	Pakistan
Chad	Portugal
Dahomey	Saudi Arabia
Ethiopia	Senegal
France	Sierra Leone
Ghana	Somali Republic
Guinea	Spain
India	Sudan
Iran	Syrian Arab Republic
Iraq	Tanzania
Israel	Togo
Ivory Coast	Tunisia
Jordan	Turkey
Kenya	Uganda
Kuwait	United Arab Republic
Lebanon	United Kingdom
Libya	United States of America
Mali	Upper Volta
Mauritania	Yemen

He also invited the representation of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), and invited the League of Arab States, the Desert Locust Control Organization for Eastern Africa (DLCO-EA), the Organisation Commune de Lutte Antiacridienne et de Lutte Antiaviaire (OCLALAV), the International African Migratory Locust Organization (OICMA) to be represented by observers.

The Session was opened by Dr. O.E. Fischnich, Assistant Director-General, Technical Department, who welcomed all participants on behalf of the Director-General of FAO and emphasized the importance of the matters to be discussed. He regretted that all Governments participating in the UNDP(SF) Assisted Desert Locust Project were not represented at the Session, as important decisions had to be made. He pointed out that the policy of survey and control followed during the current recession had no doubt contributed towards its prolongation but, at the same time, he reminded that in order to increase the apparent margin of safety and to reduce the risk of major emergency, it was necessary to improve on the present level of both reconnaissance and control efforts. He stated that the proposals for further extension of the Project had been prepared keeping in view the requirement as dictated by the present locust situation and looking to the future Desert Locust control and research policy. He hoped that delegates would give due consideration to these proposals and make firm recommendations for their implementation.

Officers of the Session

The Committee unanimously elected the following officers:

Chairman: Dr. Sardar Singh (India)

Vice-Chairman: Mr. H.B. Bensasa (Algeria)

Drafting Committee

Delegates of: Algeria, France, Pakistan, Syrian Arab Republic, Uganda, United States of America, the representative of the UNDP, the FAO Consultant and members of the FAO Secretariat.

Mr. Gurdas Singh, Dr. K. Lubani and Mr. M.F. Leheta, of the FAO Secretariat, served as Technical Secretaries.

Acknowledgements

At the closing of the Session the delegates expressed their appreciation of the manner in which the Chairman conducted the proceedings. They also thanked the FAO Secretariat for the efficient way in which it had performed its various duties.

PARTICIPATION IN THE SESSION

The following delegations from Member Nations of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations, observers and members of the FAO staff participated in the Session and contributed to the discussions summarized in this report.

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**AGENDA**

1. Opening of the Session
  2. Election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman
  3. Adoption of the Agenda
  4. Election of Drafting Committee
  5. The Desert Locust Situation During 1966/67
  6. The Status of Regional Desert Locust Organizations
  7. (a) Progress Report on the UNDP(SF) Assisted Desert Locust Project  
(b) Proposed Further Extension of the UNDP(SF) Assisted Desert Locust Project and Activities under the International Desert Locust Trust Fund 161
  8. The Status of the Desert Locust Control Commissions, Committees and Subcommittees
  9. International Anti-Locust Campaign in the Arabian Peninsula During 1966/67 and Plans for Future
  10. Other Business  

The Current Desert Locust Recession and FAO's Policy of Control and Prevention
  11. Date and Place of the Next Session
  12. Adoption of the Report
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## SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS

### The Desert Locust Situation

#### General Features During 1966/67

1. During the period under review, May 1966 to July 1967, Desert Locust populations remained at a generally low level. Control operations were undertaken against extensive populations of scattered hoppers and fledglings in six widely separated areas. Small "swarms" were reported in three countries but fully confirmed in only one country, and there was an unconfirmed report of hopper bands in another country.

#### Western and Northwestern Region

2. In western Africa, locusts had become sparse in Mauritania by May 1966, whilst a widespread scattered locust population was present in southern Algeria, Tibesti, northwest Niger and southwestern Libya, where laying probably began in late May and fledging in July. In Termit in southeastern Niger numerous locusts were reported in June and a swarm was sited in the area on two occasions.

3. The next important infestation was recorded in northern Tibesti and northern Chad where control operations were undertaken in late August and September against advanced stage hoppers and fledglings. In November control operations were undertaken against hoppers and fledglings in southeastern Fezzan, Libya, and in the Tilemsi valley of Mali.

4. In the Algerian Sahara, where scattered locusts in small numbers only had been reported in every month between September 1966 and February 1967, breeding on a scale requiring control occurred in spring 1967. In the northwestern and northern Ahaggar mountains, laying by groups of locusts was recorded in Ahnet in early March and by scattered locusts at Anguid in the wadi Igharghar, some 350 kilometres to the northeast. Mating continued in Ahnet in April. In Mouydir, between these two areas, control was carried out in late April and mid-May against mainly late instar hoppers and against fledglings. By early June, there were dense patches of young adults in several localities of Mouydir. In Ahnet, some 150 kilometres southwest of Mouydir, hoppers of all instars and young adults were found in a number of localities in late May and early June and control was undertaken. Locusts at high densities were also recorded some 300 kilometres further southwest in the Silet area in June.

