

REPORT

Islamabad,
Pakistan
16-20
December
2002

**FAO Commission for
Controlling the Desert
Locust in the Eastern
Region of its
Distribution Area
In South-West Asia**

Twenty-third Session



**Report of the
FAO Commission for Controlling the
Desert Locust in South-West Asia**

Twenty-third Session

Islamabad, Pakistan
16-20 December 2002

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Rome, 2003

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Participants of the 23rd Session of the FAO Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in South-West Asia (left to right): Mehdi Ghaemian (I.R. Iran), Anayattullah Samadi (Afghanistan), B.S. Minhas (India), Morteza Sokhansanj (I.R. Iran), Tariq Shafiq Khan (Pakistan), Clive Elliott (FAO), Zafar Ali (Pakistan), Graeme Hamilton (APLC, Australia), Keith Cressman (FAO).

Summary of Recommendations and Agreements

The Member Countries:

- (a) strongly reaffirmed the need to re-establish the Secretariat post, because of the importance of Desert Locust in the Region, to support the activities of the EMPRES (Desert Locust) Programme in the Eastern Region, and to promote/follow up the Commission's Workplan;
- (b) recommended that each Member Country send a letter signed by an appropriate high level official to the Director-General of FAO requesting the re-establishment of the post;
- (c) recommended that Microlight trials, using aircraft available in India and Pakistan, should be conducted in the Region when suitable Desert Locust populations are present;
- (d) made detailed recommendations for improving future Joint-Border Surveys between I.R. Iran and Pakistan (see paragraph 32);
- (e) recommended that efforts should be made by India and Pakistan to re-establish the monthly border meetings during the summer locust season;
- (f) agreed that a joint survey along the Afghanistan and Pakistan border during the spring is only justified during periods of increased locust activity;
- (g) recommended that RAMSES be installed in India, I.R. Iran and Pakistan during the period 2003-2004;
- (h) recommended that eLocust should be evaluated in India, Pakistan and I.R. Iran and expanded in 2003-2004 for use by more survey teams;
- (i) agreed that it is essential to modernize the communications systems in each of the Member Countries;
- (j) agreed that Afghanistan be urged to restart the paying of its annual contributions;
- (k) agreed on a budget of about \$225,000, plus support costs, for 2003-2004.

The delegate from India should:

- (a) obtain clarification about survey coverage in Rajasthan during the past two summers, and every effort should be made by the Locust Warning Organization to survey thoroughly all key breeding areas in the summer;
- (b) encourage the Locust Warning Organization at Faridabad and Jodhpur to use email for direct communication with DLIS in Rome;
- (c) will ensure that eLocust is properly evaluated by locust officers in the summer breeding area.

The delegate from Pakistan should check the situation of contributions from his country.

The Secretariat should:

- (a) bring the issue of the disposal of obsolete pesticides to the attention of FAO HQ;
- (b) follow up potential donor assistance from Australia and the USA for EMPRES (Desert Locust) activities;
- (c) in the case of Pakistan, assist with the clarification of possible USA assistance with strengthening the locust unit's vehicle fleet and its air-wing;
- (d) approach Australia for support of *Metarhizium* trials of about 500 ha each in India, I.R. Iran and Pakistan, donation of Codan HF radio and radio modem equipment including installation and training for all Member Countries, funding one fellowship in Australia on locust-related studies, and of improved locust management in Member Countries;
- (e) provide background information on the history of the Secretariat post to the Member Countries to help them in the preparation of letters from their Government to the Director-General of FAO;

- (f) make further efforts to investigate and clarify the exact years for which contributions to the Commission's Trust Fund were not made by Pakistan;
- (g) request the FAO Representation in Kabul to raise the issue of annual contributions to the Commission with the Afghanistan authorities.

Opening

1. The Session was opened with the reading of some verses from the Holy Quran.
2. As current Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Morteza Sokhansanj welcomed the Chief Guest, the honourable delegates of the Member Countries and all the participants to the opening ceremony for the 23rd Session. He thanked the Government of Pakistan for hosting the Session with warm hospitality and excellent arrangements. He mentioned that his own country, the Islamic Republic of Iran, had been free of Desert Locust for several years and he gave credit for this to the efforts of international organizations, cooperation between countries in the Region and the assistance of donor countries. He stressed the need for joint research on Desert Locust populations, on how best to prevent damage to crops, and the provision of training and equipment.
3. The Director General of the Plant Protection Department of Pakistan, Mr. Tariq Shafiq Khan added his welcome to the participants in the 23rd Session, wished them fruitful discussions and a pleasant stay in Islamabad. He said that Pakistan was fully conscious of the threat posed by the locust, especially since Pakistan was exposed to locust activity both in the winter/ spring and summer season. He said that it was a great satisfaction that since 1993 there had been no major locust invasion in Pakistan though there had been small upsurges in 1996 and 1997. He thanked FAO for recognizing the importance of joint surveys between Iran and Pakistan and said that training was still needed.
4. The FAO Representative Mr. Aboul-Naga in his opening address explained that FAO had a global mandate for coordinating the management of the Desert Locust and partly fulfilled this through its three Regional Commissions. These covered one in Western Africa, a second one in the Red Sea and the Middle East, and the third, South-West Asia, was the subject of this Session. He reminded participants of the objectives of the Commission: joint action for locust surveys and control, promotion of national, regional and international action, assisting each other if locust upsurges exceeded any one country's capacity to cope, and maintaining preparedness. FAO HQ provided the Secretariat for the Commission, administered its Trust Fund, and arranged training and consultancy visits. Mr. Aboul-Naga mentioned a number of new technologies that FAO was promoting including satellite images to improve surveys, guidance systems for improved control, and biopesticides for more environmentally friendly control. He said that FAO attached great importance to the Session as a means of maintaining preparedness for the next locust upsurge. FAO strongly believed that for locust management, "Prevention was much better than cure", and was making this principle a reality through its Special Programme EMPRES (Emergency Prevention System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests and Diseases) under the Desert Locust Component. Mr. Aboul-Naga also thanked the Honourable Minister for Food, Agriculture and Livestock, for supporting the Session, and the Government of Pakistan for agreeing to host the meeting.
5. The Chief Guest of the Opening Ceremony, the Hon. Minister of Food, Agriculture and Livestock, Mr. Sardar Yar Muhammad Rind, welcomed all participants on behalf of the Government of Pakistan. He said that the Government fully recognized the great menace that locust swarms posed to agriculture in the region. The threat could only be contained by pooling the resources of affected countries, and coordination and cooperation at the international level. This South-West Asia Locust Commission embodied these requirements for this Region. Pakistan maintained its own preparedness through its Anti-Locust Organization under the Department of Plant Protection and was available to assist countries in the Arabian Peninsula, under the auspices of FAO. He thanked FAO for providing support and training to the locust workers of the region and

thanked FAO's Director General for giving Pakistan the opportunity to host the Session. He officially declared the 23rd Session of the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in South-West Asia open.

Elections

6. The Member Countries elected Pakistan as Chairman of the current Session and Afghanistan as Vice-Chairman. The elections were accepted with acclaim. A list of participants is presented in Annex 1.
7. The Chairman presented a draft agenda that was adopted without any changes (Annex 2).
8. A Drafting Committee composed of the Secretariat and Mr. Minhas, delegate of India, was elected.

Desert Locust Situation for September 2000 – December 2002 and Outlook for the Spring of 2003

9. The working paper was presented and showed that the Desert Locust situation had been calm in its recession area from September 2000 to December 2002 (Annex 3). Despite good rainfall in the summer breeding areas of West Africa and Sudan, Desert Locust numbers did not increase significantly and remained well below threatening levels. The only exceptions to this were two small, localized outbreaks in Mauritania and northern Mali during the winter of 2000/2001. Small-scale control operations were carried out in Mauritania. In October 2002, small groups of hoppers formed and were treated in southern Yemen. In South-West Asia, small-scale breeding was detected during the summer of 2001 in Rajasthan and during the spring of 2002 in Baluchistan, western Pakistan. It may have also occurred in the spring of 2001 in western Pakistan but it was not detected. In both years, spring breeding was limited by poor rainfall and generally unfavourable conditions. Although conditions were much better in the summer breeding areas along the Indo-Pakistan border in 2001 than in 2002, very little breeding occurred. Desert Locust numbers did not increase significantly and remained well below threatening levels.

