

# REPORT

**Beirut**

**FAO Commission**

**Lebanon**

**For Controlling**

**14-18 July**

**The Desert Locust**

**2003**

**in the Central Region**

**The Twenty-fifth Executive  
Committee Meeting**



FOOD AND  
AGRICULTURE  
ORGANIZATION  
OF THE  
UNITED NATIONS



**Report of the**

**TWENTY-FIFTH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING OF THE  
COMMISSION FOR CONTROLLING THE DESERT LOCUST IN THE  
CENTRAL REGION**

Beirut, Lebanon, 14 – 18 July 2003

**Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations  
Regional Office for the Near East  
Cairo.**

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## **Summary of Recommendations**

### **Recommendation of the Executive Committee:**

1. The importance of the follow up of the implementation of the recommendations of the Executive Committee report that was presented in its 25<sup>th</sup> meeting.
2. The invitation of Dr. Abderrahmane Hafraoui to attend the next meeting of the Commission at the CRC cost, in appreciation of his vast efforts in the Desert Locust management and to benefit from his expertise in this field.

### **Recommendation of the Secretariat of the Commission:**

3. The Chairman of the CRC is asked to address the EMPRES/CR Coordinator to clarify the role of the DLCO-EA as a Liaison Officer in the EMPRES Program.
4. The follow up of the adhesion procedures for each of Ethiopia and Eritrea, with a report of same to be presented to the Commission in its next meeting.
5. A proposal of increasing the number of countries in the Executive Committee to a total of seven countries instead of five should be presented to the Commission.
6. A proposed document on cooperation and coordination between the Central and Western Regions should be presented to the Commission for approval.
7. The Commission should prepare a list of the necessary field equipment, to procure and store them at the Commission seat; to be distributed upon request and need of member countries.
8. The Commission should submit a request to the FAO to extend the EMPRES/CR NPO for survey under other projects of EMPRES/CR Program. In case of unavailability of such external funds, the Executive Committee strongly indicated to the Commission to address a request to FAO to provide a post under the Regular Program of the Organization.
9. The Commission should submit a request to the FAO to strongly provide the Commission with a post for an administrative assistant to the Commission under the Regular Program of the Organization.
10. The Commission should submit a request to the FAO to strongly provide the Commission with a driver post under the Regular Program of the Organization.

### **Subjects related to Desert Locust situation:**

11. Close monitoring, survey and follow up of the Desert Locust situation in the Region on a regular basis, particularly in areas where individual solitary locusts were found. Countries should take all the necessary precautions.
12. The meteorological expert of the country hosting the Executive Committee Meeting should be invited to participate in the discussion of the item concerning the Desert Locust situation to benefit from his expertise in this field, since the movement of the Desert Locust is linked with meteorological conditions.

13. A list of Desert Locust field experts, whether retirees or still operating should be prepared and compiled in order to benefit from their expertise. The Executive Committee recommended to the Commission to finance and follow up this task.
14. The importance of the continuation of exchanging of crude information among member countries and the Commission.

**Training:**

15. To contact member countries of the Commission in order to send names of three nominees, with full information, to the Secretary of the Commission, to assess and select one nominee to benefit from the CRC offered Master Degree fellowship 2003/2004 in one of the universities in the Region.
16. The importance of the continuity of the training program for the short term national training, the mid term study of the Diploma, and the long term for the study of the Masters Degree. The Executive Committee also recommended the following:
  - Refreshing course of Master Trainers according to new circumstances.
  - Desert Locust experienced officers should be nominated for the DL Diploma Management study by the member countries.
  - The importance of conducting the DL Diploma study at the University of Khartoum and to look for other financial sources to ensure its continuity.
  - The member countries should follow up and assess the field performance of the Diploma students and to determine to what extent their countries can benefit from them after graduation.
  - The approval of the presented conception for awarding outstanding Diploma student.
  - The provision of a Master Degree fellowship by the Commission, at universities of the Region, if possibly, for the year 2003/2004.
  - Subject of M. Sc. study in the theoretical and field practical aspects of Desert Locust should be chosen according to the need of the country and in coordination with the Commission and the university.
  - Member countries should send their nominees for the Master Degree fellowship in accordance to the criteria of information requested by the Commission.