#### Eastern Africa and Near East

5. In eastern Africa locust populations continued to be low. The seasonal locust populations along the Red Sea coast in late 1966 and early 1967 were usually low in Ethiopia, whilst in Saudi Arabia they were reported in significant numbers in February only.

6. There was evidence of larger populations in mid-March 1967 in the Red Sea coastal area near the United Arab Republic/Sudan border, where control was undertaken in mid-May. The areas were reported clear by June.

#### Eastern Region

7. After the completion of control operations against first-instar hoppers in one area (0.4 hectare) in Chagai district of West Pakistan in May 1966 locust numbers were exceptionally low in the eastern region. In July 1967 the number of scattered locusts had increased in West Pakistan and in Rajasthan, India.

Forecast

8. In western Africa breeding is likely to continue in the vicinity of the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone in Mali and Mauritania with the possibility of small hopper bands appearing and fledging taking place until late October. Further laying and hatching may occur in northeastern Mali and laying and hatching may also occur in adjoining areas of northwestern Niger and southern Algerian Sahara from mid-September onwards; small hopper bands may possibly appear.
9. The period late September to November is characteristically one of major locust redistribution. In western Africa, locusts from the southern fringes of the Sahara are likely to start migrating across the desert in late September and October. In particular, scattered locusts and possibly a few small swarms may move into central and northern Algerian Sahara and possibly also into Mauritania, Spanish Sahara, southern Morocco and Libya. Breeding may occur from October onwards in northern Mauritania and Spanish Sahara.
10. Any fledglings resulting from undetected breeding in central Sudan or northern Ethiopia may move into the Red Sea coastal districts of Sudan and northern Ethiopia from October onwards, or alternatively westwards into Chad or northwards into the United Arab Republic in late September or October.
11. Scattered locusts will probably continue to be present in the northern coastal areas of the Somali peninsula and some breeding may occur there. After the change of the monsoon in late September locusts may appear in small numbers in the Haud and during October further south in Ogaden and the central Somali Republic.
12. Scattered locusts are likely to become more widespread in the coastal lowlands of Yemen and southwestern Saudi Arabia and breeding is probably imminent.
13. In the east, scattered breeding may continue in India and Pakistan with fledging taking place into October. A movement of scattered locusts westwards towards southeastern Iran and Oman may be imminent.

Survey During the Present Recession

14. The Committee reiterated its recommendations made at its 10th Session (Report, para. 8) and re-emphasized the desirability of using light traps during surveys on a much wider scale to facilitate collection of information about scattered populations particularly during the recession period.
15. The Committee discussed the important contribution that local inhabitants of the areas susceptible to Desert Locust infestations could make to the effectiveness of national and regional reporting services and reiterated its previous recommendation made at the 10th Session (Report, para. 9) that rural populations should be encouraged through visual aids, radio and other effective media to report locust incidents which they might observe during their daily occupations.
- ✓ 16. The Committee agreed that, based on the information received, the Desert Locust Information Service (DLIS) should include a paragraph in its summary regarding the most important areas which should be surveyed. The Committee recognized that the national and regional organizations which were more closely in touch with the local locust populations were in the best position to make survey plans for their respective areas, but felt that the extra information to be made available by the DLIS could assist them in this respect.



Status of the Regional Desert Locust Organizations

17. The Committee received a report on the present status of the Regional Organizations as summarized below:

Southwest Asia

18. The Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Eastern Region of its Distribution Area in Southwest Asia, which was established in December 1964, with the participation of Afghanistan, India, Iran and Pakistan, had held its Third Session in March 1967. A Trust Fund had been established to which the four participating countries had pledged contributions totalling US\$ 70,000 per annum for the five years commencing 1 June 1965. A program of work had been approved and was in course of implementation.

Near East

19. The Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Near East came into being in February 1967 upon the receipt of signatures of the Government of Jordan, Jordan, Lebanon and the Sudan. Since then the Governments of Kuwait and the United Arab Republic had also deposited instruments of acceptance. The Governments of Iraq, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic and the Yemen had still to do so. Events in the Near East had delayed progress, but it was proposed to convene the First Session of the Commission early in 1968 when a program of work and budget would be discussed and an agreed scale of contributions adopted on the same lines as had been followed in the case of the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Eastern Region of its Distribution Area in Southwest Asia. The Director-General would then establish a Trust Fund and, allowing reasonable time for contributing Governments to make the necessary provision in their annual budgets, the Trust Fund would be in a position to finance activities during 1969.

Eastern Africa

20. The Eleventh Session of the Council of the Desert Locust Control Organization for Eastern Africa (DLCO-EA) in April 1967 decided to operate for the present under the existing Convention with certain modifications which would be discussed at the Twelfth Session of their Council. Cooperation between the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations and the Desert Locust Control Organization for Eastern Africa was therefore continuing in accordance with the Relationship Agreement between the two organizations.

