

REPORT

**Jeddah,
Kingdom of
Saudi Arabia,
April 17 – 22,
2004**

**FAO Commission for
Controlling The Desert
Locust in the Central
Region**

Twenty-Forth Session



Report of the

Twenty Fourth Session

**COMMISSION FOR CONTROLLING THE DESERT LOCUST
IN THE CENTRAL REGION**

Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia 17 – 22 April 2004

**Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,
Rome 2004**

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Report of the Twenty Fourth Session

COMMISSION FOR CONTROLLING THE DESERT LOCUST IN THE CENTRAL REGION

Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia 17 – 22 April 2004

Summary of recommendations

Recommendations related to the Secretariat:

1. Draft documentation should be sent to all member countries before approval for comments and/or additions. A deadline should be given for receiving a reply.
2. Translation of the English Aerial, Survey and Control SOP in Arabic.
3. The participants of the Session have recommended that all equipment and materials provided to Sudan for DL operations should only be used for this purpose because Sudan conducts locust operations through out the year having both DL summer and winter breeding areas.
4. The participants of the Session also recommended that the Commission should send an acknowledgement and appreciation letter to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for their support to Sudan.
5. The participants of the Session also recommended that the Commission should send an appreciation letter to Sudan and Yemen for their good achievements in the management and control of Desert Locust in their respective countries, hoping for more support.
6. The participants recommended that countries of the Central Region should put forward a request to the African Development Bank (ADB) to support survey and control operations through its emergency projects, so as to finance each country with US\$ 500,000 (five hundred thousand dollars). The Chairman of the Commission should follow the previously presented project document to the Islamic Development bank (IDB) for the development projects.

Training:

7. It was recommended and agreed that the Egyptian candidate Essam Mahmoud Ibrahim should be awarded a CRC M.Sc. Scholarship for the year 2003/2004, and to send apology letters to other candidates, wishing them better luck in the future.

Research:

8. The distribution of all approved final research reports to all member countries and concerned parties.
9. Since all the research reports submitted to the Commission Award have not fulfilled the CRC criteria for the award, it was agreed that the Secretary should send an apology to the concerned researchers, explaining the reasons for not making the award.

Publications:

10. The meeting has also recommended adding Mr. Said Ghaout's glossary to the glossary references.
11. The meeting recommended that a glossary of technical and scientific DL terms in English, French and Arabic be developed, provided that the explanations of the terms should also be in the three languages. It was also recommended that, two consultants specializing in the subject (one for the English speaking countries in the Central Region and the other from the French speaking countries). Mr. Hafraoui was recommended as one of the consultants, the Secretary of the Commission was delegated to choose the other consultant.

Adherence of new member to the Commission:

12. Following the endorsement of Ethiopia by the Session as member No. 15 to the CRC, the meeting recommended that the representative of Eritrea in this Session to follow up the adhesion of his country to the Commission. The Chairman of the Commission should also follow up the subject with the Eritrean Embassy in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Embassy of Saudi Arabia in Eritrea through the usual diplomatic channels.
13. In view of the results out of the communication of the recommendation no. 12, the meeting recommended that the Chairman and the Secretary of the Commission should visit Eritrea to finalize the matter.
14. Due to the increase of the Commission membership to 16 after the expected adhesion of Eritrea to CRC, the Executive Committee Meeting in Lebanon last year recommended the increase of the Executive Committee members to 7. The meeting endorsed the Executive Committee recommendation and approved the increase to 7. Since the final approval of the FAO Legal Section would take some time, the Commission recommended electing five members in addition to further two members whose membership is subject to FAO final approval. Furthermore, the Commission unanimously recommended that the four DL breeding countries (Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Yemen and Egypt) should be permanent members of the Executive Committee and that the other three members to be elected from the other countries during the Commission meeting. Through a secret ballot Oman was elected as the fifth member, United Arab Emirates and Qatar were elected to be the additional two members in the Executive Committee. Yemen representative was unanimously elected to chair the 26th Executive Committee Meeting.

Recommendations related to the budget:

15. Endorsement of the expenditure of 2002 and 2003.
16. Approval of the budget and work plan for the year 2004 and 2005.
17. Endorsement of the recommendations of the Executive Committee regarding the cancellation of 50% contribution arrears of Lebanon and Sudan, on the condition that they pay their annual contribution in a timely manner, and provide schedule for payment of their remaining arrears.
18. Since Sudan has started to pay its annual contribution again and Lebanon included the funds for those contributions in their national budget (according to the Secretary of the Commission), the meeting recommended that the Secretary of the Commission should send messages to the two countries indicating the cancellation of the 50% arrears.

19. The Commission and the Locust Group in Rome should check the Jordanian contributions to the Trust fund, as a payment was reported to have been made but was not recorded.
20. The Secretary of the Commission should obtain details of the driver's salary from the accounts section of the organization.

Other subjects:

21. The meeting approved the ceiling of US\$ 5000 for each training course on condition that the proposed expenditure items should be sent to the Secretariat of the Commission for review and approval before the funds were released.
22. Since Djibouti, Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait and Lebanon could not participate in this Session, although invitations were sent well in advance, the meeting recommended that the Chairman of the Commission send messages to those countries pointing out the importance of the participation. A copy of the final report should be attached with the message.
23. Since the Arabic language is not the spoken language of all participants, it was recommended that the Commission should investigate the possibility to purchase a remote wireless interpretation system in order to be used for the simultaneous translation during meetings.

Report of the Twenty Fourth Session

Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region

Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

17 – 22 April 2004

Introduction

The Director General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (F.A.O) invited the member countries of the Commission, including Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, United Arab Emirates and Yemen, to attend the Twenty-Fourth Session of the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 17 – 22 April 2004.

Invitations were also addressed to the Arab League Organization, the Desert Locust Control Organization for Eastern Africa, the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Western Region, the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in South-West Asia and the Coordinator of the Emergency Prevention System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests and Diseases (EMPRES/CR) Program in the Central Region. In addition invitations were addressed to Eritrea and Ethiopia to attend the Session as observers.

(1) Opening Session

On behalf of the Director General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Mr. Clive Elliott, Senior Officer, Locust and Migratory Pests Group, FAO, Rome, welcomed the Under-Secretary for Research and Agricultural Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Saudi Arabia, the Chairman and members of the FAO Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region (CRC) and the Chairman and members of the Executive Committee. He also welcomed the observers from Ethiopia, who will be a member of the Commission at the end of this Session and Eritrea, which is hoped to follow Ethiopia's example. Mr. Elliott also welcomed Mr. Abderrahmane Hafraoui as a guest of the Session (see Appendix 1 participants list).

Mr. Elliott pointed out that the Desert Locust poses an international threat, as demonstrated by not only the 14 member countries of the CRC, but also by the presence of the Secretary of the Commission for Western Region (CLCPRO) and the invitation to Pakistan which presently holds the Chairmanship of the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in South-West Asia.

Mr. Elliott expressed the gratitude of the FAO to the Kingdom of the Saudi Arabia for hosting the 24th Session and for making all its efforts and facilities available to ensure the success of the Session. He pointed out that the Kingdom plays an important role in the Commission activities, not only by paying its contributions regularly but also by providing support to neighboring countries such as the Sudan. It is expected that the Kingdom will give consideration to supporting the EMPRES/CR program.

Mr. Elliott outlined several activities of the Commission including raising the capability of personnel working in DL survey and control, research and joint border surveys. He also mentioned that due to the relatively limited resources of the Commissions, they could only make a small contribution to the recent dangerous Locust situation in the Central and Western regions. He noted that member country contributions to the CRC had not been reviewed for the last 20 years, when the world economy had grown enormously. In addition, as of 2007 the Commission will assume financial responsibility for the activities of the EMPRES/CR program. Hence, FAO, while taking the opportunity to thank those countries that pay contributions on time and hoping that other members would follow suite, considers that it is time that the CRC reviews the level of the country contributions with a view to increase the Commission's budget.

The Session was officially opened by H.E. Dr. Abdullah Al Obeid, Under Secretary for Research and Agricultural Development on behalf of H.E. the Minister of Agriculture of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, in which he welcomed the representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization, Mr. Clive Elliott, Senior Officer, Locust and Migratory Pests. He also welcomed delegates of the regional organizations, the Chairman of the CRC Mr. Mohamed Jamal Hajjar, the Secretary of the CRC, Mr. Munir Butrous, the Secretary of CLCPRO, Mr. Thami Ben Halima and the member countries of the Commission and guests.

Dr. Al Obeid pointed out the importance of this Session in view of what the Desert Locust has caused in terms of agricultural loss in all front line countries. The Desert Locust is a migratory pest that has no respect to boundaries that in turn requires full collaboration and cooperation between countries and regional organizations. He mentioned that the 24th CRC Session is coinciding with emergency Desert Locust control campaign in the Central and Western regions. This assures the importance of developing crucial recommendations from the Session to combat this migratory pest. Finally, Dr. Al Obeid gave assurance that future financial support as well as the required resources to the National Centre for Locust Research and Control would be forthcoming.

(2) Report of the Chairman of the Commission

Mr. Mohamed Jamal Hajjar, Chairman of the CRC, thanked all member countries of the Commission and its Secretariat for their hard work. The activities of the commission during the past two years were summarized in the following categories: raising of capacities, personnel development, research, joint border surveys and publications. In the context of the latter, the issuing of a glossary of Desert Locust terms in Arabic, English and French, for the benefit of all personnel working in the field of Desert Locust is necessary.

Lastly, Mr. Hajjar pointed out the importance of coordination between the Commission and the EMPRES/CR program that has achieved outstanding success, wishing the same cooperation to continue for its phase III (see appendix 2).

(3) Election of the Chairman and Vice Chairman

The delegate of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Mr. Ghazi Abdallah Hawari was unanimously elected as Chairman of the 24th Session of the Commission. Qatar's delegate Mr. Abdulla Safar Al-Khunji was elected as Vice-Chairman.

(4) Adoption of the Agenda

After reviewing and discussing the provisional agenda by the Session, and after some minor changes, the agenda was unanimously agreed upon as per the following:

1. Opening Session
2. Report of the Chairman of the Commission
3. Election of Chairman and Vice Chairman
4. Adoption of the Agenda
5. Election of the drafting Committee
6. Report of the Chairman of the Executive Committee
7. Report of the Secretariat of the Commission on activities and implementation and follow up of the recommendations of the 23rd Session of the Commission
8. Desert Locust situation from March 2002 to March 2004
 - a. Reports on DL situation from member countries and observers.
9. Training
10. Research
11. Publications
12. Adherence of new members to the Commission, number of members of the Executive Committee and election of Chairman and members of the Executive Committee
13. EMPRES achievements and progress in the Central Region
14. Accounts for 2002 and 2003, contribution of member countries to the Commission Trust Fund and work plan and budget for 2004-2005
15. Other business
16. Date and place of the next Session of the Commission and its Executive Committee.
17. Adoption of the report of the 24th Session of the Commission
18. Closure of the Session

(5) Election of the Drafting Committee

The representatives from Yemen, Jordan and Syria were elected as members of the Drafting Committee. The Commission took the responsibility of the secretariat.

(6) Report of the Chairman of the Executive Committee

The Chairman of the Executive Committee presented a detailed report, which was adopted by the meeting, on the activities of the Executive Committee and recommendations of its 25th Executive Committee Meeting in Beirut, Lebanon, 14 – 18 July 2003, pointing out its various achievements (see appendix 3).

Following extensive discussion, the Commission unanimously adopted the report of the Executive Committee and its attachments, with some changes to recommendation no. 30, when the Syrian delegate pointed out that the permanent license for importing the vehicle was arranged and finalized by the Ministry of Agriculture.

(7) **Report of the Secretariat of the Commission on activities and follow up of the recommendations of the 23rd Session of the Commission**

The Secretary of the Central Region Commission presented a report, which was adopted by the meeting that covered all activities and the implementation of recommendations between March 2002 and March 2004 (see appendix 4). Following discussions the participants of the Session recommended:

- The distribution of all approved final research reports to all member countries, other Commissions and concerned parties.
- Draft documentation should be sent to all member countries before approval for comments and/or additions. A deadline should be given for receiving a reply.
- Translation of the English Aerial, Survey and Control SOP in Arabic.

(8) **Desert Locust Situation from March 2002 to March 2004**

A report on the Desert Locust situation and forecast for the regions was presented for the period under review. The movements and breeding of solitary and gregarious Desert Locust were described. From March 2002 to October 2003, the Desert Locust situation remained relatively calm in all breeding areas with the exception of limited breeding in Yemen and Niger which was controlled by ground applications. However, due to the unusually heavy rains during the summer breeding period in the Central and Western Regions, large numbers of scattered Desert Locust started breeding, both in Sudan in the Central Region and Mauritania, Mali and Niger in the Western Region. Thereafter, Desert Locust populations spread from Sudan to Egypt and Saudi Arabia in the Central Region as from Mauritania, Mali and Niger to Senegal, Morocco and Algeria in the Western Region.

Ground and aerial control operation were undertaken in all infested areas reaching totals of 172,716 hectares in the Central Region and 976,328 ha in the Western Region up to the end of March 2004 (see appendix 5).

(9) **Reports on DL situation from member Countries and observers**

Egypt:

The representative from Egypt said that there were survey and control teams still present in the Desert Locust breeding areas. They continued to find new hatching of eggs up to the first week of April. However, the situation was considered to be under control. He added that the Egyptian Government supported the Desert Locust survey and monitoring control operations with a recent allocation of US\$ 100,000. He also indicated that the Desert Locust Centre in collaboration with the Desert Locust Research Centre jointly tested the new hand-held sprayer which was provided by FAO HQ in Rome. A report of the test was sent to the Secretary of the Commission.

Qatar:

Since Qatar is not a front-line country for the Desert Locust, the representative from Qatar pointed out that they follow Desert Locust activities through regular DL reports and documentation sent by the Commission. Qatar conducts some national training courses on locusts at the Plant Protection Department, and carries out regular maintenance of spray equipment.

United Arab Emirates:

The representative from the United Arab Emirates reported that they follow the same arrangements as Qatar.

Sudan:

The representative from Sudan explained that the source of recent DL infestations in Sudan could have been from North Darfur State, because survey operations could not be undertaken there because of inaccessibility. He also indicated that DL control operations now stopped in Sudan because there were no more DL infestations. In this connection, he expressed Sudan thanks to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for their support and contribution to the DL operations.

With a view to improving DL management in Sudan, the representative from Sudan indicated that the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry had issued a Ministerial Decree for the establishment of the Central Institution for Locust Control and Research. The participants of the Session have recommended that all equipment and materials provided to Sudan for DL operations should only be used for this purpose because Sudan conducts locust operations through out the year having both DL summer and winter breeding areas. The participants of the Session also recommended that the Commission should send an acknowledgement and appreciation letter to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for their support to Sudan.

Saudi Arabia:

The representative from Saudi Arabia presented a comprehensive report on DL situation in the Kingdom, indicating the quantity of pesticides used, flying hours deployed and areas controlled. He also reported that the total control cost of the winter campaign amounted to 12 million Saudi Riyal.

Yemen:

The representative from Yemen explained that in spite of the favorable ecological conditions in DL breeding areas during 2003 and up to April 2004, the DL situation had remained calm, with the exception of few solitary locusts on the Red Sea Coast. Because of the favorable conditions the summer breeding season which normally starts late May, could start early this year, if swarms move into the interior breeding areas. Therefore, necessary arrangements and preparation should be made in order to deal with the situation. He requested the Commission to contact donors for providing the necessary pesticides. He also reported that the Yemeni Government has provided the DL Centre with 10 vehicles equipped with 10 sprayers. He mentioned that the DL Centre is currently conducting a number of training courses to qualify DL officers and information sources, as well as regular survey of all breeding areas. He briefed the meeting that the DL Centre has already obtained feedback on the positive impact of the training courses so far conducted.

Oman:

The representative of Oman mentioned that the DL situation in Oman is calm in all areas. He mentioned that intensive surveys were conducted at the end of 2003 and at the beginning of 2004. He indicated that the DL Centre has been equipped with the necessary survey and control capacity even though ecological conditions were at present unfavorable for DL breeding.

Syria:

The Syrian representative indicated that there is no DL infestation in his country because of the successful control operations in Saudi Arabia. Syria is following closely the progress of DL situation in the region. He also mentioned that in Syria they are well equipped to deal with any DL emergency.

Jordan:

The Jordanian representative mentioned that no DL swarm had invaded his country because of the efficient control operations conducted in Saudi Arabia. However, precautionary measures were taken jointly with the Ministries of Agriculture, Defense and Interior.

Ethiopia:

The Ethiopian representative reported that the DL situation was calm and that training courses and regular surveys are being conducted. He pointed out that Ethiopia is being prepared for any DL emergency. He also added that currently the restructuring of the Ministry of Agriculture has led to the separation of Plant Protection from the Plant Production into two separate departments, which is believed to give to the department an opportunity to prioritize its locust management activities.

Eritrea:

The Eritrean representative reported that although heavy rain had fallen on the coastal escarpment which had led to the flooding of wadis, the DL situation remained calm in the winter breeding areas. He also added that regular survey and control activity had been in progress. Training courses for staff and farmers will be conducted for the preparation of the summer breeding areas. The Ministry of Agriculture is at the end of its structural adjustment in which two departments are formed. The Migratory Pest Unit is under the Plant Health Division. Due to limited resources for DL operations, he appealed for support from donors and FAO.

Desert Locust Control Organization for East Africa (DLCO-EA):

As an observer, the Director of DLCO-EA reported that the role of the organization was confined to aerial intervention. The Organization had also deployed an aircraft to Sudan to assist the Plant Protection Directorate to coop with pest control activities; however, no operations were carried. The Organization had controlled about 1920 ha in Eritrea. No operations had been carried out in the other member countries due to the absence of DL infestation. The representative of the Organization also reported that a Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) demonstration is being conducted by DLCO-EA with the support of EMPRES/CR, CRC and FAO from 20 – 23 April 2004 in Ethiopia, and that

representatives from Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Oman and Ethiopia shall benefit from the demonstration.

Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Western Region (CLCPRO):

The Secretary of the Commission presented a comprehensive report on DL situation in the Western Region. He described that the development in the ecological conditions and locust situation from June 2003 to April 2004 indicating that the ecological condition was very exceptional, thereafter he indicated the equipment provided, the quantity of pesticides used and the areas controlled. He also mentioned the magnitude of aid provided by the Commission to member countries, and the bilateral support between different members, in particular the support of Morocco and Algeria to front line countries with US\$1,200,000. Furthermore, he highlighted the appeal made by FAO to the donor community to support Mauritania, Mali, Chad and Niger with US\$ 9 million and Morocco with US\$ 7 million. He explained that the DL populations have developed from a few solitary to gregarious over only 6 months although such development usually takes more than two years.

Swarms are still invading Morocco and Algeria and moving towards Tunisia and Libya, indicating that the situation in the Western Region remains very serious. The Secretary itemized a number of difficulties and obstacles facing survey and control operations, such as widespread infestation, inaccessibility of some of the infested areas, limited resources, heavy rainfall and dense vegetation coverage.

In this connection the Secretary mentioned the possibility that each country can submit a request to the African Development Bank (ADB) to support the DL operations via the emergency project fund where 500,000 US\$ could be provided to each country.

Meteorological report:

The meteorological expert in Saudi Arabia explained the relationship between climatic conditions, i.e. temperature, wind direction and speed, and rainfall, and locust breeding, movement and behavior. He explained in his report the importance of these factors for early warning in order to enable the countries to take the necessary precautionary arrangements for early survey and early intervention.

The importance of inviting the meteorological expert in the host country to participate in the Session was clearly evident to the meeting when discussing the DL situation.

