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REPORT OF THE

FIFTEENTH SESSION  
OF THE COMMISSION FOR CONTROLLING  
THE DESERT LOCUST IN THE EASTERN REGION  
OF ITS DISTRIBUTION AREA  
IN SOUTH-WEST ASIA

Held in Rome  
21-24 March 1983

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FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

R E P O R T   O F   T H E  
  
FIFTEENTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION FOR CONTROLLING  
THE DESERT LOCUST IN THE EASTERN REGION OF  
ITS DISTRIBUTION AREA IN SOUTH-WEST ASIA

held in  
Rome, Italy  
21 - 24 March 1983

Plant Production and Protection Division  
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations  
Rome, 1983

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## INTRODUCTION

The Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations convened the Fifteenth Session of the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Eastern Region of its Distribution Area in South-West Asia in Rome from 21-24 March 1983. He invited the Member Governments of the Commission: Afghanistan, India, Iran and Pakistan to be represented by Delegates.

The Session was opened by Mr. R. Skaf, Senior Officer, Locusts, Other Migratory Pests and Emergency Control Operations of the Plant Production and Protection Division, who welcomed the Delegates on behalf of the Director-General. He stated that since December 1978 the locust situation has remained relatively quiet until early June 1982 when, following widespread heavy rains in southern Iran and Baluchistan, bands of hoppers and young adult locusts were found over some 300 sq km around Chahbahar and Iranshahr in southern Iran and 770 sq km in Pakistan. Control was conducted against these and later infestations in the Tharparkar - Cholestan deserts of Pakistan and over the border in India. Numbers of locusts then declined and by January 1983 both India and Pakistan were reported clear.

Thus, the events of the last few years including the invasion of India and Pakistan in June 1978 illustrate vividly the ever present danger of rapid development of outbreaks within the eastern region as well as its vulnerability to invasion from sources outside the Region. The threat of the Desert Locust still exists and indeed, with the intensification of agriculture and the ever-rising demand for food, the amount of damage which could occur in the event of a new major Desert Locust plague would be far greater than in the past.

Having congratulated the delegates on the success of the control operations in their countries, Mr. Skaf noted with some regret that failure of member countries in the Region to convene the meeting of the Commission within the Region during 1981 and 1982. As a result, the present session was being held after a lapse of two and a half years, once again in Rome, in contravention of the recognized policy of holding the meetings within the Region.

Mr. Skaf pointed out that training and research were important components of successful locust control strategy. Although the FAO/UNDP Training Project on Pest Control with special reference to Desert Locust was terminated in July 1976, it was possible with the help of the Trust Fund and the individual countries in the Region, to organize several training courses on various aspects of the programme. In addition, a number of high level fellowships were awarded to nominees from the member countries.

As far as research was concerned, very good results were obtained during the first phase of the Development Project on satellite application for Desert Locust Survey and control in North-West Africa and the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent. A proposal for a second phase of this project was currently under consideration by two donors.

In conclusion, Dr. Skaf said that the work of the South-West Asian Locust Commission is vital to ensure coordination of anti-locust activities in this strategic area and that FAO was keenly interested in it. He assured the delegates that the Director-General of FAO would give full consideration to their recommendations.

Officers of the Session

The following officers were elected:

Chairman: Dr. Ali Akbar Soltani, Iran

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Abdul Kafi, Pakistan

The work of preparing the draft report was entrusted to the delegate of Afghanistan and the FAO secretariat. Mr. R. Skaf, Mr. G. B. Popov, Mr. J. Roffey and Ms. H. Niggemann acted as technical secretaries.

Acknowledgements

The delegates expressed their appreciation and gratitude to the Chairman, Dr. Ali Soltani, for fulfilling his duties with tact and courtesy, and for his cooperative attitude in encouraging free and frank discussions. They thanked the FAO Secretariat for their services to the Commission. They also expressed their appreciation for the appointment by FAO of Mr. G. B. Popov as Desert Locust Specialist and acting Secretary to the Commission.

Obituary

The delegates expressed their deep regret at the passing away of Mr. Rashid Ahmed. Mr. Ahmed was one of the group of devoted locust field workers who was trained under Y. Ramchandra Rao. He spent all his active life in locust survey and control in Pakistan.

PARTICIPANTS IN THE SESSION

The following delegates from the Member Countries of the Commission and members of FAO staff participated in the Session and contributed to the discussions summarized in this report.