Northwest Africa

21. At the Tenth Session of the FAO Desert Locust Control Committee, the FAO Northwest African Desert Locust Research and Control Coordination Subcommittee was established as a subsidiary body of the FAO Desert Locust Control Committee with Algeria, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia as members. The First Session of the Subcommittee had been held in Tunis in October 1966. The four Governments had already agreed upon a scale of contributions totalling US\$ 30,000 per annum and this Trust Fund had been established by the Director-General. The annual budget of US\$ 30,000 would not be sufficient to cover such expenditure as was necessary to maintain locust research and survey activities envisaged. The Subcommittee, at its First Session, had decided that outside help would be needed while the Trust Fund was building up a reserve. The Second Session of the Subcommittee will be held in Algeria probably in 1968.

West Africa

22. The Organisation Commune de Lutte Antiacridienne et de Lutte Anti-aviaire (OCLALAV) continued to operate as an independent inter-governmental organization and kept FAO closely informed of its activities. OCLALAV was basically a control organization and was in need of technical assistance for field research and special surveys.

Regional Coordination

23. While appreciating the progress already made towards the establishment of the regional structures, the Committee expressed the hope that early action would be taken by those Governments concerned towards making each regional organization fully representative and effective in its own sphere. The Committee agreed that for more effective coordination the reports of the various regional bodies should be considered at future sessions of the FAO Desert Locust Control Committee. The Committee noted the progress made in stimulating locust control, survey and research at the regional level but recognized that in none of the five regions adequate financial arrangements had been made to meet the full cost of these activities which it was essential to continue.

United Nations Development Program (SF) Assisted Desert Locust Project

24. The Committee heard the following report from the FAO Secretariat on the progress of the above Project from January to August 1967.

Supplementary Surveys

Southern Tihama of Saudi Arabia and Yemen

25. The survey in Saudi Arabia was undertaken from 24 January to 8 May 1967. Operations were carried out under the guidance and supervision of the FAO Regional Locust Officer, with the participation of national teams from Saudi Arabia and the Sudan. In southern Tihama scattered populations of different concentrations, ranging between 85 and 3,000 locusts per square kilometre, were observed in many localities, whereas the Desert Locust population was recorded in the areas of Asir, Taif, Hedjaz, and central and northern Arabia. A number of Saudi Arabian Locust Officers were given in-service training during the survey. The survey in the Yemen Tihama was conducted under the direction of the FAO Locust Officer, Hodeidah, with the participation of the national team from 8 February to 21 February 1967. No Desert Locust was observed.

Southern Iran and West Pakistan

26. This survey was undertaken from 7 March to 8 May 1967 jointly by the Iranian and Pakistani teams under the coordination of the FAO Regional Locust Officer, Teheran. No adult locust or hopper was found during the survey either in Iran or in Pakistan.

Southwestern Afghanistan

27. This survey was undertaken jointly by the teams from India and Afghanistan under the guidance of the FAO Locust Officer in Kabul. No locust population was observed during the survey.

Southern Algeria, North Niger and Northwest Chad

28. This survey commenced in June 1967 for four weeks and was resumed on 1 September 1967.

Red Sea Littoral of Ethiopia and Sudan

29. This survey was scheduled to commence in November 1967 with the participation of teams from Sudan and the Desert Locust Control Organization for Eastern Africa (DLCO-EA). Preliminary arrangements for the survey had been completed.

Field Research Stations

Eastern Africa and Israel

30. Two FAO consultants visited the field research stations in Ethiopia and in the Somali Republic. One of them also visited Israel. A provisional report on their visits to these stations had been issued and the main recommendations contained therein were passed on to the countries and organization concerned for necessary action.

West and Northwest Africa

31. Field research stations in Algeria, Mauritania and Niger were visited by an expert during April and May 1967. A provisional report on his visit had been issued and passed on to the field research stations concerned.

Southwest Asia

32. Another expert visited the field research stations in India, Iran and Pakistan during July, August and September 1967.

Near East

33. An expert had been appointed on 25 August to visit field research stations in Saudi Arabia, the Sudan and the United Arab Republic.

Consolidated Report

34. The expert who had visited field research stations in southwest Asia would return to Rome in November to assist in the preparation of a consolidated report for all the Field Research Stations based on the reports of the various consultants. This report would contain specific recommendations for coordination of research work within the regions, as well as on the inter-regional and overall cooperation and coordination in this field.

Reporting and Forecasting Services

National Services

35. One Radio Communications Officer was appointed in November 1966 and another in April 1967 to visit countries and to assist in the installation of radio equipment and in the training of local personnel in its maintenance and operation. Visits had been made to Afghanistan, India, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia and the United Arab Republic, but in the majority of cases further visits were required. Arrangements had been made with the Organisation Commune de Lutte Antiacridienne et de lutte Antiaviaire (OCLALAV) for their Radio Communications Officer to visit the countries in Eastern Africa. In this way the only cost to the Project was the travel expenses of the two experts. Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Somali Republic, Sudan and Yemen were awaiting visits.

