



REPORT

Cairo,
Egypt,
18-20 December
1994

Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Near East

Twentieth session



**Food
and
Agriculture
Organization
of
the
United
Nations**

REPORT
of the Twentieth Session of the
COMMISSION FOR CONTROLLING THE DESERT LOCUST
IN THE NEAR EAST

Cairo, Egypt, 18 - 20 December 1994

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Regional Office for the Near East
Cairo, 1995

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**REPORT
of the
COMMISSION FOR CONTROLLING THE DESERT LOCUST
IN THE NEAR EAST**

Twentieth Session

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**Summary of
Conclusions and Recommendations**

1. Training

The Commission approved the Report of the Working Group on Training Requirements for Desert Locust Control in the Near East, which contained details of the training programme recommended by the Nineteenth Session of the Commission.

Furthermore, the Commission:

- a) **recommended** that the Secretariat, in collaboration with FAO, prepare a draft project document for training, based on the report of the Working Group, for submission to the next session of the Commission through its Executive Committee for approval and for subsequent presentation to donors for possible funding;
- b) **recommended** that the training programme should take into consideration, as far as possible, the available expertise in the region. International expertise should also be used in specializations not available in the region; and
- d) **requested** FAO to consider the proposed training programme when preparing guidelines related to training in desert locust control.

The Commission also **recommended** that the Regional Training Course on Desert Locust Survey, Monitoring and Report Preparation be held in Oman in 1995. FAO should make available the agreed financial contribution.

2. Research

The Commission **recommended** that:

- a) member countries should provide the Secretariat of the Commission with a complete list of current research programmes and available national research facilities;

- b) in order to improve the efficiency of desert locust control in the region, member countries should cooperate with one another in applied research activities, with the Preventive Desert Locust Control Programme in the Central Region foreseen under the Emergency Prevention System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests and Diseases (EMPRES), once this programme becomes operative, as well as with other existing desert locust programmes; and
- c) a draft project document on support for and coordination of applied research in the region be prepared for submission to the next session of the Commission, through the Executive Committee.

3. Preventive Desert Locust Control in the Central Region

The Commission approved the Report of the Workshop on the Desert Locust Component of EMPRES held in Cairo, Egypt, 11 - 12 December 1994.

The Commission also:

- a) **recommended** that FAO assign to the Commission a greater role than that proposed in the Report prepared by the EMPRES Formulation Mission which visited the central region in September/October 1994. Such a role should be in line with the functions of the Commission as defined in the Agreement on its establishment, with regard to coordination, research and desert locust control ;
- b) **urged** FAO and countries concerned with the proposed programme to continue contacts with the donor community in order to obtain the necessary funding for the efficient launching and success of the programme;
- c) **recommended** the continued participation of the Commission in those activities of most interest to it, such as training, research and information exchange; and
- d) **requested** member countries to provide the Secretariat with available studies on economic and social losses due to desert locust upsurges, invasions and epidemics.

4. Spray Equipment used in Desert Locust Control

The Commission approved the Report of the Workshop on the Evaluation of Spray Equipment used in Desert Locust Control, and adopted its main recommendations, including:

- a) that the report be distributed to all interested parties;
- b) organization of a similar workshop within a period of 3 to 5 years, to evaluate new and improved spray equipment used in desert locust control; and

- c) compiling additional information on the practical aspects of spray equipment, their efficiency and dependability, as appropriate.

Furthermore, the Commission:

- a) **recommended** that the report be issued as a publication, in both Arabic and English, and distributed to all concerned institutions and organizations active in the areas of desert locust recession and invasion;
- b) **urged** member countries which did not apply a system for the registration of spray equipment to introduce such a system and make use of the information contained in the report of the workshop; and
- c) **recommended** that FAO include this evaluation in FAO guidelines related to desert locust control.

5. **Proposed Amendment to the Agreement on the Establishment of the Commission**

The Commission approved the proposed amendments to the Agreement and **recommended** that the amended text be referred to the Director-General of FAO so that necessary action for its adoption could be taken. It also **recommended** that an official Arabic text of the amended agreement be prepared.

6. **Draft Rules of Procedures for the Commission**

After introducing a few amendments, the Commission approved the draft Rules of Procedures. It **recommended** that the approved draft be referred to the Director-General of FAO for approval. It also **recommended** that an official Arabic text of the Rules of Procedures be prepared.

7. **Trust Fund 9409 - Contributions and Expenditure**

The Commission approved the annual accounts for 1992 - 1993, the estimated expenditure for 1994, and the Programme of Work and Budget for 1994 - 1995.

The Commission:

- a) **urged** member countries to settle their contributions and outstanding arrears, if any; and
- b) **recommended** that the Secretariat provide the criteria applied in determining member countries' annual contributions to the Trust Fund.

8. Assistance Provided by the Islamic Development Bank

- a) The Commission noted with appreciation the assistance provided by the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) and expressed its regret that FAO had been unable to find a modality that would allow member countries to make use of IDB assistance;
- b) The Commission called for the assistance of the Director-General of FAO in finding an appropriate formula that would enable member countries to use the IDB grant for the procurement of pesticides, spraying equipment and Global Positioning Systems (GPS) needed to combat possible desert locust invasions;
- c) As an alternative, the Commission proposed that FAO contact the IDB to seek its approval for covering the cost of the required supplies from the Commission's Trust Fund, and its agreement to reimburse the Trust Fund after receiving the supporting documentation.

9. Post-graduate DLCC Fellowships

The Commission approved fellowships allocated by the FAO Desert Locust Control Committee (DLCC), to Mr. Said (Yemen), Mr. Al-Alawi (Oman) and Mr. Al-Harbi (Saudi Arabia), who would enrol in Pakistani or Indian universities in the academic year 1995 - 1996, to start their post-graduate studies for M.Sc. degrees.

10. Implementation of the Recommendations of the Nineteenth Session

The Commission urged member countries to follow up the implementation of the recommendations of the Nineteenth Session, in particular:

- a) to submit national research project proposals to the Commission for consideration and support;
- b) to provide the Secretariat with published research on the desert locust;
- c) to provide the Secretariat with lists of national experts working in the field of locust control, together with their CVs;
- d) to submit proposals for manuals and publications to be prepared and published by the Commission; and
- e) to adhere, when presenting reports on desert locust survey and control operations, to the standard format of the "Desert Locust Situation" adopted by the Commission in its Nineteenth Session, after making any necessary amendments.

11. Control of Desert Locust Invasions by Member Countries

The Commission **recommended** that, when convinced of the necessity, FAO should take the necessary action to permit the use of aircraft in controlling desert locust invasions in Iraq.

12. Assistance provided by the Commission to Member Countries

In order to meet the needs of member countries, the Commission authorized its Chairman to approve and provide suitable assistance to member countries from the Commission's Trust Fund, in accordance with the available allocations under the appropriate items in the Commission's budget.

13. Manuals and Publications on Desert Locust

The Commission **recommended** the convening of a workshop to discuss manuals and publications for preparation, translation and publication by the Secretariat.

14. Meteorology

The Commission:

- a) **called** for the promotion of cooperation with national meteorological departments through the exchange of information on climatological conditions on a ten-day basis during recession periods, and the compilation of a list of the required meteorological and climatological data as well as studies and investigations that need to be undertaken at the national level in the event of a desert locust invasion;
- b) **called** for the promotion of cooperation between meteorological departments and plant protection departments, at the national and regional levels, in order to identify appropriate ways and means for forecasting rainfall and determining its effects on vegetation, and to take advantage of advanced technology, including satellite technology;
- c) **recommended** holding a regional training course on meteorology for desert locust specialists; and
- d) **recommended** the preparation of a draft proposal for a regional project to establish automatic survey networks and mobile units at strategic sites of locust breeding, for submission to donor institutions and countries.

15. The Commission's Stocks of Pesticides and Equipment

The Commission **recommended** the renewal of the authority given to its Chairman and Vice-Chairman and to the Chairman of the Executive Committee, to allocate funds from Trust Fund 9409 for the purchase of pesticides, equipment and

other supplies, to support member countries threatened by desert locust invasion until such time as they receive international assistance, from FAO and/or bilateral agreements.

16. Election of the Executive Committee

Delegates from Sudan, Yemen, Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon were elected members of the Executive Committee and the delegate from Jordan was elected Chairman.

Introduction

The Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) invited the Member Countries of the Commission for Controlling the Deserts Locust in the Near East (namely, Egypt, Sudan, Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Oman, Bahrain, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon and Jordan) to attend the Twentieth Session of the Commission, from 18 to 20 December 1994, at the seat of the Regional Office for the Near East, Cairo, Egypt.

1. Opening of the Session

The Session was inaugurated by the Assistant Director-General/Regional Representative for the Near East, Dr. A.Y. Bukhari, on behalf of the Director-General of FAO, Dr. Jacques Diouf. He welcomed the Chairman of the Commission, as well as delegates of the member countries, representatives of Regional Commissions and Organizations involved in desert locust control, the representative of Palestine and the representative of the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development (AOAD).

He stressed the importance of the session, which was being held at a time when the recent desert locust upsurge that started in 1992 had still not receded. He commended the increased activities of the Commission in the fields of organizing training courses and workshops, and information exchange. He also called for intensified efforts in order to contain the agricultural and environmental problems resulting from desert locust invasions.

Dr. Bukhari added that donor support was required to ensure the success of the Desert Locust Preventive Control Programme in the Central Region proposed by the Director-General, to be established under the Emergency Prevention System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests and Diseases, in order to minimize desert locust damage and economic pressures, as well as the environmental hazards resulting from the control efforts. Concerned countries should be committed to contribute with available facilities and to promote cooperation and coordination.

Dr. Bukhari informed the Commission that the FAO Regional Conference for the Near East, held in Amman, Jordan, in July 1994, commended all efforts made to combat desert locust invasions and called on locust-affected member countries to regularly monitor the desert locust situation, develop and support adequate infrastructures for desert locust survey and control, prepare contingency plans that could be activated in times of emergency, and contribute actively to the activities of the Regional Commissions for Desert Locust Control. He concluded by thanking the Ministry of Agriculture, Egypt, for contributing to the arrangements for this session.

The Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Ahmed Al-Hanai, reviewed the activities of the Commission since the Nineteenth Session, particularly in the fields of information exchange, training and the implementation of the Commission's recommendations. He informed the meeting that the Commission's activities and efforts during 1993 had been discussed during the FAO Regional Conference for the Near East, as well as during the visits undertaken by the Secretary of the

Commission to various member countries and donors. He expressed his appreciation of the cooperation shown by the officials concerned with desert locust control in member countries and by the Secretary of the Commission, which had greatly assisted him in carrying out his duties. He concluded by thanking the FAO Regional Office for the Near East for supporting the activities of the Commission.