Delegates from Member Countries:

Afghanistan

Mr. Ali Mohammad Karzy, President of Plant Protection and Quarantine, Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reforms, Kabul

India

Mr. R. C. Gupta, Minister (Agriculture), Embassy of India, Rome

Iran

Dr. Ali Akbar Soltani, Director, Locust & Field Pests Research, Plant Pests & Diseases Research Institute, Teheran

Mr. Mansour Liravi, Director, Locust Control, Plant Protection Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Teheran

Mr. Mansour Farsodeh, Plant Protection Department, Zahedan

Pakistan

Mr. Abdul Kafi, Joint Director, Department of Plant Protection, Karachi

FAO Staff Members: Locusts, Other Migratory Pests and Emergency Operations, AGPP

R. Skaf, Senior Officer

G. B. Popov, Agricultural Officer (Desert Locust)

J. Roffey, Agricultural Officer (Reporting and Forecasting)

J. U. Hielkema, Agricultural Officer (Remote Sensing)

H. Niggemann, Agricultural Officer (Operations)

A G E N D A

1. Opening of the Session
2. Election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Commission
3. Adoption of the Agenda
4. Election of the Drafting Committee
5. The Desert Locust situation during 1981/83 and forecast
6. A Review of the Desert Locust survey and control activities carried out by the member countries during 1981/83 and plans for the future
7. Anti-locust survey and control potentials available in the member countries of the Commission
8. Review of remote sensing applications to Desert Locust survey and control and suggestions for further activities
9. (a) Coordination of Desert Locust research in the Region  
(b) Training and fellowships
10. Accounts for 1980/82 and Programme of Work and Budget for 1983/84
11. Seat of the Commission
12. Any other business
13. Election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee
14. Date and place of the next Session
15. Adoption of the Report.

SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS

The Desert Locust situation during 1981/83 and forecast to June 1983

General Situation

1. The general situation continued to be one of recession although there were a number of seasonal regional upsurges. In both 1980 and 1981 there were three generations in the summer breeding areas of West Africa which, despite control operations, gave rise to swarms in both years. There was localized breeding in Algeria in spring 1981 which necessitated control but in 1982 there was no spring breeding in North-West Africa and only small-scale summer breeding in West Africa.

2. In the central region adult populations built up on the Red Sea coast of Sudan in October-November 1980, 1981 and 1982 and breeding occurred particularly in the Tokar delta. Control operations were mounted in all three years but in spring 1981 a number of small swarms were produced, some of which migrated across the Red Sea and bred in western Saudi Arabia. In the winter of 1982-83 there was also breeding on the northern Red Sea coast of Ethiopia and some swarmlets have been reported recently. To the south, successful breeding occurred in Djibouti, north-west Somalia and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen following widespread heavy rain in March 1982 and at least one swarm was produced. This moved into the interior of south-west Arabia and evidently bred as there were a number of reports of swarms from eastern Yemen Arab Republic and south-west Saudi Arabia between August-November 1982. These swarms appear to have broken up but recently dense groups of laying adults have been reported near Hodeidah in the Tihama of the Yemen AR. Widespread heavy rainfall has recently been reported from the southern Red Sea.

Situation in South-West Asia

3. No significant breeding was reported from the summer breeding areas of India and Pakistan during 1980 and only small numbers of adults reached the winter-spring breeding areas of Baluchistan but no spring breeding was detected. Although there were sidespread moderate-heavy monsoon rains in the summer breeding area in July and August 1981 there was only low density breeding in a few localities in Barmer, Bikaner and Jaisalmer districts, between August and October. During September 1981, an infestation of fourth and fifth instar hoppers and adults at densities of 1000 per hectare was found 25 km north-east of Zabol in Sistan province of Iran. The infestation covered an area of about 40 sq km.