10. The outlook for the spring of 2003 is good. No invasions are likely from the Central Region and only limited breeding may occur in the spring breeding areas in Baluchistan if rains fall. Therefore, the situation will remain calm and no significant developments are expected. Nevertheless, it was stressed that surveys should continue to be carried out on a regular basis in spring and summer breeding areas.

11. In response to questions, Mr. Cressman explained that control thresholds are not readily applicable for the Desert Locust because of its unique biology and behaviour and the many factors that affect each situation. Control operations that were carried out during the past summer in Rajasthan were against Migratory Locust and grasshoppers mixed with a few Desert Locust.

12. The delegate from I.R. Iran stated that rainfall has been poor in Sistan-Baluchistan Province and, therefore, conditions for Desert Locust breeding continue to be unfavourable.

13. It was noted that there were apparent gaps in surveys during the summer of 2001 and 2002 in Rajasthan, India west of Bikaner and southwest of Jaisalmer. The Session recommended that the delegate from India obtain clarification about survey coverage in Rajasthan during the past two summers, and every effort should be made to survey thoroughly all key breeding areas.

14. The observer from Australia suggested that, although the Commission focussed on the Desert Locust, there might be some interest in the control operations that were carried out against Moroccan Locust infestations in northern Afghanistan. Afghanistan reported that although more than 120,000 ha were treated in 2002, there were several areas that could not be treated because of limited resources. It is expected that about 220,000 ha will be infested next year.

Review of the Recommendations of the Twenty-second Session and Progress Made

15. The Secretariat presented a working paper on this item. Several recommendations, which remained outstanding from the last Session, were also discussed in detail:

Obsolete pesticides

16. Member Countries reiterated that they have significant stocks of obsolete pesticides that require disposal. Although several donors have been approached, funding has not been forthcoming. The Secretariat reminded Member Countries that there is a specific office at FAO Headquarters that deals with this issue and it should be contacted for additional details. He had been informed that an Obsolete Pesticide Officer would be visiting Pakistan early in 2003. It was **recommended** that the Secretariat, once again, bring this issue to the attention of the appropriate office in Rome.

Donor Support for EMPRES

17. The Secretariat visited India, I.R. Iran and Pakistan earlier this year and met with local donor representatives of Australia, Japan, UK and USA. The response was positive from all of the donors except the UK. Member Countries should follow up this issue with the local representatives of the Japanese Government. The USAID had indicated that there might be some regional assistance provided in the near future, including the strengthening of locust survey capacity in Pakistan. Although the Australian aid agency (AUSAID) is, in principle, interested, the current geopolitical situation may affect the actual provision of assistance. It was **recommended** that the Secretariat follow up potential assistance from Australia and the USA. It was further **recommended** that the Secretariat approach Australia for support of *Metarhizium* trials of about 500 ha each in India, I.R. Iran and Pakistan as well as improved locust management.

Email establishment

18. Reliable email connections are now in place between Rome and I.R. Iran and Pakistan. Although email has been established in India at Jodhpur and Faridabad, contact is often via the FAO Representation in Delhi rather than directly with the Locust Warning Organization. Currently, there is no contact with the locust authorities in Afghanistan. It was **recommended** that the delegate of Indian look into improving direct contact between Faridabad/Jodhpur and the FAO Desert Locust Information Service (DLIS) in Rome.

Microlight trials

19. One officer from India and one from Pakistan participated in trials conducted in Mauritania in March 2002. An officer from I. R. Iran is currently participating in another workshop in Mauritania. The trial results indicated that hopper bands could be seen from the air but there were problems with turbulence. It was **recommended** that similar trials should be conducted in the Region, using microlights available in Pakistan and India.

Pesticide support for Afghanistan

20. Pesticide was provided by I.R. Iran and Pakistan for the Moroccan Locust (*Dociostaurus maroccanus*) outbreak in northern Afghanistan in 2002.

HF radio training

21. Workshops were conducted in India and Pakistan for 16 and 20 individuals, respectively, by a UN Afghanistan radio expert. Training has not yet been provided for I.R. Iran. The Secretariat explained that FAO suggests that every survey team should have an HF radio in their vehicle not only for safety reasons but to facilitate communication between teams and bases during survey and control operations including data transmission in a timely manner.

Re-establishment of the Commission Secretariat post in the Region

22. This matter was discussed under the Report of the Previous Chairman/Vice-Chairman on their Activities on Behalf of the Commission (see paragraph 28).

Train-the-Trainers Workshop

23. Two participants from I.R. Iran, two from Pakistan and one from India attended the workshop in Oman in October 2002. Consequently, the three Member Countries now have at least one Master Trainer who is suitably equipped to provide training to locust staff in his own country. The Secretariat encouraged countries to organize and conduct their own national courses on a regular basis. The Commission could, initially, help finance some of these courses.

Changes in the Commission's Establishment Agreement

24. The FAO Council had approved the official name of the Commission as the "FAO Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in South-West Asia", and the Executive Committee has been abolished, along with other relevant changes in the wording adopted at the 22nd Session of the Committee.

Equipment training

25. Micron Ltd. provided training to India, I.R. Iran and Pakistan on spray equipment.

DLCC Fellowships

26. Mr. Mehdi Ghaemian (I.R. Iran) completed his MSc studies at Imperial College, UK in 2002 on improved survey methodology. His thesis was distributed at this session. Mr. M. Ishfaque (Pakistan) will continue his Ph.D. studies with a one year research programme at Greenwich University, UK. He will then return to Faisalabad University to complete his degree. Mr. Satbir Singh (India) is attending a one year diploma course on locust management at the University of Khartoum. The observer from Australia said that if a student is registered for a higher degree at an Australian university, research could be undertaken with the APLC. It was **recommended** that the Secretariat approach Australia on behalf of the Commission to request the funding of one fellowship in Australia on locust-related studies.

Desert vehicles

27. Those persons from India and Pakistan who attended the microlight trials in Mauritania also saw a demonstration of a desert vehicle at the same workshop. It was concluded that the prototype needed more development before it would be suitable for locust survey and control.

Report of the Previous Chairman/Vice-Chairman on their Activities on Behalf of the Commission

28. The Chairman reported on two visits that he made to FAO HQ to discuss the follow-up of recommendations made at the last session of the Commission. During his first visit, he met with Mr. Hafraoui of the Locust Group and Mr. Van der Graaff, Chief, Plant Protection Service. During the second visit, he was joined by the Vice-Chairman and they met with the Assistant Director-General, Agriculture Department. The issue of obsolete pesticides and the possibility of re-establishing the Secretariat post in the Region were discussed during both visits. The latter visit also coincided with the Desert Locust Control Committee (DLCC) meeting in September 2001.

29. The Chairman participated in the Central Region Commission (CRC) meeting held in Damascus in 2002 and presented a brief overview of the Desert Locust situation in South-West Asia. It was suggested that the Chairmen of the two Commissions should be invited to attend each other's Commission meetings. The Secretariat reported that the CRC Chairman, or alternatively the Chairman of their Executive Committee, had been invited to the South-West Asia Commission Session but, unfortunately, neither had been available.

30. The participants strongly reaffirmed the need to re-establish the Secretariat post because of the importance of Desert Locust in the Region, to support the activities of the EMPRES (Desert Locust) Programme in the Eastern Region, and to promote/follow up the Commission's Workplan. It was **recommended** that each Member Country send a letter signed by an appropriate high level official to the Director-General of FAO requesting the re-establishment of the post. The Secretariat will provide background information on the history of the post to the Member Countries, to assist in the preparation of the letter. The suggestion was made that the Ministers of Agriculture of each Member Country may want to consider jointly raising the subject with the FAO Director-General during the FAO Conference in 2003.