(10) Training:

The Secretary of the Commission presented a report on the training activities, including all training conducted during the last two years. He stressed the importance of conducting the training activities at all levels as reported in the 25th Executive Committee report (see appendix 6). The report was discussed and adopted by the participants of the Session.

It was recommended and agreed that the Egyptian candidate Essam Mahmoud Ibrahim should be awarded a CRC M.Sc. Scholarship for the year 2003/2004, and to send apology letters to other candidates, wishing them better luck in the future.

(11) Research:

The Secretary of the Commission presented a report on the current research status in the region. He indicated that a number of research projects were completed and others were still in progress (see appendix 7). After the adoption of the report, it was recommended that:

- The distribution of all approved final research reports to all member countries and concerned parties.
- Since all the research reports submitted to the Commission Award have not fulfilled the CRC criteria for the award, it was agreed that the Secretary should send an apology to the concerned researchers, explaining the reasons for not making the award

(12) Publications

The Commission adopted the Secretariat's report on publications (see appendix 8).and proposed that a glossary of technical and scientific DL terms in English, French and Arabic be developed, provided that the explanations of the terms could be also in the three languages. The meeting recommended that two consultants specializing in the subject (one for the English speaking countries in the Central Region and the other from the French speaking countries). Mr. Hafraoui was recommended as one of the consultants, the Secretary of the Commission was delegated to choose the other consultant. The meeting has also recommended adding Mr. Said Ghaout's glossary to the glossary references.

(13) Adherence of new member to the Commission, number of members of the Executive Committee and election of Chairman and members of the Executive Committee

The Commission presented a report on the status of the adhesion of new countries to the CRC (see appendix 9). It was explained that Djibouti was accepted as member No. 14 at the 23rd Session of the Commission held in Syria in 2002. The participants at the present session endorsed the adhesion of Ethiopia as member no. 15 in the CRC.

With regard to the membership of Eritrea, efforts are in progress between the Commission and the Eritrean Government, whose representative was participating in this Session as an observer.

The meeting recommended that the representative of Eritrea in this Session to follow up the adhesion of his country to the Commission. The Chairman of the Commission should also follow up the subject with the Eritrean Embassy in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Embassy of Saudi Arabia in Eritrea through the usual diplomatic channels. In view of the results out of the communication of the latter, the meeting recommended that the Chairman and the Secretary of the Commission should visit Eritrea to finalize the matter.

Due to the increase of the Commission membership to 16 after the expected adhesion of Eritrea to CRC, the Executive Committee meeting in Lebanon last year recommended the increase of the Executive Committee members to 7. The meeting endorsed the Executive Committee recommendation and approved the increase to 7.

Since the final approval of the FAO Legal Section would take some time, the Commission recommended electing five members in addition to further two members whose membership is subject to FAO final approval. Furthermore, the Commission unanimously recommended that the four DL breeding countries (Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Yemen and Egypt) should be

permanent members of the Executive Committee and that the other three members to be elected from the other countries during the Commission meeting. Through a secret ballot, Oman was elected as the fifth member; United Arab Emirates and Qatar were elected to be the additional two members in the Executive Committee. Yemen representative was unanimously elected to chair the 26th Executive Committee Meeting.

(14) EMPRES achievements and progress in the Central Region

The Coordinator of the program in the Central Region presented a comprehensive report on the achievements and progress. He highlighted the purpose and goals of the program in phase III, which will end by December 2006. He stressed the importance of continuing to build national capacities and capabilities in DL management during recession periods. Furthermore, he pointed out the necessity of conducting joint surveys of the breeding areas bordering neighboring countries.

He explained that contingency planning and the preparedness of the member countries, with all the necessary resources and arrangements in place to combat the DL, is vital. He also emphasized the importance of having centralized locust units to facilitate speedy decisions and actions (see appendix 10).

Following intensive discussions of the report, the meeting expressed their appreciation of the achievements of the program in the previous two phases, hoping that this good work would continue in the third and last phase. The Coordinator indicated that the role of DLCO-EA as a liaison officer in the program is complimentary and equal to the liaison officer of the countries in the Central Region, bearing in mind that this organization carries out aerial control operations against DL in the DLCO-EA member countries. It was noted that the organization is the only one able to conduct any control operations in Somalia. In addition, DLCO-EA has facilities for conducting locust research

(15) Accounts for 2002 and 2003, contribution of member countries to the Commission Trust Fund and work plan and budget for the years 2004 and 2005

The report on budget and the current account situation of the Commission was presented by the Secretary, in which he explained the expenditure items and the amounts spent. The report also included budget and work plans for the year 2004 and 2005, as well as contributions and arrears of the member countries for the year 2002 and 2003 until March 2004 (see appendix 11). After intensive discussion, the following was recommended:-

- 1- Endorsement of the expenditure of 2002 and 2003.
- 2- Approval of the budget and work plan for the year 2004 and 2005.
- 3- Endorsement of the recommendations of the Executive Committee regarding the cancellation of 50% contribution arrears of Lebanon and Sudan, on the condition that they pay their annual contribution in a timely manner, and provide schedule for payment of their remaining arrears.

Since Sudan has started to pay its annual contribution again and Lebanon included the funds for those contributions in their national budget (according to the Secretary of the

Commission), the meeting recommended that the Secretary of the Commission should send messages to the two countries indicating the cancellation of the 50% arrears.

- 4- The Commission and the Locust Group in Rome should check the Jordanian contributions to the Trust fund, as a payment was reported to have been made but was not recorded.
- 5- The Secretary of the Commission should obtain details of the driver salary from the accounts section of the organization.

(16) Other business:

- a. The reduction of the support for national training courses from US\$ 5000 to US\$ 3000 was discussed and approved by the 11th EMPRES Liaison Officers meeting in Djibouti in respect of EMPRES and CRC funds, but had not been discussed at the CRC Executive Committee meeting. As a result, the meeting approved the ceiling of US\$ 5000 for each training course on condition that the proposed expenditure items should be sent to the Secretariat of the Commission for review and approval before the funds were released.
- b. As indicated in the expenditure for the last two years, funds for the emergency pesticides had not been used because the recession period had extended to October 2003. No pesticides had been requested by any member country. In view of that, there was a proposal by Mr. Elliott to use US\$ 100,000 to support large scale trials using *Metarhizium* against DL in one or two countries in the region, inviting the member countries to participate in the implementation process. After discussion, the idea was welcomed, provided that trial is financially supported from different funds and not the Commission Trust Fund.
- c. Since Djibouti, Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait and Lebanon could not participate in this Session, although invitations were sent well in advance, the meeting recommended that the Chairman of the Commission send messages to those countries pointing out the importance of the participation. A copy of the final report should be attached with the message.
- d. Since the Arabic language is not the spoken language of all participants, therefore and in order to avoid difficulties particularly during discussion; it was recommended that the Commission should investigate the possibility to purchase a remote wireless interpretation system, similar to the one used in the Western Region, in order to be used for the simultaneous translation during meetings.

(17) Date and place of the next Session of the Commission and its Executive Committee

- The delegate of the United Arab Emirates offered to host the 25th Session of the Commission to be held in the year 2006 and the delegate of Qatar offered to be the alternate. The offers were appreciated and unanimously approved by the participants.
- The delegate of Yemen offered to host the Executive Committee meeting of the Commission to be held in the year 2005 and the delegate of Sudan offered to be the alternate. The Secretary was given the responsibility to negotiate the dates for the above meetings.

(18) Adoption of the report of the 24th Session of the Commission

The participants have unanimously endorsed and approved the report of the 24th Session of the Commission that was held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 17 – 22 April 2004.

(19) Closure of the Session

At the end the Chairman of the Commission thanked all participants for their fruitful discussions and hard work and wished everyone safe return journey. Mr. Elliott extended his thanks and gratitude to member countries, observers, drafting committee, translator and the secretariat of the Commission.

Acknowledgements

The participants and the observers of the 24th Session of the Commission extend their deep respect and appreciation to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia represented by the Ministry of Agriculture and the National Center for Locust Research and Control for their valuable help, support and hospitality that contributed to the success of this Session. The participants acknowledged the support and close follow up of H.E the Minister of Agriculture to the work of the Session.

Thanks are due to the Chairman of the Commission for his good management of this Session. The attendance of the distinguished guest Mr. Abderrahmane Hafraoui in the Session was greatly appreciated by the members, and also for his valued efforts in the field of Desert Locust. Mr. Hafraoui was presented with a silver bowl engraved with the name of the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region.

The participants also thanked the Secretary of the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Western Region and the Coordinator of the EMPRES Program in the Central Region for their valuable contribution and fruitful discussion to the Session.

Special acknowledgement was extended to the Secretary of the Commission for his efforts and valuable documents presented in the Session.

The work of the Drafting Committee, the translator and the Secretariat of the meeting were also warmly appreciated.

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Appendix No. (2) Report of the Chairman of the Commission

At the beginning, I would like to thank all members of the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region and its Secretariat, which I was honored to chair its 23rd Session after the departure of my colleague Dr. Khalil Abdel Halim who was transferred to another duty.

In this respect I would like to cite the great efforts of the CRC member countries and the fruitful cooperation and coordination among themselves. These cooperative attitudes reflect the good management of the Commission Secretariat and its Secretary who deserves all the praise for his valuable efforts and in my capacity as Chairman of the Commission I would like to express my great appreciation for the Secretary's hard and intensive efforts for handling all locust activities.

With regard to the various aspects of the Commission activities during the period 2002-2004, the Commission handled an intensive workplan in which almost all the recommendations have been implemented. Detailed working papers on different items as indicated in the agenda will be presented in this session.

Capacity Building:

In this area, full collaboration between the Commission and EMPRES/CR program covered various national training programmes in addition to one international training course. A number of scholarships were granted to students for post-graduate studies, for Advance Diploma on Desert Locust and Master Degrees. The issuing of the Train the Trainers Manual is considered to be one of the excellent achievements during the last period.

Research:

In spite of the fact that there was no real Desert Locust infestation during the last period which was characterized as a recession period, the Commission jointly with EMPRES/CR program accomplished a number of research studies. Some research studies were completed and others still under field investigation. Three research studies were completed in Sudan, Yemen and Ethiopia; three additional researches are in progress in Sudan, Saudi Arabia and Egypt. The research studies cover various Desert Locust related subjects i.e population dynamics of Desert Locust, relationship between control operation and environmental and meteorological conditions, Herbage quality and locust infestation, use of bio-agent for control operations and the effects of the bio-agents on non-target organisms.

Joint Survey:

Because of the importance of joint surveys of the recession areas between the countries particularly border surveys, the Commission and EMPRES/CR program together with the countries in the Central Region had implemented a number of joint border surveys during the last period. One between Sudan/Egypt and two surveys between Saudi Arabia/Yemen as well as one survey between Djibouti/Somalia had been implemented during the previous period. It is hoped that joint survey would also be extended between neighboring countries of different Regions such as joint border survey between Egypt in the Central Region and Libya in the Western Region, which is expected to take place during 2004.

On the other hand, we are of the believe that it is high time for the neighboring countries to sign bilateral agreements, similar to the bilateral agreement between Yemen and Saudi Arabia, in order to facilitate the joint border survey of the Desert Locust breeding areas. Also, it would be highly appreciated if the idea of issuing ID cards for the Desert Locust staff to cross border and conduct survey in the bordering areas and within limited distances without the need of obtaining entry visas.

Different matters:

With regard to publications, the Commission has achieved successfully a number of publications, in particular the issuing of the Arabic translation of the monthly Desert Locust Bulletin, the Arabic translation of the Desert Locust Guidelines and the Standard Operating Procedures. All these will be discussed in details in the working papers.

The production of the Desert Locust Glossary in the three languages (English/Arabic/French), was found to be highly necessary in order that the vocabulary and terms used in Desert Locust are well understood in all Regions, this issue should be given priority.

Finally, I would like to stress on the fact that the coordination between the Commission and EMPRES/CR program in various aspects and fields of Desert Locust had achieved excellent results, hoping these coordination to be continued in the third phase of the program.

Appendix No. (3) Report of the Chairman of the Executive Committee

The 25th Executive Committee meeting was held in Beirut, Lebanon, 14-18 July 2003. The meeting was attended by the Chairman and members of the Executive Committee as the following:

- 1- Ghazi ben Abdallah Mohsin Hawari - from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia–Chairman
- 2- Jaber Mohamed Al Shehri - from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia– Ex. Chairman (transferred from the Locust Center, attended on the government cost)
- 3- Mohamed Mohamed Abdel Rahman from Egypt – member
- 4- Sharaf Aldeen Hassan Daoud - from Sudan – member
- 5- Abdu Fara'a Ali Al-Romaih - from Yemen – member
- 6- Mahmoud Mustapha Al-Khotoum - from Jordan – member

The meeting was attended also by the Secretary of the Commission and:

- Mohamed Jamal Hajjar - The Chairman of the Commission
- Thami Ben Halima - Secretary of the Commission and EMPRES/ WR Coordinator
- Abderrahmane Hafraoui - Senior Officer, FAO, Rome, Italy
- Hussein Deb Nasrallah Director of Studies and Coordination, Ministry of Agriculture - Lebanon
- Imad Mohamed Nahal Agriculture Engineer, Plant Protection, Ministry of Agriculture - Lebanon
- Lidia Naguib, Acting Admin Assistance of the Commission

During the past two years from March 2002 and up to March 2004, the Executive Committee followed up the different activities of the CRC and in coordination with the Secretary of the Commission; the recommendations of the 23rd Session of the CRC as well as the 24th and 25th Executive Committee meetings were implemented as the following:

1- Training:

- a. The CRC in collaboration with the Emergency Prevention System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests and Diseases (EMPRES/CR) has organized an international train of trainer's course in Desert Locust, 2002 in Muscat, Oman.
- b. The CRC has financed and supported national training courses in Djibouti, Egypt, Syria and Saudi Arabia during 2002/2003.
- c. The CRC has financed the academic diploma study in Desert Locust at the University of Khartoum–Sudan in collaboration with the EMPRES/CR Program. Two groups of students graduated in 2002 (6 students) and 2003 (8 students). Third group of six students was enrolled for 2003/2004.
- d. The CRC has followed up the progress of two students, from Saudi Arabia studying a Masters Degree in Sudan and from Oman studying in the United Kingdom. These studies finished in December 2002
- e. The Commission has provided a scholarship for long term training for a Masters Degree in the year 2003/2004 on the condition that it is performed at universities in the region.
- f. The Commission and the Executive Committee has prepared a document on how to deal with outstanding students obtaining the Diploma in Desert Locust from the University of Khartoum. The outlines provided to give priorities for the Masters

Degree to those outstanding Diploma students, if nominated by their own countries (Attachment No. 1).

2- Research:

- a) In the context of collaboration and coordination with the EMPRES Program in the Central Region and in the light of the agreement to equally cover the cost of applied researches on Desert Locust. The applied research from Sudan and Yemen has been completed in December 2002.
- b) Currently and since November 2002 study was taking place at the University of King Faisal in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
- c) Study has been approved by the CRC and the EMPRES/CR Program, May 2002, to take place under the supervision of the University of Khartoum – Sudan.
- d) Research study in Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia, completed in December 2004
- e) Study has been approved by the CRC and the EMPRES/CR Program, August 2003 under the supervision of Plant Protection Research Institute, Egypt.
- f) In coordination with the EMPRES/CR Program, the Commission has supported the DGPS Workshop which took place in Mauritania during the period 15–19 December 2002, by providing support to send 2 participants from Sudan and Saudi Arabia from the Central Region.
- g) In coordination with the EMPRES/CR Program and with the assistance of a specialist from Sudan RAMSES was introduced in Saudi Arabia, during the period of 17–24 January 2003.
- h) The Commission has also supported the introduction of RAMSES in Oman with the assistance of a specialist from Rome during 9–15 May 2003.
- i) The Commission has sent Merit Certificates to students who have completed their, Masters degree and Diploma studies.

3- Joint Survey:

In the same direction of collaboration between CRC and EMPRES Program in the Central Region, two joint surveys were performed between Yemen/Saudi Arabia border of the winter breeding areas in December 2002 and January 2004.

Joint border survey of the winter breeding zones, was also performed at the Egypt/Sudan borders in 2003.

Joint border survey performed between Djibouti/Somalia in February 2004 with participation of EMPRES/CR NPO for Survey.

First joint border survey between Djibouti/Somalia performed in February 2004.

4- Publication:

- a) Regular and periodical Arabic translation of the Desert Locust Bulletin prepared in PDF format and distributed widely to member countries and the concerned parties.
- b) The distribution of two Desert Locust books of PRIFAS, which were translated from French to Arabic, to all member countries, Institutes and Research Centers.
- c) In respect of the issuance of a book covering the activities of the Commission since its establishment in 1964 to 2002, a conception and a report (Attachment

No. 2) has been prepared by the Commission. Member Countries were contacted to provide information. Oman has sent the required information and some information was received from Qatar.

- d) The Commission has taken the responsibility to translate the Food and Agriculture Organization Desert Locust Guidelines (7 parts) into Arabic.
- e) The Commission has coordinated the translation of the Sprayer Testing Guidelines (10 series) from English to Arabic.
- f) A conception was prepared to issue an updated Glossary on Desert Locust (Attachment No. 3), since the available Glossary which was prepared in the sixties by Mohamed Al Sayed Hassanein from Egypt for the terms used in the research and control of Desert Locust need to be updated to include the new technological terms that has been introduced in the field of Desert Locust.
- g) In collaboration with EMPRES/CR and DLIS, the Commission issued Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for ground survey and ground control in English and Arabic for the use by Locust Officers and Technicians. Also issuing of aerial survey and control in English only for the use by Locust Officers and Pilots. These SOPs were produced in laminated pocket size cards, and distributed widely.
- h) The Commission and EMPRES/CR are in the process to reproduce of the Trainers Manual in English and Arabic languages.

5- Equipment Used in the Desert Locust Management:

- The Commission in collaboration with EMPRES/CR and NRI has organized the 2nd Workshop during September 2002 in Cairo-Egypt. The purpose of the workshop is to evaluate the new products in this field and to issue recommendations for registration of spray equipment in the member countries before their use on Desert Locust. English report is available on the FAO webpage on the Internet.
- Concerning the introduction of the DGPS in aerial spraying, EMPRES/CR supported the provision and installation of a set on one of the DLCO-EA aircrafts which was tested and DLCO-EA staff trained on its use. This training will be extended to other pilots of spraying companies from Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Ethiopia and Oman, as well as Locust Officers in the Central Region, so as to spread its wide use in all member countries in the future.

6- Budget matters:

- a) The CRC Chairman has submitted a request to the FAO-Director General to reduce the 13% service charges on the CRC Trust Fund.
- b) The CRC has requested member countries to settle their arrears and to pay their contribution in the Trust Fund and has acknowledged with thanks those countries that have regularly settled their contribution. In this respect, Sudan has started to pay its annual contribution and Oman has paid its arrears in full.

- c) The Desert Locust Senior Officer-Rome and the CRC Secretary have visited Jordan, United Arab Emirates, Lebanon and Sudan to introduce the CRC Secretary and to meet the officials and to discuss contribution and arrears.
- d) The CRC has circulated to all member countries, the below Trust Fund account number in which all contributions have to be deposited, so as to avoid any confusion.