List of Participants

Members of the Commission

Jordan

Mazin Foad Mohamed Khassawna
Director, Plant Protection Department
Ministry of Agriculture
Amman
Tel: 686469 - 6868151
Fax: 686310

Sudan

Abdallah Ali Abdallah
Head, Desert Locust Control Division
Plant Protection Department
Ministry of Agriculture
P.O. Box 114
Khartoum Bahari
Tel: 612665

Kuwait

Youssef Mohamed Ali El Terakemh
Chief, Desert Locust and Plant
Quarantine Service
General Organization for Agriculture
P.O. Box 21422 Safat
13075, Kuwait
Tel: 4723894 - 4765022
Fax: 4743619

Saudi Arabia

Yacoub Ashour Yacoub
Director-General
Desert Control and Research Station
Ministry of Agriculture and Water
P.O. Box 16006
21464, Jeddah
Tel: 6203000
Fax: 6204085

Oman

Ahmed Mohamed Al-Hanai
Director-General
Agricultural and Animal Resources
Department
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
P.O. Box 467
113, Muscat
Tel: 696282
Fax: 696361

Ali Ben Seif Abdallah Al-Abri
Director, Agricultural Affairs
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
P.O. Box 467
113, Muscat
Tel: 696287
Fax: 696271

Iraq

Kais Kazim Zwein
Director-General
Plant Protection Department
Ministry of Agriculture
Baghdad, Abu Gharib
Tel: 5112602 - 5112603

Yemen

Nabil Mohamed Ali Maagam
Director, Desert Control Centre
General Directorate for Plant
Protection
Ministry of Agriculture and Water
Resources
Sanaa
Tel: 250980 - 228036
Fax: 228064

United Arab Emirates

Abdallah Mohamed Abdallah Ahmed
Director, Plant Protection Department
P.O. Box 1509
Dubai
Tel: 228161
Fax: 232781

Egypt

Mohamed Samir Simary
Director-General, Desert Control and
Agro-Aviation Department
Locust and Agro-Aviation Directorate
Ministry of Agriculture
Dokki, Cairo
Tel: 3488974
Fax: 3493184

Abdul-Azim El-Gammal
Research Professor
Plant Protection Research Institute
Agricultural Research Centre
Ministry of Agriculture
Dokki, Cairo
Tel: 3600893
Fax: 3488671

Abdallah Jab El-Rasul
Director, Locust Control Directorate
Locust and Agro-Aviation Department
Dokki, Cairo
Tel: 3612183

Mahmoud Fahmi Harb
Director, Locust and Hopper Research
Division
Plant Protection Research Institute
Ministry of Agriculture
P.O. Box 19
Dokki, Cairo
Tel: 3486163

Emad Salah Abdel-Hafeiz Ateya
Head, Meteorology Research Division
Egyptian Meteorology Organization
Cairo
Tel: 830053 - 830069

Mohamed Abdel-Rahman Daoud
Head, Agricultural Meteorology
Research Division
Egyptian Meteorology Organization
Cairo
P.O. Box 11784
Tel: 2849858
Fax: 2849857
Tlx: 94293 METEG UN

Qatar

Abdallah Safar Abdallah Al-Khangi
Chief
Plant Protection and Quarantine
Ministry of Municipal Affairs and
Agriculture
P.O. Box 2727
Doha
Tel: 671262
Fax: 322002

Syria

Zafer Al-Yafi
Head, Pesticides Division
and Locust Control Officer
Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian
Reform
Damascus
Tel: 2226455
Fax: 3330429
Tlx: 411634

Lebanon

Foad Saad
Director, Plant Protection Division
Ministry of Agriculture
Beirut
Tel: 341374, Fax: 781989

**Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations**

Abdul-Rahman Hafraoui
Senior Officer
Locust Control, Migratory Pest and
Emergency Operations Group
FAO, Rome, Italy
Tel: 52254021, Fax: 52255271

D. Fedda
Legal Officer
FAO
Rome, Italy
Tel: 52253672, Fax: 52254408

Mahmoud Mohamed Taher
Regional Plant Protection Officer
FAO Regional Office for the Near East
P.O. Box 2223
Cairo, Egypt
Tel: 705979 - 702789
Fax: 3495981 - 3616804

Telephone and Fax No. of
the Commission for Controlling
Desert Locust in the Near East, Cairo
3616804

Observers

Palestine
Barakat Ahmed Al-Farra
Economic Adviser
33 Nahda Street
Dokki, Cairo
Tel: 3602997 - 3602998
Fax: 3602996

**Commission for Controlling Desert
Locust in North West Africa**
Moustafa Ali Eleish
Chairman, Commission for Controlling
Desert Locust in North West Africa
Ministry of Agriculture
Tripoli, Libya
Tel: 607148 - 607755
Fax: 602351

Nazeil Mahjoub
Secretary, Commission for Controlling
Desert Locust in North West Africa
61 Alain Savary Road
1004, Tunis, Tunisia
Tel: 800468
Fax: 800895

**Commission for Controlling Desert
Locust in South West Asia**
Ahmed Rassipour
Chairman, Commission for Controlling
Desert Locust in South West Asia
Director, Plant Protection Division
Ministry of Agriculture
Teheran, Iran
Tel: 2042712
Fax: 2043197

**Arab Organization for Agriculture
Development**
Abdel-Latif Waleed
Director, Human Development Division
P.O. Box 474
Khartoum, Sudan
Tel: 452176
Fax: 451402

**Desert Locust Control Organization
for East Africa**
Abdel-Moniem Hassan Mohamed Karar
Director
P.O. Box 4255
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Tel: 611465
Fax: 611648
Tlx: 21510 ET

Consultant
Mohamed Al-Arabi Al-Salasi
Head, External Relations and
Cooperation Division
Meteorology Department
Ministry of Public Works
P.O. Box 8106
Casablanca, Morocco
Tel: 275874
Fax: 200071
Tlx: 24655

2. Election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Session

The Chairman of the Nineteenth Session, Mr. Ahmed A-Hanai, called upon the delegates of the member countries to elect a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman for the session. Mr. Yacoub Ashour Yacoub (Saudi Arabia) was elected Chairman and Mr. Zafer Al-Yafie (Syria) was elected Vice-Chairman of the Twentieth Session.

3. Adoption of the Agenda

The Commission reviewed the Provisional Agenda. After discussion, the Commission adopted the following agenda items:

1. Opening of the Session
2. Election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman
3. Adoption of the Agenda
4. Election of the Drafting Committee
5. The Desert Locust Situation (October 1993 - December 1994)
6. Control Measures undertaken in the Region in 1993 - 1994
7. Desert Locust Survey and Control Potential available in Member Countries
8. Activities of the Commission Secretariat in 1993 - 1994
9. Assistance to Member Countries
10. Implementation of the Recommendations of the Nineteenth Session
11. Amendments to the Agreement on the Establishment of the Commission
12. Preventive Control: FAO EMPRES Programme
13. Report of the Executive Committee
14. Trust Fund 9409: Contributions and Expenditure
15. Election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee
16. Any Other Business.
 - a) Meteorology as related to Desert Locust Control
 - b) Control of Desert Locust Invasions in Member Countries
 - c) Assistance requested by Member Countries
17. Date and Place of the Next Session
18. Adoption of the Report
19. Closure of the Session

4. Election of the Drafting Committee

The delegates of Egypt, Oman and Kuwait were elected members of the Drafting Committee which would also be attended by representatives of the Secretariat of the Commission and of FAO.

5. The Desert Locust Situation (October 1993 - December 1994)

The Secretariat presented a summary of the overall desert locust situation. Representatives of FAO and regional Desert Locust Control Organizations added more details. Following is a summary of the situation:

General

In North-West Africa, a few swarms reached the extreme south of Morocco in late October 1993. As a result of increasing temperatures, several small swarms had moved further north from Mauritania and concentrated in a relatively small area on the southern side of the Atlas Mountains in Morocco and western Algeria by the end of February 1994. These swarms subsequently oviposited during March and April. As a result of control operations against hopper bands from February onwards, only a few small swarms formed in late May and moved south towards the summer breeding areas of the Sahel. By late July reports from the region indicated the absence of locusts. During the last week of November, isolated individual adults and small low-density swarms were registered in several locations in the extreme south between Laayoune and the borders of Mauritania. Sexually immature adults were also reported in the south in October and thereafter. However, small bands and low-density swarms were present in Tamanrasset during November. Apart from small scale breeding expected to occur in northern Mauritania during the coming winter, no significant developments were likely to occur in the region.

In West Africa conditions remained favourable, which allowed some of the swarms to oviposit again in central Mauritania while others invaded western Mauritania and north-western Senegal where they oviposited in early October. From November 1993 onwards the remaining swarms in Senegal gradually moved further south in the country, while those still along the coast of Mauritania moved further north. Late in the year breeding occurred in northern Mauritania, although on a relatively small scale, as well as a small-scale migration off the coast of West Africa to the Cape Verde Islands. In early February 1994, a few small swarms reached Gambia and continued south to Guinea Bissau and Guinea (Conakry). Most of these populations dispersed and probably died except for a few small swarms that briefly appeared in south-west Mali in June 1994. A few small swarms resulted from spring breeding in northern Mauritania and appeared in central Mauritania in June. Exceptionally good rains fell during the summer of 1994 in the Sahel creating favourable breeding conditions. Consequently hoppers were first reported in central Mauritania in August and in northern Chad in October. By mid-October, hoppers were concentrated in the remaining green vegetation in both countries, forming small bands. In Mauritania, adults had moved further west and into the northern region where rains fell during October. There were also reports of a few ovipositing swarms. Small scale control operations were undertaken in Mauritania and Chad during October.

During November, several swarms moved from northern Mali and possibly from northern Niger to southern Algeria, and from southern Mauritania to the north. A number of adults moved towards the extreme north heading towards the south-west of Morocco. Due to summer rains, breeding occurred but was not discovered in northern Mali and Niger and in some parts of Mauritania. From 10 to 20 November and until the end of December there were small groups of all insect instars in central Mauritania, north of Modgeria, west of Tedjekja and Etsheri, and west of Adrar. These infestations were also mixed with sexually immature adults. Hopper bands and small swarms formed in these areas, and the first sexually mature swarm appeared

south of Teriz Zamour during the first ten days of December. Ground and aerial control teams treated a total of 10959 ha during the period 20 November - 10 December. Several swarms and hopper bands were reported in Niger, to the north and west of Eir, during the last ten days of November and control operations were undertaken in an area of approximately 117 ha infested with hoppers and gregarious adults. Some infestations of adults and hoppers persisted but dwindled in Fada in the north-east of Chad. It was expected that small-scale breeding would occur during winter in northern Mauritania. The situation remained unclear in northern Mali and Niger and it was believed that small-scale or moderate-scale breeding had occurred in Niger and possibly northern Mali. The situation required careful monitoring.