### Desert Locust Information Service (DLIS)

36. The Service had continued to issue the usual locust situation and forecast summaries. Action had been taken to expedite the French translation of summaries for distribution. An agreement was concluded on 13 July 1967 between FAO and the Government of the United Kingdom to maintain the Desert Locust Information Service for a period of five years as of 1 July 1966 at an annual contribution of US\$ 20,000 payable by FAO.

### Further Chapters of the Anti-Locust Climatic Manual

37. The background charts used in previous chapters had been circulated to the countries concerned for approval. Seventeen countries had replied with many useful suggestions and the sheets had been amended accordingly. The monthly mean number of days of 10 mm or more of rain had been selected as a specific parameter. It had been extracted for all the places in the locust area for which sufficient data was available. In some cases requests for additional information had been sent out to member countries.

### Training

#### Survey Techniques

38. Ten candidates, two each from Libya and Mali and one each from Chad, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Senegal and Tunisia, had been selected for the training in survey techniques to take place in Algeria in October 1967.

#### Meteorology

39. Arrangements were in hand to train a limited number of fellows in analysis of locust data and its correlation with the weather of the corresponding period. It was expected that this training course would start early in 1968 for five selected candidates.

#### Radio Communications

40. Arrangements had been concluded with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) for candidates to be accepted at courses in radio maintenance commencing in December 1967 at Cairo for English-speaking trainees and in March 1968 at Casablanca for French-speaking trainees. The training programs included preliminary and advanced courses extending over a two-year period. To date (September 1967) seven nominations had been received for English-speaking candidates and two for French-speaking candidates. Participation of trainees in the advanced course was contingent upon the extension of the Project beyond 30 April 1968 with further financial provision for this training.

#### Disposal of Equipment

41. The equipment supplied to Governments for the strengthening of their Field Research Stations or for their National Reporting and Forecasting Services had been inspected by the Research Consultants or by the Radio Communications Officers in the course of their advisory visits, and consideration would be given in due course to arrangements for the formal transfer of title to the Governments concerned.

Further Extension of the UNDP(SF) Assisted Desert Locust Project

42. In accordance with the recommendations of the Special Conference of the UNDP(SF) Assisted Desert Locust Project, held in Rome in November 1966 (Report, para. 17), FAO had prepared proposals for the further extension of the Project for consideration of the Governments concerned.

43. The Committee recalled that the main objectives of the UNDP(SF) Assisted Desert Locust Project were both the prevention of the recurrence of plagues and the suppression of those that do occur. It noted that with the present state of our knowledge, total prevention of plagues cannot be accomplished; research had, therefore, to be continued for many years towards finding means to achieve this objective. While work in this direction proceeded efforts had to be concentrated on maintaining the present recession by suppression of any populations which might otherwise result in a resurgence of the plague.

44. The Committee noted with satisfaction that the recession in the locust plague had now lasted for over four years and agreed that its indefinite prolongation was of the utmost importance. However, this could not be achieved without financial and material support to the national and regional organizations. The maintenance of the recession demanded constant watchfulness, effective means of destroying dangerous locust populations anywhere and a highly reliable information service; this latter should constantly receive and analyze data from all the countries liable to be affected and issue its conclusions on the current situation and probable developments to all concerned as a basis for coordinated action. The overall organizational machinery required for this vast, highly technical, international task involving a large number of countries obviously could only function effectively with a centrally coordinated program with appropriate financial support.

45. The Project had provided unique facilities for the conduct of research, especially field research, by the establishment and equipping of 11 new field research stations and also by providing equipment for eight stations that already existed. The 19 stations all together covered a wide range of ecological habitats in which the locust thrived. It had become apparent that the relatively short period of the Project had not sufficed and could not suffice, both to establish this great chain of stations and to launch fully a coordinated program of needed research work. The time was, however, ripe to begin to make use of the stations to the best advantage of all the countries affected by the Desert Locust.

46. In considering ways and means of financing the above Project, the Committee agreed that support from the UNDP and from the FAO International Desert Locust Trust Fund No. 161 should be fully harmonized. The Committee noted with satisfaction the readiness of the UNDP to accept allocations from the International Desert Locust Trust Fund No. 161 as given in Appendix I as the equivalent of Governments' counterpart cash contributions to the UNDP(SF) Assisted Desert Locust Project, bearing also in mind the necessity of building up the Reserved Fund of the International Trust Fund as recommended by the Committee at its Ninth Session (Report, para. 67). The Committee recommended a further extension of the UNDP(SF) Assisted Desert Locust Project until 30 June 1970 with a further contribution of US\$ 435,000 from the administrator's contingency and complementary support from the Budget of Trust Fund 161 as detailed under three main headings in the following paragraphs:

- I Reporting and Forecasting
- II Survey and Reconnaissance
- III Research.