4. In 1982 there were widespread heavy winter-spring rains in southern Iran and Baluchistan of Pakistan. In Iran extensive flooding hampered survey operations until early June when bands and groups of hoppers of all instars and fledglings were found over an area of 270 sq km on the coastal plains around Chahbahar and another infestation covering 20 sq km was later located around Iranshahr. Aerial and ground control operations were successfully carried out and 36 100 ha were treated. A light infestation also developed in the Zarabad area of Chahbahar in September and control measures were undertaken over 200 ha. No further locusts have been reported. In Pakistan there was late spring breeding in Kharan and Gwadar areas and 770 sq km were treated by ground and aerial units. In August three small swarms were controlled in the Las Bela district but not before laying occurred. Hatching commenced in late August but the hoppers were completely controlled in September. Large numbers of adults occurred at many localities in the Tharparkar, Khipro, Nara and Cholistan deserts and localized low density breeding occurred in August-September. Preventive control operations were undertaken against the denser populations. Between 19-24 September three immature concentrations were located and aeri ally sprayed near Khokropar. In India, as in Pakistan, 1982 monsoon rainfall was patchy and very favourable ecological conditions were restricted to small areas along the border with Pakistan west of Barmer. There were also considerable numbers of low density adults and some hopper concentrations in west Rajasthan in September and small-scale control operations were undertaken. Numbers of adults then declined and by January 1983 both India and Pakistan were reported clear.

Forecast to June 30, 1983

5. Only small numbers of adults are likely to be present in the spring breeding area of the South-West Asia Region. Spring breeding is therefore likely to be on a small scale. Few adults are likely to be present in eastern Arabia. Large numbers of adults are present in western Arabia and following recent reports of groups of laying adults in the Yemen AR and of heavy rain around the southern Red Sea, some gregarious breeding could occur. If this is not controlled some swarms could be produced by April or early May. While most adults are likely to stay in the central region, it is possible that some could move east and reach Iran, Pakistan and India successively during late May or early June and could include a few small swarms.

Control activities carried out by the member countries during 1981/83

6. The following control operations were undertaken between November 1980 and March 1983:

Country/ locality	Month/ Year	Type of Infestation	Infested Area(km <sup>2</sup> )	Insecticide Used	Method of Application
<u>Iran</u>					
Zabol	Sept. 81	Hoppers/groups adults	40	13 600 kg BHC bait	ground
Chahbahar/ Iranshahr	June/July 82	Groups of late instar hoppers and adults	36	35 350 kg BHC bait 11 850 l aldrin EC 3 365 l dieldrin 15% 2 062 l malathion 57%	
Zarabad	Sept. 82		6		
<u>Pakistan</u>					
Kharan/Turbat Gwadar	June/ July 82	Hopper bands/groups fledglings & adults	772	2 827 kg BHC dust 4 658 l 10% dieldrin	ground air
Las Bela	Aug-Sept. 82	Swarms/hopper bands and groups		600 kg BHC dust 709 l 10% dieldrin	ground ground
Tharparkar/ Nara deserts	Sept.82	Hopper and adult groups		4 535 l 10% dieldrin 600 l 96% fenitro- thion 234 kg BHC dust	air & ground
<u>India</u>					
Barmer/ Jaisalmer	Sept.82	Groups of hoppers and fledglings	0.06	2 025 kg BHC dust	ground

<u>Total pesticides used:</u>	BHC bait	48 950 kg	Dieldrin	13 258 lit.
	BHC dust	5 686 kg	Fenitrothion	600 lit.
	Aldrin	11 850 lit.	Malathion	2 062 lit.

#### Future survey plans

7. The question of joint surveys was discussed by the Commission. The general opinion was that future surveys should be combined with ecological and biological studies on locusts. Thus in addition to providing information on the current Desert Locust situation, they would help towards the assessment of the ecological potential of various locust habitats as a valuable background to the elaboration of the ecological Desert Locust map (para.15). The surveys would also provide a very useful opportunity for field refresher courses for the technical antilocus personnel.

#### Anti-locust survey and control potentials available in the member countries of the Commission

8. The following is the latest information on anti-locust survey and control potential in the member countries of the Commission:



<u>Potential</u>	<u>Afghanistan</u>	<u>India</u>	<u>Iran</u>	<u>Pakistan</u>
<u>Insecticides (tonnes/litres x 10<sup>3</sup>)</u>				
Dieldrin 20% or equivalent		15		150.8
Fenitrothion 96% or equivalent		21.9	23.5	240.2
Gamma BHC: 15% liquid		35		60.6
BHC 25% dust or equivalent		1360	215	182.1
Gamma BHC bait 0.1%				108.7
Others		34.7		
<u>Sprayers</u>				
Exhaust nozzle	10	34	44	42
Manual	40			
Power	10			
<u>Dusters</u>				
Manual	50	11		146
Power	1	183		3
<u>Vehicles</u>				
Light	4	97	120	
Medium	2			122
Load carriers	4	7		
<u>Aircraft</u>				
Fixed-wing		28	75	22
Helicopters		5		
<u>Radios</u>				
	10	58	10	
<u>Staff</u>				
Technical	64	123	166	164
General	45	130	366	330

9. At the request of the Government of Iran 20 tonnes of fenitrothion 96% available at international buffer stocks in Pakistan are being shipped to Iran. Costs of land transport are being met by the Commission. The delegate of Iran expressed his thanks for this assistance and informed the Commission of their need for dieldrin for locust control and for micronair equipment to enable low-volume aerial applications.