In Eastern Africa, only small and insignificant infestations were present along the coastal plains of Eritrea and Sudan during the winter/spring of 1993/94. Due to poor rains, only limited breeding occurred on the southern Red Sea coast of Sudan during December 1993. Although several small hopper bands and adult groups were reported on the northern coast of Somalia in early January 1994, these infestations did not develop into a significant threat. Despite widespread favourable ecological conditions in the summer breeding areas during 1994, no locusts were seen during surveys in the interior of Sudan. Surveys were undertaken in June, July and August in some northern areas. Reports in late October indicated the presence of adult and hopper bands in one area, suggesting that other infestations might be present. Control operations continued in November in Sudan against hoppers and adults in north Kordufan, Khartoum and the Northern Province, while control operations against hoppers started on the Red Sea coast, and also in the Tokar delta. In Eritrea, several small-scale infestations with adults and ovipositors at the rate of 10,000 egg/ha, were present on the Red Sea coast near the borders with Sudan in early December, suggesting that other infestations might be present. These were expected to move towards the Red Sea coast and oviposit with the onset of the rains. However, such movement was expected to be on a limited scale.

In the Near East, very few locust infestations were present during the winter/spring of 1993/94 in the Red Sea trench. Isolated adults first appeared in October and November on the coastal plains of Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Yemen. As a result of poor rainfall, conditions were only favourable for breeding in a few limited areas and there were no reports of hoppers during the period. By April and May ecological conditions had become dry and no further locusts were reported. In Saudi Arabia, an ovipositing swarm was reported from the south-west of Medina, near the Red Sea coast, on 29 November. During the first half of December, ten swarms were also reported from Tihama, south of Jeddah.

In South-West Asia, intensive control operations and unfavourable breeding conditions in India and Pakistan led to a dramatic decline in populations to such an extent that the situation had returned back to normal by mid-November 1993. During the summer monsoon of 1994, only small-scale breeding was reported in India and probably also occurred in adjacent parts of Pakistan. Only limited control was required in India during July and September. Several isolated adults were reported from the coast of Baluchestan, in Iran, on 7 November. No other locust activity was reported from Pakistan during the second half of November. No significant developments were expected in the region for the remainder of the year.

Outlook until Spring 1995

The outlook in the Near East Region until the spring of 1995 would depend on the scale of infestations that appeared on the Red Sea coastal plains in the coming months and the quantity and duration of seasonal rains in the area. From now until the end of the year, it was expected that low numbers of adults would appear on the southern coastal plains of Sudan and possibly also on the Red Sea coasts along the Tihama of Saudi Arabia and Yemen. These populations would oviposit with the onset of the rains. If the rains were above average and lasted longer than normal, it was very probable that a second generation would occur. However it was expected that the winter/spring breeding in the Red Sea trench in 1995 would be on a small scale and, at most, would require only limited control. Nevertheless, regular surveys in all breeding areas should be carried out and the results immediately reported to the Secretariat of the Commission.

6. Control Measures undertaken in the Region in 1993 - 1994

Member countries made presentations on the situation of desert locust control operations during 1993 - 1994. Country situations are summarized below:

Sudan

Good rains fell in June and continued until mid-November. Rainfall was above average in most of the summer breeding sites in Kordufan and Darfur provinces. Unexpectedly rain also fell on several sites in the northern provinces, such as Donkola. Climatic conditions were generally favourable for desert locust breeding in summer breeding sites.

Winter-Spring Campaign, October 1993 - March 1994

Desert locust surveys on the Red Sea coast started in October 1993 and continued till March 1994. Good rains fell in the central areas, Suaken, the southern regions as far as Tokar delta and the Karoura region on the Sudan/Eritrea border, during October - November 1993. Flood waters covered the Tokar delta in mid-November. The northern coastal areas were dry and did not witness any significant rains. Surveys during October in the central areas had discovered several immature solitary insects with densities of between 60 - 210 locusts/ha, in an area of about 3000 ha. During November, sexually mature adults were seen in Suaken and the Tokar delta; by the end of November the ovipositing season began and density ranged between 12 - 120 locusts/ha and 1860 - 4200 locusts/ha, respectively. During December, hoppers began to infest millet fields and ground control operations were mounted. Total areas infested during October - December 1993 were:

| | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| - Adults | 11,420 insect/ha |
| - Hoppers | 390 insect/ha |
| - Total infested area | 11,810 ha |
| - Area treated against hoppers | 90 ha |

Summer Campaign: June - November 1994

Survey operations in summer breeding areas began in June 1994 and covered the central, northern, eastern and western provinces in Kordufan and Darfur. Surveys did not confirm the presence of any desert locusts until the end of August. From 27 to 29 October, surveys at Wadi Al-Mokadam, north of Khartoum Province, discovered the presence of hoppers in the third to the sixth instars, at medium to high densities in some locations. Surveys during November indicated the presence of infestations in scattered locations in Kordufan, Khartoum and the northern provinces. Due to the wide area infested in Kordufan, aerial control operations were undertaken in most of the sites, using two aircraft. Ground control operations were also mounted against hoppers. Ground control operations were also mounted in Khartoum and the northern provinces due to the small areas infested, with the exception of 900 ha in Khartoum province which were controlled by air. The situation was now considered calm.

Total infested and treated areas were as follows:

Infested areas:

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| - Hoppers | 11,280 ha |
| - Adults | 13,000 ha |
| - Total infested area | 24,280 ha |

Treated areas:

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| - Hoppers | 7,680 ha |
| - Adults | 11,385 ha |
| - Total treated areas | 19,065 ha |

Pesticides used in this campaign were: - Dursban (ULV) 45%, 10,800 L; Malathion (ULV) 96%, 900 L; Fenitrothion (Emulsion) 50%, 600 L; Propoxor (Powder) 2%, 1,475 L; and Sevin (Powder) 85%, 203 L.

Winter Campaign: October 1994 - March 1995

Heavy rains fell from 29 to 31 October 1994 in Wadi Diib (2145 N x 3607 E) and in coastal areas between Halaib and Port Sudan. In the southern areas, rains fell in the Tokar delta and other areas to the south on 17, 23 and 29 November 1994. Moderate rains also fell on 21 and 22 November in Port Sudan and Swaken. The condition of the vegetation in the coastal areas and in the Tokar delta is good. However, in southern and central areas, to date there was no rainfall.

Survey operations started in the last week of October 1994 and revealed the presence of solitary desert locust at low densities in the northern areas in the Tokar Valley (2100 N x 3552 E) and in Wadi Diib, with densities ranging between 240 - 1020 locust/ha. However, no desert locusts were found in the central areas in November. Areas infested in the Tokar delta were 3250 ha, at low densities. In December 1994, ovipositing desert locusts were found in the Tokar delta. The total

area infested amounted to approximately 9190 ha, with densities of 165 to 7400, 720 to 1080 and 3300 locust/ha. High densities of hoppers were observed in millet, maize and vegetable fields and control operations were mounted. Areas infested amounted to 13,420 ha. Survey operations continued in the coastal areas but no locust populations were observed. Intensive survey operations would continue.

In the field of training, Sudan, with FAO assistance, was able to organize two training courses: one on ground and air control operations, attended by 15 trainees; and the other on desert locust survey, attended by 10 trainees.

Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia was locust-free until 26 November 1994. Only solitary locusts were found in Mecca, Medina and Jeddah, with densities of 1 to 15 locust/ha. On 29 November 1994, a settled copulating and an ovipositing swarm was located in the Maarag Valley, over an area of 5 km². on 4 December 1994; another swarm was reported flying over Mesguid heading north. The total number of swarms that reached the area until 10 December 1994 amounted to ten, with an average area of 5 - 6 km² each, all of which were controlled. Egg fields were surveyed in an area of 7,500 km². Ground and aerial control operations were still underway.

Egypt

Climatic Conditions

Southern areas of the Eastern Desert, adjacent to the Red Sea coast near Ras Ghareb (28 N) up to the Egyptian/Sudanese border (22 N), experienced heavy rains in all locations from October 1993 to December 1993. In the southern areas of the Eastern Desert low-to-medium rain fell from mid-January 1994 to the end of September 1994. However, during the period from October to December 1994, the Eastern Desert and Sinai suffered heavy rains and floods.

Vegetation

Heavy rains in the Eastern Desert, in some localities of the southern-central desert adjacent to the River Nile and in southern Sinai, in October, November and December 1994, led to floods in the wadis (valleys) and, consequently, dense vegetation appeared in most of the wadis in the Eastern Desert, particularly the southern ones, and conditions were favourable for locust breeding.

Infestation

Solitary copulating and ovipositing desert locusts were reported, particularly in the southern parts of the Eastern Desert.

Control Measures

- Equipped control teams undertook surveys, as a precautionary measure, in areas which desert locust might reach when moving towards winter breeding areas.

- An intensive training course on control operations was organized. The course which was held from 19 to 24 November 1994, was attended by one trainee from Yemen, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Oman and Sudan, and two trainees from Libya. During the course pesticide samples were analyzed to ascertain their effectiveness.

Yemen

Surveys undertaken in desert locust breeding areas in September and October 1993, and from July to November 1994, did not reveal any locust activity, with the exception of solitary low-density bands. A five-day training course was organized in November 1994 in Sanaa on the operation and maintenance of Micronair sprayers. Yemen also obtained assistance from donors in the form of pesticides, radio and survey equipment, sprayers, tents and protective clothing.

Oman

In spite of the good vegetation and favourable climatic conditions, survey operations undertaken in the different localities had not uncovered any locust populations. A new Desert Locust Control Unit, provided with all the necessary facilities was inaugurated in Oman. Two training courses on survey, control and forecasting operations were organized for control officers and their assistants.

Iraq

Iraq had not been subjected to locust invasion since 1988. The following procedures were established to combat any possible desert locust invasion:

- A central committee and local sub-committees at the governorate level were set up to follow up desert locust movements, based on reports received from the Commission and FAO;
- Survey teams provided with control equipment for combatting/controlling desert locust invasions were stationed in all governorates;
- Limited quantities of pesticides were positioned in all governorates, particularly the southern governorates;
- Border areas were divided into eleven sectors, starting from Nainawa governorate on the border with Syria to Basra governorate on the border with Saudi Arabia. Control teams would be deployed in these sectors in the event of a desert locust invasion.

Kuwait

From October 1993 to September 1994, the weather was dry and ecological conditions were not favourable for locust activity. Survey operations concentrated in Defra and areas adjacent to the Saudi border. No desert locusts at any instar were detected. With the good rains, at the beginning of November, the ecological conditions in Kuwait would be favourable for the spread of desert locusts. In the field of training, a training course had been organized for 30 trainees.

7. Desert Locust Survey and Control Potential available in Member Countries

Delegates of member countries made statements on available control potential. Details are given in Annex 1.