Review of the Results of the Joint-Border Surveys during the Spring Breeding Seasons of 2001 and 2002

31. The Secretariat prepared a working paper and gave a presentation that reviewed the results of the joint-border surveys for 2001 and 2002. Short-comings and potential improvements were presented and discussed at length by the participants.

32. In future joint-border surveys, it was **recommended** that:
- (a) the itinerary should be prepared in advance by DLIS taking into consideration the proposal suggested by the previous survey;
 - (b) the Team Leaders should be well informed by their Locust Unit Heads in advance of the survey about the itinerary and what is expected of them during the survey;
 - (c) the Master Trainer in each country should organize a short one or two day training course for the joint survey members prior to the start of the survey to ensure that participants know how to make a survey, use a GPS and complete the *FAO Desert Locust Survey & Control Form*;
 - (d) the 2003 survey should start in Pakistan and end in I.R. Iran, because the weather becomes hotter in Pakistan earlier than it does I. R. Iran. Consideration should be given to carrying out a survey of the Baluchistan Desert west of Kharan, Pakistan. There is no need to overnight in or go to Bandar Abbas;
 - (e) the same participants who start the survey should end the survey; participants should not change at the halfway point (Pakistan agreed to give this matter favourable consideration);
 - (f) only one set of the *FAO Desert Locust Survey & Control Forms* should be completed by the Team Leaders;
 - (g) all GPSs used during the survey should be configured for degrees, minutes and seconds;
 - (h) each Team Leader should be fully responsible for the survey in his country although drafting of the report is always the responsibility of both Team Leaders jointly;
 - (i) results of the first half of the survey as well as the final report should be sent by email to DLIS, PPO/Tehran and PPD/Karachi from Zahedan;
 - (j) a single joint report should be prepared by the Team Leaders and worked upon every day while in the field. There should be an extra day at the end of the survey to allow the report to be finalized and sent to DLIS before the teams return to their respective countries;
 - (k) DLIS should provide SPOT-VGT imagery at the survey start and again at the halfway point;
 - (l) an FAO Locust Officer should participate in the last half of the survey in 2003 to provide technical support to the team.
33. Although Pakistan obtained clearances in 2002 for the monthly joint border meeting normally held on the 7th of each month from June to October between India and Pakistan on their border in the summer breeding area, meetings could not be held this past summer. It was **recommended** that efforts should be made by both countries to re-establish the monthly border meetings during the locust summer season. Although both countries expressed interest in making a joint survey in the summer breeding areas along the Indo-Pakistan border, it was felt that it was difficult to establish this at present and further investigation was required.
34. The need for a joint survey between Afghanistan and Pakistan was discussed. It was **agreed** that such a survey was only justified during periods of increased locust activity in Baluchistan and could be carried out on both sides of the border between Nushki and Chaghi in April or May.

Improvements to Desert Locust Monitoring

Use of eLocust, RAMSES, SPOT satellite images

35. The Secretariat prepared a working paper and gave a presentation on new technologies that are currently being evaluated by FAO to improve Desert Locust monitoring: eLocust, RAMSES and SPOT-VGT imagery. eLocust allows field officers to enter observations and survey and control data into a palmtop computer in the field. If eLocust is connected to a HF radio modem, the data can be transmitted to a computer at the National Locust Unit HQ. RAMSES is a geographic information

system to be used by the National Locust Information Officer to manage and analyze locust and environmental data used for planning survey and control operations. RAMSES is only appropriate for those countries that carry out regular surveys and therefore have a large volume of data to manage; in other words, India and Pakistan, and, to a lesser extent, I.R. Iran. SPOT-VGT imagery can help to identify potential areas that may be green and favourable for Desert Locust. Analysis of SPOT-VGT requires RAMSES as well as intensive training of the Locust Information Officer. The establishment of eLocust and RAMSES supplemented by SPOT-VGT imagery should lead to better reporting of field observations and improved data management and analysis. Hopefully, this would result in better planning and decision-making in the affected-countries.

36. India, I.R. Iran and Pakistan all showed great interest in eLocust and RAMSES because of the large volume of data generated by locust surveys, and it was **recommended** that these systems should be established in their countries during 2003-2004. The delegates from I.R. Iran and Pakistan indicated that the survey officers in their countries would evaluate the two eLocust sets provided by the Commission. The delegate from India will ensure that the same is done in his country.

37. The Commission Members **agreed** that it is essential to modernize the communications systems in each of the countries and that this activity should be given high priority, using Commission funds supplemented by EMPRES and donors. It was **recommended** that FAO approach the Australian Government on behalf of the Commission to donate Codan radio equipment¹, including installation and training.

Quality, timeliness and frequency of reporting

38. The Secretariat presented an analysis of reporting by India, I.R. Iran and Pakistan (Annex 4). The analysis covered the period from September 2000 to December 2002 and concentrated on survey coverage, reporting quality, timeliness and frequency. The results indicated that overall I.R. Iran had the best performance followed by India and Pakistan. While good progress had been made by the three countries, there was still room for improvement. In India, there was a need to train locust officers in using the GPS and completing the *FAO Desert Locust Survey & Control Form*. Outposts required the means to transmit completed forms no later than five days after each survey or at the end of every week so that the National Locust Unit HQ can keep DLIS informed in a timely manner. Greater efforts were needed to survey important breeding areas near the Pakistani border between Barmer, Jaisalmer and Bikaner. In I.R. Iran, surveys should be concentrated in the spring breeding areas between Chabahar and Jask and in the interior near Bampur and Jaz Murian. In Pakistan, efforts were required to send all data collected in the field to DLIS, including a brief interpretation. This would be best achieved by establishing RAMSES as soon as possible. In all countries, GPS units should be configured for degrees, minutes, seconds.

Accounts for 1999-2002

39. The Secretariat presented a working paper on the final accounts for 2000 and 2001 and the indicative expenditures for 2002 as of 22 November 2002 (Annex 5). Explanations were given of the overall financial situation as well as detailed expenditures. The rate of expenditure for 2001/2002 was 72% during the reporting period. This is expected to increase to about 80% once remaining commitments for 2002 are met.

¹ up to 6 sets for Afghanistan, 15 for India, 10 for I.R. Iran and 20 for Pakistan.

40. The presentation included the overall position of contributions received from Member Countries. The Commission Members **agreed** that Afghanistan be urged to restart the paying of its annual contributions. The Secretariat will request the FAO Representation in Kabul to address this issue with the proper authorities. The delegate from I.R. Iran stated that its 2002 payment had been approved shortly before the Session and should reach FAO within about two weeks. Its annual contributions should once again resume on a regular basis, and the payment for 2003 should arrive during the first quarter of the year. The delegate from Pakistan indicated that its 2002 payment would be made in a few weeks. The Secretariat will make further efforts to investigate and clarify the exact years for which a payment was not made by Pakistan, and the delegate of Pakistan **agreed** to check the situation at the country level.

Work Plan for 2003-2004

41. Member Countries identified their priorities for expenditures in 2003-2004. After considerable discussion, a list of standard and new items was **agreed** on for a total expenditure of about \$225,000, plus support costs (Annex 6). The Secretariat further amended the agreed figure to include some items that were omitted from the discussion including funding for the 24th Session in 2004, microlight trials by India and Pakistan (para.19), the reciprocal participation of the Chairman in the next Session of the Central Region Commission, and the participation of the FAO Forecasting Officer in the next Joint Border Survey between I.R.Iran and Pakistan. The final total reached was US\$ 243,300 , plus support costs. Expenditure to this level depends on the receipt of contributions to the Trust Fund by Member Countries. The budget for the Trust Fund in 2003-2004 according to these expenditure is shown in Annex 7.

Any Other Business

42. No further points were raised.

Date and Place of the Next Session

43. The Secretariat explained that according to tradition, Session venues are rotated amongst the Member Countries. The delegate from Afghanistan said that Afghanistan would be pleased to host the 24th Session in early October 2004, subject to approval being obtained from his Government. Alternatively, if for some reason this was not possible, the delegate from India agreed that the Session could be hosted in his country.