(Trust Fund No 9409.00-TF/INT/007/MUL)

7- Others:

- a) A mobile telephone with international line was provided to the CRC Secretary and the amount of 300 US\$ was assigned to cover its cost.
- b) Vehicles and equipment were ordered, purchased and sent to the countries as per the recommendation of the Commission.
- c) Gratitude and thanks were extended to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for its donation of 5 tons of insecticides Malathion to the Kingdom of Jordan for the control of grasshoppers. Cost of transportation from Saudi Arabia to Jordan has been covered by the Commission.
- d) The Commission as well supported the transportation of 5 tons of pesticides and 4 dusters from Libya to Sudan

The following is the status of the implementation of the recommendations of the 25th meeting of the Executive Committee

Recommendation of the Executive Committee

Recommendation	Implementation
1. The importance of the follow up of the implementation of the recommendations of the Executive Committee report that was presented in its 25 th meeting.	All 23 rd Session recommendations of the Commission were implemented
2. The invitation of Dr. Abderrahmane Hafraoui to attend the next meeting of the Commission at the CRC cost, in appreciation of his vast efforts in the Desert Locust management and to benefit from his expertise in this field.	Invitation was sent and Dr. Hafraoui is participating in this Session

Recommendation of the Secretariat of the Commission

3. The Chairman of the CRC is asked to address the EMPRES/CR Coordinator to clarify the role of the DLCO-EA as a Liaison Officer in the EMPRES Program.	A message was addressed to EMPRES/CR Coordinator, Dr. Pantenius to elaborate on this matter.
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<p>4. The follow up of the adhesion procedures for each of Ethiopia and Eritrea, with a report of same to be presented to the Commission in its next meeting.</p>	<p>Successful efforts ended with the adherence of Ethiopia to the Commission. An effort to adhere Eritrea to the Commission is in progress.</p>
<p>5. A proposal of increasing the number of countries in the Executive Committee to a total of seven countries instead of five should be presented to the Commission.</p>	<p>The subject is included in the agenda of the 24th Session of the Commission</p>
<p>6. A proposed document on cooperation and coordination between the Central and Western Regions should be presented to the Commission for approval.</p>	<p>The proposal is included in the report of the Executive Committee in this Session (Attachment No. 4.).</p>
<p>7. The Commission should prepare a list of the necessary field equipment, to procure and store them at the Commission seat; to be distributed upon request and need of member countries.</p>	<p>A list has been prepared and a purchase order placed, the equipment will be stocked in Cairo for emergency requisition.</p>
<p>8. The Commission should submit a request to the FAO to extend the EMPRES/CR NPO for survey under other projects of EMPRES/CR Program. In case of unavailability of such external funds, the Executive Committee strongly indicated to the Commission to address a request to FAO to provide a post under the Regular Program of the Organization.</p>	<p>The Secretariat of the Commission has sent the request, Dr. Hafraoui to elaborate.</p>
<p>9. The Commission should submit a request to the FAO to strongly provide the Commission with a post for an administrative assistant to the Commission under the Regular Program of the Organization.</p>	<p>The Secretariat of the Commission has sent the request, Dr. Hafraoui to elaborate.</p>
<p>10. The Commission should submit a request to the FAO to strongly provide the Commission with a driver post under the Regular Program of the Organization.</p>	<p>A driver was appointed in April 2003, his salary covered from the Commission Trust Fund</p>

Subjects related to Desert Locust situation

<p>11. Close monitoring, survey and follow up of the Desert Locust situation in the Region on a regular basis, particularly in areas where individual solitary locusts were found. Countries should take all the necessary precautions.</p>	<p>Coordination and collaboration is routinely carried out between the Commission and the Desert Locust recession countries.</p>
<p>12. The meteorological expert of the country hosting the Executive Committee Meeting should be invited to participate in the discussion of the item concerning the Desert Locust situation to benefit from his expertise in this field, since the movement of the Desert Locust is linked with meteorological conditions.</p>	<p>An invitation was sent to the Meteorological expert to participate in the discussion of the working paper on Desert Locust situation.</p>
<p>13. A list of Desert Locust field experts, whether retirees or still operating should be prepared and compiled in order to benefit from their expertise. The Executive Committee recommended to the Commission to finance and follow up this task.</p>	<p>Not implemented</p>
<p>14. The importance of the continuation of exchanging of crude information among member countries and the Commission.</p>	<p>Country reports are sent routinely to the DL recession countries.</p>

Training

<p>15. To contact member countries of the Commission in order to send names of three nominees, with full information, to the Secretary of the Commission, to assess and select one nominee to benefit from the CRC offered Master Degree fellowship 2003/2004 in one of the universities in the Region.</p>	<p>The subject was addressed to all member countries and was approached with the conditions; six countries only sent their nomination.</p>
<p>16. The importance of the continuity of the training program for the short term national training, the mid term study of the Diploma, and the long term for the study of the Masters Degree. The</p>	<p>Support was given to Short term national training and mid term training for the DL Diploma as well as long term training for Master Degree (refer to training working paper for details).</p>

Executive Committee also recommended the following:	
18. Refreshing course of Master Trainers according to new circumstances.	Since there were no new circumstances, only one limited refreshing national training course conducted in Sudan in January 2004.
19. Desert Locust experienced officers should be nominated for the DL Diploma Management study by the member countries.	The Secretariat of the Commission with EMPRES program review and evaluate the diploma nominees very carefully.
20. The importance of conducting the DL Diploma study at the University of Khartoum and to look for other financial sources to ensure its continuity.	The Secretariat of the Commission is supporting the diploma for the third year, and with the University of Khartoum the Commission shall print a diploma brochure in English and Arabic languages.
21. The member countries should follow up and assess the field performance of the Diploma students and to determine to what extent their countries can benefit from them after graduation.	No information received on the performance of the graduated diploma students, only informal information from Egypt and Sudan.
22. The approval of the presented conception for awarding outstanding Diploma student.	The proposal is included in the Executive Committee report (Attachment No. 1).
23. The provision of a Master Degree fellowship by the Commission, at universities of the Region, if possibly, for the year 2003/2004.	One fellowship has been approved by the Executive Committee, selection process is in progress.
24. Subject of M. Sc. study in the theoretical and field practical aspects of Desert Locust should be chosen according to the need of the country and in coordination with the Commission and the university.	Negotiation is in progress with University of Khartoum.

25. Member countries should send their nominees for the Master Degree fellowship in accordance to the criteria of information requested by the Commission.	The conditions were communicated to all member countries.

Research

17. The allocation of 5,000 US Dollars prize from the Commission to the best applied research every two years according to the criteria in the evaluation procedures prepared by the Executive Committee.	The conception which was prepared by the Commission was revised and submitted with the Executive Committee report for approval (Attachment No. 5).
18. To continue the efforts of encouragement of member countries to submit proposals on applied research and to cover all research subjects on the priority list.	This action is tackled through the contacts with the Head of Locust Centers, EMPRES Liaison Officers and Directors of the Plant Protection Departments.
19. To extend the announcement of the prize in all countries of the region.	The award is announced every month in the DL Bulletin and the internet.

Publications

20. The Commission should contract a specialist in the field of Desert Locust to prepare an English and Arabic Glossary of terms and expressions that are used in the Desert Locust field as presented in the working paper, and to include the French language, in close cooperation with the Western Region.	Attachment No. 3 in the Executive Committee report shows the conception to prepare a glossary in the three languages (English, Arabic and French).
21. There is no need to prepare a Desert Locust text book in Arabic (focusing on field experiences), after the issuance of the FAO Desert Locust Guidelines and its translation into Arabic. In addition to that it does not represent priority of the activities of the Commission during this period.	New developments have evolved, such as production of the FAO Desert Locust Guidelines in English and its translation into Arabic. The guidelines concentrate mainly on the applied aspect of Desert Locust and not into depth in the theoretical side. After these new developments, the need of this text book was found to be not a priority in the present time (Attachment

	No. 6).
22. A covering page of the publication of the Commission should be issued so that it conforms to the rules and regulation of the Food and Agriculture Organization Publication Department.	The cover page has been designed; approval is requested from the specific unit in Rome.

Subjects related to budget

23. The endorsement of the presented budget and work plan for the years 2004 and 2005.	The budget and work plan approved by the Executive Committee, (refer to the budget and work plan paper).
24. A request for more clarification when presenting the summary of the budget expenditure.	A modification was made in the budget presentation in order to be presented in a transparency manner
25. The Executive Committee approved that the Commission should cover the cost of recommendations that will involve financial cost and was not reflected on the Commission budget work plan.	Recommendation approved.
26. As per the requests addressed by each of Sudan and Lebanon to the Director General of the Food and Agriculture Organization, and in view of the exceptional situation for those two countries, and in accordance to the Agreement of the Establishment of the Commission in its XII Article, the Commission is requested to present in its next Session the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cancellation of 50% of the contribution arrears for each of Sudan and Lebanon, on the condition that timely installments would be arranged for the payment of the remainder of the contribution and in close coordination with the FAO. • The two countries should settle their respective contribution regularly and in due time. 	Request and recommendation is submitted for endorsement by the Commission. The Secretariat addressed the issue to both countries.

<p>27. In view of the adhesion of additional countries to the Commission, it should be taken into consideration to specify the amount of contribution of these countries, taking into account that contributions of member countries have remained the same without changes since thirty years; in order to avoid any ambiguity in specifying membership contribution. The participants have unanimously, with the exception of the representative from Yemen, agreed to reconsider the contribution of the Government of Yemen to the Commission.</p>	<p>This subject should be discussed when presenting the paper on the status of the contribution and the arrear of the countries.</p>
<p>28. Acknowledgement message should be circulated to member countries that have regularly settled their annual contributions and invite other countries to follow suit.</p>	<p>Acknowledgement message circulated</p>

Support to member countries

<p>29. The support of rehabilitation of the Desert Locust Unit in Djibouti by providing an amount of 2,500 US Dollars, hoping that the Government of Djibouti would take that into consideration.</p>	<p>Support was provided to Djibouti, as contribution, for the rehabilitation of the Locust Unit.</p>
<p>30. The Commission donated vehicle to Syria, currently at the Syrian port, should be transferred to Jordan. A new vehicle, with petrol operated engine, would be purchased for Syria.</p>	<p>FAOR in Syria succeeded to obtain the clearance and license for the vehicle.</p>

Attachment No. 1. Encouragement of outstanding diploma students



Subject: Post graduate studies

With reference to the 23rd CRC Session in the Central Region, held in Damascus–Syria during 9–14 March 2002, and in view to the special recommendation on incentive of the outstanding students who has obtained the Diploma Degree in Desert Locust from the University of Khartoum financed by the FAO through the CRC, DLCC and EMPRES/CR Program; **a conception to encourage outstanding students was proposed as the following:**

1. Students who have obtained the Diploma in Desert Locust from the University of Khartoum or from any other university, with excellent grade, will have priority to proceed with further studies in Desert Locust, sponsored by the FAO (through the CRC and EMPRES/CR Program).
2. Candidate of a student who has obtained a Diploma Degree with excellent grade should be nominated by his government; this nomination should be sent to the Secretary of the CRC in Cairo.
3. Based on availability of adequate budget to the Commission or any other party of the FAO, the submitted application will be studied and presented to the Executive Committee during the meeting. The following should be taken into consideration when selecting the candidate:
 - a) Priority should be given to the front line countries (Sudan, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Yemen and Oman).
 - b) Chances should be given to countries facing shortage of qualified Desert Locust Officers; with fair distribution between countries; one study per country.
 - c) The candidate should meet the following standard:
 - Age: not more than 40 years old.
 - Experience: at least 5 years experience in Desert Locust.
 - Work location: to work in the field of Desert Locust after finishing the study.
4. The Executive Committee will nominate the student that fulfils all the above requirements and presents him to the next CRC Meeting for final approval.

Attachment No. 2 Preparation of a booklet outlining the activities of the Commission



Subject: CRC Commission
Establishment and activities 1964–2002

With reference to the 23rd CRC Session held in Damascus–Syria during 9–14 March 2002 and in accordance to the recommendation made, which included the preparation of a booklet outlining the activities of the Commission since its establishment from 1964 to 2002, the Commission has proposed the following conception;

1. Each of the member countries should prepare a comprehensive report on the Commission's activity implemented in their respective country either directly or indirectly including participation in trainings–meetings and workshops, post graduate studies – joint surveys – research – financially supported surveys – equipment (computer or sprayers) etc. and to send these information to the CRC in Cairo not later than October.
2. The Commission would revise and prepare the information received from member countries and send them to the members of a committee, assigned from the member countries in the Region, to prepare the booklet.
3. Four Desert Locust personnel will be selected from recession (Saudi Arabia–Sudan–Yemen and Egypt) and invasion countries. Specialists from universities or research institutes could be requested to assist in this matter.
4. A list of suggested names of the committee would be proposed by the concerned countries to the Secretary of the Commission and the Senior Desert Locust Officer in Rome in order to contract them prepares the booklet.
5. After the committee finishes studying the information received, the Secretary of the Commission invites the committee to Cairo to finalize the lay out of the booklet during a period of not more than 7 days.
6. Members of the committee shall be contracted to perform the studies and complete the booklet, including the meeting in Cairo. The booklet should include, in addition to the different activities completed by the Commission in the countries, the following:
 - The idea behind the establishment of the Commission
 - The agreement of establishing the Commission.
 - Location of the seat of the Secretary of the Commission.
 - Amendments made to the agreement of the Commission.

- Membership to the Commission.
- The Commission's budget.
- The contribution of member countries and the financial status of the Commission trust fund.

Attachment No. 3. Preparation of a Glossary (English / Arabic/French) of technical expressions and terms used in the research field and in the control of Desert Locust



The aim of issuing this glossary is to present the meaning, explanation for technical and academic terms and expressions used in the field of Desert Locust, that are used by researchers and employees in different Desert Locust activities, which appear in Desert Locust books, bulletins, meetings, reports, and research papers issued in English either by the Food and Agriculture Organization or related organizations.

It is essential to note that the importance of identifying these terms and making them available to workers in this field in order to be used in exchanging information and expertise and in enhancing their efficiency in conducting their jobs.

Preparing this glossary would be an attempt to collect terms and expression of Desert Locust and related subjects used in different Arabic speaking countries, in the aim of identifying expressions for all these countries, if possible; in one field, one term, so as to avoid duplication and repetition and misinterpretation in the meaning.

With this view in mind in preparing this glossary the following should be taken into consideration:

1. An expert, of sufficient knowledge of Desert Locust activities, should be selected from the region to accomplish this task.
2. The glossary should include technical and scientific terms and expressions included in the Desert Locust Guidelines issued by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in English, Arabic and French.
3. The glossary should include terms and expressions used in the present available documentations of Desert Locust (such as Locust Atlas – extension books – reports – meetings ...etc).
4. The glossary should include terms and expressions used in other fields of related Desert Locust subjects, such as insecticides, toxicity of pesticides, agro-aviation, remote sensing and technological aspects of computer ...etc.
5. The expert should prepare a draft proposal of the glossary as he sees fit to fulfill its purpose, in collaboration with the Secretary of the Commission.

6. A copy of the draft of the glossary should be sent to all concerned parties in the Arabic speaking countries for comments and additions to enable preparing its final version.

Attachment No. 4. Coordination and cooperation between the Central and Western Regions



Project proposal for a Co-operation Agreement between CLCPRO and CRC

The Commission for controlling the Desert Locust in Western Region (below referred as CLCPRO) and the Commission for controlling the Desert Locust in Central Region (below referred as CRC):

Considering the Agreements establishing these two Commissions under the auspices of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO),

Considering the convergence of their own objectives,

Considering the complementarity's as regards locusts which exists between the different regions of the Desert Locust permanent habitat,

Considering the importance of the role that they have to play in the locust problem prevention,

Considering the necessity to reinforce the collaboration between their member countries,

Considering the duty to avoid duplications/overlap,

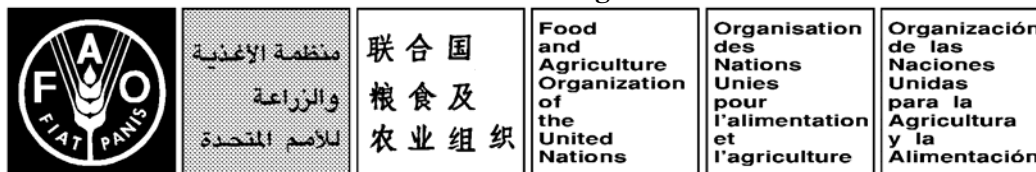
Wishing to conclude a protocol of co-operation agreement between them,

The two parties agreed upon the following:

- To plan and develop their activities as part of a permanent dialogue between their respective Secretariats;
- To jointly participate in the events that each of the two Commissions will have to organize, in particular their Sessions and Meetings of their Executive Committees;
- To encourage experts exchanges and visits between both Regions;

- To ensure optimal information exchange related to the locust situation prevailing in their respective regions between their member countries and between their Secretariats, through the establishment of a reliable and efficient communication network;
- To harmonize in a short term the monitoring/survey and control methods against the Desert Locust in their respective regions;
- To introduce, develop and vulgarize in each of their member countries new technologies in order to build the preventive control on scientific basis;
- To harmonize their training programmes at all levels and improve, in a sustainable and concerted manner, their contents and the didactic materials used to implement them;
- To implement complementary research programmes according to the competencies, structures and appropriate means available within each Region;
- To take the appropriate actions to protect human health and the environment;
- To encourage the organization of joint surveys between bordering countries of both Regions;
- To strengthen and develop the collaboration between both Commissions and the Programme EMPRES;
- Concerning the participation in the different events, each of the two Commissions will cover expenses for its own personnel;
- The funding of activities which will be jointly organized will be decided on a common accord.

Attachment No. 5. Award/Prize from the Commission for outstanding research in the Desert Locust in the Region



Reference to the 23rd Session of the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region held in Damascus-Syria in the period 9-14 March 2002, and based on its recommendation to offer an award/prize for outstanding research in the field of Desert Locust and certificates of merits to M. Sc. and Diploma graduates either funded by CRC or DLCC. A proposal was prepared by the Chairman of the Executive Committee and the Secretary of the Commission that includes basic conditions to select the outstanding research:

Nominated Candidates

Researchers in the field of Desert Locust in the Plant Protection Directorates, Desert Locust Centers, Universities and Scientific Organizations in the member countries of the Central Region are candidates for the award.

Nominated Researches

Every outstanding research agrees with scientific bases in terms of purpose and goals, results and recommendations that leads to improve and develop the applied means in Desert Locust management, in particular bio-control, and contributes to enhance knowledge and technical skills of the personnel in this field in this Region.

Condition of submission of the research

Nominated research should be sent to the Secretariat of the Commission under the supervision of the National Locust Unit before at least two months prior the Executive Committee meeting. The file of the nominated researcher should contain his C.V, detailed report on his research, results of the research and copy of publication of the research in one of the international scientific journal.

Members of Research evaluation Committee

The research evaluation committee composed of three experts in the Central Region or other areas; they are selected by the Chairman of the Commission, Secretary of the Commission and the Chairman of the Executive committee; names of the experts will be known when three researches are received.

Evaluation of researches

Evaluation will be carried out by the evaluation committee according to special form issued by the Secretariat of the Commission; the following should be considered in the form:

- Innovation of research
- Availability of scientific and real field value for Desert Locust control
- According to the research objectives of the CRC and EMPRES
- Degree of contribution to reduce control operation cost
- The positive impact of the research results in the protection of the environment
- Publication of research results in international scientific journal
- Research should be carried out in less than two years time and with close collaboration with the national Locust Unit
- Candidates should be from the member countries of the Central Region

Amount of the prize

Five thousand US\$ offered once every two years; could be offered either to one research or shared according to the decision of the evaluation committee. The prize could be dropped if the submitted researches were not to up the required standard.

The winning researcher will be invited to present his research results in the next CRC Session and to be awarded officially a certificate of merit “**Award of the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region**” signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Commission, and the prize of the Commission.