Review of remote sensing applications to Desert Locust survey and control and suggestions for further activities

10. The Commission reviewed with considerable interest the results and achievements of the FAO Development Project on Remote Sensing Applications for Desert Locust Survey and Control (Phase I) during 1981/82. In this period, emphasis was placed on making the various remote sensing techniques for precipitation and vegetation monitoring operational, and on training and infrastructure development at national, regional and international levels.

11. As a result of Phase I project activities, various remote sensing based ecological monitoring techniques are now being used operationally in the Centralized Reporting and Forecasting Service at FAO Headquarters. Especially the data from the NOAA/AVHRR sensor which have the capability to detect and monitor green vegetation development simultaneously over very large areas are proving to be of significant value for Desert Locust survey and forecasting. It has been demonstrated that this type of data, which is inexpensive, can also be beneficially used at the national and regional levels for assessment of the overall potential for Desert Locust population development and as a most economical tool for the planning of field survey operations.

12. The Commission noted with satisfaction that various remote sensing training courses had been organized by FAO in the framework of this project both within its region and at FAO Headquarters.

13. The Commission expressed its satisfaction over the achievements of the remote sensing development project during its first phase and welcomed the steps taken by FAO towards obtaining donor funding for the second phase of the project, having the overall objective to implement a fully-operational remote sensing based ecological monitoring system for the Desert Locust and other migratory pests of international importance.

14. The Commission noted with satisfaction the proposal by FAO to include the Eastern Region in the activities of the remote sensing project during 1983. It authorized an expenditure of up to US \$10 000 from the Trust Fund to further the work in the Region, should the hoped-for funding be insufficient or delayed. Any expenditure for remote sensing paid from the Trust Fund is to be reimbursed upon the funding of the Phase II of the project.

#### Coordination of research

15. Bearing in mind the remarkable recent advances made in the field of the application of remote sensing to Desert Locust survey and control, notably in detection and evaluation of the presence of vegetation and potential locust habitats, the Commission was of the opinion that the interpretation of satellite imagery would be greatly enhanced if examined against the background of an ecological map of the potential Desert Locust breeding areas. The Commission further noted that while much information on locusts was available and recently published in the Desert Locust Forecasting Manual, the information on locusts during recession was very incomplete and in particular, such an ecological map does not as yet exist. It could, however, be compiled from the following material:

- (a) detailed information on locust distribution and breeding during the 1964-83 recession;
- (b) published and unpublished data from all available sources;
- (c) experience and knowledge of locust personnel;
- (a) - (c) supplemented by:
- (d) special surveys;
- (e) selected Landsat imagery.

An attempt at compiling such a map for the western region is currently being undertaken by the North-West African Commission, OCLALAV and FAO. The Commission recommended that similar maps should also be prepared for the Eastern Region and requested FAO to initiate the necessary action in this direction.

16. The Commission also recommended that the results of research, particularly in respect of alternative insecticides to dieldrin and BHC, be notified to all member countries.

17. The Commission, recognising the importance and general interest of applied locust research arising from survey and control, was of the opinion that such research would have proper focus if conducted within the appropriate Plant Protection Department.

Training and Fellowships

18. The Commission was informed about the follow-up action taken on the recommendations of the 14th Session and other training activities carried out since 1980. They are:

Fellowships

Mr. Ghafar and Mr. Ghorbandi from Afghanistan started their fellowships on 15 November 1982 in entomology/locust control for two years at the Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, India.

Short-term Training

Miss B. Zand, Mr. A. Ibrahimi, from Iran, Mr. N. Dahzad from Afghanistan, Mr. S. A. Choudry from Pakistan and Mr. P. P. Sinha from India attended the "Remote Sensing Training Course", Rome, 8-19 November 1982.

Mr. Din Mohsin from Pakistan attended a Short Course on Aerial Application of Pesticides, Cranfield, U.K., 7-18 September 1981.