Adoption of the Report

44. The Report, with the agreed amendments, was adopted unanimously with acclaim.

Closure of the Meeting

45. On behalf of FAO, Mr. Elliott thanked the Government of Pakistan for the excellent way in which the 23rd Session had been arranged and for the generous hospitality provided to the participants. He said that the presence of an official representative of the Government of Afghanistan for the first time for nearly ten years was a particular pleasure. The participation of an Observer representing Australia had also added a fresh and stimulating dimension to the Session. He appreciated the cordial atmosphere in which the discussions had been conducted and looked

forward to further improvements in the quality of preventive locust management in the Region during the next two years.

46. The delegates of Afghanistan, India and I.R. Iran each expressed their thanks and appreciation of the Session, the friendly and constructive discussions, the great efforts made by Pakistan to ensure smooth arrangements, and of the work done by the Secretariat.

47. The Observer from Australia said that this had been his first visit to Pakistan and his first participation in an FAO Locust Commission. He had enjoyed the experience very much and the many discussions he had had with delegates and with the staff of the Pakistan Plant Protection Department. He hoped that further visits to the South-West Asia Region would follow and that it would prove possible to build a constructive collaboration between Australia and the Member Countries towards improved and more environmentally friendly locust survey and control.

48. The Chairman thanked delegates for their contributions and said that he had found the Session enjoyable and rewarding. He also expressed his appreciation of the presence of the Observer from Australia and hoped that Australia would be convinced that it should provide some assistance the Member Countries in the areas in which Australia had special expertise or products. He also thanked the delegate of Afghanistan for the offer to hold the next Session in his country and said that he was sure that the present improvements in Afghanistan would continue to 2004 and beyond. Finally he warmly thanked the Secretariat for its support, wished delegates a safe journey home, and declared the meeting closed.

ANNEXES

Annex 1. List of Participants

- AFGHANISTAN** Anayattullah Samadi
Director of Quarantine
Ministry of Agriculture
Kabul
Tel/Fax: c/o FAOR
- INDIA** B.S. Minhas
Additional Secretary
Ministry of Agriculture
Tel: +91-11-23382790
Fax: +91-11-23382977
Email: minhas@krishi.delhi.nic.in
- I. R. IRAN** Morteza Sokhansanj
Director
Plant Protection Organization
No. 2, Tabnak Avenue, Evin, Tehran
Tel: +98-21-2402712
Fax: +98-21-2403197
Email: ppo_ir@hotmail.com
- Mehdi Ghaemian
Locust Information Officer
Plant Protection Organization
No. 2, Tabnak Avenue, Evin, Tehran
Tel: +98-21-2402046
Fax: +98-21-2403197
Email: m_ghaemian@hotmail.com
- PAKISTAN** Tariq Shafiq Khan
Adviser and Director General
Department of Plant Protection
Ministry of Food, Agriculture & Livestock
Jinnah Avenue, Malir Halt, Karachi-27
Tel: +92-21-9248607
Fax: +92-21-9248673
Email: locust@khi.paknet.com.pk (office)
Email: tariqshafiq@email.com (direct)

Zafar Ali
Director (Technical)
Department of Plant Protection
Ministry of Food, Agriculture & Livestock
Jinnah Avenue, Malir Halt, Karachi-27
Tel: +92-21-9248075
Fax: +92-21-9248673
Email: locust@khi.paknet.com.pk (office)
Email: zarakh.82323@hotmail.com (direct)

Iqbal H. Pathan
Deputy Director (Q)
Department of Plant Protection
Ministry of Food, Agriculture & Livestock
Jinnah Avenue, Malir Halt, Karachi-27
Tel: +92-21-9248670
Fax: +92-21-9248673
Email: plant-q@khi.paknet.com.pk, locust@khi.paknet.com.pk

Syed Afzal Ahmed
Deputy Director (R)
Department of Plant Protection
Ministry of Food, Agriculture & Livestock
Jinnah Avenue, Malir Halt, Karachi-27
Tel: +92-21-9248671
Fax: +92-21-9248673
Email: afzalasyed@hotmail.com, locust@khi.paknet.com.pk

Tasneem Ahmad
Deputy Director (P)
Department of Plant Protection
Ministry of Food, Agriculture & Livestock
Jinnah Avenue, Malir Halt, Karachi-27
Tel: +92-21-9248669
Fax: +92-21-9248673
Email: tasneem91@yahoo.com, locust@khi.paknet.com.pk

Muhammad Muzzaffar Alam
Deputy Director (L)
Department of Plant Protection
Ministry of Food, Agriculture & Livestock
Bahawalpur
Tel: +92-0621-9250208
Email: locust@khi.paknet.com.pk

Muhammad Zayauddin
Entomologist (Aerial)
Department of Plant Protection
Ministry of Food, Agriculture & Livestock
Khairpur
Tel: +92-21-9248670
Fax: +92-21-9248673
Email: locust@khi.paknet.com.pk, locustgp@hotmail.com

Safdar Ali
Entomologist (Q)
Department of Plant Protection
Ministry of Food, Agriculture & Livestock
Lahore
Tel: +92-042-6818403
Fax: +92-042-6308742
Email: locust@khi.paknet.com.pk, locustgp@hotmail.com

Hamid Ali
Entomologist
Department of Plant Protection
Ministry of Food, Agriculture & Livestock
Sukkur
Tel: +92-0721-603055
Email: locust@khi.paknet.com.pk, locustgp@hotmail.com

Syed. Hussain Jafar
Assistant Director
Department of Plant Protection
Ministry of Food, Agriculture & Livestock
Jinnah Avenue, Malir Halt, Karachi-27
Tel: +92-21-9248612
Fax: +92-21-9248673
Email: locust@khi.paknet.com.pk, locustgp@hotmail.com

Shahid Abdullah
Entomologist
Department of Plant Protection
Ministry of Food, Agriculture & Livestock
Islamabad
Tel: +92-0333-5118619
Email: locust@khi.paknet.com.pk, locustgp@hotmail.com

Bashir Muhammad
Assistant Entomologist
Department of Plant Protection
Ministry of Food, Agriculture & Livestock
Jinnah Avenue, Malir Halt, Karachi-27
Tel: +92-21-9248607
Fax: +92-21-9248673
Email: locust@khi.paknet.com.pk, locustgp@hotmail.com

FAO

Clive Elliott
Senior Officer
Locust and Other Migratory Pests Group, AGP
Rome, Italy
Tel: +39-06-57053836
Fax: +39-06-57055271
Email: clive.elliott@fao.org

Keith Cressman
Information and Forecast Officer
Locust and Other Migratory Pests Group, AGP
Rome, Italy
Tel: +39-06-57052420
Fax: +39-06-57055271
Email: keith.cressman@fao.org, eclo@fao.org

Observer

Graeme Hamilton
Australian Plague Locust Commission
GPO Box. 858
Canberra ACT 2601, Australia
Tel: +61-26-2725727
Fax: +61-26-2725074
Email: graeme.hamilton@affa.gov.au

Annex 2. Agenda

1. Opening of the Session.
2. Election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Commission, and of the Drafting Committee.
3. Adoption of the Agenda.
4. The Desert Locust Situation for September 2000 – December 2002 and Outlook for the Spring of 2003; comments and additions by Member Countries.
5. Review of Recommendations of the Twenty-second Session and Progress Made.
6. Report by the Previous Chairman/Vice-Chairman on their Activities on Behalf of the Commission.
7. Review of the results of the Joint-Border Surveys during the Spring Breeding Seasons of 2001 and 2002; comments and additions by Member Countries.
8. Improvements to Desert Locust Monitoring: use of locust, RAMSES, SPOT satellite images, quality/timeliness/frequency of reporting.
9. Accounts for 1999-2002 and Work Plan for 2003 and 2004.
10. Any Other Business.
11. Date and Place of the Next Session.
12. Adoption of the Report.
13. Closure of the Meeting.

Annex 3. Desert Locust Situation for September 2000 – December 2002 and Outlook for the Spring of 2003

Overview

In general, the Desert Locust situation remained calm throughout its recession area, including South-West Asia, during the period under report.