I. Reporting and Forecasting

47. The immediate objectives were:

- (i) To complete the establishment of a uniform procedure of reporting;
- (ii) to establish regular radio contacts within the countries concerned and with regional offices for prompt transmission of information to all concerned;
- (iii) to make permanent arrangements for upkeep and maintenance of the radio communications network and wherever necessary to improve it;
- (iv) to encourage the use of meteorological data in its correlation to current locust activities and analysis of past data.

48. The Committee agreed on the need to complete the installation of the radio networks in the 22 countries concerned as soon as possible and recommended that provision for this (including provision for any residual equipment, accessories, spares, etc., that might be necessary for this purpose) be made in the Plan of Expenditure in case the work should not have been completed by 30 April 1968. The Committee also noted that training of local technicians from all the countries would not be completed by 30 April 1968 and such training would probably require additional financial provision. The Committee noted that the UNDP was currently supporting telecommunications institutions in Afghanistan, Algeria, Iraq, Libya and Sudan. The International Telecommunications Union (ITU) was the Participating and Executing Agency of the UNDP for these projects and it also had telecommunications experts located in other countries in the area, including Ghana, Morocco and Nigeria, with particular responsibilities for training in telecommunications at various levels with courses of varying duration. It was agreed that ITU would be consulted to see how far these institutes and field experts could assist in providing training courses suited to the needs of locust radio officers as well as in providing assistance in installation and subsequent maintenance of radios. Provisionally, an amount of US\$ 50,000 was earmarked for these purposes, on the understanding that this allocation would be reviewed with the UNDP after more precise information became available following the discussions with ITU.

49. The Committee learned that in accordance with its previous recommendations FAO had concluded an agreement with the Government of the United Kingdom to maintain the Desert Locust Information Service (DLIS) through the Anti-Locust Research Centre (ALRC), London, for a further five years commencing 1 July 1966 (para. 36). Recognizing the vital importance of an efficient information and forecasting service the Committee approved provision for the annual contribution of US\$ 20,000 due under the agreement in respect of the three years commencing 1 July 1967, a contribution for 1967/68 to be met from Trust Fund 161 and the contributions for the two subsequent years to be met from the UNDP(SF) Assisted Desert Locust Project (para. 50).

50. The following was the estimated expenditure:

	Contribution UNDP <u>US\$</u>	Counterpart in cash - T.F.161 <u>US\$</u>	Total <u>US\$</u>
Desert Locust Information Service (DLIS) ..	40,000	20,000	60,000
Meteorologists - 6 man-months (including travel) .....	10,000	-	10,000
Installation of radio equipment and training .....	50,000	-	50,000
Equipment, maps, reports, transportation ..	8,000	-	8,000
Postage, cables, secretarial, contingencies	<u>8,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8,000</u>
TOTAL	116,000 -----	20,000 -----	136,000 -----

II. Survey and Reconnaissance

51. The Committee approved the allocation towards the cost of special surveys of the important areas during appropriate seasons and agreed that in the course of such surveys the possibility of developing standard methods of sampling locust populations might be considered. At the same time, all future survey plans should include provision for mapping such areas where, due to certain favourable ecological conditions, solitary-living locust populations were found every year.

52. The Committee, having noted the views expressed by the Governments concerned and various regional organizations, agreed on the need for two new posts of technical officers to be stationed in the field in order to provide better and closer coordination of the various segments of the Project, including: field research, selection of appropriate areas for special surveys, assisting in the organization of the surveys, initiation of action in any emergency, supervision of proper maintenance and upkeep of radio network (subject to the arrangements described in para. 48 above), selection of suitable fellows for higher training, etc., and above all to maintain frequent personal contacts with the member governments and regional organizations with a view to achieving the maximum benefit from the assistance already provided and to facilitate action for future developments.

53. The Committee would be glad to receive as part of its Annual Report on the Progress of the Project, a section on the implementation of the arrangements agreed upon above.

54. The Committee requested FAO to study and report on the most effective and economic ways of conducting special surveys.

55. The following was the estimated expenditure:

	Contribution UNDP US\$	Counterpart in cash - T.F.161 US\$	Total US\$
Support for 5 Special Surveys for approx. 10 weeks each in 1968, 1969 and 1970 (Algeria/Niger/Chad/Saudi Arabia/Yemen/ Southern Iran/Southwest Afghanistan and Red Sea Littoral Ethiopia/Sudan)			
1 Desert Locust Officer, West and North- west Africa - 26 months .....	60,000	-	60,000
1 Desert Locust Officer - Near East, Southwest Asia, East Africa - 26 months ...	-	52,000	52,000
3 Survey Team Leaders - 9 months .....	15,000	-	15,000
Travel of above .....	10,000	10,000	20,000
Local Staff - Northwest Africa and Beirut..	-	20,000	20,000
Subsistence for Survey Teams (teams of 4/5 from 12 countries - each 20 weeks).....	65,000	-	65,000
Petrol, oil, lubricants and vehicle maintenance .....	-	48,000	48,000
Sub-contracts, aircraft .....	20,000	-	20,000
Postage, cables, secretarial, contingencies	<u>10,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,000</u>
TOTAL	<u>180,000</u> -----	<u>130,000</u> -----	<u>310,000</u> -----

III. Research

56. The Committee noted that for the first time 19 field research stations had become available for field research over the area of the Desert Locust habitat, which made possible a coordinated field research program covering the vast and varied meteorological and ecological conditions of the Desert Locust. The training program under the Project had provided basic training and knowledge to a large number of research workers, but it was still necessary to provide advanced training to suitable candidates who would eventually take over the direction of research programs at the various field research stations. The Committee further agreed that for the present, the field research stations needed assistance and guidance through consultants.