Mr. Sadiq from Pakistan attended an International Training Course in Ground and Aerial Application for Plant Protection and Biotechnical Products, Vouvry, Switzerland, 18-31 July 1982.

Mr. Zafar from Pakistan attended a Short Course on Aerial Application of Pesticides, Cranfield, U.K., 6-17 September 1982.

Mr. Singla from India attended a Short Course on Aerial Application of Pesticides, Cranfield, U.K., 7-18 September 1981.

Training Courses

- Locust Control

Pakistan National Desert Locust Training Course (organized by the Government of Pakistan), Karachi, 13-31 January 1983. FAO provided an expert on locust reporting and forecasting.

- Radio Operation and Maintenance

Pakistan Second national radio training course, Karachi, 8-27 October 1981 12 participants

India Refresher course on radio operation and maintenance, Jodhpur, 2-6 November 1981 10 participants

Third national radio training course Jodhpur, 17 November - 1 December 1982 14 participants

19. The Commission appreciated the training activities already undertaken and those planned for 1983. In this context reference was made to the invitations sent to all member countries for one nomination for one of the two following training courses to be held in 1983:

- International Training Course in Ground and Aerial Application for Plant Protection and Biotechnical Products (Switzerland)
- Aerial Application of Pesticides (U.K.).

Replies to the invitations are awaited.

20. The delegate of Iran informed the Commission of their particular need for short-term training of some technicians in aerial application of pesticides. It was agreed that such training should possibly be done within the Region.
21. The Commission noted with appreciation and interest that the Government of Pakistan organized a high-level national Desert Locust training course in Karachi from 13-31 January 1983. The course was fully financed by Pakistan and was given to 31 trainees from the Department of Plant Protection with the participation of twelve lecturers, including one from FAO. The delegate of Pakistan mentioned in this connection that a similar training course would be organized towards the end of 1983/early 1984.
22. The Commission considered that the organization of such courses at national level was extremely useful. Delegates expressed their wish that candidates from other member countries be given the possibility of attending such courses at the expense of the Regional Trust Fund.
23. Delegates were of the general opinion that in organizing regional or national training courses in the Region, lecturers should preferably be selected from within the Region. This was particularly true for training in radio operation and maintenance which should now become possible in all countries concerned.
24. It was agreed that exchange visits for senior officers within and outside the Region would be most fruitful to permit such staff to acquaint themselves with locust research and control centres and organizations in other countries or regions.

Programme of Work and Budget (Trust Fund 9123) for 1980-83

Budget for the Five-Year Period 1980-84

25. The five-year budget period 1980-84 and the actual expenditure for the years 1980 and 1981 and the estimate for 1982 is shown in Appendix I. The reserve fund at 31 December 1982 amounted to US \$162 199.
26. The Commission, at its Thirteenth Session, adopted a budget for the quinquennium 1980-84, which was approved by FAO's Finance Committee at its 44th Session in 1979. This budget is shown in Appendix III.
27. The Commission reviewed and adopted the budget for 1983 and agreed that savings under any of the expenditure headings could be utilized to meet shortages under other headings. Similarly, any unspent surplus at the end of any calendar year would be available to supplement allocations under the same heading or under any other heading as might be required.
28. As at 1 January 1982 the project servicing cost has been reduced from 14% to 13% on some budget lines.
29. Commitments in 1983 and 1984 as at 15 March 1983 are shown in Appendix II, last column.

Expenditure against the Budget for the Years, 1980, 1981 and 1982

30. The last accounts reviewed by the Commission were for the year 1979. A breakdown of the expenditure for 1980, 1981 and 1982 is shown in Appendix II. In 1980 and 1981 total expenditure was below the approved budget thus generating considerable reserve funds which then permitted in 1982 to increase expenditure. (Expenditure effected in 1982 is reported against 1982, whilst commitments are reported against 1983 and 1984).
31. The Commission reviewed and approved the budget for 1980, 1981 and 1982.