Attachment No. 6. A Desert Locust text book in Arabic



A recommendation was made by the CRC in 1994 to prepare a Desert Locust text book in Arabic, participating in its script Arab researchers concerned with Desert Locust activities (affairs). Chapters of which have been distributed on a numbers of experts in the Arab region. It was advised to avoid academic aspects and to concentrate more on applied aspects, but not into depth in the theoretical aspects.

In actual fact, a number of those experts have completed the requested task (knowing that this is voluntary without any financial return) but others did not succeed in forwarding the chapters assigned to them.

Due to the transfer of the previous Secretary of the Commission to a new position and to the fact that this position remained vacant for almost two years and there were number of essential tasks that required the attention of the present Secretary upon his arrival, and hence the book did not receive its proper attention and was not completed.

Now and after several years, new developments have evolved, such as production of the FAO Desert Locust Guidelines in English and it's translation into Arabic. The guidelines concentrate mainly on the applied aspect of Desert Locust and not into depth in the theoretical side.

After these new developments, and if the need of this text book is essential, the proposal for its preparation is as follows:

1. A coordinator should be assigned to follow up on experts and to revise what has been produced.
2. The text book should include scientists' views, references, clarified photos and diagrams...etc.
3. To the contrary of the previous recommendation (particularly after the issuance of the FAO DL Guidelines), the text book should cover theoretical and academics issues to explain the applied aspects (example, DL poison bait during moulting should be replaced by other means of control).
4. A technical Committee should be formed from specialists to outline the content of the text book in its headings and sub-headings, in order to avoid duplication and to indicate list of experts who could accomplish the purpose of this work.

5. Each chapter of test book should be revised by a specialist.
6. A fund should be allocated to cover the cost of authors and revisers.
7. A fund should be allocated to cover the cost of the technical committee and to indicate the venue and date for their meetings.

Appendix No. (4) Report of the activities of the Secretariat of the Commission and follow up of the recommendations of the 23rd Session of the Commission

During the period from March 2002 to March 2004, i.e. the period after the 23rd CRC meeting in Damascus, the Commission has taken up several activities summarized as follows:

1. Training:

- a) Organization, preparation and participation in the two national training in Burg Al Arab in Egypt during the period of 17-25 August 2002 and 13-19 September 2003 in Desert Locust survey and control.
- b) Organization, preparation and participation in the international training in Muscat, Oman during the period of 7-17 October 2002 in Desert Locust survey and control and training skills.
- c) Organization and preparation of the national training in Djibouti during the period 9–14 November 2002 in Desert Locust survey.
- d) Encouraging and supporting the national training in Aswan, Egypt in December 2002 in Desert Locust survey and information and on the use of field equipment.
- e) Organization, preparation and participation in the national training in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia during the period of 8–19 March 2003 in Desert Locust survey and control.
- f) Organization, preparation and participation in the national training in Damascus, Syria during the period 04–12 September 2003.
- g) Preparing, financing and supporting the academic Diploma degree in Desert Locust at the University of Khartoum. So far two groups (six, 3 from Sudan, 2 from Ethiopia and 1 from Eritrea and eight, 2 from Sudan, 2 from Egypt, 1 from each of Yemen, India, Libya and Ethiopia) were graduated in September 2002 and September 2003 respectively. Six students: 2 from Yemen, 1 from each of, Sudan, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Ethiopia were enrolled for the year 2003/2004.
- h) Follow up on Masters Degree of the Saudi Arabia student in Sudan and the Omani student in the United Kingdom who have completed their studies in December 2002.
- i) A scholarship was provided by the commission to study a Master Degree in one of the Central Region universities for the year 2003/2004.

2. Research:

In collaboration with the EMPRES/CR Program, the Commission has financed the research in Sudan, Yemen in its second year that completed by the end of 2002. In addition the commission has financed the research in the following countries:

- a) Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, University of King Faisal on the relationship between DL infestation, environment factors and the impact on control measures in April 2003.
- b) Sudan, University of Khartoum in the distribution of Desert Locust in relation to herbage quality in the Sudanese Red Sea Coast, in May 2003.
- c) Ethiopia, in the evaluation of the efficacy of Maa on Desert Locust and grasshoppers in May 2003.

- d) Egypt, in the effects of Green Muscle on locust and grasshoppers, in September 2003.
- e) A research proposal received from Sudan in October 2003 on the Effect of PAN on the Desert Locust habitat, under revision by CRC and EMPRES.

3. Joint survey

In view of the collaboration between the Commission and EMPRES in the Central Region, the following joint survey activities were carried out:

- Two joint surveys of the Yemen/Saudi borders of the winter breeding areas in the period 14-18/12/2002, and 12-17/01/2004 three Locust Officers from each country in addition to EMPRES/CR NPO participated.
- One joint survey of the Egyptian/Sudanese border of the winter breeding areas in the period 27/02-02/03/2003, two Locust Officers from each country and EMPRES/CR NPO participated in the survey.
- Reports of these surveys are available in the Internet in Arabic and English.

4. Equipment used in Desert Locust management:

- a) With full collaboration between EMPRES and NRI, the Commission has organized the sprayer testing workshop in September 2002 to evaluate the new sprayer product and issued its recommendations on it. The report, in both English and Arabic languages, are available on the FAO web site on the Internet. The report also printed and distributed widely.
- b) The Commission has financed the installation of DGPS by sending two Desert Locust Officers from Sudan and Saudi Arabia to participate in the national training in Mauritania in December 2002.
- c) The Commission, in coordination with EMPRES Program and DLCO-EA, is preparing for a demonstration program on DGPS in Ethiopia for pilots operating the sprayer aircrafts in Sudan, Saudi Arabia and Oman, Locust Officers from Yemen, Sudan, Ethiopia, Saudi Arabia and Oman shall also participate.
- d) The Commission is financing the use of eLocust in Desert Locust, by purchasing palm top for Oman, and has also financed the installation RAMSES for information storage in the Sultanate of Oman.

5. Publications and forms:

- a) The Commission continue the translation of the monthly Desert Locust Bulletin from English into Arabic in PDF format and then circulated to member countries and concerned parties.
- b) Printing and circulation of two Desert Locust booklets of PRIFAS, already translated into Arabic from French.
- c) Reproduction of two Desert Locust video taps, prepared by PRIFAS, and circulated to the member countries and concerned parties.
- d) With the assistance of DLIS, the Commission has prepared a Survey and Control Form with instructions and Sprayer monitoring Form, after its translation into Arabic and placed on the FAO web site.

- e) The Commission has supervised the Arabic translation of the Desert Locust Guidelines (07series).
- f) The Commission has supervised the Arabic translation of the Sprayer Testing Guidelines (10 series).
- g) The commission has prepared the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for Ground Survey and Control of Desert Locust in Arabic and English. In addition SOP for Desert Locust Aerial Survey and Control in English in coordination with forecast and information unit in Rome. The SOPs were printed and produced in pocket size laminated cards and being distributed to member countries and concerned parties.
- h) The Commission with the cooperation with DLIS, issued draft of checklists for Information Officers, survey and control in order to evaluate the training impact and to identify the actual training needs. Also a guideline for writing campaign summary report was drafted. All drafts were distributed to Yemen, Saudi Arabia and Sudan for testing and comments in order that they are finalized.

6. Secretary's participation:

The Secretary of the CRC has participated in the following meetings:

- a. The 10th and 11th EMPRES/CR Liaison Officers meetings in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia during October 2002 and in Djibouti in October 2003 respectively.
- b. The 1st EMPRES/WR Liaison Officers meeting in Niamey, Niger, during the period January / February 2003.
- c. The 2nd and 3rd harmonization meetings between CRC and DLCO-EA in Cairo, Egypt in November 2002 and in Addis Ababa in November 2003.
- d. The 5th EMPRES/CR Consultative Committee meeting and Phase III planning in Rome, Italy in May 2003.
- e. The 2nd meeting of the CLCPRO in Algiers, Algeria, in June 2003.
- f. With the Chairman of the CRC, the Secretary has presented the report of the 23rd CRC meeting to the Assistant General Director in Rome, Italy in September 2002.
- g. Preparing and organizing the 25th meeting of the Executive Committee of the Commission in July 2003.
- h. With the Senior Officer, FAO Rome, the Secretary has visited in July 2002 Lebanon, Jordan, United Arab Emirates and Sudan in order to introduce the Secretary of the Commission and to encourage payment of contributions and arrears.
- i. With the Director General of Administration of Locusts and Agro-aviations Affairs in Egypt and EMPRES/CR NPO-Surveys were performed a visit to the

Western Desert and Eastern areas, and near the Sudanese border, during January 2003, the purpose of the visit was to define Desert Locust breeding areas in Egypt,

- j. The Secretary has investigated the arrears of the Sultanate of Oman, the government accepted to settle the amount of 65,000 US\$.
- k. The Secretary participated, in December 2003, with EMPRES/CR Coordinator and FAO Rome in the meeting with the Saudi and Sudan delegates in Khartoum, Sudan to evaluate the Desert Locust situation and to discuss the possible assistance from Saudi Arabia to Sudan.

7. Other activities:

- a) In coordination with Saudi Arabia and Jordan the Commission covered the cost of transportation of 5 tons of insecticides to Jordan as a donation from Saudi Arabia, to control grasshoppers. The cost of the transportation amounted to US\$1,140, May/June 2002.
- b) The Commission has followed up the procurement of sprayers, field equipment and vehicles to the member countries.
- c) Supported Djibouti with 2,500 US\$ to rehabilitate the Locust Unit.
- d) Provided 7,500 US\$ to Jordan to purchase a desk computer and to conduct a survey on grasshoppers and to produce posters and brochure.
- e) In April 2003 and in coordination with Libya, the commission has covered the cost of transporting of 5 tons of insecticides and 4 dusters to Sudan as a donation from Libya to control grasshopper. The cost amounted to 6,250 US\$.
- f) The Secretary has prepared a project proposal in the field of training and research in the range of 1 million US dollars and submitted to the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB).
- g) The Commission financed the Saudi Arabia – Yemen joint survey during December 2002 and between Sudan and Egypt during January/February 2003.
- h) The Commission is preparing a detailed spread sheet on aerial spray companies in different countries so to make this information available in case of emergency situations.
- i) The Secretary of the Commission has followed up on the recommendation made in the 23rd Meeting of the Desert Locust Commission and these are:
 - Sending Merit certificates to diploma students graduated from the University of Khartoum and fellowship received their Master Degree.
 - Sending letters of thanks to member countries that regularly and periodically settle their contribution to the Commission.
 - Preparing a conception for publishing a booklet on the activities of the Commission since its establishment in 1964 and until 2002.
 - Preparing a conception for a prize from the Commission for the best research in the field of Desert Locust.
 - Sending and exchange of Desert Locust crude reports received from member countries.

Appendix No. (5) Desert Locust situation from March 2002 to March 2004

Overview

The Desert Locust situation has remained calm since the last session of the CRC. Small-scale breeding occurred in a few countries in the Western and Central Regions in late 2002. Limited control operations were conducted against locust populations in Morocco (June 2002), Yemen (October 2002), Niger (November 2002) and in Algeria during the spring and summer of 2003. In the year 2003, unusually good rains have fallen in most of the summer breeding areas in West Africa, Sudan and along the Indo-Pakistan border since July causing breeding conditions to become extremely favourable. Small scale breeding and low numbers of solitary hoppers and adults were present in Mauritania, Mali, Niger and Sudan (September). There has been a significant increase in Desert Locust activity, small groups of adults and small hopper bands were present in Niger, and small-scale breeding continues in Mauritania, Mali and Sudan where low numbers of adults and hoppers were present (early October). In mid October new outbreaks of Desert Locust have developed in Mauritania (of dense gregarizing hopper patches) and in Sudan (several swarms). Ground control operations have commenced in the two countries. By the end of October One small swarm reported on the coast of Saudi Arabia. Unusually heavy rains fell from Senegal to Morocco causing flooding in many areas. Control operations in Mauritania, Mali, Niger and Sudan. Outbreaks continued in the first decade of November in Mauritania, Mali, Niger and Sudan; hoppers and adults were concentrating in the remaining green vegetation, gregarising and forming small groups, scattered adults moved into southern Morocco (three small mature swarms detected), central and southern Algeria and southwestern Libya. By the end of November several swarms crossed the Red Sea from Sudan to Saudi Arabia and arrived on the northern coastal plain, control operation started immediately, outbreaks and control operations continued in Mauritania, Mali, Niger and Sudan. Scattered infestation reported in Morocco and Algeria. Control operations continued in early December in Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Algeria, Morocco Senegal, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Sudan. By late December Locust started to decline in Mali and Niger, but the infestation and the control operations continued in the other affected countries. Despite the intensive control efforts during January 2004, the Desert Locust situation continued to deteriorate in Mauritania and Saudi Arabia where large numbers of hopper bands and new swarms were reported, ground control continued and aerial operations were started in both countries. Control operations also continued in other affected countries in Algeria, Libya, Niger, Morocco and Sudan. A few hopper bands were reported in Eritrea.

Although little rain fell during March, breeding conditions remained favorable in northern Mauritania and Western Sahara and also in Saudi Arabia. The situation may be improving in Saudi Arabia, control operations declined along the Red Sea Coast and northern Sudan and southern Egypt, Desert Locust breeding is expected to be concentrated in the interior of Saudi Arabia. All efforts will need to be made during this period to identify and treat the infested areas. In Northwest Africa the situation continues to be extremely serious. Despite intensive control operations, swarms are laying eggs in the spring breeding areas in Morocco and in Algeria, and more swarms are expected to arrive in these areas from Mauritania and Western Sahara. There are signs that situation may be moving towards the early stages of an upsurge, therefore, international assistance is required to prevent the situation from deteriorating further.

Situation by region

Western Region

Despite extremely unusual and unprecedented heavy rainfall at the beginning of 2002 in western Mauritania, only isolated adults were present at times in the northwest from January to March and in the centre in May. There were several unconfirmed reports of hoppers, adults and swarms in northern Mali during the winter and spring, and localized breeding occurred in Niger. Localized breeding also occurred in Oued Draa, Morocco in May, perhaps by adults originating in northern Mali, and control operations treated 270 ha of hopper and fledgling concentrations in June. During the summer, solitarious adults started to appear in southern Mauritania and in Tamesna, Niger from mid July onwards. Although good rains fell in the summer, only small-scale breeding was reported in these places during September and October. At the end of the summer, most of the adults in southern Mauritania moved towards the west and northwest where breeding continued to the end of the year, resulting in low numbers of hoppers present from October to December. In northern Mali, there were unconfirmed reports of adults in July and hopper bands in September and October. During November, locust numbers increased in all three countries. In Mali, hopper groups and transiens adults were reported in the north, and control operations treated 435 ha of hoppers and adults in Niger. In late October, isolated adults first began to appear from the south in southern Algeria west of Tamanrasset. At the end of December, a few adults were seen near Oued Draa in Morocco.

Despite poor winter rainfall and dry conditions in early 2003, low numbers of adults persisted in northwestern Mauritania, southern Algeria and in Niger. There were unconfirmed reports of hoppers and adults in northern Mali throughout the spring. Some of these populations may have moved into southern Algeria where breeding occurred during March near Tamanrasset, giving rise to 650 ha of small groups of hopper and adult that had to be treated in late March and early April. Control operations were again undertaken in the same area in early June against 807 ha of adults, some of which were forming groups. Breeding occurred further south near the Malian border in May where 150 ha of hopper groups and adults had to be treated in early July. In Libya, about 400 ha were reportedly infested with hoppers and adults near the northern coast in June. While this is an area where Desert Locusts are rarely reported during recessions, they may have originated from infestations further south. Elsewhere, localized breeding was reported near Arlit, Niger in March and isolated adults persisted there until the summer. Isolated adults were also seen in northeastern Morocco in April.

During the summer of 2003, good rains fell throughout the summer breeding areas in West Africa. By the end of July, conditions were favourable for breeding in large parts of southern and central Mauritania, northern Mali, Niger and in eastern Chad. So far, only low numbers of adults have been reported from Niger, where breeding has commenced, and in Chad, while unconfirmed reports of important populations continued to be received from Mali. Small-scale breeding was in progress in southern Mauritania, northern Mali and Niger where low numbers of solitarious hoppers and adults were seen as reported during the survey conducted in August. Situation deteriorated in Niger as more infestations were found during September in Tamesna because of unusually good ecological conditions and breeding, copulating was in progress, many hoppers were becoming transiens and forming groups at densities of 20-100 hoppers per bush. This was an indication of typical behaviour during the early stages of gregarization process. The small-scale breeding continued in Mali and Mauritania. During October, dramatic locust outbreaks of mixture of solitarious and transiens adults and hoppers of all stages developed in northwestern Mauritania (up to 40 adult per sq. m, and group of

mature adults at densities up to 6,500 per ha). Ground control operation started on the 9th in most areas and treated 1,607 ha by the end of the month. Northern Mali (mixed adults and hopper groups at about 1000 per ha) and northern Niger (adult densities increased to 50,000 per ha and hoppers of all instars at 20 per sq. m). A few individual and scattered solitarious mature and immature adults were present in Senegal Algeria and Morocco. In Libya ground control operations were conducted against scattered mature solitarious adults in 50 ha cropping area.

In early November, mature adults and groups moved into a large area southern Morocco where three swarms were also reported, northern Mauritania and western Algeria and laid eggs. Adults groups moved north from Mali and Niger into southern and eastern Algeria. Group of adults laid eggs in southwestern Libya and hatching and band formation occurred in eastern Algeria by mid November and in Mauritania and Morocco by the end of the month. A few hopper bands formed in Northern Senegal. Control operations against hopper and adult groups were conducted in Algeria (2,450 ha), Morocco (aerial and ground treating 8,673 ha) , Mauritania (3,733 ha treated full coverage and 8,956 ha barrier), Libya (900 ha treated) and Senegal (650 ha treated) and also in Mali (3,361 ha treated) and Niger (92 ha treated).

Breeding continued in December in Mauritania, Mali and Niger giving rise to hopper bands and swarms. In all countries, there are large un-surveyed areas where conditions were favorable for breeding. In Mauritania, the situation deteriorated further as swarms started to form during the first decade in northern Trarza. More laying and hatching occurred in northern Trarza, situation was extremely critical because large areas were infested. Ground control teams treated 6,955 ha full coverage and 48,594 ha barrier. In Mali during the last decade of November ground control operations treated 9,212 ha, and during December 17,437 ha were treated. In Niger laying and hatching continued and many hopper groups and bands of all instars were reported, adult densities estimated as 10/sq. m while hopper densities were up to 500/sq. m. In Algeria ground control operation continued during the last decade of November where 532 ha were treated. In December breeding continued in the south west where 1,170 ha of hopper groups and bands of all instars mixed with mature adults, in the west 47 ha of mature adults were controlled. In Morocco, during December mature group of adults moved from adjacent areas in Mauritania. Aerial and ground control operations treated 13,736 ha. During December, a few individual gregarious mature adults reported at two places southwest of Jebel Uweinat near the Sudanese border.

The situation remains extremely critical in Mauritania during January 2004 where hopper bands were present within a large area of the northwest and north, and new swarms began forming from early January onwards. Ground and aerial control operations treated 82,074 ha full coverage and 52,127 ha barrier. In Mali during January no further operations were conducted (survey and control operations finished on 31 December 2003) and no locust were reported. In Niger during January scattered infestation of groups of all instars and immature adults were reported in southwestern Air where hatching was in progress. Ground control operations treated 616 ha in late December and early January. There was a significant decline in locust populations. In Algeria various stages of hoppers were developed west of Tamanrasset and scattered maturing adults were also present. Ground control operations treated in December and January 407 ha. In Morocco, small groups of hoppers of all instars mixed with immature and mature adults persisted within a large area of the southwest from the Mauritanian border to Guelta Zemmur, similar infestation were also seen in other areas. Ground and aerial control operations treated 24,847 ha. In Libya group of 3rd to 5th instar hoppers and fledglings continued, control operations treated 800 ha.