8. Activities of the Commission Secretariat in 1993 - 1994

The Secretary of the Commission:

- continued to issue and distribute the Arabic version of the monthly Desert Locust Bulletin;
- followed up the Desert Locust situation, assisted in the exchange of information among member countries and promptly communicated the situation to the Desert Locust, Migratory Pest and Emergency Operations Group at FAO Headquarters;
- prepared, in collaboration with the Locust Control, Migratory Pest and Emergency Operations Group at FAO Headquarters a paper on "The Desert Locust Situation in the Near East and Preparations for Future Campaigns". The Secretary of the Commission presented the above paper during the Twenty-second FAO Regional Conference for the Near East, Amman, Jordan, July 1994;
- organized a Workshop on "Spray Equipment for Desert Locust Control", Cairo, Egypt, 21-23 August 1994;
- organized a Working Group on "Training Requirements for Desert Locust Control in the Near East", Cairo, Egypt, 24 - 25 August 1994;
- lectured during the Training Courses on Desert Locust Control held in Amman, Jordan (2-6 September 1994) and Cairo, Egypt (24-29 November 1994);

- visited, together with the Chairman of the Commission, Sudan, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon, to implement the Commission's recommendations on requesting the settlement of outstanding contributions to the Commission Trust Fund. He also visited Jeddah to seek Islamic Development Bank assistance to the Commission, and Rome to inform the ADG/Agriculture Department of FAO of the recommendations of the Nineteenth Session of the Commission;
- implemented, in collaboration with the Desert Locust and Migratory Pest Group at FAO Headquarters, the recommendations of the Nineteenth Session of the Commission;
- briefed the FAO EMPRES formulation mission to the Central Region, which visited Cairo, Egypt, from 21 to 22 September 1994, on the Commission's views on preventive desert locust control in the Central Region;
- visited, together with the Senior Officer of the FAO Desert Locust and Migratory Pest Group, Muscat, Oman, from 3 to 5 February 1994, to discuss the possibility of designating the Desert Locust Unit in Oman as a Regional Centre for Desert Locust Research in the Near East;
- participated in the Nineteenth Session of the FAO Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in North West Africa, Tripoli, Libya, from 8 to 13 October 1994;
- prepared a working paper on the Activities of the Commission during 1992/1994, upon the request of the FAO Desert Locust Control Committee (DLCC), scheduled to take place from 16 to 20 January 1995, Rome, Italy; and
- organized a Workshop on the FAO EMPRES Programme for the Central Region, Cairo, Egypt, on 11 and 12 December 1994, in collaboration with the Desert Locust and Migratory Pest Group at FAO Headquarters.

9. Assistance to Member Countries of the Commission

The Secretariat presented a review of the assistance provided by donors to various locust-affected countries in the region in 1994.

| <u>Country</u> | <u>Donor</u> | <u>Value in US\$</u> | <u>Inputs</u> |
|----------------|--------------|------------------------------|---|
| Egypt | IDB | 250,000 | Pesticides, spray equipment |
| Oman | IDB | 250,000 | Pesticides, spray equipment |
| Sudan | Germany | 375,000 | 20,000 L. pesticides, 2 vehicles protective clothing, spare parts |
| | IDB | 300,000 | Pesticides, sprayers |
| | Morocco | 100,000 | 20,000 L. pesticides (FAO covered transport cost US\$ 30,000) |
| | AOAD | 30,000 | Control vehicle |
| Yemen | France | 170,000 | Equipment |
| | Germany | 312,500 | 10,000 L. pesticides, helicopter flying hours |
| | Germany | 360,000 | Helicopter flying hours and pesticides |
| | IDB | 300,000 | Pesticides and sprayers |
| | S. Arabia | 100,000 | 10,000 L. pesticides |
| | UK | 150,000 | Helicopter flying hours |
| | UNDP | 50,000 | General Operating Expenses |
| | USA | 150,000 | Helicopter flying hours and technical assistance |
| FAO | 80,000 | Consultant, training and GPS | |
| AOAD | 25,000 | Sprayers | |

10. Implementation of the Recommendations of the Nineteenth Session

The Secretariat presented a review of the status of implementation of the recommendations of the Nineteenth Session of the Commission. The review covered the following items:

1. Training

- a) **The Working Group on Training** - The Working Group was held in Cairo, Egypt, on 24/25 August 1994. The report was presented to the Twentieth Session of the Executive Committee.

- b) **The Regional Workshop** - FAO Headquarters could not allocate funds in 1994 for convening the Regional Workshop. Therefore, the Workshop was postponed until spring 1995. Oman showed interest in hosting the Workshop, which would address desert locust survey and reporting.
- c) **National Workshops** - Two national Workshops were organized. The first was held in Amman, Jordan, from 2 to 6 September 1994, with 6 participants from Jordan and 3 from Iraq, Syria and Lebanon. The second was held in Cairo, Egypt, from 24 to 29 November 1994, with 12 participants from Egypt and 8 from Sudan, Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, Bahrain, Kuwait and United Arab Emirates.

2. Research

- a) **Support to National Research** - No requests were made by member countries.
- b) **Regional Research Project** - Still to be prepared.
- c) **Designating a Regional Research Centre** - Oman was contacted and showed interest. No official offer had been received.
- d) **Directory of Published Research** - No inputs were received from member countries. FAO prepared and published a directory of Desert Locust Research in late 1994. A directory of research in member countries was being prepared by the Secretariat.
- e) **Conducting Research in Desert Locust-affected Countries** - The recommendation of the Nineteenth Session on this issue was communicated to FAO Headquarters during the visit of the Chairman and the Secretary of the Commission.

3. Preventive Control in the Central Region

The Commission's point of view on Preventive Control in the Central Region was communicated to FAO Headquarters, and was considered in formulating the Concept Paper on Preventive Control.

4. Commission's Stocks of Pesticides and Equipment

US\$ 100,000 were earmarked from TF 9409 extra-budgetary resources to purchase pesticides, equipment and other supplies in cases of emergency.

5. **Post-graduate DLCC fellowships**

Nominations and biodata of candidates for DLCC fellowships were received from Yemen, Oman, Saudi Arabia (2) and Egypt. Messrs M.M. Said (Yemen), M. Al -Alawi (Oman) and Al-Harbi (Saudi Arabia) were selected to start M.Sc. courses in Pakistani or Indian Universities in the academic year 1995/96.

6. **Spray Equipment Used in Desert Locust Control**

A Workshop on Spray Equipment was convened in Cairo, Egypt, from 21 to 23 August 1994, to test and evaluate spray equipment made available by major manufacturers. The report of the Workshop was presented to the Twentieth Session of the Executive Committee.

7. **Potential Expertise in the Region**

Apart from Kuwait, no other member country provided names/CVs/publications of national experts.

8. **Publications and Manuals**

No submissions were received on proposals for manuals/publications to be published by the Commission in Arabic.

9. **Meteorology Experts**

Meteorology, as related to desert locust activities, was among topics included in the Training Courses held in 1994 in Jordan and Egypt. The Secretariat had also invited a Meteorology Expert to attend the present session.

10. **Annual Accounts**

The Chairman and the Secretary of the Commission visited Sudan, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon in April 1994, in relation to settling their outstanding contributions to the Commission. The visit resulted in the payment of significant arrears by Syria and Lebanon. In addition, letters were sent to Ministers of Agriculture in Qatar and Jordan requesting the settlement of their arrears.

11. **Country Requirements**

Global Positioning System Units were provided to Jordan, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Oman, Bahrain, Iraq, Lebanon, Qatar and Syria. Facsimile machines would be provided to the countries whose Desert Locust Units possessed international telephone lines.

Additional requests made by some member countries during the Nineteenth Session of the Commission were forwarded to FAO Headquarters for consideration of their procurement from extra-budgetary funds available to the Headquarters. However, FAO was not in a position to assist at the present time.

Furthermore, the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary of the Commission visited the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) in Jeddah to request IDB assistance to the Commission. IDB responded favourably to the request and allocated US\$ 300,000 to the Commission for the procurement of pesticides, spray equipment and GPSs. Delays were encountered in disbursing the funds due to existing FAO regulations which required that the funds be deposited in the Commission Trust Fund, while IDB regulations did not permit such a transaction. The Secretariat was still working on a solution to the problem.

12. Amendments to the Agreement on the Establishment of the Commission

This item was included in the Agenda of the Twentieth Session of the Commission. Contacts were made with Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somalia and Djibouti to ascertain their interest in joining the Commission. A preliminary favourable reply had been received from Ethiopia.

13. Rules of Procedures for the Commission

Draft Rules of Procedure were prepared and submitted to the Executive Committee.

14. Secretariat Support

FAO provided a total of US\$ 30,500 to support the Secretariat in conducting the activities of the Commission (travel, contractual services, communication costs and General Operating Expenses).

During discussions on the recommendation to organize a Regional Training Course, the FAO Secretariat advised the Commission that it could not allocate funds in 1994 for holding the Regional Workshop. The necessary funds would be made available in 1995.

After discussing this item, the Commission urged member countries to implement its recommendations, particularly those related to:

- the submission of national research project proposals to the Commission for consideration and support;
- providing the Secretariat with published research on desert locusts;

- providing the Secretariat with lists of national experts working in the field of locust control, together with their CVs;
- submitting proposals for manuals and publications to be prepared and published by the Commission; and
- adhering, when presenting reports on desert locust survey and control operations, to the standard format of the "**Desert Locust Situation**" adopted by the Commission in its Nineteenth Session, after making any necessary changes.

The Commission also **recommended** the renewal of the authority given to its Chairman and Vice-Chairman and to the Chairman of the Executive Committee, to allocate funds from Trust Fund 9409 for the purchase of pesticides, equipment and other supplies, to support member countries threatened by desert locust invasion, until such a time as they receive international assistance from FAO and/or bilateral agreements.

The Commission also considered the assistance provided by the Islamic Development Bank (IDB). While noting with appreciation the IDB assistance, the Commission expressed its regret that FAO was unable to find a modality that would allow member countries to make use of the IDB assistance. The Commission requested the assistance of the Director-General of FAO to find an appropriate formula that would enable member countries to use the IDB grant for the procurement of pesticides, spraying equipment and Global Positioning Systems (GBS), needed to combat possible desert invasions.

As an alternative, the Commission proposed that FAO contact the IDB to seek its approval for covering the cost of the required supplies from the Commission's Trust Fund and its agreement to reimburse the Trust Fund after receiving the supporting documentation.

The Commission **recommended** convening a workshop to discuss manuals and publications for preparation, translation and publication by the Secretariat.

11. Amendments to the Agreement on the Establishment of the Commission

The Commission reviewed the recommendation of the Executive Committee on the above, and approved the draft of the amended Agreement, after introduction of the following changes:

1. Amending the Preamble in order to refer to all the countries eligible to join the Commission, as well as any other related changes;
2. Sessions of the Commission should be held every two years, with a session of the Executive Committee during the inter-sessional period;

3. The Commission should cover the cost of travel and DSA for one delegate from each of the participating member countries; and
4. The budget should be prepared on biennial rather than on annual basis.

The Commission **recommended** that the amended text be referred to the Director-General of FAO so that the necessary action could be taken for its adoption. It also **recommended** that the official Arabic text of the amended Agreement be prepared.

Following discussions of the Draft Rules of Procedures for the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region, the Commission approved the draft Rules of Procedures, after introducing the following changes:

1. Inserting provisions related to the amendments introduced into the Agreement on the Establishment of the Commission;
2. Deleting the phrase "in his personal capacity" from Article 7.2;
3. Amending Article 8.3 to give the Chairman the casting vote;
4. Adding a paragraph to Article 9 to stipulate that voting would be undertaken by secret ballot, if a consensus was not reached;
5. Deleting Article 15.1. The title should also be changed to read "**Amendments**"; and
6. Adopting the English language, in addition to Arabic, as an official working language of the Commission.