By the end of 2000, two small outbreaks had developed in central Mauritania and northern Mali because of good breeding during the summer. Limited control operations were carried out in Mauritania.

In 2001, the outbreaks in Mauritania and Mali had ended by March. Small-scale breeding occurred along the Red Sea coastal plains during the winter but locust numbers remained low. Insignificant numbers of locusts were present in the breeding areas of Baluchistan, Pakistan during the spring. Despite favourable conditions in the Sahel, Sudan and along the Indo-Pakistan border during the summer, only limited breeding occurred and locust numbers did not increase significantly. By the end of the year, a few locusts had appeared in the winter breeding areas along the Red Sea.

In 2002, low numbers of locusts were present during the winter in northern Mauritania and Mali and along the Red Sea coast. Very little breeding occurred and locust numbers remained low despite good rainfall and breeding conditions along the Red Sea coast of Yemen and Saudi Arabia and in western Mauritania. During the spring, local breeding was reported in western Pakistan. Low numbers of locusts were present during the summer throughout the Sahel, in Sudan and along the Indo-Pakistan border and breeding occurred in a few areas. During October, small hopper bands formed and were treated in southern Yemen. Late summer breeding led to a slight increase in locust numbers in Mauritania, Mali and Niger during November but control was only required in Niger. Unusually good rains fell several times on the Red Sea coastal plains in Sudan during November where, so far, only a few locusts are present.

Details in South-West Asia

In 2000, isolated mature adults continued to be present in Pakistan near Las Bela and in the Cholistan and Tharparkar Deserts up to the end of October. In India, no locusts were reported from September onwards.

In 2001, isolated maturing adults were first reported in the spring breeding areas in Baluchistan and Las Bela during the second half of February where they persisted until May. Although light showers fell in northern Baluchistan in mid February and good rains fell in a few coastal places in April, breeding is thought to have been limited and very difficult to detect.

During the summer of 2001, pre-monsoon showers fell along the Indo-Pakistan border in May. Low numbers of solitarious adults appeared in the summer breeding areas in Pakistan on 7 June and spread into nearby areas in Cholistan and Tharparkar Deserts where they steadily increased, but remained well below threatening levels, during three consecutive months of good rainfall associated with the monsoon from June to September. In India, isolated adults were not reported in Rajasthan until early August. Small-scale breeding was reported in September near

Jaisalmer, India and is likely to have occurred in some places in Cholistan and Tharparkar, Pakistan but it may have been too scattered to detect. By the end of September, the monsoon had ended and, by late October, no further locusts were seen in either country during the remainder of the year except for isolated adults in Rajasthan in mid December.

In 2002, isolated immature adults were first seen in Baluchistan, Pakistan during the second half of February when light rains fell in coastal areas. During March and April, low numbers of adults were present in coastal and interior areas as far north as the Afghanistan border and small-scale breeding occurred near the coast. No locusts were seen in the spring breeding areas in Baluchistan after May.

For the second consecutive year, pre-monsoon rains fell during May in Rajasthan. During the first half of June, individual immature and mature adults appeared in the Tharparkar and Cholistan Deserts where they persisted throughout the summer. In contrast to 2001, rainfall associated with the monsoon this year was very poor in the summer breeding areas. Consequently, conditions were less favourable than normal and only isolated adults were reported in Pakistan until mid October. No locusts were reported during the summer in India except for a report of locusts mixed with grasshoppers in early July near Jalore, Rajasthan and Palanpur, Gujarat.

During the period under report, no locusts were seen during regular surveys carried out in I. R. Iran and no Desert Locusts were reported in Afghanistan.

Outlook for the spring of 2003

All indications suggest that few if any Desert Locust are currently present in the region and that only low numbers of locusts are present in the winter breeding areas along the Red Sea coast, the closest area of locust infestations to South-West Asia. Even if unusually heavy rainfall occurs along the Red Sea and good breeding occurs there during the next few months, locust numbers are expected to remain well below threatening levels and the likelihood of an invasion into the Eastern Region is extremely low. Consequently, only isolated adults are likely to appear in the spring breeding areas in Baluchistan from about February 2003 onwards. If good rains fall in these areas, small-scale breeding could lead to a slight increase in locust numbers by May but no significant developments are expected.

Annex 4. Reporting quality/timeliness/frequency

Overview

Every report received by DLIS from India, I.R. Iran and Pakistan was assessed in terms of its quality and timeliness from September 2000 to December 2002. A high quality report consists of the detailed survey results, usually as completed *FAO Desert Locust Survey & Control Form(s)*, with a brief interpretation of a few sentences indicating what the results mean in terms of overall assessment of the situation and follow-up action to be taken. A timely report is one that arrives at DLIS no later than five days after the end of the survey or reporting period. The frequency of reporting was assessed for each country based on the requirement of receiving at least one report every month of the year, even when locusts are not found or surveys are not carried out. In this case, the report would simply state, “no surveys were carried out and no locusts were reported”.

Results of the analysis suggest that improvements are required in reporting quality by India and Pakistan. In most cases, details or interpretations were missing. India has started to use the *FAO Desert Locust Survey & Control Form* and is sending completed forms by email on a regular basis. Nevertheless, forms are often only used to report when locusts are absent. Pakistan does not use the FAO form. Improvements are also required in the timeliness of reporting by India and Pakistan although the latter has recently shown some improvement. It appears that there are some delays encountered when sending completed forms from India. I.R. Iran, on the other hand, did very well in sending high quality reports on time to DLIS. Both India and Pakistan regularly sent reports to DLIS every month. I.R. Iran did so during the last quarter of 2000 but thereafter, there were several months in which no reports were received at DLIS. This coincided with the Iranian Locust Information Officer fellowship studies in the U.K.

Overall, I.R. Iran had the best performance in terms of reporting quality, timeliness and frequency from September 2000 to December 2002, followed by Pakistan and India. No reports were received from Afghanistan during the period.

Country details

The following country analysis sheets are provided to assist Member Countries in improving their reporting in the future.

India

- Results:** Overall performance was above average (75%), but lowest in the Region.
- Strengths:** Significant efforts have been made in the past year to encourage outposts to use the *FAO Desert Locust Survey & Control Form* when reporting those places where locusts were found as well as those where they were absent. Fortnightly summaries are regularly sent.
- Weaknesses:** Reporting quality is the lowest (score 1.7/3.0) in the Region. This is due to incomplete *FAO Desert Locust Survey & Control Forms* and a lack of interpretations sent with the forms. There is some confusion when entering rainfall data – often a relative measurement (low, moderate, heavy) is indicated and the precise quantity (mm) is written in the comments. This is confusing. On some forms, the comments are the same as those on previous forms. Coordinates are sometimes missing or decimal coordinates are used. Timeliness is weak (score 2.1/3.0) as there is some delay in receiving completed forms and fortnightly summaries, often up to several weeks late.
- Suggested improvements:**
1. There is a need to train locust field officers in completing the *FAO Desert Locust Survey & Control Form*.
 2. Rain data collected from a rainfall station should be reported with precise quantity (mm). Rain information collected during a survey should be reported as relative amounts on the form.
 3. Every survey officer should use a GPS to record the coordinates of each survey stop. GPSs should be configured to indicate coordinates as DDMMSS (degrees, minutes, seconds).
 4. Outposts should have the means to transmit completed forms no later than 5 days after each survey or at the end of every week.
 5. A rain data network should be established in the breeding areas by placing rain gauges at each outpost. These should be read every day and daily data sent on a weekly basis.
 6. Greater efforts are also required to survey key Desert Locust breeding areas near the Pakistani border between Barmer, Jaisalmer and Bikaner during the summer.
 7. Locust officers should try to use eLocust.