57. The Committee agreed on the need for consultants for occasional visits to the field research stations, and also to the need for insecticide spraying trials.

58. Appreciating the progress so far made in coordinating the work of the various field research stations, the Committee recommended that, subject to the availability of funds, consideration be given to convening a special meeting of the appropriate field research workers to discuss the initiation of a coordinated program covering certain aspects of their research.



59. The following was the estimated expenditure:

Summary and Budget

	<u>Contribution UNDP US\$</u>	<u>Counterpart in cash - T.F.161 US\$</u>	<u>Total US\$</u>
3-4 Research Consultants - 15 man-months	18,000	-	18,000
Travel of above .....	15,000	-	15,000
Equipment, publications, maps and reports	10,000	-	10,000
Postage, cables, secretarial and contingencies .....	5,000	-	5,000
4 high-level training fellowships (2 years each in France and United Kingdom) .....	<u>20,000</u>	<u>16,000</u>	36,000
<b>Insecticide spraying trials:</b>			
3 short-term specialists - 9 man-months	15,000	-	15,000
travel of specialists .....	9,000	-	9,000
charter of aircraft .....	-	9,000	9,000
ground support .....	-	3,000	3,000
insecticide .....	-	24,000	24,000
reports, contingencies .....	-	6,000	6,000
field trials of spraying equipment ..	<u>4,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,000</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>96,000</u>	<u>58,000</u>	<u>154,000</u>

28  
15.00  
180.00

60. The foregoing proposals were summarized as follows:

Summary of Estimated Expenditure

	<u>Contribution UNDP US\$</u>	<u>Counterpart in cash - T.F.161 US\$</u>	<u>Total US\$</u>
Reporting and Forecasting .....	116,000	20,000	136,000
Survey and Reconnaissance .....	180,000	130,000	310,000
Research .....	<u>96,000</u>	<u>58,000</u>	<u>154,000</u>
Total Project Costs .....	392,000	208,000	600,000
Agency Costs at 11% say ..	43,000	-	43,000
Project Service Costs at 12%	-	<u>25,000</u>	<u>25,000</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>435,000</u>	<u>233,000</u>	<u>668,000</u>

22,273  
53,800  
21,064  
22,406  
-----  
118,537

International Trust Fund No. 161 - Program of Work and Budget

61. The Committee approved the budget of the above Trust Fund for the three years commencing 1 January 1968 as detailed in Appendix I. The budget was based upon annual contributions already pledged by 31 Governments for the five years commencing 1 July 1966. Subject to such adjustments as would be necessary to conform with the Program of Work of the UNDP(SF) Assisted Desert Locust Project, expenditure would be distributed proportionally over the three years 1968, 1969 and 1970. The Committee recommended that the Unallocated Balance for the period ending 30 June 1967 should constitute the basis of the Reserved Fund to meet emergencies (vide Report of the Ninth Session of the FAO Desert Locust Control Committee, paras. 84 and 87) and should not be used to meet budgeted expenditure except as a temporary measure as an anticipation of cash receipt of contributions. In this respect the Committee wishes to appeal to contributing Governments to take all steps to effect payment of their pledges at as early a date as possible.

62. It was estimated that Governments and regional organizations would contribute in kind approximately US\$ 120,000 towards the Survey and Reconnaissance program. Full support would also be extended by Governments to the Reporting and Forecasting program and to the field research program, but it was not possible to express the value of such counterpart support in financial terms.

Administration

63. It was agreed that during the further extended period the relevant provisions of the existing Plan of Operation would continue to apply and the above-mentioned program of work and budget would be reflected in the revised plan of expenditure for the further extended period, which would be placed before the relevant FAO Desert Locust committee at its next Session.

64. The UNDP agreed that the cash disbursements of the International Trust Fund as indicated above for the further extended period of the Project would be taken as constituting the Governments' cash counterpart payments. The UNDP would not request payments towards local operating costs during the further extended period of the Project.

65. The Representative of the UNDP stated that the further proposed extension of the Project as of 1 May 1968 to June 1970 at a total cost of US\$ 668,000 (including US\$ 233,000 contributed from Trust Fund 161) would be acceptable to the administrator of the UNDP. FAO was requested to approach the UNDP for formal approval.

Long-Term Planning

✓ 66. In the spirit of para. 96 of the Plan of Operation and of FAO's paper on the Current Desert Locust Recession and Policy of Control and Prevention, the Committee requested FAO to prepare proposals indicating the most appropriate steps to be taken to consolidate the national, regional and international arrangements for Desert Locust control, survey, research and training on long-term basis. Such proposals should be available to the FAO Desert Locust Control Committee for consideration at its 1969 session.