The Commission **recommended** that the approved draft be referred to the Director-General of FAO for adoption. It also **recommended** that an official Arabic text of the Rules of Procedures be prepared.

12. Preventive Control: FAO EMPRES Programme

The Commission reviewed the FAO programme for Preventive Control in the Central region, which would be established under the Emergency Prevention System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests and Diseases (EMPRES), adopted by the 106th session of the FAO Council. It concluded that the proposed programme included the seven points recommended for consideration by the Nineteenth Session of the Commission. It also called upon FAO to assign the Commission a greater role than that proposed in the Report prepared by the EMPRES Formulation Mission which visited the Central Region in September/October 1994. Such a role should be in line with the functions of the Commission as defined in the Agreement on its establishment, with regard to coordination, research and desert locust control.

13. Report of the Executive Committee

The Commission reviewed the Report of its Executive Committee (Appendix 1), and adopted the recommendations contained therein.

14. Trust Fund 9409: Contributions and Expenditure

The Commission expressed concern over outstanding contributions and arrears due from member countries, totaling US\$ 1,229,731.02, as of 30 November 1994. It urged Member Countries to settle their contributions and arrears, and requested delegates to follow up this matter with the concerned authorities in their countries. The delegate of Qatar advised the Commission that arrangements had already been made for settling his country's contributions and arrears. The delegate of the Sudan advised the Commission that similar arrangements had been taken for paying US\$ 22,000 to the Commission's Trust Fund.

15. Election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee

Delegates from Sudan, Yemen, Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon were elected members of the Executive Committee, and the delegate of Jordan was elected Chairman.

16. Any Other Business

a) Meteorology as related to Desert Locust Control

Mr. Mohamed Al-Arabi Al-Salasi presented to the Commission a review on the relationship between meteorology and desert locust. The review covered:

- The use of satellite data;
- The use of radar and mathematical models;
- The role of meteorology in recession and invasion periods; and
- Support to meteorological survey networks.

He stressed the importance of promoting meteorological survey in desert areas, the provision of suitable survey equipment and information transfer. He called for strengthening of survey networks in desert locust breeding areas through a joint project between automatic survey stations and mobile stations, and the use of ground transmission stations connected to satellites. He added that available facilities included ground satellite stations. He also called for the development of applications in order to permit the determination of the relationship between rainfall and vegetation.

Following the review, the Commission stressed the importance of coordinating work between meteorology departments and desert locust control departments. Furthermore, the Commission:

- **called** for cooperation with national meteorological departments through the exchange of information on climatological conditions on a ten-day basis during recession periods, and compilation of a list of the required meteorological and climatological data, as well as identification of studies and investigations that need to be undertaken at the national level in the event of a desert locust invasion;
- **called** for cooperation between meteorological departments and plant protection departments, at the national and regional levels, to identify appropriate ways and means for forecasting rainfall and determine its effects on vegetation, if possible through the use of advanced technology, including satellite technology;
- **recommended** holding a regional training course on meteorology for desert locust specialists; and
- **recommended** the preparation of a draft proposal for a regional project to establish automatic survey networks and mobile units at strategic sites of locust breeding for submission to donor institutions and countries.

b) Control of Desert Locust Invasions in Member Countries

Based on the statement of the Iraqi delegate, the Commission **recommended** that, when convinced of the necessity of using aircraft in controlling desert locust invasions in Iraq, FAO should take the necessary action to permit the use of aerial control.

c) Assistance requested by Member Countries

Delegates of the member countries made statements on their requirements, as follows:

Yemen

1. A training course on radio equipment operation and maintenance;
2. Spare parts for Micronair sprayers; and
3. Spare parts for vehicles used in survey and control operations.

Jordan

1. Manual Micronair sprayers (100);
2. Non-mobile radios (2);
3. 4x4 vehicles for survey operations (2);
4. Vehicle-mounted radios (15);
5. Fax machine (1);
6. GPS units (2); and
- 7.. Aircraft-mounted Micronair sprayers.

Qatar

1. Non-mobile radio station (3).

Egypt

1. Double-cabin pick-up truck;
2. Vehicle-mounted Micron Ulvamast (12),
3. Personal computer (1); and
4. Radio sets (10).

Lebanon

1. Mist sprayers;
2. Vehicle-mounted Micronair sprayers;
3. Aircraft-mounted Micronair sprayers;
4. Knap-sack motor-driven sprayers;
5. Pressure-operated knap-sack sprayers;
6. Pick-up vehicle for sprayers;
7. Global Positioning System units;
8. Radio sets;
9. International telephone; and
10. Fax machine.

Kuwait

1. Four-week consultancy on pesticides and spraying equipment;
2. Scientific manuals and publications on locusts; and
3. Field travel for two government staff to locust-infested areas during an invasion.

Syria

1. Visit of three agricultural aircraft pilots to locust-infested areas during an invasion.

Iraq

1. Exhaust sprayers (10);
2. Aircraft-mounted Micronair sprayers AU 5000 (2); and
3. Vehicles for survey operations (2).

The Commission authorized the Chairman to approve and provide suitable assistance, in accordance with the allocations available for this purpose in the budget of the Commission.

17. Date and Place of the Next Session

It was agreed that the next sessions of the Commission and its Executive Committee would be held at the FAO Regional Office for the Near East, Cairo, at a date to be determined later. The delegate of Lebanon advised the Commission that his country would present an offer for hosting that session.

18. Adoption of the Report

The report was approved after discussion.

19. Closure of the Session

The Chairman of the Commission commended the active participation of members in the deliberations of the session, through attendance, as well as through the discussions. He added that the Report contained several recommendations that would promote the Commission's activities. Before closing the session, the Chairman also commended the efforts exerted by the Secretariat in preparing the session, as well as the participation of regional organizations and commissions active in desert locust control in the deliberations of the session. He added that this was an expression of collaboration and solidarity among interested bodies in facing the desert locust problem and seeking appropriate solutions for minimizing the serious effects of this problem on agricultural production and the harmful effects of control operations on the environment.

The Potential Resources Available for Locust Survey and Control in the Near East

| Item | INSECTICIDES (TONS) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Vehicles | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|---------|--------|------------|--------------|------------------|--------|------------|--------------|----------|-------------|------------|-----------------|--------|-----------------|-----------------|--------|-------|----|
| | ULV | | | | | | | | | | | | E.C. | | | | | | DVSGS | | | Total area (ha) | | | | | | |
| | Deltamethrin 12.5% | Deltamethrin 25% | Diazinon 90% | Chlorpyrifos 45% | Fenitrothion 100% | Fenitrothion 96% | Fenitrothion 50% | Bendicarb 20% | Karate 4% | Malathion 96% | Marchal | Others | Total (ha) | Diazinon 60% | Fenitrothion 50% | Others | Total (ha) | Bendicarb 1% | Others | Propoxur 2% | Total (ha) | 2 X 20 | 4 X 40 | Trucks (2 tons) | Trucks (5 tons) | Others | Total | |
| Bahrain | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | | | 9 | 45 | | | | | | | | 35 | 135000 | 18 | | | | 18000 | | 30 | 1500 | 154500 | - | 40 | 20 | 10 | 10 | 80 |
| Iraq | | | | | | 18 | | | | | | | 36000 | | | | | | | | | 36000 | | | | | | |
| Jordan | | | | 0.3 | 0.3 | | | | 0.2 | | | | 1600 | | | 7 | 7000 | | | | | 8600 | 19 | 1 | | | | 20 |
| Kuwait | | | | 0.75 | | | | | 2.8 | | | 8 | 22000 | 3 | 2.5 | | 5500 | 3 | | | 150 | 27650 | - | - | 8 | 2 | - | 10 |
| Lebanon | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10000 | | | | | | | | | 10000 | | | | | | |
| Oman | | | | 2 | | | 2 | 5 | 9 | | 12 | 64000 | | | 2 | - | 2000 | | | | | 66000 | - | 17 | 1 | 1 | - | 19 |
| Qatar | | | | | | 3.5 | | | | | | 7000 | | | 1 | | 1000 | | | | | 8000 | 19 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 27 | |
| Saudia | 170 | | | | | | | | 300 | 126 | | 120000 | | | | | | | | | | 120000 | 7 | 100 | 3 | 10 | | |
| Sudan | 28.3 | 2.2 | 29.5 | 75.9 | 26.4 | 70.6 | - | 5.3 | 0.95 | 179 | | 836300 | 10 | 4.4 | 135 | 150000 | 8.8 | 12 | 17.2 | 1900 | 988200 | 23 | 107 | - | 34 | 9 | 173 | |
| Syria ¹ | 63.5 | | | | | 66.5 | 11.5 | | | | | 280000 | | | | 2.7 | 2700 | | 92 | 4600 | 287300 | | | | | | | |
| UAE | | | | | | | | | 10 | | 1 | 22000 | | | | | | | | | | 22000 | | 8 | 2 | | 10 | |
| Yemen | | | | 19.5 | | 3 | | | 8 | | | 30000 | | | | | | | | 1 | 50 | 30050 | - | 17 | - | 1 | - | 18 |
| Total | 261.8 | 2.2 | 38.5 | 143.45 | 26.7 | 161.6 | 18.5 | 10.3 | 2.95 | 509 | 126 | 56 | 2643900 | 31 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 11.8 | 134 | 17.2 | 8200 | 2838030 | 68 | 305 | 36 | 60 | 19 | 357 | |