I.R. Iran

- Results:** Overall performance (90%) was highest in the Region.
- Strengths:** High quality reports were received on time.
- Weaknesses:** Reporting frequency (score 2.3/3.0) is the lowest in the Region because reports were not received in some months. Important Desert Locust breeding areas are surveyed less often than other areas. Some of the GPS coordinates are reported in decimal units.
- Suggested improvements:**
1. At least one report should be sent every month to DLIS even when surveys are not carried out.
 2. More surveys should be undertaken during the spring in the key Desert Locust breeding areas on the coast between Jask and the Pakistani border and in the interior near Bampur and Jaz Murian.
 3. Surveys in the above areas should be carried out at least once a month from about February to June by well-trained locust officers. In years when good rainfall occurs, surveys will need to be carried out more often, perhaps on a weekly basis.
 4. GPS units should be set to indicate coordinates as DDMMSS (degrees, minutes, seconds).
 5. Locust officers should evaluate eLocust by using it in the field during surveys, especially in the key Desert Locust breeding areas.

Pakistan

- Results:** Overall performance was above average (81%), second in the Region.
- Strengths:** At least one report is usually received in every month of the year.
- Weaknesses:** Reporting quality (score 1.9/3.0) and timeliness (score 2.5/3.0) are average when compared to other countries. The *FAO Desert Locust Survey & Control Form* is not used. Consequently, DLIS does not receive all the required details of each survey stop and, instead, only a summary is sent. This makes it very difficult to accurately assess and forecast the situation.
- Suggested improvements:**
1. The *FAO Desert Locust Survey & Control Form* should be used during survey and control operations.
 2. The form should be completed at each survey stop by the locust field officer.
 3. The forms should be sent to the National Locust Unit HQ in Karachi by radio, fax or hand carried as soon as the survey has ended.
 4. The completed forms with a brief interpretation of the results should be forwarded to DLIS within five days from the end of the survey rather than waiting until the end of the fortnight.
 5. Survey officers should use a GPS to record the coordinates of each location. GPS units should be set to indicate coordinates as DDMMS (degrees, minutes, seconds).
 6. A rain data network should be established in the breeding areas by placing rain gauges at each outpost. These should be read every day and daily data sent on a weekly basis to Karachi.
 7. Locust officers should evaluate eLocust by using it in the field during surveys.

Annex 5. Accounts for 1999-2002

1. Introduction

At the last Commission Session, held in Tehran in 2000, complete accounts up to 1999 and the indicative expenditure for 2000 for the Commission's Trust Fund MTF/RAS/001/MUL were presented. This paper covers the final accounts for 2000, 2001 and the indicative expenditures for 2002. The overall financial position is shown in Table 1. Details of the expenditure year by year for the reporting period are given in Table 2. The current status of contributions made by Member Countries is given in Table 3.

2. Noteworthy Points in the Tables

2.1. Overall Situation

Concerning the budget approved at the last Session, it was decided that the expenditures should be limited to a total of US\$ 215,000 plus support cost overheads for years 2001 and 2002. The final expenditure for the year 2000 which was not available at the last Session was US\$ 124,815, compared to the indicative level reported of US\$ 102,788. The expenditure for the year 2001 was US\$ 55,014 and the provisional expenditure for the year 2002 as at November was US\$ 99,627, plus support costs of US\$ 6,616 and US\$ 9,017 respectively. To date, the total expenditure during 2001/2002, excluding support costs, was US\$ 154,641 against the budget of US\$ 215,000, a level of 72% delivery. This rate of delivery should improve to about 80% if all the funds sent to the FAO Representations for purchase of equipment are used by the Member Countries.

Table 1 also shows that the current balance of unallocated funds is \$ 213,911, including the India contribution of 28 October 2002 (INR 326,495 = US\$ 6,773.54) and excluding any further contributions that will be made between now and the end of 2002. In deciding on the budget for 2003 and 2004, the expectation of the level of contributions, including the settling of any arrears, over this two year period needs to be taken into account. Depending on what information delegates bring to the Session, a somewhat enlarged budget for 2003 and a standard budget for 2004 could be considered.

2.2. Detailed 2000, 2001, 2002 Expenditures: Table 2 a), b), c)

The expenditures that have been made are self-explanatory and are described in the attached tables. However it is perhaps useful to compare what has been spent with the items agreed at the 22nd Session and listed in Annex 6 of the report of that Session.

<u>Item:</u>	<u>Budget (US\$)</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Microlight testing	6,000	-	No request made
Microlight/dunebuggy travel	18,000	8,693	MAU Workshop
Palmtop computers	3,000	2,972	
Survey/control kits etc.	19,200	4,295	Only India
ULV Sprayers	10,500	16,901	Iran
Airblast Sprayers	16,000	16,833	India/Pakistan
Email Iran	7,500	5,130	Completed?
Computer upgrade (Karachi)	5,000	1,433	Completed?
Computer network (Rajasthan)	12,500	5,947	Completed?
Train manual Urdu/Farsi	5,000	-	No action
Training Equipment	9,000	2,949	ULV in India
TOT, Oman	53,000	11,018	Costs shared
Radio Install./Training	9,000	7,330	India/Pak. only
Risograph for Pakistan	1,200	3,030	More expensive
EMPRES Workshops	12,000	-	TOT only
Joint Survey	35,000	60,212	Underbudgeted
Codan spares	<u>5,000</u>	<u>-</u>	No specs. Given
Less shortfall	<u>-11,900</u>		
TOTALS:	215,000	146,743	

It is suggested to discuss this table during the 23rd Session.

2.3. Member Country Contributions

Data on the contributions received are presented in Table 3 a), b) and c). The most striking feature of the contributions received is that India paid off its arrears by the end of 2001 and has continued its excellent record by paying its dues in full in 2002. In 2000 and 2001, I.R. Iran managed both to pay its full dues and to settle some of its arrears, but the Iranian position appears to have taken a step backwards in 2002 with no payment so far received. The situation for Pakistan remains unclear in respect of the arrears due. FAO Finance Division has done its best to clarify for which years contributions are missing, but Pakistan has not been able to resolve the matter. There is also a difference between the Pakistan financial year and the FAO financial year (calendar year) which results in the payments being received late. In respect of the contributions for 2000, 2001, and 2002, the payments shown in the three tables suggest that contributions have almost been received in full for 2000 and 2001 (less US\$ 597) but that no payment has been received yet for 2002. It is to be hoped that as host nation of the 23rd Session, Pakistan will be able to provide some encouraging information about its contributions.

3. Assistance provided to South-West Asia Countries from FAO EMPRES

It was reported to the previous Session that FAO funded limited activities in Southwest Asia from its Regular Programme EMPRES. Only one activity was funded from EMPRES resources during the period under review, namely a consultancy to India and Pakistan to discuss the use of SPOT-VEG satellite images for improved locust surveys and of the data management system RAMSES for improved analysis of locust situations and use in decision-making.

4. Programme of Work and Budget for 2003/2004

It is proposed that the 23rd Session should decide on the level of annual expenditure in the next two years. The standard budget according to Member Country contributions is:

<u>Code</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>2003 (US\$)</u>	<u>2004 (US\$)</u>
5570	Consultants	7,000	7,000
5650	Contractual Services	1,810	1,810
5900	Travel	15,000	15,000
5920	Fellowships & Training	12,000	12,000
6000	Expendable Equipment	7,000	7,000
6100	Non-expendable Equipment	20,000	20,000
6300	General Operating Expenses	2,000	2,000
	Sub-Total:	<u>64,810</u>	<u>64,810</u>
6130	Support Costs:		
	5% for codes 6000 & 6100		
	13% for other codes	6,265	6,265
	Unallocated balance	375	375
	Total:	<u>71,450</u>	<u>71,450</u>

Trust Fund no. 912300 – MTF/RAS/001/MUL
Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in South-West Asia