Status of the FAO Desert Locust Control Committee and Arabian Peninsular Subcommittee

67. In the document placed before the Committee, FAO reviewed the establishment and existing status of the various FAO Desert Locust Commissions, Committees and Subcommittees and recommended what it considered a more rational pattern of Committees to avoid duplication. The proposals of FAO, based on the recommendations of the 8th FAO Regional Conference for the Near East, included the dissolution of the FAO Technical Advisory Committee on Desert Locust Control and the enlargement of the terms of reference of the FAO Desert Locust Control Committee to include advisory functions on technical matters whenever needed. These proposals were put up to obtain expression of opinion from the Committee to enable the Director-General to prepare appropriate recommendations for submission to the FAO Conference or Council for consideration.

68. The Committee agreed to FAO's proposals to dissolve the FAO Technical Advisory Committee and to amend the terms of reference of the FAO Desert Locust Control Committee. The Committee requested FAO that before submitting this proposal to the Conference or Council, the following points be taken into consideration:

- (a) Para. 16 of the Plan of Operation for the Desert Locust Project provides that the FAO Technical Advisory Committee shall serve as the expert advisory body for the implementation of the Project. When integrating the responsibilities of the FAO Technical Advisory Committee on Desert Locust Control with those of the FAO Desert Locust Control Committee, full provision should be made to enable the successor body to continue the responsibilities vested by the Plan of Operation in the FAO Technical Advisory Committee on Desert Locust Control, and the membership and terms of reference of the body should be modified accordingly. By vesting these responsibilities in such a successor body it was assumed that amendment to the Plan of Operation to reflect this change would not be necessary. If dissolution of the FAO Technical Advisory Committee will require the amendment of the Plan of Operation the matter should be reconsidered by the Committee at its next Session;
- (b) because the technical matters will be discussed at future sessions of the FAO Desert Locust Control Committee, FAO, when inviting representation to sessions, should request the present Member Governments of the FAO Technical Advisory Committee to send technical advisors for that particular session two or three days before the main session in order to study, inter alia, inter-regional organization and coordination of operations and research;
- (c) the FAO Desert Locust Control Committee should meet annually.

69. The Special FAO Meeting of the Proposed Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Near East (Report, para. 12) recommended that, upon the establishment of the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Near East, this Commission should carry out the activities previously conducted by the FAO Arabian Peninsular Desert Locust Control Subcommittee and this Subcommittee should be dissolved. Since the Commission has now come into being in February 1967, the Committee decided to dissolve this Subcommittee when the Commission should become operational.

International Campaign in the Arabian Peninsula During 1966/67 and Plans for Future

70. The Committee considered the report on the International Campaign for 1966/67 and expressed its satisfaction that the interested Governments continued to participate in the campaign and together with the teams of the Government of Saudi Arabia kept most of the important areas under surveillance during the appropriate seasons. In addition, a special survey of important areas of Saudi Arabia and Yemen was arranged with the assistance of the UNDP. Following are some of the main features 1966/67 campaign:

- (a) most of the areas of Saudi Arabia were surveyed either by national teams or by visiting missions;
- (b) the Field Agricultural Offices have shown more interest in reconnaissance work than before;
- (c) the special survey proved to be very useful and its continuation is considered necessary;
- (d) Desert Locust populations found during 1966/67 were all solitary in character;
- (e) during special survey opportunity was availed to provide in-service training in survey techniques to a number of Saudi Arabian staff.

71. The FAO International Desert Locust Control Centre, Jeddah, continued to coordinate the activities of the various missions and supervised the coverage of strategic localities by reconnaissance teams. The FAO Regional Locust Officer acted as a consultant for the special survey during 1966/67. He assisted in planning of research program for the Jeddah Locust Field Research Station and its implementation.

72. The Committee considered the plans for 1967/68 and recommended that the International Campaign with participation of the missions from interested countries should be maintained at least at the present level. It considered that the following areas were of particular importance during the recession period and should be kept under observation:

- (i) the coastal plains of southwestern Arabia during September/April;
- (ii) Hail area during March/July;
- (iii) Oman area during January/April.

73. The Committee emphasized the importance of continued survey and control in Yemen. They noted with regret that funds were not available for the continuation of the FAO Locust Officer in Yemen beyond 1967. The Committee requested FAO to continue its endeavours to find some means to maintain this important program.

74. Considering that there is lack of information on locust populations from certain areas of the eastern Arabia, the Committee suggested that interested Governments might consider arrangements to fill this gap.

The Current Desert Locust Recession

75. FAO presented a document containing a review of the Current Desert Locust Recession and the Policy of Control and Prevention. The delegates were unanimous in expressing appreciation of the initiative of FAO in preparing such a document at the appropriate time and on the way the subject was treated. It was agreed that similar reviews should be presented to the Committee from time to time as the situation might demand and that this document should receive the widest possible circulation among Member Governments and other interested organizations.