(1) Vehicles made available when needed

| Item | Radio/Wireless | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Sprayers | | | | | | | | | | Aircraft | | | Personnel | | |
|-----------|----------------|------|-----|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|--------|-------|-----|-----|----------------------|-----------------------|------|--------------|--------------|-----------|----------|---------|--------|-------|------------------|-------------|-------|-------------|-----------------|-------|
| | Mobile | | | | | | | Fixed | | | | | | | Micronair (vehicles) | Micronair (aircrafts) | ENS | Wheel Borrow | Fog Sprayers | Motorized | Knapsack | Dusters | Others | Total | Survey & Control | Helicopters | Total | Technicians | Non-Technicians | Total |
| | Codon | Icon | Pye | Yaesu | Others | Total | Codon | Icon | Pye | Yaesu | Others | Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bahrain | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | 1 | 1625 | 50 | 1678 | | | | | | | 183 | 681 | 864 | |
| Egypt | 2 | | 2 | | 6 | 10 | 3 | 3 | | 24 | 30 | 49 | 13 | 78 | | 3 | 25 | 996 | | | | | | | 17 | 17 | | | | |
| Iraq | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 5 | | 30 | | | | | | | | 35 | | | 2 | 2 | 24 | 112 | 136 | |
| Jordan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 6 | 14 | 14 | | | | | | | | 30 | 35 | 65 | |
| Kuwait | | 2 | | 2 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lebanon | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 18 | | 4 | | 18 | 10 | 50 | 54 | 150 | | | | | 2 | 2 | 29 | 50 | 79 | |
| Oman | | | | 10 | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 53 | 78 | | | | | | | 18 | 43 | 61 | |
| Qatar | | | | | | | | | | | | 30 | | 150 | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 4 | 100 | 200 | 300 | |
| Saudia | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | | 60 | 247 | 163 | 1504 | 6913 | | | | | | | | | 265 | 718 | 983 | |
| Sudan (1) | 1 | | | | | 26 | 3 | 9 | 53 | 3 | 109 | 18 | 139 | 31 | | 1000 | 1300 | 220 | 1051 | | | | | 12 | 5 | 69 | 138 | 207 | | |
| Syria | | 14 | 6 | 6 | | | | | | | | 14 | | | | 30 | | | | | | 35 | | | | | 11 | 30 | 41 | |
| UAE (2) | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 | | | | 7 | | | 16 | 34 | | | | | | | 36 | 16 | 52 | |
| Yemen | | 10 | | | | | | | | | 46 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 3 | 26 | 8 | 43 | 6 | 36 | 6 | 12 | 55 | 27 | 217 | 139 | 152 | 353 | 247 | 188 | 4207 | 9291 | 234 | 1224 | 2010 | 14 | 30 | 44 | 765 | 2023 | 2788 | 2788 | | |

(1) Personnel as per report of 19th Session

(2) Fixed and mobile telephones are used

**REPORT
of the
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

**of the
COMMISSION FOR CONTROLLING THE
DESERT LOCUST IN THE NEAR EAST**

Twentieth Session

Cairo, Egypt, 13 - 15 December 1994

1. Opening of the Session

The Deputy Regional Representative, Mr. M. Gaieb, welcomed the members of the Executive Committee of the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Near East and other delegates. He noted that the presence of a large number of delegates from the member countries of the Commission, as observers, underlined the importance attached by them to the session. He reviewed the items on the Provisional Agenda, stressing the importance of training and research in establishing a sound infrastructure for controlling the desert locust in the Region, adding that the presence of representatives of the desert locust control commissions in other regions would strengthen cooperation between the different regions and would contribute to intensifying efforts for containing the desert locust problem. He concluded by wishing success for the meeting.

The session was attended by delegates from all member countries of the Executive Committee, namely: Egypt, Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Yemen and Kuwait, and observers from Syria, Oman, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Lebanon, as well as by the Chairman and Secretary of the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in Western Asia, and the Chairman of the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in South West Asia. The session was also attended by the Senior Officer, FAO Locust and other Migratory Pests Group, representing FAO Headquarters. Mr. M. Taher, Secretary of the Commission, acted as Secretary of the session. The list of participants is contained in Annex 1.

Mr. Abdallah Ali Abdallah, delegate of the Sudan and Chairman of the Executive Committee, chaired the meeting and expressed his gratitude for the confidence placed in him as Chairman of the Committee.

2. Adoption of the Agenda

The Executive Committee reviewed the Provisional Agenda. After discussion, it adopted the following agenda items:

1. Opening of the Session
2. Adoption of the Provisional Agenda

3. Election of the Drafting Committee
4. Report of the Working Group on Training Requirements
5. Report of the Workshop on the Evaluation of Spray Equipment used in Desert Locust Control
6. Research
7. Preventive Desert Locust Control in the Central Region
8. Programme of Work and Budget for 1994 - 1995, and Annual Accounts for 1992 and 1993
9. Any Other Business:
 - a) Proposed Amendments to the Agreement on the Establishment of the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Near East
 - b) Draft Rules of Procedure for the Commission
10. Date and Place of Next Session
11. Adoption of the Report.

3. Election of the Drafting Committee

The Executive Committee established a Drafting Committee composed of all members, in addition to the Secretary of the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Near East.

4. Report of the Working Group on Training Requirements

The Secretary of the Commission presented Document AGP/RNEA/NEEXEC/94/2, containing the Report of the Working Group on Short and Long-term Training Requirements, in accordance with the recommendation of the Nineteenth Session of the Commission, Cairo, Egypt, October 1993.

When preparing its report, the Working Group adopted an approach based on studying the different requirements for controlling the desert locust and the knowledge and skills needed for satisfying these requirements, as well as ways and means for acquiring such knowledge and skills.

The report proposed national, regional and specialized training programmes, in order to secure the knowledge and skills needed for the training of trainers, field staff, unit chiefs, staff concerned with the collection of information and forecasts, staff concerned with radio communication and equipment maintenance, etc., as required. The report also touched upon ways and means of executing the proposed training programmes and stressed the need for extra-budgetary resources. The Working Group recommended that FAO prepare a draft project document to be submitted to the next session of the Commission and presented to donors for the provision of necessary finance.

After discussion, the Executive Committee

- **concluded** that the Report had covered all the points identified by the Commission for the programmes proposed for short and medium-term training during its Nineteenth Session, and contained an outline for a training

programme that would secure the regular provision of training requirements at various levels for desert locust survey and control;

stressed that countries whose nationals received training should give a commitment that such nationals would continue working in the field of desert locust control. Consideration should also be given to accepting similar or the nearest possible educational levels required for trainees; and

recognized that the execution of this much-needed training programme would require extra-budgetary resources.

The Executive Committee **recommended** that:

- a) the Commission adopt the Report of the Working Group on Training Requirements;
- b) FAO be requested to cooperate with the Secretariat of the Commission in preparing a separate draft project document to be submitted to the next session of the Commission through its Executive Committee for adoption, and subsequently presented to donors for the provision of the necessary finance;
- c) the proposed training programme take into consideration, as far as possible, available expertise in the region and make use of international expertise in specializations not available in the region; and
- d) the Commission request FAO to include the proposed training programme in its future related guidelines.

5. Report of the Workshop on Spray Equipment used in Desert Locust Control

The Executive Committee reviewed Document AGP/RNEA/NEEXEC/94/3, containing the report of the Workshop on the Evaluation of Spray Equipment used in Desert Locust Control, convened in response to a recommendation from the 19th Session of the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Near East.

The report contained an objective evaluation of sprayers commonly used in desert locust control which would be helpful to users and donors in choosing spray equipment. Field evaluation of sprayers provided by manufacturers was undertaken by twelve experts, selected in their personal capacity, from the main desert locust-affected countries within the region and from international institutes and organizations involved in desert locust control plus FAO experts. Field performance testing was undertaken under conditions similar to actual desert locust control conditions. Performance testing covered: droplet spectrum; swath width; droplet size; flow rate; ease/security of calibration; ease of filling/spraying/cleaning; durability/maintenance; safety for the operator and the environment; cost, and work rate. Manufacturers and users provided the data needed for the evaluation and the

results of the field testing were analyzed scientifically. Preliminary results of the analysis were discussed with the manufacturers' representatives. A summary of results is contained in Annex 2 of this report.

Each sprayer proved to have its positive features and shortcomings. It was clear that there was no perfect all-purpose sprayer. While hand-held sprayers can be used against small-to-medium-sized swarms, vehicle-mounted equipment can be used against medium-to-large-sized swarms, and, in some cases, against small swarms. The report would be a useful manual for national and regional desert locust institutions, as well as donors and manufacturers.

The Workshop on the Evaluation of Spray Equipment used in Desert Locust Control **recommended** that:

- a) the report be circulated to all interested parties;
- b) a similar workshop be held within the space of 3 to 5 years to evaluate additional, new or improved machinery for locust control; and
- c) further information be gathered on the practicality and reliability of locust equipment, as the opportunity arises.

After discussions, the Executive Committee concluded that:

- a) the Workshop team had completed their task well, and had made a simple, comprehensive and scientific evaluation of spray equipment supplied by manufacturers;
- b) the report had filled a gap in the knowledge of spray equipment performance, and would no doubt provide important information on the efficiency, main features and shortcomings of spray equipment to the countries of the Near East, to all the countries located in desert locust recession and invasion areas, as well as to institutions and organizations involved in desert locust control.

The Executive Committee **recommended** that the Commission:

- a) adopt the Report of the Workshop on the Evaluation of Spray Equipment Used in Desert Locust Control and the recommendations contained therein;
- b) issue the report as a publication, in both Arabic and English, and circulate it to all interested institutions and organizations involved in desert locust control in recession and invasion areas;
- c) urge member countries which did not apply a system for the registration of spray equipment to introduce such a system and make use of the information contained in the report of the Workshop; and

- d) request FAO to include this evaluation in FAO guidelines related to desert locust control.

6. Research

The Executive Committee discussed Document AGP/RNEA/NEEXEC/94/4, on Desert Locust Research. The document reviewed international desert locust research, as well as research projects financed by bilateral and multi-lateral donors. The document concluded by stressing the importance of preparing a research programme in which the Commission would be responsible for planning, promotion and coordination. Such a programme should not be a repetition or a duplication of other programmes, and should be implemented in collaboration with concerned institutions and programmes, particularly the Desert Locust Preventive Control Programme in the Central Region, foreseen under the Emergency Prevention System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests and Diseases (EMPRES). The document identified four main areas for desert locust research, namely: survey, the improvement of chemical control, individual and environmental safety, and the development of non-chemical control.

Discussions stressed that the Commission should be entrusted with the role assigned to it under the agreement on its establishment, i.e. the promotion of national and international research and action for desert locust control in the Near East Region.

For this purpose, the Executive Committee **recommended** that the Commission:

- a) request member countries to provide a full list of current research and available national research facilities;
- b) urge member countries to cooperate in applied research activities with the Desert Locust Preventive Control Programme in the Central Region foreseen under EMPRES, once this programme becomes operative, as well as with other existing desert locust programmes in applied research for increasing the efficiency of desert locust control in the region; and
- c) prepare a draft project document on support and coordination of applied research in the region for submission to the next session of the Commission, through the Executive Committee.

7. Preventive Desert Locust Control in the Central Region

The Secretariat advised the Executive Committee that FAO Council adopted in mid-1994 the proposal of the Director-General for establishing an Emergency Prevention System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests and Diseases (EMPRES), with a large component for preventive desert locust control in the central region, due to its importance as the origin of many desert locust upsurges and invasions. The programme would later be expanded to include other regions.