Widespread hatching occurred during February in northern Mauritania where control operations were hampered by a severe shortage of pesticides, many swarms were seen moving northwards, and the situation remained extremely serious. Hopper bands and groups of fledglings and immature adults were present west Bannichab, in southwestern Adrar, in Tiris-Zemmour. No survey carried out in Mali. During February in Niger few swarms moving from Tafidet area in the southwestern Air Mountains northwards to Arakaou where many high-densities adults were seen. Also groups of hoppers and adults persisted in several wadies in the same area. Ground control operations treated 758 ha. In Algeria, immature adults were forming groups in the west near Tindouf, isolated mature adults were seen at two places in the central Sahara, and control operations treated 1,908 ha. Swarms started to form during February in Western Sahara in Morocco. Hopper and adult groups continued to mature near the Mauritanian border, numerous immature swarms moved northwards to the spring breeding areas south of the Atlas Mountains where they dispersed in along 600 km stretch. Aerial and ground control operations treated 80,098 ha. In Libya low numbers of locusts was present near Ghat and in the Al Hamada Al Hamra.

There was unconfirmed report of locusts arriving from the northeast during the third week of February, possibly blown from Mauritania and Western Sahara towards the island of Madeira in the Atlantic Ocean. Also there was unconfirmed report of individual locust on Fuerteventura of Canary Islands on 28th February.

Lack of resources in Mauritania made it difficult that all of the infestation could be found and treated. More laying, hatching band formation occurred throughout March in large areas. Hoppers of all stages were present and continued to mature throughout the Month. Control operations treated 24,597 ha (full coverage) and 233 ha (barrier) during March. Only isolated immature adults were present in few places in Mali. In Niger, in March hopper groups declined and consequently immature and mature adults increased, and some of the adults were laying eggs and hatching reported in few places. Ground control operations treated about 3,200 ha of the total infested areas of 6,400 ha. Again severe shortage of resources hindered survey operations. From the second week of March, more immature and mature swarms appeared near Bechar and moved further east to Atlas Mountains to El Bayadah and to other places. Control operations treated 36,874 ha from 25 February to 23 March. Most of the swarms arrived in March in Morocco were already mature and laid eggs. In Western Sahara, late instar hopper bands continued to mature, fledge and form swarms during March. Aerial and ground control operations treated 446,936 ha on 1-30 March.

Central Region

Low numbers of locusts persisted in the Tokar Delta, Sudan until April 2002. Although rainfall was better along the Red Sea coastal plains of Saudi Arabia and Yemen and unusually heavy rain fell in three consecutive months in the southern and eastern interior of the Arabian Peninsula, no locusts were reported and very little breeding, if any, is thought to have occurred.

Despite good rains from June to September 2002 in the interior of Sudan, only a few individual locusts were seen in Northern Kordofan. Good rains also fell during the summer on the Red Sea coast near the Saudi Arabia / Yemen border but no locusts were reported from these areas. Small-scale breeding occurred during August on the coastal plains near Aden, Yemen where small hopper groups mixed with immature adults began to form by the end of September. Limited breeding continued into October and November despite control operations that treated 200 ha of hopper groups and adults. In Egypt, low numbers of Desert

Locust mixed with African Migratory Locust were treated in July and September in farms in the Western Desert at Sharq Oweinat near the Sudanese border.

In November, unusually heavy rains fell in northeastern Sudan along the northern Red Sea coast and in adjacent sub coastal areas. Small-scale breeding occurred in these areas in January 2003, giving rise to low numbers of hoppers and adults during February and March. Although isolated adults first began to appear in Tokar Delta and Suakin in late November, there were no further reports of locusts in these areas. Elsewhere, winter rains were generally poor and only isolated adults were present in northwestern Somalia in January.

During the summer of 2003, seasonal rains started during the last week of May in the summer breeding areas in Sudan and have continued on fairly regularly since then. Consequently, conditions are extremely favourable for breeding over a large area extending from Chad to western Eritrea. So far, only scattered adults were seen in Northern Kordofan in July although similar populations are thought to exist in Northern Darfur and near the Eritrean border. No locusts have been reported from other countries in the region except for a few adults mixed with African Migratory Locust at Sharq Oweinat, Egypt from March onwards. During August, scattered immature and mature solitarious adults at densities of 3-200 per ha were present in Northern Kordofan and isolated mature adults reported in Durdeb, Sinkat, near Khartoum, west of Atbara and northern Darfur. In Egypt a few individual mature Desert Locust adults and 2nd to 3rd hoppers mixed with locusta and grasshoppers at a density of 110/ha persisted at a farm near the Sudanese border at Sh. Weinat. No locust reported elsewhere.

During September, isolated immature and mature adults were seen at 22 locations in Darfur, these were mixed with a few 4th and 5th instar hoppers and fledglings at seven of these locations. Only isolated mature adults were seen at a few places north El Obeid as well as in Khartoum, at the end of the month immature adults at densities of 600-5000/ha were seen in White Nile State near Ed Dueim. Few hoppers and mature Desert Locust adults mixed with high numbers of Locusta and grasshoppers were treated at three farms at Sh Oweinat. In Eritrea, isolated solitarious mature adults were seen on the central Red Sea coastal plains at 4 sites near Massawa.

The DL situation started to deteriorate, as a result of good rainfall in the summer breeding areas, in October 2003, where more information indicated that small-scale breeding was in progress in North Kordofan, North Darfur, and White Nile States. Three small maturing swarms reported in mid October in an area of 2200 ha along River Atbara area. Locusts formed small groups and bands of late instar hoppers and fledglings. Mature adults at densities of 10,000 per ha were present in five locations northwest Kassala by mid of October. Later in last decade of the month hoppers became gregarious and new infestations small to high density hopper bands and swarms were found further east in Haiya. Scattered hopper and adults reported in north Darfur near El Fasher, south of Khartoum and on the Red Sea coast. Ground control operations started by mid of October in River Atbara area treating 4,836 ha. Desert Locust appeared in October in the Western Desert and along the shores of Lake Nasser; at a density of 1-25 per sq. m. Ground control operations treated 203 ha by the end of the month. On 24th October, yellow small swarms seen at Yenbo, Bader and Thuwal. In Eritrea report by end of September indicated that scattered solitarious adults were present in the foothills east of Nacfa.

Despite the control operations which continued in November, against hopper and adult groups, in Kordofan, Khartoum and River Atbara; adults started to move to further east towards Haiya on the western side of the Red Sea Hills where breeding took place. Scattered adults at a density of 100-600/ha were first reported on the Red Sea coastal plain on 13

November in Tokar Delta. Control operation in the summer areas continued. During the three weeks of November, immature and mature transiens adults at densities of up to 6,000 per ha persisted on crops and natural vegetation along the western and eastern shores of Lake Nasser and Tushka. Ground operations treated 613 ha. On late November, several swarms, at densities of 2-15 adults/sq. m invaded the Red Sea coastal plains north of Jeddah near Thuwal and Rabigh and laid eggs. Swarms also reported near Umm Lajj. Ground and aerial control operations treated 3,000 ha. A few solitary mature adults persisted on the central Red Sea coastal plains between Hodeidah and Bait Al Faqihand in two places northwest of Aden in early November

Late of November and during December, locust numbers continued to decline in the summer breeding areas, and only 100 ha treated by ground means in Kordofan, by mid December no locust reported in Kordofan or Khartoum States. Groups of fledglings and immature adults at densities of up to 10 adults per sq. m were scattered within 10,000 ha of sorghum field, where 1,300 ha treated. Adult infestation in Tokar Delta continued at high density of 30,000 adult/ha, and 2-5th hopper densities at up to 10 hoppers/sq. m. By end of December ground control operations treated 400 ha. Three small swarms arrived on 10 December near Eit north Red Sea cast. By end of December control operations had finished in the River Atbara area. During December, mature transiens adults at densities up to 5 adults/10sq. m laying eggs along the shore of Lake Nasser, in Tushka and near Wadi Alallaqi east of Lake Nasser. Infestation at a lower density was seen in Sharq Oweinat and near Baris. Control operation treated 13 ha. During December, there was a substantial increase in locust numbers (200 adult/sq. m) as hatching and band formation occurred on the Red Sea coast between Jeddah and Yenbo. Some of the adult groups penetrated the Higaz Mountains laying eggs in southeast of Khayber, east of Taif and east of Medinah, as well as in AL Baha and east of Qunfidah. Control operations treated 26,336 ha during December. In Eritrea in late December mature adults were seen at three places between Embere and Karora. In Yemen, isolated immature adults were seen at Deer Al Ahdel.

During January, locust numbers increased (mature and immature gregarious adults at densities of 3-7 adults/ sq. m and transiens hoppers of all instars at densities up to 15/ sq. m) on Red Sea coast in particular in Tokar Delta and in the northern coast at Mohamed Qol and Oseif. By the end of January adult densities declined slightly. Ground control operations treated 465 ha in Tokar Delta and 77 ha of late instar gregarious hoppers at densities of 5000/ha at Mohamed Qol. During January, scattered mature adults at densities up to 1000/ha were reported at two places near Halaib. The infestation declined in the shore of Lake Nasser. During January, hopper bands at densities up to 100 hoppers/sq. m, continued to be present on the Red Sea coast between Jeddah and Umm Lajj. By the end of January, groups of immature adults were started form swarms. Aerial and ground control operations treated 80,787 ha during January. In Eritrea, scattered solitarious adults were seen at two places on the northern Red Sea coastal plains, and 1st -4th instar hopper bands were present near the Sudanese border of Meleet in about 5000 ha of millet crops at densities of 20-25 hopper/plant. Isolated immature and mature adults were present in a few places on the Red Sea coastal plains northeast of Hodeidah.

During February, ground control operations continued in Sudan on the Red Sea coast in the Tokar Delta and treated 210 ha of groups of late instar hoppers, fledglings and maturing adults. Densities declined from 2,700 adults/ha to 325 adults/ha. On the northern coast group of gregarious late instar s and immature adults were present at several places near Mageit, further north similar population were seen on the coast about 10 km south of the Egyptian border. Control operations treated 98 ha in two areas on the northern coast. There was

unconfirmed report of three dense mature swarms near Dongola flying from the north on 1st March. During February, hopper bands of all instars and fledglings at densities of 30/locusts/sq. m and immature and mature transiens adults at densities up to 300 adults/tree were present at several places west of Hlaieb and near the Sudanese border. Ground control operations treated 895 ha. In Saudi Arabia, dense late instar hopper bands were present between Jeddah and Yenbo where fledging was in progress, at mid-month some mature adults and groups at densities up to 70,000 adults/ha, moved into the spring breeding areas in the interior where they laid eggs. Second generation hatching started on the Red Sea coast near Jeddah. In Eritrea, aerial control operations treated 1,920 ha of hopper bands mixed with adults in millet crops near the Sudanese border at Meleet.. In Somalia isolated immature and mature adults were seen on the northwestern coast between Berbra and Djibouti border. In Yemen, isolated maturing adults were present on the central Red Sea coastal plains near Hodeidah, and there was unconfirmed report of locusts on Socotra Island although this is unlikely to be Desert Locust.

In March, a few groups of late instar hoppers and immature gregarious adults were present in the north of Sudan, only few kilometers from the Egyptian borders. Control operations treated 45 ha. In northern Sudan, several groups and swarms of mature adults seen in irrigated crops along the Nile near Dongola, these probably came from the Red Sea coast on easterly winds up to 5 March, by the end of march hatching was in progress and small high-density hopper bands were forming. Control operations in both areas treated 914 ha up to 28 March. In Egypt, on the southern coast of the Red Sea, groups of late instar transiens hoppers and fledglings at densities of 10-30 hoppers/sq. m were present during the first decade of March near Abu Ramad. Control operations treated 140 ha (1-10 March). Several immature and mature swarms appeared along Lake Nasser and dispersed into many farms near Abu Simbel area, these probably came from the Red Sea coast and northern Sudan. Control operations treated 2,162 ha. In the Western Desert, control operation treated 364 ha of solitarious mature adults.

In Saudi Arabia in early March, there was a dramatic decline in locust infestations along the northern Red Sea coast between Jeddah and Yenbo. Later scattered immature and mature copulating adults were reported on the coast between Jeddah and Rabigh and near Yenbo. Control operations against hopper of 3rd instar and adults treated 2,375 ha. No locusts were seen during surveys carried out in the spring breeding areas.

Eastern Region

Breeding occurred on a small-scale in April 2002 but it was limited by poor rainfall. Consequently, locust numbers remained low and no further locusts were seen in Baluchistan after May.

In early June, a few adults moved into the summer breeding areas of Pakistan in the Tharparkar and Cholistan Deserts from Baluchistan. Despite intensive surveys, no locusts were seen in adjacent areas of Rajasthan, India. Very little breeding is thought to have occurred during the summer because of poor monsoon rains and unusually dry conditions. By mid October, no locusts were reported along the Indo-Pakistan border.

No locusts were reported in the region until late February 2003 when isolated adults were seen in coastal and interior areas in Baluchistan, Pakistan. At mid-month, unusually heavy and widespread rains fell in these areas as well as in adjacent areas in southeastern Iran. Very little breeding, if any, is thought to have occurred during the spring because of poor rainfall. By May, there were no further reports of locusts in Baluchistan.

The monsoon rains reached the summer breeding areas along the Indo-Pakistan border in mid June 2003 and have continued to date. Above-normal summer rains have fallen in nearly all typical locust areas and ecological conditions are favourable for breeding. So far, only isolated adults have been reported in the Tharparkar and Cholistan Deserts and in the Lasbela Valley, Pakistan. No locusts have been detected in Rajasthan, India.

During the first half of August, isolated immature and mature adults were present in a few places near the Indian border in Cholistan Desert Tharparker Desert as well as near Karachi in Lasbela Valley. These locusts presence decreased in the first half of September. During the second half of September, isolated maturing adults were reported in 22 places along the border with India. A few 1st to 4th instar hoppers were seen in 4 of these locations. In the first half of October isolated maturing adults persisted at 24 places in the above areas. During the 2nd half of October and the first half of November 18-22 places near the Indian border were infested with isolated mature adults. In India in the 2nd half of October and the 1st half of November isolated mature adults persisted in 5 and 17 places in Rajasthan and Barmer. No locust reported in Pakistan during the 2nd half of November. However isolated mature adults persisted in 5 places along the Indo-Pakistan border.

No locust reported during January and February in any country in the Eastern Region. No locusts were seen during surveys carried out during March in Iran and no locusts reported from India and Afghanistan. Isolated adults were present in the spring breeding areas in Baluchistan and near Lasbela in Pakistan.

Control operations

Control operations undertaken in the Central Region in chronological order

Country	Area treated ha	Date of control operations	Area treated 02	Area treated 03	Area treated 04	Total treated areas
Yemen	200	October 02	200			200
Egypt	203	October 03		829		4,390
	613	November 03				
	13	December 03				
	895	February 04			3,561	
	2,666	March 04				
Sudan	4,836	October 03		18,672		20,481
	12,000	November 03				
	1,836	December 03				
	542	January 04			1,809	
	308	February 04				
	959	March 04				
Saudi Arabia	3,000	November 03		29,336		
	26,336	December 03				

	89,727	January 04			116,389	145,725
	24,287	February 04				
	2,375	March 04				
Eritrea	1,920	January 04			1,920	1,920
Total treated areas			200	48,837	123,679	172,716

Control operation undertaken in the Western Region in chronological order

Country	Area treated ha	Date of control operations	Area treated 02	Area treated 03	Area treated 04	Total treated areas
Morocco	271	June 2002	271			574,761
	8,873	November 03		22,609		
	13,736	December 03				
	24,847	January 04			551,881	
	80,098	February 04				
	446,936	March 04				
Niger	435	November 02	435			8,068
	190	October 03		3,674		
	92	November 03				
	3,392	December 03				
	1	January 04			3,959	
	758	February 04				
	3,200	March 04				
Algeria	650	March-April 03		6,720		
	807	May-June 03				
	150	July 03				
	468	October 03				
	2,982	November 03				
	1,663	December 03				
	59	January 04			38,596	
	1,908	February 04				

	36,874	March 04				45,316
Mali	80	October 03		30,089		
	12,572	November 03				
	17,437	December 03				30,089
Mauritania	1,607	October 03		64,505		
	12,689 *	November 03				
	50,209 *	December 03				
	134,201 *	January 04			240,239	
	81,459 *	February 04				
	24,579*	March 04				304,744
Libya	900	November 03		900		
	800	January 04			800	1,700
Senegal	650	November 03		650		650
Total Treated Areas			706	129,147	835,475	965,328

- including barrier treatments

To the present the total controlled areas in Central and Western Regions are 1,138,044 hectare

Desert Locust Mid-Term Forecast

The Desert locust situation is expected to remain serious during the forecast period. If good rains fell over in the spring/summer breeding areas, this could allow breeding to continue in the areas where locusts are present.

In the Central Region, hatching and small hopper bands of Desert Locust will form in Sudan and Egypt in April and swarms could develop by mid-May and onwards. Small-scale breeding may be in progress in the spring breeding areas in the interior of Saudi Arabia where a few adults group could form.

The situation will continue to remain serious in Northwest Africa, hopper bands are expected to form during April and May in Morocco and Algeria. Additional swarms are likely to arrive from Mauritania, and some swarms could move towards Tunisia and Libya and most likely they lay eggs.

In the Eastern Region, a few isolated adults are likely to be present in the spring breeding areas in Pakistan, conditions will remain dry unfavorable for DL breeding. Elsewhere no locust reported and little rain fell, no locust expected to develop in the forecasting period.

Appendix No. (6) Training

Training is still taking priority and placed by CRC in the first category because of its importance in increasing national capacity and capability to enable them to perform technical and technological tasks to the best level since technological development is fast. This is specifically in relation to Desert Locust survey and control and the equipment used.

Training (Short or medium) is either equally financed between CRC and EMPRES/CR or only by the Commission depending on the membership of the country in EMPRES/CR or CRC. Long term training is financed by either DLCC or CRC. Training activities, after the 23rd Session of the Commission in Syria in April 2002, could be summarized as follows:

1. Short term training:

1.1. International training:

The aim of the international training was to create National Master Trainers capable to perform national training courses on their own in their respective countries. In 2002 an international train of trainers was held in Muscat, Oman (4th International Train of Trainers). As previously known, Oman was chosen for the second time because it provides a well equipped training centre and accommodation for the trainers and trainees. In addition, the availability of vast field space suitable for performing field exercises. The training was held during the period of 07-17 October 2002, in full collaboration and cooperation with the EMPRES/CR. The trainers were:

- ◆ Expert from NRI
- ◆ Expert from Wolver Hampton University
- ◆ Expert from the FAO
- ◆ Secretary of the Commission
- ◆ EMPRES/CR NPO
- ◆ Co-trainer from Ethiopia

For the first time, the Master Trainer Manual was used and tested and some modifications were made and hence it will be distributed to all concerned parties.

With regards to the trainees, present were one from each of the following countries; Sudan, Djibouti, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Eritrea, Libya, Ethiopia, India and two trainees from Oman, Pakistan and Iran to make a total of 16.