Contributions to Trust Fund 9123 of the Commission

32. The position is shown below as at 15 March 1983; member governments are requested to bring their contributions up to date as soon as possible:

(in US \$)	<u>Annual</u>	<u>Outstanding Contributions Due</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Contributions</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	
Afghanistan	2 750	-	2 750	2 750
India	27 000	1 192	27 000	28 192
Iran	25 000	25 000	25 000	50 000
Pakistan	16 700	-	16 700	16 700
	<u>71 450</u>	<u>26 192</u>	<u>71 450</u>	<u>97 642</u>
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Financial Requirements

33. Increasing requests for assistance were received from member countries. These requests come under the following headings:

- control equipment: sprayers and micronairs
- pesticides
- spare parts for vehicles
- radio equipment
- training
- exchange visits
- joint and special surveys
- ecological studies.

34. The present contributions established in 1964 are as follows: (US \$)

Afghanistan	2 750
India	27 000
Iran	25 000
Pakistan	16 700
	<u>71 450</u>

35. The present contributions to the annual budget have not changed since 1964 and, due to inflation and increase of costs, are now totally inadequate to provide a reasonable portion of required services. An increase of the annual budget by at least 50% was considered essential. It was therefore recommended that delegates approach their respective governments in order to consider the feasibility of such an increase. It was noted in this respect that the regional locust commissions in the Near East and North-West Africa have already approved a substantial increase of their annual budgets.

Seat of the Commission

36. The post of regional locust officer and secretary of the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Eastern Region of its Distribution Area in South-West Asia was based in Teheran until 1979 when it was transferred to FAO Headquarters on a temporary basis.

37. The Commission was of the opinion that the services of the post would be of particular value if replaced in the Region in order to ensure proper liaison and coordination activities, to promote ecological studies on the Desert Locust, to assess the need of survey and control and to assist in emergency situations. It requested FAO to prepare a document on the subject to be circulated to member governments, defining the responsibilities of the post, the obligations of the eventual host government, programme of activities, etc.

38. It also recommended to defer any decision on transferring the seat of the Commission to a country in the Region until the next Session of the Commission.

#### Any Other Business

39. The delegate of Iran informed the Commission about the increasing importance and damage caused by the Moroccan locust and several grasshoppers, mainly Calliptamus and Sphingonotus species. Delegates of Afghanistan and Iran have also mentioned the importance of Sunn pest Eurygaster integriceps in their countries. The Commission noted with satisfaction that Iran has undertaken studies towards elucidation of the causes of such grasshopper outbreaks.

40. A discussion arose about the eventual role the Commission may have in respect of potential gregarious pests, mainly grasshoppers. Taking into consideration the Convention establishing the Commission, the delegates agreed that the regional fund of the Commission can only serve activities related to Desert Locust survey and control. However, it was considered useful that the Commission meeting should be used as a forum to discuss the situation of major outbreaks of gregarious pests other than Desert Locusts, as a means of exchanging information and so that the problem could be put to the attention of FAO and other organizations/donors concerned.

#### Election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee

41. The Commission unanimously elected Pakistan as Chairman and Iran as Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee for 1983-84.

#### Date and Place of the Next Session

42. The Commission recommended that the next Session should be held towards the end of 1984 at a date to be decided by the Director-General of FAO, preferably in India or Pakistan.

APPENDIX I

COMMISSION FOR CONTROLLING THE DESERT LOCUST IN S.W. ASIA - TRUST FUND No. 9123  
Budget and Expenditure for the Period 1980-82

	<u>Budget</u>		<u>Receipts/Expenditures</u>		
	1980/81	1982	1980	1981	1982***
<u>Receipts</u>					
Balance brought forward from previous year	-	-	125 534	112 019	147 326
Contributions	71 450	71 450	12 812	77 964	59 058
Interest	-	-	12 895	17 449	16 532
<b>Total:</b>	<b>71 450</b>	<b>71 450</b>	<b>151 241</b>	<b>207 432</b>	<b>222 916</b>
<u>Code</u>					
<u>PERSONNEL SERVICES</u>					
10 Short-term experts, casual labour	7 000	7 000	1 986	1 390	12 422
<u>TRAVEL</u>					
20 Sessions of Commission, survey teams, coordination	15 000	15 000	9 408	7 152	8 147
<u>CONTRACTUAL SERVICES</u>					
30 Translation, printing	1 810	1 810	1 767	560	1 212
<u>GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES</u>					
40 Freight, incidentals, POL, transportation	2 000	2 000	368	446	331
<u>SUPPLIES &amp; MATERIALS</u>					
50 Insecticides, other supplies	7 000	7 000	6 630	4 766	4 902
<u>EQUIPMENT</u>					
60 Control, transport, radio, survey reserves	20 000	20 000	8 328	27 966	20 094
<u>FELLOWSHIPS &amp; GRANTS</u>					
80 High level and other fellowships	12 000	12 000	7 100	13 029	8 258
	<u>64 810</u>	<u>64 810</u>	<u>35 587</u>	<u>55 309</u>	<u>55 366</u>
<u>PROJECT SERVICING COST</u>					
5% of Codes 50 and 60, )					
14% " " 10,20,30,40 )					
& 80 for 1981 )	6 640	6 265	3 635	4 797	5 351
13% " " 10,20,30,40 )					
& 80 for 1982 )					
Unallocated balance	-	375	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>71 450</b>	<b>71 450</b>	<b>39 222</b>	<b>60 106</b>	<b>60 717</b>
<u>RESERVE FUND</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>112 019</u>	<u>147 326</u>	<u>162 199</u>