FAO had earmarked a total of US\$ 1.5 million under the Regular Programme budget for the implementation of the programme. Pursuant to the Council decision, a Concept Paper on Preventive Desert Locust Control under EMPRES was prepared (AGP/RNEA/NEEXEC/94/5a). The paper proposed an approach for preventive desert locust control in the central region. In September/October 1994, FAO commissioned a team of experts to visit the countries of the central region (Egypt, Sudan, Djibouti, Eritrea, Oman and Saudi Arabia), in order to prepare a paper that would contain a broad outline for the programme. The team prepared a report on this mission, a summary of which was submitted to the Executive Committee (AGP/RNEA/NEEXEC/94/5b). The Executive Committee was of the opinion that the proposed control programme covered all the points which the Nineteenth Session of the Commission deemed necessary for developing such a programme. The report of the mission had been discussed in workshop convened by FAO in collaboration with the Commission in Cairo, Egypt, 11 - 12 December 1994, and attended by delegates from countries of the central region interested in the programme, as well as representatives of regional institutions and organizations involved in desert locust control. The workshop discussed the purpose of the programme, i.e. to minimize the direct damage caused by desert locust and to reduce the economic cost and the environmental implications of desert locust control measures. The workshop also considered the six main objectives of the proposed programme, namely: (1) to strengthen the present early warning system in order to identify the areas most likely to be affected by desert locust; (2) to establish an efficient information exchange network for improving the decision-making process; (3) to improve national capacities in the fields of survey and control; (4) to speed up the deployment of additional control supplies during emergencies through the establishment of an emergency fund; (5) to widen the base of knowledge on the ecology of desert locust and the cost-effectiveness of present and alternative survey strategies; and (6) to improve coordination between national, regional and international institutions and the donor community.

The Executive Committee also took note of the Report of the Workshop (AGP/RNEA/NEEXEC/94/5c). After a lengthy discussion, the Executive Committee **recommended** that the Commission:

- a) approve the report of the Workshop on the Desert Locust Component of EMPRES, held in Cairo, Egypt, 11 - 12 December 1994;
- b) urge FAO and countries concerned with the proposed programme to continue contacts with the donor community to ensure the necessary finance for the efficient launching and success of the programme;
- c) contribute to certain activities of major interest, such as training, research and information exchange; and
- d) request member countries to provide the Secretariat with available studies on economic and social losses due to desert locust upsurges, invasions and epidemics.

8. Programme of Work and Budget for 1994 - 1995 and Annual Accounts for 1992 and 1993

Expenditure items during 1992-1993 and the Programme of Work and Budget for 1994 - 1995 were presented by the Secretariat. (Annex 3)

With regard to the Budget, the Executive Committee noted that Trust Fund allocations continued to increase due to contributions received from member countries and to decreased expenditure. Accordingly, funds available at the end of 1993 amounted to US\$ 486,513.37. After adding the contributions paid in 1994, the balance of the Trust Fund amounted to US\$ 798,877.53. During 1993, expenditure was very low due to increased attention given to emergency activities in the Near East Region which were financed from the funds allocated to emergency projects and from external assistance. Activities undertaken during 1994 indicated a shift in priorities from emergency activities to development activities. According to estimates, funds so far spent or committed amounted to US\$ 86,910.69, and the balance available to the Commission amounted to US\$ 711,966.84. After discussion, the Executive Committee approved the annual expenditure during 1992, 1993, and the estimated expenditure for 1994. The Executive Committee also approved the Programme of Work and Budget for 1994 - 1995.

In reviewing the state of contributions as of 30 November 1994, the Executive Committee underlined its concern over the accumulation of outstanding contributions due from some member countries.

The Executive Committee **recommended** that the Commission:

- a) approve the Annual Accounts for 1992 - 1993, the estimated expenditure for 1994, and the Programme of Work and Budget for 1994 - 1995;
- b) urge member countries to settle their contributions and outstanding arrears; and
- c) request the Secretariat to provide the criteria applied in determining the annual contributions of member countries to the Trust Fund.

9. Any Other Business

1. Proposed Amendment to the Agreement on the Establishment of the Commission

The Executive Committee reviewed Document AGP/RNEA/NEEXEC/94/7, on the amendments proposed to the Agreement on the Establishment of the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Near East. The Committee felt that the proposed amendments would promote cooperation and coordination among the countries of the central region from which desert locust upsurges and invasions originated. The proposed amendments would also permit the establishment of standard survey, training and information exchange programmes

in the region. They would further allow more flexibility in facing the desert locust situation during inter-sessional periods.

The Secretariat advised the Executive Committee that both Ethiopia and Eritrea had given positive responses towards joining the Commission.

Following a detailed discussion, the Executive Committee **recommended** that the Commission:

- a) approve the proposed amendments, including:
 - correcting the names of member countries and reflecting such corrections in the Preamble;
 - considering the possibility of introducing an amendment that would allow the Commission to cover the costs incurred by the delegates of member countries attending the sessions of the Commission; and
- b) prepare an official Arabic text of the amended Agreement.

2. Draft Rules of Procedure for the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region

The Executive Committee reviewed Document AGP/RNEA/NEEXEC/8, Draft Rules of Procedure for the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region, prepared in response to the recommendation of the Nineteenth Session of the Commission, in accordance with Article 10 of the Agreement on the Establishment of the Commission.

The Executive Committee was of the opinion that the proposed Rules of Procedure had aptly dealt with the procedural steps of implementing the Agreement. The Executive Committee **recommended** that the Commission:

- a) approve the proposed draft Rules of Procedure, after reviewing Articles 3, 7.2, 8.3, 9.4 and 9.5, and 15.1; and
- b) put the draft Rules of Procedure into a legal form.

10. Date and Place of the Next Session

The Executive Committee proposed that its next session precede the Twenty-first Session of the Commission for Controlling Desert Locust in the Near East, at a time and place to be determined by the Commission.

11. Adoption of the Report

The report was unanimously adopted.

List of Participants

Members of the Executive Committee

Sudan

Abdallah Ali Abdallah
Head, Desert Locust Control Division
Plant Protection Department
Ministry of Agriculture
P.O. Box 114, Khartoum Bahari
Tel: 612665

Kuwait

Youssef Mohamed Ali El Terakemh
Chief, Desert Locust and Plant
Quarantine Service
General Organization for Agriculture
P.O. Box 21422 Safat
13075, Kuwait
Tel: 4723894 - 4765022
Fax: 4743619

Saudi Arabia

Yacoub Ashour Yacoub
Director-General
Desert Control and Research Station
Ministry of Agriculture and Water
Resources
P.O. Box 16006
21464, Jeddah
Tel: 6203000
Fax: 6204085

Yemen

Nabil Mohamed Ali Maagam
Director, Desert Control Centre
General Directorate for Plant
Protection
Ministry of Agriculture and Water
Resources
Tel: 250980 - 228036
Fax: 228064

Egypt

Mohamed Samir Simary
Director-General, Desert Control and
Agro-Aviation Department
Locust and Agro-Aviation Directorate
Ministry of Agriculture
Dokki, Cairo
Tel: 3488974
Fax: 3493184

Abdul-Azim El-Gammal
Research Professor
Plant Protection Research Institute
Agricultural Research Centre
Ministry of Agriculture
Dokki, Cairo
Tel: 3600893
Fax: 3488671

Mahmoud Fahmi Harb
Director, Locust and Hopper
Research Division
Plant Protection Research Institute
Ministry of Agriculture
P.O. Box 19
Dokki, Cairo
Tel: 3486163

Abdallah Jab El-Rasul
Director, Locust Control Directorate
Locust and Agro-Aviation
Department
Dokki, Cairo
Tel: 3612183

Observers

Oman

Ali Ben Seif Abdallah Al-Abri
Director, Agricultural Affairs
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
P.O. Box 467
113, Muscat
Tel: 696287
Fax: 696271

Iraq

Kais Kazim Zwein
Director-General
Plant Protection Department
Ministry of Agriculture
Baghdad, Abu Gharib
Tel: 5112602 - 5112603

United Arab Emirates

Abdallah Mohamed Abdallah Ahmed
Director, Plant Protection Dep't
P.O. Box 1509
Dubai
Tel: 228161
Fax: 232781

Qatar

Abdallah Safar Abdallah Al-Khangi
Chief, Plant Protection and
Quarantine
Ministry of Municipal Affairs and
Agriculture
P.O. Box 2727
Doha
Tel: 671262
Fax: 322002

Syria

Zafer Al-Yafi
Head, Pesticides Division
and Locust Control Officer
Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian
Reform
Damascus
Tel: 2226455
Fax: 3330429
Tlx: 411634

Lebanon

Foad Saad
Director, Plant Protection Division
Ministry of Agriculture
Beirut
Tel: 341374
Fax: 781989

Commission for Controlling Desert Locust in North West Africa

Moustafa Ali Eleish
Chairman, Commission for Controlling
Desert Locust in North West Africa
Ministry of Agriculture
Tripoli, Libya
Tel: 607148 - 607755
Fax: 602351

Nazeil Al-Mahgoub

Secretary, Commission for Controlling
Desert Locust in North West Africa
61 Alan Savary Road
1004, Tunis
Tel: 800468
Fax: 800895

Commission for Controlling Desert Locust in South West Asia

Ahmed Rassipour
Chairman, Commission for Controlling
Desert Locust in South West Asia
Director, Plant Protection Division
Ministry of Agriculture
Teheran, Iran
Tel: 2042712
Fax: 2043197

**Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations**

Abdul-Rahman Hafraoui

Senior Officer

Desert Locust, Migratory Pest

Emergency Operations Group

FAO, Rome, Italy

Tel: 52254021

Fax: 52255271

Mahmoud Mohamed Taher

Regional Plant Protection Officer

Regional Office for the Near East

FAO

P.O. Box 2223

Cairo, Egypt

Tel: 705979 - 702789

Fax: 3495981 - 3616804

Desert Locust Commission's

Telephone and Fax. No. in Cairo

3616804

Annex 2. Summary of evaluation of sprayers

| | VEHICLE MOUNTED | | | | | | | PORTABLE | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|
| | Francome MKII ENS (not tested) | Berthoud Puma | MAT Airbl Drift Air | Micron MKII Olivamast | Micronair AUB110 | Micronair AU7010 | Tifa 100 E | Jacto PL 50 | Micronair AU6000 | Berthoud C5 | Micron Uva+ | Micron MicroUva |
| Pesticide Efficiency | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| droplet size (i) | ♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦♦ | ♦♦ | ♦♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦♦ | ♦ | ♦♦ | ♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦♦ |
| spectrum width | ♦♦ | ♦ | ♦ | ♦♦♦♦♦ | ♦♦ | ♦♦♦ | ♦♦ | ♦♦ | ♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦♦ |
| flow rate | ♦ | ♦♦♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦♦♦ |
| ease/security of calibration | ♦ | ♦♦ | ♦♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦♦ |
| Sustainability | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ease of filling/spraying/cleaning | ♦♦ | ♦♦ | ♦♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦♦ | ♦♦ | ♦♦♦ | ♦ | ♦♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦♦ |
| durability/maintenance | ♦♦ | ♦ | ♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦ | ♦♦ | ♦♦ | ♦ | ♦♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦♦ |
| Socio-economic merit | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| safety (operator/environment) | ♦ | ♦ | ♦♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦ | ♦ | ♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦♦ |
| cost (ii) | ♦♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦♦ | ♦♦ | ♦♦♦♦ | ♦ | ♦♦ | ♦♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦♦ |
| work rate (iii) | ♦♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦ |
| OVERALL RATING | ♦♦ | ♦♦ | ♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦ | ♦♦ | ♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦♦ | ♦♦♦♦ |

| Assessment | |
|------------|---------------|
| ♦♦♦♦♦ | excellent |
| ♦♦♦♦ | good |
| ♦♦♦ | average |
| ♦♦ | poor |
| ♦ | inappropriate |

| Cost (\$US) | |
|-------------|----------------|
| Vehicle | Portable |
| ♦♦♦♦♦ | 0 - 50 |
| ♦♦♦♦ | 50 - 100 |
| ♦♦♦♦ | 100 - 500 |
| ♦♦♦ | 500 - 1,000 |
| ♦♦ | 1,000 - 25,000 |
| ♦ | 10,000 - 2,000 |