1.2. National training:

Several trainings took place during the last year based upon request received from the affected countries, details of which are as follows:

- 1.2.1.** In Burg Al Arab, Egypt, two national trainings were held during the period of 17– 25 August 2002, and the period 13-19 September 2003, trainers in the first training were the Secretary of the Commission and two experts from the National Research Centre in Egypt, and only national trainers participated in

the second training. Present in the training were seventeen and twenty Desert Locust Officers, in the 1st and 2nd training respectively, from different governorates under threat by Desert Locust breeding and invasion. As practiced, the training concentrated on Desert Locust biology and behavior, in addition to technological survey and control methods and some training techniques.

- 1.2.2. In Djibouti during the period of 09-14 November 2002 for 16 trainees. The trainers were national who attended the above mentioned International Train of Trainers course. This training covered only Desert Locust survey and forecast and on how to collect information and reporting.
- 1.2.3. In Aswan Egypt during the period of 18 December 2002 to 5 January 2003 at several bases of Desert Locust in such that training was in groups of 3-4 trainees. This training concentrated mainly in increasing the capacities of the trainees (14 trainees in total) on the use of survey equipment such as compass and GPS. The trainer was national (previously trained in the above mentioned International Train of Trainer course).
- 1.2.4. National training in Saudi Arabia during the period of 08 -19 March 2003 for 17 trainees. The trainers were national in addition to the participation of the Secretary of the Commission. The training covered the survey and control issues of Desert Locust.
- 1.2.5. In Syria for 18 trainees from the Plant Protection Department, trained in a training course conducted in Damascus, between 04 and 12 September 2003. Trainers were national from Syria, in addition to the presence of the Secretary of the Commission and a consultant from Egypt. The training focused on Desert Locust survey and control and some training skills.
- 1.2.6. In Yemen 14 trainees from the Locust Center and identified information resources were trained in Ataq (Shebwa), Yemen during the period 26-31 March 2004. The training focused on Desert Locust survey, information and reporting.

2. **Mid term training:**

The Commission has taken the responsibility, and in complete coordination with the EMPRES/CR Program, of financing the mid term training, which started in 2001. The first group of 6 students (3 Sudan, 2 Ethiopia and 1 Eritrea) graduated in September 2002. Eight students were enrolled; six from the Central Region (2 Sudan, 2 Egypt, 1 Ethiopia, and 1 Yemen) and one from each of the CLCPRO (Libya) and SWAC (India) graduated in September 2003. Since September 2003, present are six students enrolled (2 Yemen, 1 Sudan, 1 Egypt, 1 Saudi Arabia and 1 Ethiopia) at the University of Khartoum in Sudan.

3. **Long term training:**

Two students, one from Saudi Arabia and one from Oman were sent and obtained their Master Degree from the University of Khartoum in Sudan and the University of Greenwich in the United Kingdom respectively. These students had graduated in

December 2002 and returned to their countries to work in the Desert Locust Units and to increase their capacities in this field.

The Commission encourages member countries on training and to obtain post graduate degrees, for that reason the Commission has allocated in its budget for 2003/2004 a fund to finance one Master Degree in one of the universities in the region. So far six member countries, as indicated in the below table, nominated students for the Master degree study (3 from Sudan, 3 from Egypt, 2 from Yemen, 1 from Jordan, 1 from Syria and 1 from Oman).

Since the Egyptian candidate Mr. Essam Mahmoud Ibrahim has fulfilled most of the criteria required by CRC, and also attended the Desert Locust Management Diploma Course at the University of Khartoum; the committee from CRC and EMPRES/CR selected him as the first choice candidate for the CRC scholarship, Mr. Montasir Elhady Hassan from Sudan was chosen as an alternate.

The subject of the study shall focus on the estimation of the total area infested by Desert Locust. The objective of the research is to estimate the area infested by Desert Locust using results of surveys conducted in specific sites. The investigator should take into consideration:

1. What survey methodology to be adopted or applied in the field to provide the most accurate estimate of locust infestation present in the survey site.
2. Could the adopted method be applied during outbreaks, upsurges and plagues?
3. Should this method be changed or modified according to the time of the year (breeding season) or the kind of Desert Locust habitat.
4. The practicality of the method to be used by the Desert Locust Field Officers.
Several universities in the region were reviewed to carry out the study, University of Khartoum, Faculty of Agriculture was chosen for this study due to several factors:
 1. The university runs the Desert Locust Management Diploma course.
 2. Qualified staff in the university and the Locust Unit in the Plant Protection Directorate with long experience in Desert Locust activities.
 3. Available facilities in the ICIPE Field Station at Port Sudan.
 4. The availability of locust (at least solitary) all year round.

Information of candidates' applications for the CRC fellowship

Name.	Nationality	Age in Nov. 03	University	Certificate Grade	English language	Experience	Service Agreement	Remarks
Abdel Hameed A. A. Alkhidir	Sudanese	32:10 Yrs	Gezira	Honours, (2 nd) Crop Protection 21/06/1998	Certificate of attendance	3 Yrs PPD	5 Yrs	DL training
Montasir Elhady A. Hassan	Sudanese	31:10 Yrs	Sudan	Honours, (2 nd) Crop Protection 07/10/1999	Not submitted	3 Yrs PPD	5 Yrs	DL Diploma
Manal Elhadi A. Hussein	Sudanese	31:02 Yrs	Sudan	Honours, (1 st) Crop Protection 07/10/1999	Certificate of attendance	3 Yrs PPD	5 Yrs	
Mohamed Abduh Al-Huri	Yemeni	34	Damascus	Good Crop Protection 23/09/1996	Not submitted	7 Yrs PPD	Not submitted	
Mushtak A.M. S. AlMohamadi	Yemeni	32:01 Yrs	Basrah	Good Crop Protection 25/06/1995	Not submitted	7 Yrs PPD	Not submitted	
Ibrahim M. Ibrahim Al-Amad	Jordanian	30:03 Yrs	Mosul	Good Horticulture 01/07/1995	Good, Certificate attached	5 Yrs PPD	Not submitted	
No one is applying	Lebanon	-	-	-	-	-	--	-
Essam Mahmoud Ibrahim	Egyptian	33:02 Yrs	Alexandria, 1992	Good Horticulture	Two Certificates attached	3 Yrs Locust Center	5 Yrs	DL Diploma
Mamdouh Fawzy M. Saleh	Egyptian	46 Yrs	Al-Fateh, 1979	Good Animal Production	Not submitted	6 Yrs Locust Center	5 Yrs	DL Diploma
Ahmed Mohamed Abdel Hady	Egyptian	46 Yrs	Tanta, 1979	Good Plant Production	Not submitted	12Yrs Locust Center	5 Yrs	
Ali Rashid Masoud Al-Abri	Omani	38 Yrs	Cairo, 04/12/91	Good Pesticides	Not submitted	11 Yrs PPD & Locust	Yes	Training in DL operation
Subhi Aldurra	Syrian	27 Yrs	Damascus	Very Good High Diploma Plant Protection 12/11/2002	Average, Certificate attached	2 Yrs in PPD	5 Yrs	

Appendix No. (7) Research

In view of the agreement and collaboration with EMPRES/CR to conduct applied research on Desert Locust in the Central Region, numbers of applied research were received from Universities and Research Centers. Research proposals were itemized and assessed as the following table:

Number of Research	Research Area	Subjects	Country
7	Population Dynamics	1. Ecological field research on DL Population Dynamics/Field Studies	Sudan
		2. Relationship of DL Reproduction and Host Plants	Sudan
		3. Distribution of DL in relation to herbage quality in the Sudanese Red Sea Coast	Sudan
		4. Characterization of DL habitats in the traditional winter breeding areas of Yemen	Yemen
		5- Molecular finger printing and polygenetic relationships in Desert Locust natural populations	Egypt
		6. Ecological studies on the DL in the southern Nile Valley & Red Sea Coast	Egypt
		7. The DL situation in the semi-arid areas of the Egyptian south western desert	Egypt
-	Improved Early Detection	--	--

6	Alternative to DL Control	<p>1. Reproductive behavior of the solitary DL in relation to semiochemical attributes to desert plants</p> <p>2. The utilization of the DL adult gregarization pheromone (PAN) with <i>Metarhizium</i> and sub-lethal dosages of conventional pesticides in the control of gregarious nymph bands</p> <p>3. Comparative studies on the efficacy of conventional insecticide <i>Metarhizium flavivoridea</i> against DL and grasshoppers</p> <p>4. Effect of Green Muscle on locust and grasshoppers</p> <p>5 . Evaluation of the efficacy of <i>Metarhizium anisopliae</i> (Maa) on DL and grasshoppers</p> <p>6. Field testing of toxic indigenous botanical extracts against DL in Sudan</p>	<p>Sudan</p> <p>Sudan</p> <p>Egypt</p> <p>Egypt</p> <p>Ethiopia</p> <p>Sudan</p>
1	Improvement of Pest. Application	Optimization of certain ULV ground spraying techniques used for controlling the hopper stage of DL with traditional and natural insecticides under local conditions	Egypt
3	Assessment of Environmental Impact of Control Operations	<p>1. Impact of pesticides used in DL operations on the honeybee and other non-target organisms in Yemen</p> <p>2. Relationship between DL infestation, environmental factors and the impact on control measures.</p> <p>3. Effect of PAN on insect fauna associated with some preferred host plants of the Desert Locust <i>Schistocerca gregaria</i> (Forsk.)</p>	<p>Yemen</p> <p>Saudi Arabia</p> <p>Sudan</p>

--	Economic Impact of DL	--	--
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Status of research proposals received by the CRC and EMPRES/CR

- Two research studies completed in Yemen and Sudan in December 2002. In Sudan the research was on **Ecological field Research on Desert Locust population dynamics**. In Yemen the research focused on **Impact of pesticides used in DL operations on the honeybee and other non-target organisms**.
- Research study in Ethiopia at the University of Addis Ababa, completed in December 2003, the research concentrated on the **Evaluation of the efficacy of *Metarhizium anisopliae var. acridum* (Green Muscle) against mixed grasshopper spp. in central Ethiopia**, final draft report received, not yet finalized
- Research study started November 2002 in Saudi Arabia under the supervision of King Faisal University. The study focus on **Relationship between DL infestation, environmental factors and the impact on control measures**.
- Research study started May 2003 in Sudan, under the supervision of the University of Khartoum. The study is focusing on **Distribution of DL in relation to herbage quality in the Sudanese Red Sea Coast**.
- Research study started September 2003 in Egypt, under the supervision of the Plant Protection Research Institute. The study is focusing on the **Effect of Green Muscle *Metarhizium anisopliae* on locust and grasshoppers**.
- A research proposal was received from Sudan in October 2003, under the supervision of the University of Khartoum; the research proposal is focusing on the **Effect of PAN on insect fauna associated with some preferred host plants of the Desert Locust *Schistocerca gregaria***, the research proposal is under evaluation and consideration but the Commission and EMPRES.

It is to be indicated that numbers of research proposals were either rejected or disqualified for various reasons:

1. Researcher passed away;
2. Researcher did not respond on comments after receiving the first draft;
3. Research proposal depends on the presence of Desert Locust infestation;
4. Research proposals were not covering area of applied research and has no priority according to research priority list;
5. Research proposals of unclear purpose of the research subject;

In view of the above it was evident that there are topics and areas were not addressed by researchers, for instance:

- Improved early detection;
- Improved of pesticides application;
- Economic impact of Desert Locust.

Therefore, it is rather important that, researchers in the Central Region in Universities and Research Institutes are encouraged to prepare and submit research proposals to cover all priority areas that prepared by the CRC and EMPRES/CR.

Certificates of merit from the Commission were offered four of the M.Sc graduates from Syria, Yemen, Oman and Saudi Arabia, as well as eight of the graduated diploma students from the Central Region. With regard to the proposed award for the outstanding research in the field of Desert Locust, a report to award best researches approved (Attachment No. 5. of the Executive Committee report); 9 researchers applications were received, 5 from Egypt, 3 from Sudan and one from Saudi Arabia, information were sorted out in the following table:

Information on research and M. Sc. thesis submitted for the CRC Award

Serial No.	Name.	Nationality	Date of submission of application	Title of Research & Reporting date	Publication in the Scientific International journal	CRC and EMPRES objectives	Reduce control operation cost	Positive Environmental Impact
1	A. M. K. Taha	Sudanese	09/2002	Comparative study on the efficiency of Available survey methods of adult & hopper populations on Desert Locust, reported October 2000	No	Yes	NA	NA
2	H. E. T. A. Rahman	Sudanese	08/2002	Studies on the effect of different food plants species on the life system of Desert Locust, reported 1999	No	Yes	NA	NA
3	Ishraga M. El Hassan	Sudanese	08/2002	The effect of Metarhizium in conjunction with the adult gregarization pheromone on the gregarious nymphs of Desert Locust, reported 2000	No	Yes	NA	Yes
4	Adnan Khan	Saudi	03/2003	The effect of stage specific pheromones alone and in combination with the insecticide fipronil on eggs, hatchlings and fledglings of the Desert Locust, reported 2002	No	Yes	NA	Yes
5	Abdel Azim El Gammal	Egyptian	12/2002	Response of <i>Schistocerca gregaria</i> to Azadirachtin extracted from neem tree seeds, received for publication March 1992	Only published (national) in Egyptian J. Agric. Res., 72 (2), 1994	Yes	NA	Yes
6	Abdel Azim El Gammal	Egyptian	12/2002	Experimental evidence for the suppressive effect of ethanol	Published in the 2 nd international	Yes	NA	Yes

				egg pod extracts of <i>Schistocerca gregaria</i> on their reproductive potential, no reporting date	conference, Plant Protection Institute, Cairo, Egypt Dec. 2002			
7	Abdel Azim El Gammal	Egyptian	10/2002	Evaluation of Diflubenzuron against the 4 th instar nymph of <i>Schistocerca gregaria</i> , received for publication January 1991	Only published (national) in Egyptian J. Agric. Res., 70 (3), 1992	Yes	NA	Yes
8	Mohamed T. Mohamed	Egyptian	10/2002	Mortality and feeding response of <i>Schistocerca gregaria</i> to florisel fractions of three wild plants, received for publication October 2001	It seemed that it was published (national) in Assiut University Journal	Yes	NA	Yes
9	Mohamed T. Mohamed	Egyptian	10/2002	Insect regulatory effect of Margosan a natural Azadirachtin-containing preparation on the Desert Locust, received for publication October 2001	Only published (national) in Egypt. J. Agric. Res., 80 (1) 2002	Yes	NA	Yes

Appendix No. (8) Publication

Since the last Session of the Commission in Syria in March 2002, the Commission has taken up several activities on publication could be summarized in the following:

1. Translation of the monthly Desert Locust Bulletin:

As it is known that the Desert Locust Information service (DLIS) of the FAO issues on the 5th day of every month the English Bulletin on the global Desert Locust situation and forecast. Because of the importance of this Bulletin, the Commission has contracted a translator from Egypt to translate it from English into Arabic in PDF format. The Arabic version of the Bulletin then be circulated widely to member countries and concerned parties.

2. Reproduction of Desert Locust video-tape:

The video-tape, which was prepared by PRIFAS, has been reproduced by the Commission and distributed (2 copies) to all concerned Institute, departments and organizations.

3. Print and distribute two Desert Locust booklets:

The Commission took the initiative to print two of the Desert Locust Booklets produced by PRIFAS in French, already, translated into Arabic and distributed widely to the Desert Locust concerned institutes, departments and organizations.

4. Translation of the FAO Forms:

With the assistance of DLIS, the Commission has prepared the Survey and Control Form with instructions and the Sprayer Monitoring Form in Arabic and placed both of them on the FAO web site.

5. Translation of the Desert Locust Guidelines:

As the English version of the Desert Locust Guidelines approved by the 36th Session of the Desert Locust Control Committee (DLCC) in September 2001; the Commission has contracted a translator for the Arabic translation and to prepare in PDF and QuarXpress format. This work was considered as a challenge to be achieved by the Commission bearing in mind that it took almost two years to accomplish the job. The efforts and hard work of the Commission was highly appreciated and commended by the DLCC at its 37th Session.

6. Translation of the sprayer testing Guidelines:

Based on the efforts made by the Commission in the translation of the English Guidelines into Arabic, the Commission was given the responsibility to handle as well the Arabic translation of the Sprayer Testing Guidelines (10 series). The work took about one year to be accomplished and was completed successfully last December 2003.

7. Production of English and Arabic Trainers Kit:

Jointly with EMPRES program, the Commission is in the process of reproducing the approved English version of the trainer's kit as well as to translate it into Arabic, produce and distribute it. An Egyptian company was contracted to handle the production of the files with transparence and the bags, the equipment were ordered from various International companies.

8. Production of the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP):

The commission, jointly with EMPRES and DLIS, has prepared the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for Ground Survey and Ground Control of Desert Locust in Arabic and English for the use by the Locust Officers and Technicians. In addition SOP for Desert Locust Aerial Survey and Control was prepared in English for the use by the Locust Officers and Pilots.

These SOPs were produced in the form of laminated pocket size cards and distributed to member countries and concerned parties; with the cooperation from the Commission of the Western Region, these SOPs will be translated into French.

9. Production of draft campaign and training checklists and summary report:

In collaboration with DLIS, the Commission prepared three draft training impact check lists; first one for survey, second one for control operations and the third one for the evaluation of the Desert Locust Information Officers. It is expected that as a result of using these checklists, weaknesses of DL operators could be identified and thus training courses should be conducted with concentration on these weaknesses.

Also draft guidelines for writing the summary report on campaign was prepared by the Commission in order that summary reports should be completed and transparent.

The checklists and the guidelines were distributed to Sudan, Saudi Arabia and Egypt for testing, and to send comments in order to finalize them

Glossary of definitions, technical and scientific terms used in the research and control of Desert Locust – English, Arabic and French.

The aim of preparing and issuing the glossary:

The aim is to collect technical and scientific words, sentences and terms used in different fields of Locust and grasshoppers in English and presenting their relative meanings, explanation and pronunciations in Arabic and French according to what is being used in these Arabic and French speaking countries. Also the linking of different meanings to the same word to fulfill the need of those working in either research or applied fields of locust and other concerned authorities (universities, research centers, ... etc), and providing an easy reference to those terms as the need arises.

Possible references to be used for preparing the glossary:

- It is recommended to mainly concentrate on the terms, words, expressions used in the Desert Locust guidelines issued lately by FAO, which contains biology, behavior, survey, information and forecast, control, organization of campaigns, safety and environment.
- The use of other foreign and Arabic references and Desert Locust guidelines issued by the FAO for equipment and all different methods of control, all types of pesticides and its effect on the environment, meteorological information and remote sensing or from other sources. Other Desert locust documents (such as extension booklets, reports, meetings...etc) agro-aviation and computer technology.
- The use of expressions and terms relating to the topics used in the foreign and Arabic glossaries including glossaries used in research and control of Locust issued by the FAO at the end of the 1960s.

The preparation of the glossary:

It is recommended to divide up the preparation work into 4 stages:

1st stage:

Identifying English expressions, scientific and technical terms that can be included in the glossary from the letter A to Z. this is considered to be the most important stage of preparation, as it needs a wide experience and profound knowledge of Desert Locust aspects and related subjects in order to select and collect what is needed by workers in different activities of Desert Locust and other concerned bodies.

It is recommended to send what has been collected to concerned professionals with specializations in Desert Locust affairs to the countries of the region and beyond for comments and/or additions, then the work would be processed in the following 3 stages:-

2nd stage:

to arrange what has been accomplished in the first stage for letters A to E and to place their meanings, explanations, synonyms in Arabic and English, provided with the

necessary visual aides (photos ...etc as needed). It is then sent to the professionals in the region and others for revision, comments and additions as seen fit. A copy would later be sent to the French speaking specialists to add explanations, terms and expressions in French.

3rd stage:

To be executed as stage 2 but for the letter F to P.

4th stage:

To executed as per 2nd and 3rd stage but for the letters Q to Z.