Table 1. Summary Budget and Expenditures at 21 November 2002

Receipts		Prior Years	2000	2001	2002	Total	
Contributions		2,274,474	60,507	112,104	34,063	2,501,271	
Interest earned			13,487	6,636	0		
<hr/>							
Expenditures		Prior Years	2000	2001	2002	Total	Total
Account					(provisional)	(excl. 2002)	(incl.2002)
5300	Salaries Professional	63	0	0	0	63	63
5500	General Service	0	0	0	0	0	0
5570	Consultants	27,355	8,000	0	1,792	35,355	37147
5650	Contracts	5,073	9,079	0	597	14,152	14749
5900	Travel	256,559	30,776	34,062	32,351	321,397	353748
5920	Training	60,658	0	0	0	60,658	60658
6000	Expendable equipment	53,806	9,039	76	5,762	62,921	68683
6100	Non-expendable equipment	500,902	19,701	6,628	43,408	527,231	570639
6110	Hospitality	761	0	0	0	761	761
6300	General operating expenses	990,642	35,809	13,950	15,717	1040401	1056118
6400	General overhead expenses	0	86	0	0	86	86
6500	Chargeback	12,488	0	298	0	12786	12786
Sub-total		1,908,307	112,490	55,014	99,627	2,075,811	2175438
6130	Support costs (5% on codes 6000 and 6100; 13% on all other codes)	83,963	12,325	6,616	9,017	102,904	111921
Total		1,992,271	124,815	61,630	108,644	2178715	2287359
<hr/>							
Cash balance		282,203	231,382	288,492	213,911		

N.B. prior years expenses (up to 31/12/1981) are included in account 6300 (\$917,052)

Trust Fund no. 912300 – MTF/RAS/001/MUL
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Table 2a. Final Statement of Account for the Year 2000

<u>Account</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Cost US\$</u>	
5570	<u>Consultants</u> H.Dobson, Natural Resources Institute, UK, for training course on DL survey and control in Pakistan, July 2000	8,000	8,000
5650	<u>Contracts</u> Letter of Agreement with Univ. Greenwich, to cover costs of Indian participant (Shukla) in Training Course on DL survey and control in Oman. Printing of reports of the DL Joint Border Surveys in the Spring Breeding Areas of the I.R. Iran and Pakistan, in 1999 and 2000.	8,000 1,079	9,079
5900	<u>Travel</u> Refund of unused ticket 1999 (Rajak) I.R. Iran - Expenses for Joint Border Survey (travel) Pakistan – Expenses for Joint Border Survey (travel) Training course in Pakistan – July 2000: H. Dobson K. Cressman SW Asia Commission, Iran, September 2000: K. Cressman V. Ragunathan, India Z. Ali Khan, Pakistan A.Z. Habibi, Afghanistan Locustox Seminar, Cairo, February 2000: P.D. Sudhakar, India M.D. Mohsin, Pakistan	(1,508) 8,301 8,085 1,973 2,585 2,397 1,868 1,818 1,431 1,954 1,872	30,776
6000	<u>Expendable Equipment</u> Lower cost 1999 order for lab equipment (India) Lower cost 1999 order for GPS (India) Local purchase of GPS 12 XL (Pakistan)	(51) (7) 9,097	9,039
6100	<u>Non-Expendable Equipment</u> Cancellation 1999 order for GPS and access (Iran) Lower cost 1999 order for Ulvamast parts (India) Lower cost 1999 order for Garmin GPS (Iran) Hand-held compasses for Training Course (Pakistan) Purchase of Toyota Landcruiser 4WD for India (from unused funds from Joint Border Surveys) FAO India - Internet services charges Share of FAO insurance costs on purchases	(3,162) (75) (542) 179 22,996 243 62	19,701

<u>Account</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Cost US\$</u>	
6300	<u>General Operating Expenses</u>		
	Maps for Training Course in Pakistan	34	
	Carrier and misc. charges for shipments from HQ	92	
	Adjust Iran contribution (erroneously posted as credit to expenditure in 1999) to project income	15,257	
	Iran settlement 1999 outstanding GOE Joint Border Survey	2,001	
	Iran Communication charges 1999/2000	2,446	
	Iran Miscellaneous expenses 2000	281	
	India shipments clearance charges	85	
	Pakistan Joint Border Surveys (Pakistan/Iran and Pakistan/India) operational and miscellaneous expenses	13,386	
	Pakistan shipments clearance charges	66	
	Pakistan Training Course miscellaneous expenses	2,191	
	Credit from wrong entries in prior years	(30)	35,809
6400	<u>General Overhead Expenses</u>		
	Mailing through pouch services	86	86
6130	<u>Support Costs</u>		
	- 5% on Account Lines 6000 and 6100	1,437	
	- 13% on all other Account	10,888	12,325
TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR 2000		US\$	124,815

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Table 2b. Final Statement of Account for the Year 2001

<u>Account</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Cost US\$</u>
5900	<u>Travel</u>	
	K Cressman - settlement of travel claim, 22 nd SWAC, Tehran	338
	Mauritania: Workshop on new technologies (dune buggy, microlight, mycopesticide), November 2001	
	J. Prasad and R. Asre (India), Tickets and DSA	4,847
	Z. Ali Khan (Pakistan), DSA	1,494
	Z. Fakhar (Pakistan), DSA	1,494
	HF Radio Training Course, Jodhpur, India	
	Subsistence allowances for trainees	2,251
	Hotel charges for V. Rangunathan	46
	FAO Programme/Disbursement Officer, Ticket and DSA	588
	Refund of unspent training resources	(691)
	A. Qadiri, Radio Trainer, Tickets and DSA (AH96023500/27062) to training courses in India (Jodhpur) and Pakistan (Karachi)	2,136
	Joint Border Survey, Iran/Pakistan	
	Iran - DSA to participants in survey	9,000
	Pakistan - DSA to participants in survey	9,000
	Visit of Chairman/Vice-Chairman to FAO HQ and 36th DLCC	
	M. Sokhansanj, SWAC Chairman, Ticket and DSA, September 2001	1,816
	Z. Ali Khan, SWAC Vice-Chairman, Ticket and DSA, September 2001	1,773
	Various	
	Travel claim for V. Rangunathan re: 22 nd SWAC Session, Tehran	208
	FAS adjustment to incorrect entry	(30)
	Adjustment to incorrect entry	(208)
	Subtotal	34,062
6000	<u>Expendable Equipment</u>	
	Stationery for Secretariat	76
	Subtotal	76

6100	<u>Non Expendable Equipment</u>		
	Credit on purchase of Toyota (India)	(98)	
	Delivery charges for Toyota	559	
	Pool a/c Insurance distribution	220	
	Purchase of computers (India)	5,215	
	Cost of installation of computers and software: Informatic Centre	732	
		Subtotal	6,628
6300	<u>General Operating Expenses</u>		
	India		
	- Operating costs for Training Course on ULV spraying	892	
	- Subsistence for participants in ULV spraying training	1,611	
	- Settlement travel expenses for FAO Disbursmt Officer	190	
	- Hospitality and other expenses during the Training Course	256	
	Iran		
	- Overtime costs FAOR staff in support of SWAC activities	228	
	- Operating costs for Joint Border Survey with Pakistan	2,836	
	Pakistan		
	- Operating costs for Joint Border Survey with Iran	4,000	
	- Radio equipment kits for trainees on HF radio training	3,000	
	- Operating costs for Joint Border Survey	5,000	
	- Contribution to SWAC Trust Fund incorrectly credited	(4,063)	
		Subtotal	13,950
6400	<u>General Overhead Expenses</u>		
	Publications cost distribution	298	
		Subtotal	298
6130	<u>Project Servicing cost</u>		
	5% on Account lines 6000 and 6100	335	
	13% on other Account lines	6,281	
		Subtotal	6,616
TOTAL 2001 EXPENDITURES		US\$	61,630

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Table 2c. Provisional Statement of Account for the Year 2002 as at 21/11/2002