- (i) as measured at the workshop
- (ii) based on suggested manufacturer's retail cost; categories differ for vehicle mounted and portable sprayers
- (iii) based on assumed track spacing and forward speed; vehicle mounted and portable sprayers assessed separately

**Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust
in the Near East Region**

International Trust Fund 9409

Annual Budget for the Five Years 1993-97

**Final Expenditure for the years 1992, 1993
Expenditure and Outstanding Financial Commitments for the year 1994
(in US Dollars)**

| <u>RECEIPTS</u> | <u>Annual Budget</u> | <u>Budget Year 1992</u> | <u>Budget Year 1993</u> | <u>Budget Year 1994</u> |
|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Balance brought forward | | 229,381 | 328,942.31 ¹ | 486,513.37 |
| Contributions ² | <u>250,000³</u> | <u>189,822¹</u> | <u>79,287.86</u> | <u>312,364.16⁴</u> |
| | 250,000 | 419,203 | 508,230.17 | 727,436.37 |
| EXPENDITURE | | | | |
| 1100 Personnel Services (Short-Term Expert) | - | - | - | - |
| 1300 Admin. Support Pers. | | 393 | - | - |
| Sub-total Personnel | 50,000 | 393 | - | - |
| 2000 Duty Travel (Delegates, Teams, Cons.) | 20,000 | 5,732 | 7,641.83 | 11,013.30 |
| 3000 Contracts (Printing reports) | 15,000 | - | - | - |
| 4000 Gen. Op. Expenses | 20,000 | 21,914 | 4,823.18 | 9,987.77 |
| 5000 Expend. Equipment | 20,000 | 365 | 2,353.18 | 1,439.00 |
| 6000 Non-Exp. Equipment | 60,000 | 58,195 | 3,588.96 | 24,254.90 |
| 8000 Training | 40,000 | - 2,579 | 1,231.94 | 20,397.15 |
| 9100 Project Serv. Costs | 22,850 | 6,238 | 2,077.71 | 9,998.57 |
| Total | <u>247,850</u> | <u>90,258</u> | <u>21,716.80</u> | <u>86,910.69</u> |
| Unallocated Balance | 2,150 | 328,945 | 486,513.37 | 711,966.84 |

¹ Adjusted by Finance (Ref Financial Statement for 1993)

² Yearly contributions by Governments including interest

³ Subject to the total commitment at any given time, not exceeding the total contribution pledged for that time, the Director-General shall have discretionary power to vary the allocations between one expenditure heading and another as may be necessary to meet the changing locust situation. All such variations shall be reported and justified when submitting annual account to the Commission.

⁴ As of November 1994 (without interest)

**Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust
in the Near East Region**

International Trust Fund 9409

**Final Expenditures for the years 1992, 1993
(in US Dollars)**

| | <u>Budget Year 1992</u> | <u>Budget Year 1993</u> |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <u>1300 Administrative Support Personnel</u> | | |
| - Local support (18th Session of the Commission) | 393 | |
| <u>2000 Duty Travel</u> | | |
| - Recovery HQ Travel 1991 | -3,657 | |
| - Travel of delegates to the 18th Session of the Commission | 6,042 | -1,000.00 |
| - Travel of Micronair Representative (Mr. Sander) to Lebanon | 561 | |
| - Travel of Commission Chairman, Mr. Zoheir, to 18th Session of Commission | 2,786 | -328.00 |
| - Reimbursement to Trust Fund (1990) | | -385.00 |
| - Travel of delegates to the 19th Session of the Commission | | 4,368.67 |
| - Travel of Commission Secretary to Rome (DSA only) | | 1,134.00 |
| - Travel of Commission President, Mr. Hinai, to IDB, Saudi Arabia, November 1993 | | 1,083.86 |
| - Travel of Commission President, Mr. Hanai, to Rome, December 1993 | | 2,768.00 |
| - Miscellaneous | | 0.30 |
| TOTAL | <u>5,732</u> | <u>7,641.83</u> |
| <u>4000 General Operating Expenses</u> | | |
| - Purchase of 1 ICOM mobile radio station for Egypt | 2,019 | |
| - Purchase of 1 ICOM mobile radio station for Jordan | 2,144 | |
| - Reproduction report 18th Session of the Commission | 14,198 | -176.82 |
| - Hospitality costs 18th Session of the Commission | 711 | |
| - Local costs 18th Session of the Commission | 2,610 | |
| - Trust Fund bank charges | 232 | |
| - Local costs 19th Session of the Commission | | 5,000.00 |
| TOTAL | <u>21,914</u> | <u>4,823.18</u> |

| | <u>Budget Year 1992</u> | <u>Budget Year 1993</u> |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 5000 <u>Expendable Equipment</u> | | |
| - Purchase of books | 365 | 353.18 ⁵ |
| - Purchase of spare parts for Micronair sprayer (Syria) | 2,000.00 | |
| TOTAL | <u>365</u> | <u>2,353.18</u> |
| 6000 <u>Non-Expendable Equipment</u> | | |
| - Purchase of 1 Toyota Station Wagon (Egypt) | 16,200 | -980.26 |
| - Purchase of 1 Toyota Hi-Lux Pick-up (Jordan) | 19,000 | -102.78 |
| - Purchase of 3 Micronair sprayers (Egypt) | 22,995 | -1,512.00 |
| - Purchase of 5 radios ICOM IC-735 (Iraq) 2 fixed-station and 3 mobile | | 9,934.00 |
| - Recovery maintenance costs of micro-computer located in the Regional Office (Cairo) (cancellation of allotment advice) | | -3,750.00 |
| TOTAL | <u>58,195</u> | <u>3,588.96</u> |
| 8000 <u>Training</u> | | |
| - Refund to Trust Fund (Ciba-Geigy Training Course, Switzerland 1991) | -2,579 | -103.50 |
| - Desert Locust Emergency Meeting, Cairo, January 1993 | | 686.85 |
| - Recovery travel costs Ciba-Geigy Course, Montreux 1991 (Egyptian participant) | | 648.59 |
| TOTAL | <u>-2,579</u> | <u>1,231.94</u> |
| 9000 <u>Project Servicing Costs</u> | 6,238 | 2,077.71 |
| GRAND-TOTAL | <u>90,258</u> | <u>21,716.80</u> |

⁵ Entered by mistake. Will be added to the project account and reflected in the 1995 accounts.

**Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust
in the Near East Region**

International Trust Fund 9409

**Expenditures and Outstanding Financial Commitments for the year 1994
(Provisional as at 28 October 1994)**

| | | |
|-------------|--|------------------|
| 2000 | <u>Duty Travel</u> | |
| - | Travel of Secretary to various Commission member countries, April 1994 | 3,274.78 |
| - | Travel of President to various Commission member countries, April 1994 | 3,057.00 |
| - | Cairo Workshop on Desert Locust Control, August 1994 | 3,914.00 |
| - | Secretary's travel to the North-West Africa Commission Meeting, Tripoli, October 1994 | 2,469.00 |
| - | Travel of FAO HQ Locust Information Officer to Sudan for assessment of DL situation | 9,820.00 |
| - | Miscellaneous credits | -567.48 |
| - | Credit Secretary's travel to FAO HQ, 1993 | -1,134.00 |
| | Total | 20,823.30 |
| 4000 | <u>General Operating Expenses</u> | |
| - | Publication costs of Commission report (19th Session) | 1,637.00 |
| - | Local costs, Cairo Workshop | 3,000.00 |
| - | Local costs, Regional Training Course, Cairo, November 1994 | 3,000.00 |
| - | Local cost, Commission meeting, Cairo | 4,000.00 |
| - | Surrender local costs 19th session Commission (1993) | -1,649.23 |
| | Total | 9,987.77 |
| 5000 | <u>Expendable Equipment</u> | |
| - | Purchase of spare parts for Micronair (Syria) | 1,439.00 |
| 6000 | <u>Non-expendable Equipment</u> | |
| - | Purchase of fax for MINAGRI, Egypt | 2,300.00 |
| - | Reimbursement to Trust Fund (purchase of ICOM IC-735 radios for Iraq, 1993) | -1,666.10 |
| - | Purchase of 22 GPS (two each) for Jordan, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Oman Bahrain, Iraq, Lebanon, Qatar, Syria | 19,871.00 |
| - | Charge to correct wrong credit 1993 | 3,750.00 |
| | Total | 24,254.90 |
| 8000 | <u>Training</u> | |
| - | Local costs training course on Desert Locust Control, Jordan | 5,000.00 |
| - | Travel costs of trainees attending above-mentioned training course in Jordan | 6,084.00 |
| - | Regional training course, Cairo, November 1994 | 10,000.00 |
| - | Surrender costs Cairo Meeting, January 1994 | -686.85 |
| | Total | 20,397.15 |
| 9000 | <u>Project Servicing Costs</u> | 9,998.57 |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 86,910.69 |

TRUST FUND NO. 9409.00 - MTF/INT/007/MJL
Inter-Regional Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Near East

Status of Contribution as at 30 September 1994
(expressed in US\$)

| Member Governments | Outstanding 31/12/1993 | Contribution* for 1994/95 | Received up to 30/11/1994 | Outstanding 30/11/1994 |
|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Bahrain | 0.00 | 8,750.00 | 8,750.00 | 0.00 |
| Egypt | 32,540.00 | 32,540.00 | 32,540.00 | 32,540.00 |
| Iraq | 316,250.00 | 28,750.00 | 0.00 | 345,000.00 |
| Jordan | 56,887.50 | 14,357.50 | 0.00 | 71,245.00 |
| Kuwait | 0.00 | 25,000.00 | 0.00 | 25,000.00 |
| Lebanon | 125,452.51 | 11,212.50 | 19,900.12 | 116,764.89 |
| Oman | 68,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 73,000.00 |
| Qatar | 125,000.00 | 12,500.00 | 0.00 | 137,500.00 |
| Saudi Arabia | 44,035.00 | 44,034.00 | 44,035.00 | 44,035.00 |
| Sudan | 290,596.04 | 18,667.50 | 0.00 | 309,263.54 |
| Syria | 230,287.50 | 16,687.50 | 175,889.04 | 71,085.96 |
| United Arab Emirates | 0.00 | 26,250.00 | 26,250.00 | 0.00 |
| Yemen | 3046.63 | 1,250.00 | 0.00 | 4,296.63 |
| TOTALS | 1,292,095.18 | 250,000.00 | 312,364.16 | 1,229,731.02 |

* Fiscal year begins in July.