The previously mentioned 4 stages would require a working period of 4-6 months for each stage, on a separate contract.

The work in the three stages should be carried out according to the following procedures:

- Terms should be arranged according to the English alphabetical order.
- The explanation, meaning in Arabic and French languages should be placed next to the English term.
- Synonyms should be placed (if available) according to what is being used in different Arabic speaking countries is separated by a dot and when the meaning differs it is to be separated by a dash.
- Scientific subject (e.g. biology) is to be placed next to the technical term.
- As per the need, photos or graphs would be added to the term.
- English abbreviations should be placed in alphabetical order according to the first letter and the full meaning of the code is written in brackets afterwards e.g. FAO would be placed according to the letter F (Food and Agriculture Organization).
- Widely used compounded expressions such as agricultural rotation, rotary atomizer would be placed according to the first word of the compound.
- When the spelling of the term differs between American and British, it is the British one that should be used.

Appendix No. (9) Adherence of new members to the Commission

Based on the new direction of the FAO to unify Regional Organizations dealing with Desert Locust management, and in view of the amended agreement of the of the establishment of the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region, and also based on the recommendations of the 23rd Session of the CRC in Damascus, Syria in March 2002 in which the CRC approved the adherence of Djibouti to become the member No. 14 to the Commission.

In the same direction, the Commission Session in Syria encouraged and supported Ethiopia and Eritrea, who joined the Session as observers, to join the CRC.

In January 2003 a message was received by FAO from the Ethiopian Government requesting the adherence of Ethiopia to the Commission and they requested additional information in order to finalize the matter. The information was sent and thus in December 2003 Ethiopia signed a letter of instrument requesting to join the CRC to become the member No. 15.

The negotiation between the Eritrean Government and the Commission is in progress, the Secretariat of the CRC is following up the matter very closely.

Appendix No. (10) EMPRES achievements and progress in the Central Region

The Desert Locust component of EMPRES (Emergency Prevention System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests and Diseases) was initiated in mid 1994. Its purpose was to strengthen the locust management capacity of locust-affected countries with the aim of minimizing the risk that Desert Locust plagues will develop. It was designed as a collaborative programme in which affected countries, regional organizations, donors, and FAO, participate in the development of improved preventive control strategies. Preparatory activities started in 1995 in the Central Region, comprising nine countries around the Red Sea (Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan and Yemen). This area is considered to be the origin of most Desert Locust outbreaks. Phase I of the programme became operational in 1997 and ended by 2000 after having been evaluated by an independent mission in 1999. Phase II started in January 2001 and will end by December 2003. The programme has been evaluated two times during Phase II. The first time in August 2001 as part of an overall evaluation of the entire EMPRES programme, and a second time in February-March 2003 to evaluate specifically the progress of the Desert Locust component of the EMPRES/CR Programme.

The **primary development objective** of the EMPRES Central Region Programme is stated as:

“To minimise the risk of Desert Locust plagues emanating from the Central Region of the Desert Locust distribution area through well-directed surveys and timely, environmentally sound interventions in order to mitigate food security concerns in the Central Region and beyond.”

The **Programme goal** is defined as:

“To strengthen the capabilities and capacities of the national, regional, and international components of the Desert Locust management system to implement effective and efficient preventive control strategies based on early warning and timely, environmentally sound, early control interventions.”

The **Purpose of Phase II** is defined as:

“Components of preventive control management developed and adopted.”

The major components of improved Desert Locust control management are focused on:

- Enhanced interaction between the stakeholders;
- Early detection and early warning;
- Introduction of economic and environmentally safer control technologies including research;
- Capacity building and training;
- Contingency planning and rapid deployment.

Enhanced interaction between the stakeholders

All Locust Control Units of the member countries are fully equipped with modern communication facilities such as e-mail, internet, fax and radios to stimulate the vertical and

horizontal interaction between the stakeholders. Information exchange, exchange of experience and collaboration between the participants is gaining momentum in most cases and is being documented in a number of joint activities such as inter-regional seminar and workshops and cross border surveys. The regional entities, the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region (CRC) and the Desert Locust Control Organization for Eastern Africa (DLCO-EA) are fully supporting the introduction of advanced preventive locust control strategies and non-CRC EMPRES/CR countries (Djibouti, Ethiopia, and Eritrea) are joining the Commission.

Early detection and early warning

Well organized and conducted locust surveys, skilled survey officers and efficient national information networking, also during recession periods, are essential prerequisites to increase the likelihood to detect gregarious Desert Locust populations in the field and hence of any successful preventive Desert Locust management strategy.

EMPRES/CR provided various support to improve the survey and early warning capacity of the member countries through training of plant protection officers, scouts and farmers as well as provision of references, survey and communication material. As a result of these efforts, the countries are preparing targeted survey plans based on the ecological situation and forecasts. Defined information networks are being established in Ethiopia, Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Somalia, Yemen and Egypt. The quality and timeliness of the survey reports improved over the past years. In terms of quantity, the number of locust reports received from the member countries increased by 52 % since the beginning of the Programme. Modern technologies such as remote sensing are being introduced in most of the member countries for more precise detection of crucial survey areas. In-time field data transfer technology (eLocust) is also in the process of being field-tested. The Desert Locust data management system, RAMSES, has been introduced in Eritrea, Ethiopia, Yemen, Sudan, Saudi Arabia, and Oman. Egypt is likely to follow soon. In addition, improved survey methodologies are developed in collaboration with the various research institutions.

Economic and environmentally safer control technologies

The prevailing recession period makes it difficult to test bio-control control technologies in the field at a large scale. But alternative options are taken whenever the opportunity arises. In collaboration with ICIPE the adult Desert Locust pheromone, Phenyl-Aceto-Nitrile (PAN), is being tested in semi-field trails at the ICIPE field station in Port Sudan. First results approved the effects of PAN on the communication system of gregarious nymphs – resulting in the loss of the cohesive behaviour and reduced immunity. Mixing PAN with organophosphates, the application rate could be reduced in these trials by 60 %. The trials on PAN also showed encouraging results on enhancing the effects of *Metarhizium* products and to reduce the costs of bio-control products significantly. The IPM approach of using bio-pesticides in Desert Locust control has largely been accepted by the EMPRES/CR countries. Concrete steps have been undertaken to initiate registration of “Green Muscle”. In a study carried out by the University of Aden “Green Muscle” no effects on honey bees could be detected, and proved to be an adequate control means in ecological sensitive areas and to protect the honey production. An inter-regional field seminar on

bio-pesticides to demonstrate their effects to the affected countries has been conducted in collaboration with national and international researchers in January 2003.

In addition, DLCO-EA has been provided with DGPS equipment (Trimflight 3) to help the pilots to improve spray swath placement during aerial control operations and to allow better recording/management of spraying operations for more targeted and economic pesticide application. The DGPS system has successfully been tested during large scale field-testing of the bio-pesticide, Green Muscle.

In collaboration with the CRC a second interregional Sprayer Testing Workshop has been conducted. As a result of this workshop guidelines for sprayer testing are being developed.

Capacity building and training

Since 1997 more than 600 locust- and plant protection staff, scouts and farmers received training on various technical locust management subjects. The total target group of persons in the Central Region directly or indirectly involved in locust control operations consist of approximately 550 staff. Taking a high fluctuation into consideration it can be assumed that at least 50 % of all plant protection officers currently in place have received training. In each of the member countries at least one national Master Trainer has been trained to conduct and organize national training courses on survey and control topics.

A standard locust training manual has been developed and will be compiled in form of a training kit to all member countries to facilitate the Master Trainers and other national training entities to operate standard locust training courses in a more self-sustained way. The manual comprises amongst others session plans based on the revised FAO Desert Locust Guidelines, guidance on training methods, participatory training techniques, and the use of visual aids. It contains also reference course programmes, pre- and post-course assessments, useful forms and lists of necessary course material. A series overhead transparencies have been compiled which could be used during training courses which is also available on CD ROM.

The Locust Management Diploma Course at the University of Khartoum has further been supported: Six students from Sudan, Eritrea and Ethiopia successfully finished the term 2001/2002, eight additional students including one from CLCPANO, and one from SWAC graduate in August 2003. A third term 2003/2004 started in August 2003 enrolling six students from Sudan, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Yemen and Ethiopia.

Contingency Planning

Based on the experiences made during Phase I, a regional Contingency Planning field seminar has been conducted in 2002 demonstrating by a number of field exercises, the use of computer models, and desk-top simulations the need for rapid deployment mechanisms and contingency planning. The seminar revealed that upsurge situations will most likely exceed the national resources rapidly. It became obvious to the participants that suitable early reaction mechanisms need to be in place at national and regional level but also at international levels in order to synchronise the efforts and to speed up the process. As a result of this demonstration good efforts

have made in Sudan to develop national contingency plans and to create a national Contingency Planning Committee. Also Oman prepared provisional plans.

The complex nature of the topic makes it difficult for the individual countries to develop meaningful and effective contingency plans unless the suitable interfaces and mechanisms at regional and international level are not known or not yet well enough defined. An important basic requirement for suitable contingency planning is a functional national locust reporting and information system, to keep the relevant national authorities regularly up-to-date of any Desert Locust development and the ecological situation in the country and the neighbourhood. To develop the necessary mechanisms that are needed to trigger rapid assistance in case of likely emergencies is probably a long-term effort, and needs to be addressed predominately during Phase III in connection with other structural and organizational questions of Desert Locust management.

Conclusion

The Phase II evaluation mission was of the opinion that sufficient progress has been made during to warrant an extension of the Programme to a third phase of three years, which would address some of unfinished components within the overall objective of establishing a sustainable locust management system for the Central Region. Follow-up and reinforcement is still required in some technical aspects such as RAMSES, eLocust, the use and interpretation of satellite imageries, introduction of bio-control techniques and campaign evaluation. During Phase III emphasis will be given to structural questions of locust control operation and to raise the management capacity at the Locust Control Units in particular with regard to Contingency Planning.

Appendix No. (11) Accounts for 2002 and 2003, Contribution and arrears of member countries to the Commission Trust Fund & Work plan and budget for 2004-2005

Summary of Expenditures of CRC MTF/INT/007/MUL for the years 2002 in US\$

Budget line	Activities	Budget Year 2002	Final Expenditure 2002
5012	Salaries-General Service Staff	21,000	20,248
5013	Consultants		(131)
5014	Contracts	64,000	10,614
5020	Over Time	1,000	11
5021	Travel	37,500	52,842
5023	Training	102,500	72,492
5024	Expendable Procurement	123,000	
5025	Non-expendable Procurement	140,000	56,449
5027	Technical Support Services	25,000	2,262
5028	General Operating Expenses	15,000	30,115
5040	General Overhead Expenses		
5050	Chargeback		1,083
5029	Support Cost	65,520	27,472
Total		569,520	273,536

Summary of Expenditures of CRC MTF/INT/007/MUL for the years 2003 in US\$

Budget line	Activities	Budget Year 2003	Final Expenditure 2003
5012	Salaries-General Service Staff	21,000	15,914
5013	Consultants		5,219
5014	Contracts	59,000	26,899
5020	Over Time	1,000	273
5021	Travel	40,000	28,429
5023	Training	102,500	76,943
5024	Expendable Procurement	114,000	2,194
5025	Non-expendable Procurement	60,000	94,736
5027	Technical Support Services	25,000	2,262
5028	General Operating Expenses	15,000	24,445
5040	General Overhead Expenses		79
5050	Chargeback		708
5029	Support Cost	53,625	28,389
Total		466,125	306,490

**Summary of Expenditures of CRC MTF/INT/007/MUL for the years 2004 until March
in US\$**

Budget line	Activities	Budget Year 2004	Expenditure until March 2004
5012	Salaries-General Service Staff	29,024	2,732
5013	Consultants	25,000	
5014	Contracts	64,000	1,000
5020	Over Time	1,000	
5021	Travel	43,000	1,882
5023	Training	115,000	37,752
5024	Expendable Procurement	112,000	
5025	Non-expendable Procurement	7,000	
5027	Technical Support Services		2,700
5028	General Operating Expenses	20,000	86
5040	General Overhead Expenses		
5050	Chargeback		
5029	Support Cost	54,083	6,000
Total		470,107	52,152

Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 2002			
Account	Description	Cost US \$	Total Cost US \$
5012	SEC Salaries-General Service Staff		20,248
	Ms Maha Zaki, G-4, Jan-Dec	20,248	
5013	Consultants		(131)
	Credit CIRAD contribution to the translation report Arabic/French	(3,714)	
	EMP Lowe John-ToT Oman participation 25.10.02)-PO 121950 (26.9-	3,583	
5014	Contracts	375	10,614
	Abdelwahab Najeib : to translate from Arabic into English the report of the 23 rd Session of the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region.(1.4-10.4.02)(PO114952)		
	EMP Univ.Greenwich/NRI to assist with the planning and implementation of the FAO Training of Trainers Workshop on Desert Locust survey and control, Oman, October 2002 (PO123381-50% paid on GCP/INT/817/SWI and 50% on CRC)	6,739	
	EMP Univ.of Aden-for Joint activities CRC and EMPRES related to the Research on the Impact of Alternative Pesticides used in DL operations on honeybee and other non-target organisms(50% CRC share)	3,500	
5020	Local labour		11
	Rawash-Cairo	11	
5021	Travel		52,842
	EMP Butrous Munir-Participation to the Harmonization Meeting between EMPRES/CRC/DLCO-EA-Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 11.12.01-14.12.2001- Cost of ticket (\$ 803) charged in year 2002, plus claim \$20(AHQ0038714)	823	
	Butrous Munir-2.9-9.9.02-presentation conclusions 23 rd session CRC Damascus in		

Rome(AHQ0048898)-Tick Abdul Halim Khalil-Chairman CRC-Presentation in Rome conclusions 23 rd Session CRC with the Secretary Butrous(AHQ0047832)	1,067 1,382
Fellow Essan Ibrahim(EGY)-Cairo/Khartoum/Cairo (AHQ0049863)-Ticket	202
Journal 243322 to correct wrong charge participation Munir Butrous 36 th session DLCC, Rome, (23.9-29.9.01) (AHQ0033505)	1,743
<i>Contingency Seminar in Alexandria, Borg El-Arab, Egypt13-21.2.20:</i>	
EMP Harbi Mohamed (SAU)-(AHQ0041372)	1,560
EMP Al Damaki Abdullah Bin Salem (Oman) (AHQ0041290)	2,213 1,727
EMP Rabie Khalil (SUD)-(AHQ0041365)	1,940
EMP Al-Shaibani Adel (YEM)-(AHQ0041370)	
<i>Participation 23rd Session CRC, Damas, 9-14.3.02:</i>	
Rhaman Mohamed Abdul (EGY)-(AHQ0041758)	1,322 2,400
Bereke Ogbamichael (ERI) – (AHQ0041764)	2,879
Kabeto Bateno (ETH)- (AHQ0041763)	1,586
Ali Mohamed Ali (SUD)-(AHQ0041762)	1,586
Rabie Khalil (SUD)- (AHQ0041759)	2,069
Al Shehri Jaber (SAU)- (AHQ0041767)	2,417
Hamod Al-Hasni (Oman)-(AHQ0041864)	1,173
Mahmoud Mustafa Al-Khatoum (JOR)-(AHQ000041765)	1,173 1,805
Hussein Nasrallah (LEB)- (AHQ0041766)	1,980
Nadir Abdallah (UAE)-DSA(AHQ0042095)	2,078
Eid Ahmed Saeed Ahmed (BAH)-(AHQ0042709)	2,563
Nageeb N.Al-Asbahi (YEM)- (AHQ0041760)	374
Rachid Elmi Hersi (DJI)-(AHQ0041886)	(345)
Al Sedeiky Faisal (KWT)-(AHQ0042711)	
<i>Credit Summertime PTA Sedeiky Faisal</i>	
<i>Credit by Summertime PTA Al Ali, Gaber Gassem for participation 8th Regional Training Course on DL Survey and Control operations, Port Sudan, Oct.2001 (AHQ0036525)</i>	(3,664)
<i>10th ELO Meeting Djeddah,SAU:27-31.10.02:</i>	

	<p>EMP Al Darmaki (Oman)-AHQ0053138 EMP Al Darmaki-refund DSA EMP Butrous-AHQ0053160 EMP Khalil Abdul Halim(SYR)- (AHQ000050857)</p>	<p>1,779 (1,158) 1,494 1,415</p>	
	<p>EMP ULV Sprayer testing workshop,Cairo,23-25.9.02:</p> <p>EMP Munshi Matoug(SAU)-AHQ0051115 Al-Shanfari,Abdulaziz Mansour (Oman) (AHQ0050772)</p>	<p>1,096 1,761</p>	
	<p>EMP ToT Workshop,Muscat,Oman,7-17.10.02:</p> <p>EMP Ahmed Kamel Hassan Hosny(EGY) (AHQ0052153) EMP Abdulatif Gholam Abdul Salam (SAU) (AHQ0052159) EMP Adel Ibrahim Al Shaibani (YEM) (AHQ0052156) DSA EMP Consultant Lowe to attend ToT course Oman (AHQ0051449) Ticket on INT/670;DSA \$1,255 on INT/007 and \$310 on RAS/001 Accruals year 2001</p>	<p>2,691 2,629 2,051 1,255 1,933</p>	
	<p>DGPS Workshop in MAU:15-19.12.02:</p> <p>EMP Abdulatif GH.M.Abdulsalam(SAU)- (AHQ0054564) Nabil Hassan Abdul Din-Amman/Cairo/Hugan/ Luxor/Amman-14.12-19.12.02,visit of store keeper from Jordan for training in Egypt (AHQ0055357)</p>	<p>1,633 210</p>	
5023	<p>Training</p> <p>EMP Fellows to the Desert Locust Diploma, University of Khartoum, paying 50% on MTF/INT/007/MUL and 50% on EMPRES GCP/INT/670/NET: Year 2001/2002:</p> <p>EMP Ibrahim Mohamed Osman Afendi (contract started On 1/9/01; end on 31.8.02) stipend year 2002</p> <p>EMP Benti Debella Diko (1/9/2001- 31/8/2002)-stipend year 2002</p>	<p>7,690 7,874</p>	72,492

	EMP Belayneh Nigussie Desta (1/9/2002-31/8/2002)- Stipend year 2002	7,791	
	Year 2002 /2003 and fully paid on CRC budget: Univ. of Khartoum, 12 months training on Desert Locust Control; EOD: 24/8/2002	7,472	
	Essam Mahmoud Ibrahim (EGY) Fees Univ Khartoum for Essam	5,000	
	Mejed Abdulraheem Al-Qataberi (YEM) El-Hady Abdel(SUD)	7,472	
	Fees univ. Khartoum for El-Hady	4,216	
	Al-Alawi Mamoon(Oman); until 15/9/2002 For one year MSc in Natural Resources, since 2001 NRI, University of Greenwich, U.K.	12,966	
	ADAS Al-Alawi	991	
	NRI fees	4,297	
	Return ticket 30/12/2002-AHQ0055737	1,723	
5025	Non Expendable Procurement		56,449
	MIB srl-Invoice 62/2-30.1.02 for payment Bandierine da tavolo for 23rd Session CRC Damas-03.2002 (PO 111627)	83	
	Credit from year 2001 ordering Laptop Toshiba Satellite Pro 4600 for Secretary CRC (PO107014)	(186)	
	Credit from year 2001 ordering HP Scanner 7400 HSP for Secretary CRC	(26)	
	One Toyota 4WD for Sudan-FPO5-014999 (PO 121586)	24,583	
	One Nissan Pick-up 4WD +accessories for Syria FPO 5-19728-PO 124792	16,935	
	One Nissan Pick-up 4WD for Lebanon FPO 5- 10028-PO 125817	14,967	
	Insurance FPO 5-10028	93	
5027	Technical support services		2,262
	Secondment Butrous mission 5/3-7/3/2002 (3 days) to prepare 23 rd session CRC-JV 262390 (credit GF-RNEGD-RA212P3002006)	2,262	
5028	General Operating Expenses		30,115