76. The Committee endorsed the recommendations contained in this document and, in particular, to maintain the current recession, agreed on the importance of:

- (a) extension and strengthening of the present arrangements of regular and systematic surveys of important areas during appropriate seasons;
- (b) intensification of the present level of control of locust populations;
- (c) maintenance of adequate reserves at national, regional and international level to meet any sudden emergency.

DATE AND PLACE OF NEXT SESSION

77. The Committee recommended that the Director-General of FAO should convene the next session of the Committee in 1968 at a place and date to be determined by him.

APPENDIX I

FAO INTERNATIONAL DESERT LOCUST TRUST FUND NO. 161

BUDGET FOR THE 3 YEARS COMMENCING 1.1.68

<u>Source of Funds</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Application of Resources</u>	<u>US\$</u>
Contributions pledged for year commencing 1.7.66 and accumulated as a Reserve in accordance with decision of 10th Session of DLCC:	I	<u>Personal Services</u>	
		1 Desert Locust Officer Near East, Southwest Asia, Eastern Africa - 26 months .....	52,000
		Local staff:	
		-Beirut - 24 months..	10,000
		-Dakar - 24 months..	<u>10,000</u>
			72,000
Afghanistan 1,910	II	<u>Supplies and Material</u>	
Algeria 2,580		Insecticides .....	24,000
Chad 1,800	III	<u>Equipment</u>	
Ethiopia 2,180		nil .....	-
France (Fr.Somali) 420	IV	<u>Travel and Transportation</u>	
Ghana 1,950		Travel of Regional Locust Officer .....	10,000
India 10,000		Charter of aircraft ...	9,000
Iran 3,690		POL and vehicle maintenance on special surveys .....	<u>48,000</u>
Iraq 2,480			67,000
Jordan 1,730	V	<u>Contractual Services</u>	
Kenya 1,800		DLIS .....	20,000
Kuwait 420		Ground support for aircraft .....	3,000
Lebanon 1,350		Reports, contingencies	<u>6,000</u>
Libya 1,820			29,000
Mali 1,800	VI	<u>Grants and Fellowships</u>	
Mauritania 1,720		High-level fellowships in France or U.K. ....	<u>16,000</u>
Morocco 2,990		Total project budget .....	208,000
Niger 1,800		Project Service Costs at 12% .....	24,960
Nigeria 3,650		Unallocated balance .....	74,252
Pakistan 5,860			
Qatar 830			
Saudi Arabia 1,830			
Senegal 2,010			
Somali Republic 1,453			
Sudan 2,250			
Syrian Arab Republic 2,010			
Tunisia 1,990			
Turkey 5,350			
Uganda 1,650			
United Kingdom (Federation of S.Arabia) 1,560			
United Arab Republic <u>3,920</u>			
Total as at 31.8.67 ..... 76,803			
Contributions (as above) for year commencing:			
1.7.67 ..... 76,803			
1.7.68 ..... 76,803			
1.7.69 ..... <u>76,803</u>			
<b>TOTAL US\$ 307,212</b>		<b>TOTAL US\$ 307,212</b>	
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APPENDIX II

LIST OF WORKING PAPERS

- DLC:11/1            Extension 1 May 1968 - 30 June 1970 of the UNDP Supported Desert Locust Project (submitted by FAO)
- DLC:11/1  
Supplement 1        Extension 1 May 1968 - 30 June 1970 of the UNDP Supported Desert Locust Project - Revised Expenditure Estimates (submitted by FAO)
- DLC:11/2            Status of Various Desert Locust Commissions, Committees and Subcommittees (submitted by FAO)
- DLC:11/3            Report on the International Campaign in the Arabian Peninsula during 1966/67 and Future Plans (submitted by FAO)
- DLC:11/4            Report on the Working of the Desert Locust Information Service (DLIS) - March 1966 to June 1967 (submitted by the Anti-Locust Research Centre, London)
- DLC:11/5            Status of the Regional Desert Locust Organizations (submitted by FAO)
- DLC:11/6            The Desert Locust Situation during the Period May 1966 to July 1967 (submitted by the Desert Locust Information Service, Anti-Locust Research Centre, London)
- DLC:11/7            Locust Situation in Pakistan during September 1966 to September 1967 (submitted by the delegate of Pakistan)
- DLC:11/8            Desert Locust Research in Pakistan (submitted by the delegate of Pakistan)
- DLC:11/9            Desert Locust Situation and Control during the Year 1966/67 (submitted by the delegate of the State of Kuwait)
- DLC:11/10           Summary Progress Report on the Work of the Locust Research Station (submitted by the delegate of Saudi Arabia)

OTHER REPORTS CONSIDERED AT THE SESSION

- PL/DL/1            The Current Desert Locust Recession and FAO's Policy Towards Control and Prevention (submitted by FAO)
- PL/DL/2            Interim Progress Report of the UNDP Assisted Desert Locust Project - January/August 1967 (submitted by FAO)