\*\*\*Estimated expenditure

APPENDIX II

TF 9123 - BREAKDOWN OF 1980, 1981 and 1982 EXPENDITURE AND COMMITMENTS IN 1983 (15.3.83)

	Expenditure		Estimated	Commitments	
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
10. <u>PERSONNEL SERVICES</u>					
Consultancy (Radio)	1 986	1 390	12 422	2 097	-
20. <u>TRAVEL</u>					
Session of Commission	2 484	1 073	-	5 380	-
Survey teams	6 924	3 779	8 147	-	-
Expert visits (India, Pakistan)	-	2 300	-	2 058	-
	9 408	7 152	8 147	7 438	-
30. <u>CONTRACTUAL SERVICES</u>					
Reports, printing	1 767	560	1 212	-	-
40. <u>GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES</u>					
Session of Commission	200	-	-	600	-
Miscellaneous, radio training material	168	446	331	-	-
	368	446	331	600	-
50. <u>SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS</u>					
Survey supplies	4 225	2 286	4 206	-	-
India: vehicles, spares, tyres, equipment, radio spares	3 971	1 550	549	50	-
Iran: transport of pesticides, books	-	320	-	5 000	-
Pakistan: vehicle & radio spares	-	545	-	18 690	-
Miscellaneous, books	(1 567)	64	147	-	-
	6 630	4 766	4 902	23 740	-
60. <u>EQUIPMENT</u>					
Afghanistan: generator spares	1 654	-	-	-	-
India: Toyotas, land Rover spares	-	11 675	10 518	-	-
Transceiver, radio spares, installation power supply	5 843	1 595	2 717	37 678	-
Pakistan: Toyotas, land Rover and radio spares	717	13 784	6 655	-	-
Miscellaneous (insurance, radio spares)	114	909	204	-	-
	8 328	27 966	20 094	37 678	-
80. <u>FELLOWSHIPS AND GRANTS</u>					
Afghanistan: Wais	7 100	4 674	-	-	-
Ghafar	-	-	955	14 045	8 000
Ghorbandi	-	-	2 921	12 079	8 000
India: Singla	-	3 808	-	350	-
Iran: Ibrahimi	-	-	-	1 794	-
Pakistan: Sadiq	-	-	3 168	991	-
Zafar	-	-	1 568	2 304	-
Din Moshim	-	4 547	75	275	-
Various	-	-	(431)	-	-
	7 100	13 029	8 258	31 838	16 000
<u>TOTAL:</u>	35 587	55 309	55 366	103 391	16 000



APPENDIX III

TRUST FUND 9123

ANNUAL BUDGET FOR THE FIVE YEARS 1980-84

<u>Code</u>		<u>\$</u>	
10	Personnel Services	7 000	
20	Travel	15 000	
30	Contractual Services	1 810	
40	General Operating Expenses	2 000	
50	Supplies and Materials	7 000	
60	Equipment	20 000	
80	Fellowships and Grants	12 000	
		<hr/>	
		64 810	
90	Project Servicing Cost:		
	5% of codes 50 & 60	}	6 265
	13% of codes 10, 20, 30, 40 & 80		
	Unallocated balance		375
			<hr/>
			71 450
			<hr/> <hr/>

Note: As agreed by the Fifth Session of the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Eastern Region of its Distribution Area in South-West Asia, the budget should be regarded as flexible (subject to the overall limit of expenditure and to the type of specified), in that the amount allocated for a particular purpose may be increased or decreased at the discretion of FAO to meet the changing needs of the locust situation.