	Mobile phone NOKIA 6310 for CRC Secretary (PO115036)	409	
	Invoice mobile phone Vodaphone(April-Dec)	460	
	Ministry of Agric.&Land Reclamation EGY: For use Mohamed Abdel-Rahman for conducting a national survey and control training in Egypt	2,500	
	DJI-for organization national training on Desert Locust control, 9-13.11.2002 (\$5,000 cost sharing \$2,500 by 007/MUL and \$2,500 by INT/670/NET)	2,500	
	Syria: for the organization of the 23 rd session CRC in March 2002	11,682	
	Disbursing officer Cressman ToT man,10.2002	1,000	
	Printing 500 copies of translated book for CRC (PO 117299) Two books edited by CIRAD and translated into Arabic by the Commission DURANTON J.-F. & LECOQ, 1990: Le criquet pèlerin au Sahel RACHADI T., 1991-Précis de lutte antiacridienne	5,628	
	Petty cash Beneficiary in Cairo	234	
	Shipment of the translated book to PRIFAS France	281	
	Abdel Hamid Saeed-Cairo-despatch 6 boxes to 2 countries of the DL guidelines	805	
	Shipment of 5 tons of pesticides from Jeddah to Amman	1,140	
	51 copies of the Desert Locust videocassette	221	
	Insurance FPO 5-014999	72	
	SAU: for use Jaber Al-Sheri ELO officer in support of investigations about the relationship between Desert Locust (<i>Schistocerca gregaria</i>) infestation environment factors and the impact on control measures in SAU(the rest \$ 6,100 will be provided in year 2003)	3,000	
	Syria: cost of bags	183	
5040	General Overhead Expenses		79
	Pouch charges	79	

5050	Chargeback		1,083
	Internal printing-Invitation letter to the 23 rd Session of the CRC (02.02)	152	
	GICM Charges for printing arabic/english version AGP 704 Report 23 rd Session CRC (05.02)	424	
	Translation-internal printing 12.2002	573	
	Credit printing	(66)	
5029	Support costs		27,472
	(5% on accounts 5024 and 5025)	2,822	
	(13% on all other accounts)	24,650	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR 2002			273,536

MTF/INT/007/MUL

Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 2003

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 2003			
Account	Description	Cost US \$	Total Cost US \$
5012	SEC Salaries-General Service Staff		15,914
	Ms. Maha Zaki, G-4, Jan-June.03	9,851	
	Entry medical examination Abdallah Nofal	77	
	Nofal Abdalla Ahmed Abdallah, driver G-2 (July 2003-Dec.2003)	5,986	
5013	Consultants		5,219
	Cons. <i>Lowe</i> –ToT Oman participation in 09-10.2002-MCS Insurance cost	34	
	<i>Ceccato</i> : travel to promote EMPRES activities in the Locust Control Unit in Muscat (Remote Sensing and Geographical Information System)- PO 126157 (9.5-15.5.03)	935	
	Cons. <i>Pender</i> to create new RAMSES Oman (50% INT/670 and 50% CRC)-PO130129	875	
	Cons. <i>Pender</i> to update RAMSES for ERI/ ETH/SUD/YEM (\$6,750-50% CRC and 50% 670/ NET (PO 132406)	3,375	
5014	Contracts		26,899
	Univ. Greenwich/NRI to assist with the planning and implementation of the FAO Training of Trainers Workshop on Desert Locust survey and control, Oman, October 2002 (PO123381-50% paid on GCP/INT/817/SWI and 50% on CRC- \$6,739)- Residual payment from the Year 2002	449	
	LoA Univ. of Khartoum in support of the research project “Distribution of the DL, <i>Schistocerca gregaria</i> ,in relation to the herbage quality in the Sudanese Red Sea coastal area (50% on CRC and 50% on INT/670/NET)- PO 131143	11,450	
	LoA with PPRI, Minist.of Agric.and Land	15,000	

	Reclamation, Egypt regarding support of Investigations into the promotion of bio-pesticides (Green Muscle) as a mean for controlling locusts and other grasshoppers in Egypt.(PO 138748)		
5020	Local labour		273
	Cairo: Abdallah Nofal-1-30.6.03 Driver	273	
5021	Travel		28,429
	EMPRES ELO Meeting Niamey, NER, 30.1-3.2.03: Butrous-Secretary CRC-AHQ0056928-	4,481	
	Jordania-Nabil Hassan Abdul Din-ref. visit store keeper end 2002 for training in Egypt-(AHQ0055357)- DSA charged in 2003.	988	
	Butrous-Preparation/participation National training course in Jeddah-SAU-March 2003 (AHQ0058634)	3,136	
	Ould Babah-Prospection around Red Sea-training seminar with Locust Unit Khartoum (25.2-14.3.03)- (AHQ0058455)	1,592	
	Kamal Suliman(SUD) to participate as a trainer in RAMSES training course, Jeddah, SAU (17.1-23.1.03)-(AHQ0056682)	1,676	
	Sudan: joint border survey SUD/EGY	1,500	
	Travels within Sudan	685	
	Hawari Ghazi Abdallah (SAU) to participate to the Executive Committee in 04.2003 which has been cancelled-(AHQ0059652)-The PTA was reimbursed	5	
	25th Executive Committee Meeting, Beirut Lebanon, 14-18.7.03:		
	Rahman Mohamed Abdel (EGY)- (AHQ0064528)	1,110	
	Al Khotoum Mustafa (JOR)-(AHQ0064531)	1,090	
	Hawari Ghazi Abdallah (SAU)-(AHQ0064535)	2,090	
	Sharaf Eldin Hassan Daoud(SUD)- (AHQ0064348)	1,733	
	Hajjar Mohamed Jamal(SYR)-(AHQ0064537)	1,130	
	Al Romaih Abdu Farea(YEM)-(AHQ0064540)	1,828	
	Lidia Naguib Abdel-Shahid-(ANE0064562)	1,873	

	Harb-(AHQ0066109) to participate to a national training course 1/10-13/10/03 in Syria-	2,285	
	Fellow Olma Mohamed(EGY) to undertake 12 months Programme in Desert Locust Management at the University of Khartoum (AHQ0067519)-	185	
	Butrous – (AHQ0073602)-Meeting in SUD with SAU representatives to discuss the current locust situation	1,042	
5023	Training		76,943
	<i>Univ. Khartoum, 12 months training on Desert Locust control;EOD:24/8/02:</i>	8,077	
	Essam Mahmoud Ibrahim (EGY)	8,027	
	Mejed Abdulraheem Al-Qataber (YEM)	6,005	
	El-Hady Abdel (SUD)		
	<i>Univ.Khartoum, 12 months training on Desert Locust control; enrolment August 2003-August 2004:</i>	9,516	
	Abou Bakr Ahmed Othman (YEM)	9,516	
	Olma Mohamed (EGY)	9,516	
	Eissa-A.M.Arabghi (SAU)		
	University of Khartoum-Registration fees		
	Abou Bakr A.O.	5,000	
	Olma M.	5,000	
	Arabghi E.	5,000	
	Reimbursement Adnan Khan for expenses incurred for participation Metarhizium Workshop in Port Sudan, 11-20.1.03	1,210	
	SAU: in-service training for use of the DG of the Locust Research and Control Centre at the Ministry of Agric. in Jeddah, ref. organization national training course on DL ,Jeddah,8-19.3.03	5,000	
	National Desert Locust training course in Syria	5,076	
5024	Expendable Procurement		2,194
	FB Computers-Psion Palmtop 5 mx Value Pack Edition-PO 134006 Icarus solution-NL-10 Psion 5mx/Garmin 12XL/12V Cigarette lighter power/data cable to connect a handheld Computer with a GPS and operate both from a vehicle Cigarette lighter during locust	1,296	

	survey/control operations		
	PO 141108) -2 psions in SAU,6 for YEM and 2 for SUD	810	
	Cairo: expendable equipment	88	
5025	Non Expendable Procurement		94,736
	One Nissan Pick-up 4WD + accessories for Syria, FPO 5-19728-PO 124792 bought in 2002 Difference paid in 2003.	569	
	Cairo: Nissan double Cabin -for MoA Cairo (PO 132712)	16,905	
	Nissan Pickup 4 WD for Jordan (PO 133030)	19,958	
	Set of ULVA+sprayer+bottle:BAH/ SAU/SUD/SYR/UAE/YEM/EGY/DJI/IRA/JOR/ KUW/LEB/OMAN/QATAR/(PO 133961)	36,523	
	Insurance despatch	297	
	Elcometer 116°-1 Spirit in glass (red liquid) whirling Hygrometer with metric C scale (PO 136128)	3,876	
	One Nissan Pick-up for Lebanon bought in 2002 FPO 5-10028-PO 125817-difference paid in 2003	768	
	Global positioning system 12 XL ,adapter, cigarette lighter, antenna, external for 12 XL GPS, compass challenger mirror, wind meter metric handheld, magnifier,linin tester 6X (PO 136130)	15,840	
5027	Technical support services		2,262
	Technical mission Butrous 13-15.7.2003	2,262	
5028	General Operating Expenses		24,445
	Contract El Batawy Hashim for preparation SOPs in 3 languages (PO 145055)	3,000	
	Miscellaneous (detail not provided)	298	
	Cairo: Mohamed Adel Rahman –support National Survey and Control Training Course 13-18/9/03 (\$ 5,000-50% on CRC and 50% on INT/817)	2,500	
	Cairo: Vodaphone	1,061	

	Insurances shipments	228	
	DHL	128	
	Libya: Shipping cost for 5 Tons of ULV pesticides and 4 dusters from Tripoli Libya to Darfour in Sudan	6,250	
	Djibouti: f for the rehabilitation of the Djibouti Locust Unit as agreed at the last Executive Meeting in Lebanon	2,500	
	Lebanon: Organization of the 25 th Executive Committee Meeting in Beirut, 14-18.7.03	3,066	
	Sudan: for joint border survey SUD/EGY	2,000	
	Sudan: last tranche LoA University Khartoum \$ 24,500 Researcher Osman Abdalla (50/50 CRC and INT/670/NET)	2,250	
	Syria: for plates/clearance charge	1,164	
5040	General Overhead Expenses		79
	Pouch charges	79	
5050	Chargeback		708
	Translation-Internal printing	708	
5029	Support costs		28,389
	(5% on accounts 5024 and 5025)	4,846	
	(13% on all other accounts)	23,543	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR 2003			306,490

**Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 2004 until March**

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 2004			
Account	Description	Cost US \$	Total Cost US \$
5012	SEC Salaries-General Service Staff		2,732
	Driver G-2 Nofal Abdala Ahmed , Jan-March 04	2,732	
5013	Consultants		
5014	Contracts		1,000
	Harb-Translation of the Sprayer Testing Workshop Report (PO148495)	1,000	
5020	Local labour		
5021	Travel		1,882
	Butrous Rome: 14-19/2/04: Rome for technical discussions (AHQ0075788) - ticket. The officer did not travel, cost will be reimbursed.	539	
	Butrous-Dec 2003 to Khartoum to discuss current situation-TEC Claim (AHQ0073602)	(217)	
	Emergency meeting in Khartoum, 14-18/3/2004: Hawari Ghazi Abdallah (SAU)-AHQ0077170-Ticket Al-Romaih Abdu Farea (YEM) AHQ0077176 DSA	468 1,092	
5023	Training		37,752
	<i>Univ.Khartoum, 12 months training on Desert Locust control; enrolment August 2003-August 2004:</i> Abou Bakr Ahmed Othman (YEM) Olma Mohamed (EGY) Eissa-A.M.Alrabghi (SAU)	 12,584 12,584 12,584	
5024	Expendable Procurement		
5025	Non Expendable Procurement		
5027	Technical support services		2,700
	Edition report EMPRES-Hqs	2,700	

5028	General Operating Expenses		86
	Cairo: Vodafone	86	
5040	General Overhead Expenses		
5050	Chargeback		
5029	Support costs		6,000
	(5% on accounts 5024 and 5025)		
	(13% on all other accounts)	6,000	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR 2003			52,152

TRUST FUND No. 9409.00 - MTF/INT/007/MUL Status of Contributions as at 31 December 2002 (Expressed in US\$)

<i>Member Governments</i>	<i>Outstanding 31/12/2001</i>	<i>Contribution due for 2002/03 *</i>	<i>Received up to 31/12/2002</i>	<i>Outstanding 31/12/2002</i>
<i>BAHRAIN</i>	<i>19.50</i>	<i>8,750.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>8,769.50</i>
<i>DJIBOUTI</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>1,100.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>1,100.00</i>
<i>EGYPT</i>	<i>32,540.00</i>	<i>32,540.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>65,080.00</i>
<i>IRAQ</i>	<i>546,250.00</i>	<i>28,750.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>575,000.00^a</i>
<i>JORDAN</i>	<i>71,245.00</i>	<i>14,357.50</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>85,602.50</i>
<i>KUWAIT</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>25,000.00</i>	<i>24,992.26</i>	<i>7.74</i>
<i>LEBANON</i>	<i>163,294.89</i>	<i>11,212.50</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>174,507.39</i>
<i>OMAN</i>	<i>83,000.00</i>	<i>10,000.00</i>	<i>10,000.00</i>	<i>83,000.00</i>
<i>QATAR</i>	<i>200,000.00</i>	<i>12,500.00</i>	<i>118,693.96</i>	<i>93,806.04</i>
<i>SAUDI ARABIA</i>	<i>66,052.50</i>	<i>44,035.00</i>	<i>110,087.50</i>	<i>0.00</i>
<i>SUDAN</i>	<i>439,936.04</i>	<i>18,667.50</i>	<i>9,333.75</i>	<i>449,269.79</i>
<i>SYRIA</i>	<i>49,895.57</i>	<i>16,687.50</i>	<i>16,688.00</i>	<i>49,895.07</i>
<i>UNITED ARAB EMIRATES</i>	<i>52,500.00</i>	<i>26,250.00</i>	<i>26,250.00</i>	<i>52,500.00</i>
<i>YEMEN</i>	<i>2,258.27</i>	<i>1,250.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>3,508.27</i>
<i>T O T A L</i>	<i>1,706,991.77</i>	<i>251,100.00</i>	<i>316,045.47</i>	<i>1,642,046.30</i>

*Fiscal Year begins in July

^a Remittance frozen by Government until Embargo is enforced

TRUST FUND No. 9409.00 - MTF/INT/007/MUL Status of Contributions as at 31 December 2003 (Expressed in US\$)

<i>Member Governments</i>	<i>Outstanding 31/12/2002</i>	<i>Contribution due for 2003/04 *</i>	<i>Received up to 31/12/2003</i>	<i>Outstanding 31/12/2003</i>
<i>BAHRAIN</i>	8,769.50	8,750.00	(4,600.00)	22,119.50
<i>DJIBOUTI</i>	1,100.00	1,100.00	0.00	2,200.00
<i>EGYPT</i>	65,080.00	32,540.00	65,080.00	32,540.00
<i>IRAQ</i>	575,000.00	28,750.00	0.00	603,750.00
<i>JORDAN</i>	85,602.50	14,357.50	0.00	99,960.00
<i>KUWAIT</i>	7.74	25,000.00	24,992.27	15.47
<i>LEBANON</i>	174,507.39	11,212.50	0.00	185,719.89
<i>OMAN</i>	83,000.00	10,000.00	65,000.00	28,000.00
<i>QATAR</i>	93,806.04	12,500.00	12,500.00	93,806.04
<i>SAUDI ARABIA</i>	0.00	44,035.00	44,035.00	0.00
<i>SUDAN</i>	449,269.79	18,667.50	9,456.87	458,480.42
<i>SYRIA</i>	49,895.07	16,687.50	33,376.00	33,206.57
<i>UNITED ARAB EMIRATES</i>	52,500.00	26,250.00	78,750.00	0.00
<i>YEMEN</i>	3,508.27	1,250.00	1,250.00	3,508.27
<i>T O T A L</i>	1,642,046.30	251,100.00	329,840.14	1,563,306.16

* Fiscal Year begins in July

TRUST FUND No. 9409.00 - MTF/INT/007/MUL Status of Contributions as at 24 March 2004 (Expressed in US\$)

<i>Member Governments</i>	<i>Outstanding 31/12/2003</i>	<i>Contribution due for 2003/04 *</i>	<i>Received up to 31/03/2004</i>	<i>Outstanding 24/03/2004</i>
<i>BAHRAIN</i>	22,119.50	8,750.00	0.00	30,869.50
<i>DJIBOUTI</i>	2,200.00	1,100.00	0.00	3,300.00
<i>EGYPT</i>	32,540.00	32,540.00	0.00	65,080.00
<i>IRAQ</i>	603,750.00	28,750.00	0.00	632,500.00
<i>JORDAN</i>	99,960.00	14,357.50	0.00	114,317.50
<i>KUWAIT</i>	15.47	25,000.00	0.00	25,015.47
<i>LEBANON</i>	185,719.89	11,212.50	0.00	196,932.39
<i>OMAN</i>	28,000.00	10,000.00	0.00	38,000.00
<i>QATAR</i>	93,806.04	12,500.00	0.00	106,306.04
<i>SAUDI ARABIA</i>	0.00	44,035.00	44,035.00	0.00
<i>SUDAN</i>	458,480.42	18,667.50	0.00	477,147.92
<i>SYRIA</i>	33,206.57	16,687.50	0.00	49,894.57
<i>UNITED ARAB EMIRATES</i>	0.00	26,250.00	0.00	26,250.00
<i>YEMEN</i>	3,508.27	1,250.00	0.00	4,758.27
<i>T O T A L</i>	1,563,306.16	251,100.00	44,035.00	1,770,371.16

* Fiscal Year begins in July

Proposal for Biennial Budget of CRC MTF/INT/007/MUL for the years 2004 & 2005

Budget Line	Activities	2004	2005
5012	Salaries-General Service Staff		
	Secretary (only 50%)	10,124	10,124
	Driver	18,900	18,900
	Total	29,024	29,024
5013	Consultants	25,000	25,000
	Total	25,000	25,000
5014	Contracts		
	Research	45,000	45,000
	Publication	15,000	15,000
	Translation	3,000	3,000
	Copying	1,000	1,000
	Total	64,000	64,000
5020	Over Time	1,000	1,000
	Total	1,000	1,000
5021	24 th CRC Session	25,000	00
	27 th Ex Committee	00	10,000
	Five scientific exchange visits	10,000	10,000
	Chairman travel, Rome	3,000	00
	Chairman travel, various	5,000	5,000
	Total	43,000	25,000
5023	Training & joint survey		
	National	20,000	20,000

	Diploma Scholarship	60,000	60,000
	M. Sc. Scholarship	25,000	25,000
	Joint Survey	10,000	10,000
	Total	115,000	115,000
5024	Expendable Procurement		
	Spar parts	2,000	2,000
	Pesticides for Emergency only	100,000	100,000
	Support to member countries	10,000	10,000
	Total	112,000	112,000
5025	Non-expendable Procurement		
	Books	2,000	2,000
	Unforeseen	5,000	5,000
	Total	7,000	7,000
5028	General Operating Expenses		
	Meetings, reception, equipment, communications	20,000	20,000
	Total	20,000	20,000
5040	General Overhead Expenses		
	Total	00	00
5029	Support Cost		
	Total	54,083	51,743
Grand Total		470,107	449,767