<u>Account</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Cost US\$</u>	
5570	<u>Consultant</u> Shared cost of Prof. John Lowe, Training Specialist for the Training-of-Trainers (TOT) Course in Oman (US\$9,000 from which US\$ 1,792 on RAS/001(PO 121950)), October 2002	1,792	
	subtotal		1,792
5650	<u>Contracts</u> Printing of Joint Border Survey report for Iran/ Pakistan	597	
	subtotal		597
5900	<u>Travel</u> Consultant Lowe to attend the TOT course in Oman (AHQ0051449) - Portion DSA charged to RAS/001. The rest of the travel has been charged on INT/007 and INT/670/NET	396	
	Mauritania Workshop on new technologies, Nov 2001 Settlement of 2001 travel - J. Prasad (India)	858	
	Settlement of 2001 travel – ticket cost Z. Fakhar (Pakistan)	1,494	
	Refund DSA for 2001 cancelled travel – Z. Ali Khan (Pak)	(1,494)	
	TOT Course, Oman, October 2002 K.K. Singh (India) - AHQ0051363-Ticket	372	
	Abbas Zadeh Gholam Reza (Iran) - AHQ0050771	2,297	
	Fani Sabed Reza (Iran) - AHQ0050791	2,297	
	Muhammad Muzaffar Alam (Pakistan) - AHQ0051945-DSA	1,932	
	Z. Ali Khan (Pakistan) - AHQ0051757-DSA	1,932	
	Joint Border Survey, Iran/Pakistan, April 2002 Iran - FDA to cover DSA of Iranian team	9,000	
	Pakistan - FDA to cover DSA of Pakistan	9,000	
	Various M. Sokhansanj, SWAC Chairman to 23 rd Session Central Region Comm., Syria, March 2002 (AHQ0041887) DSA	1,326	
	Z. Ali Khan, SWAC Vice-Chairman – settlement claim (THQ90509) for travel to FAO HQ	514	
	Consultant Ceccato – (AHQ0052912): visit to India and Pakistan to demonstrate improved survey techniques using remote-sensing images and RAMSES	2,427	
	subtotal		32,351
6000	<u>Expendable Equipment</u> FDA to Iran (US\$ 7,000): survey kits, protective clothing, control kits etc.	4,295	
	Credit by FAOR Pakistan due to error	(1,505)	

	Purchase of palmtop computer Psion (PO 116137) for transmission of data from field to national HQ; two each for India, Iran, Pakistan	2,972	
	subtotal		5,762
6100	<u>Non Expendable Equipment</u>		
	India – FPO 5-21424 for Micron AU8115M vehicle-mounted sprayer (PO 114254)	8,204	
	Custom clearing and forward charges	245	
	Iran – FPO 5-22345 for Micron Ulvamast x 3 (PO 119578)	16,901	
	Purchase of hardware for email installations	3,294	
	Upgrading software	88	
	Two sets UPS	1,748	
	Pakistan – Supply of Risograph Digital Copy Printer	3,030	
	Supply of computer for Karachi	1,433	
	FPO 5-016670 Micron AU8115M vehicle-mounted sprayer (PO 120093)	8,384	
	Global Insurance FPOs	81	
	subtotal		43,408
6300	<u>General Operating Expenses</u>		
	Insurance FPOs April-Sept 02	103	
	Iran - FDA Joint Border Locust Survey with Pakistan	2,704	
	Pakistan – FDA Joint Border Locust Survey with Iran	3,847	
	Pakistan – FDA Special Border Locust Survey along Pakistan/India Border	5,000	
	<i>AFFC Manual Adjustment (June 2002) for PAK Government contribution which had been charged in year 2001 against exp. account GOE(6152) in place of Income account, generating a credit (\$4,063.32) on GOE in year 2001. To cancel this transaction, debit for same amount in year 2002.</i>	4,063	
	subtotal		15,717
6130	<u>Support Cost</u>		
	5% on Account lines 6000 and 6100	2,458	
	13% on all other Account lines	6,559	
	subtotal		9,017
TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR 2002			
(PROVISIONAL)		US\$	108,644

Trust Fund no. 912300 – MTF/RAS/001/MUL
Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in South-West Asia

Table 3a. Status of Contribution as at 31 December 2000 (expressed in US\$)

Member Government	Outstanding 31/12/1999	Contribution due for 2000	Received by 31/12/2000	Outstanding 31/12/2000
AFGHANISTAN	16,500.00	2,750.00	0.00	19,250.00
INDIA *	26,908.73	27,000.00	33,829.73	20,079.00
* IRAN **	334,928.91	25,000.00	25,963.17	333,965.74
PAKISTAN	50,273.73	16,700.00	714.46	66,259.27
TOTALS	428,611.37	71,450.00	60,507.36	439,554.01

* 25% paid in local ccy through Imprest/Acc.
** paid in local currency as part of the 1998 contribution

Table 3b. Status of Contribution as at 31 December 2001 (expressed in US\$)

Member Government	Outstanding 31/12/2000	Contribution due for 2001	Received by 31/12/2001	Outstanding 31/12/2001
AFGHANISTAN	19,250.00	2,750.00	0.00	22,000.00
INDIA *	20,079.00	27,000.00	47,079.00	0.00*
IRAN	333,965.74	25,000.00	40,000.00	318,965.74
PAKISTAN	66,259.27	16,700.00	25,025.00	57,934.27
TOTALS	439,554.01	71,450.00	112,104.00	398,900.01

* 25% paid in local ccy through Imprest/Acc.

Trust Fund no. 912300 – MTF/RAS/001/MUL
Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in South-West Asia

Table 3c. Status of Contribution as at 22 November 2002 (expressed in US\$)

Member Government	Outstanding 31/12/2001	Contribution due for 2002	Received by 22/11/2002	Outstanding 31/12/2002
AFGHANISTAN	22,000.00	2,750.00	0.00	24,750.00
INDIA *	0.00	27,000.00	20,276.46 * 6,723.54	0* *
IRAN	318,965.74	25,000.00	0.00	343,965.74
PAKISTAN *	57,934.27	16,700.00	7,063.32	67,570.95
TOTALS	398,900.01	71,450.00	34,063.32	436,286.69

* 25% paid in local ccy through Imprest/Acc.
For India, the local currency deposit has been done by cheque No 309973 dated 28/10/2002 (INR 326,495) and credited to FAS system on 6/11/2002 (transaction R440006968). As soon as the compatibility of the FAO Office in India will be revised in Rome by the middle of December 2002, the funds will be credited on the Income account

Annex 6. Proposed Expenditures for 2003-2004

	Unit cost	AFG	IND	IRN	PAK	AFG\$	IND\$	IRN\$	PAK\$	Total
Standard expenditures										
IRN/PAK Joint survey	15000			2	2	0	0	30000	30000	60000
Joint survey report	250			2	2	0	0	500	500	1000
PAK/IND border mtgs	5000		2		2	0	10000	0	10000	20000
Chair/Vice visit to HQ	2500	1	1			2500	2500	0	0	5000
Participation in CRC session	2500				1	0	0	0	2500	2500
24th Session	3500	1	1	1	1	3500	3500	3500	3500	14000
	<i>subtotal</i>									<i>102500</i>
New expenditures										
eLocust	600		10	5	10	0	6000	3000	6000	15000
RAMSES	11000		1	1	1	0	11000	11000	11000	33000
Computers+modem, IND/PAK/AFG	1200	1	15		10	1200	18000	0	12000	31200
Computers+network, IRN	2000			5		0	0	10000	0	10000
DLMTM - translation	2500		1	1	1	0	2500	2500	2500	7500
SOP - translation+printing	1000		1	1	1	0	1000	1000	1000	3000
National training	5000		1	1	1	0	5000	5000	5000	15000
Survey equipment	5000	1				5000	0	0	0	5000
GPS	300		19	9	14	0	5700	2700	4200	12600
Microlight trials	3000		1		1	0	3000	0	3000	6000
Cressman - 2003 IRN/PAK JS	2500			1		0	0	2500	0	2500
	<i>subtotal</i>					<i>6200</i>	<i>52200</i>	<i>37700</i>	<i>44700</i>	<i>140800</i>
	total									243300

Annex 7. Trust Fund Budget for 2003-2004

<u>Code</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>2003 (US\$)</u>	<u>2004 (US\$)</u>
5650	Contractual Services	3,000	7,500
5900	Travel	27,500	30,500
5920	Training	7,500	7,500
6000	Expendable Equipment	5,000	-
6100	Non-expendable Equipment	62,500	39,200
6300	General Operating Expenses	<u>20,500</u>	<u>32,500</u>
	Sub-total:	126,000	117,200
6130	Support Costs:		
	5% on 6000 + 6100	3,375	1,960
	13% on remainder	7,605	10,140
	Total:	136,980	129,300
	GRAND TOTAL:		US\$ <u>266,280</u>