**Research:**

17. The allocation of 5,000 US Dollars prize from the Commission to the best applied research every two years according to the criteria in the evaluation procedures prepared by the Executive Committee.
18. To continue the efforts of encouragement of member countries to submit proposals on applied research and to cover all research subjects on the priority list.
19. To extend the announcement of the prize in all countries of the region.

### **Publications**

20. The Commission should contract a specialist in the field of Desert Locust to prepare an English and Arabic Glossary of terms and expressions that are used in the Desert Locust field as presented in the working paper, and to include the French language, in close cooperation with the Western Region.
21. There is no need to prepare a Desert Locust text book in Arabic (focusing on field experiences), after the issuance of the FAO Desert Locust Guidelines and its translation into Arabic. In addition to that it does not represent priority of the activities of the Commission during this period.
22. A covering page of the publication of the Commission should be issued so that it conforms to the rules and regulation of the Food and Agriculture Organization Publication Department.

### **Subjects related to budget:**

23. The endorsement of the presented budget and work plan for the years 2004 and 2005.
24. A request for more clarification when presenting the summary of the budget expenditure.
25. The Executive Committee approved that the Commission should cover the cost of recommendations that will involve financial cost and was not reflected on the Commission budget work plan.
26. As per the requests addressed by each of Sudan and Lebanon to the Director General of the Food and Agriculture Organization, and in view of the exceptional situation for those two countries, and in accordance to the Agreement of the Establishment of the Commission in its XII Article, the Commission is requested to present in its next Session the following:
  - The cancellation of 50% of the contribution arrears for each of Sudan and Lebanon, on the condition that timely installments would be arranged for the payment of the remainder of the contribution and in close coordination with the FAO.
  - The two countries should settle their respective contribution regularly and in due time.
27. In view of the adhesion of additional countries to the Commission, it should be taken into consideration to specify the amount of contribution of these countries, taking into account that contributions of member countries have remained the same without changes since thirty years; in order to avoid any ambiguity in specifying membership contribution. The participants have unanimously, with the exception of the representative from Yemen, agreed to reconsider the contribution of the Government of Yemen to the Commission.
28. Acknowledgement message should be circulated to member countries that have regularly settled their annual contributions and invite other countries to follow suit.

**Support to member countries:**

29. The support of rehabilitation of the Desert Locust Unit in Djibouti by providing an amount of 2,500 US Dollars, hoping that the Government of Djibouti would take that into consideration.
30. The Commission donated vehicle to Syria, currently at the Syrian port, should be transferred to Jordan. A new vehicle, with petrol operated engine, would be purchased for Syria.

**Date and place of the 24<sup>th</sup> Session of the Commission:**

31. The next session of the Commission and the meeting of the Executive Committee will be held in April 2004, in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and as an alternative in Sana'a, Yemen.



# **Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region**

## **The Twenty-fifth Executive Committee Meeting**

**Beirut, Lebanon, 14-18 July 2003**

### **Introduction:**

According to the Agreement of the Establishment of the CRC, the Chairman of the Executive Committee invited member of the Executive Committee; Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, and Yemen, to attend the Twenty-Fifth meeting of the Executive Committee of the Commission for controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region to be held in Beirut, Lebanon 14-18 July 2003.

Invitations were also addressed to; the Secretary of the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Western Region and EMPRES/WR Coordinator and the Chairman of the CRC, see Appendix No. (1) names and addresses of the participants. Representatives from Lebanon attended as guests.

### **(1) Opening of the meeting:**

Mr. Hussein Nasrallah, the Director of Studies and Coordination of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Lebanese Republic in the inauguration ceremony of the meeting welcomed the delegates from the member countries and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Mr. Nasrallah indicated in his speech the importance of the Desert Locust particularly in the Central and Western Regions, he focused on the role they play technically and practically to combat the Desert Locust using the available technology. He stressed on the importance of close collaboration between Central and Western Regions to minimize the danger of this pest. He appreciated the effort of the Food and Agriculture Organization and member countries for their effort to limit the spread of this pest beyond its breeding zones.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee acknowledged on behalf of the participants the efforts of the Government of Lebanon to host this meeting, appreciating the warm welcome and the generous hospitality.

Mr. Hafraoui, Senior Officer, on behalf of the Director General of FAO, extend his thanks and gratitude to the Government of Lebanon and the Ministry of Agriculture for hosting the meeting, he welcomed the delegates of member countries, the guests, the Secretary of the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Western Region, the

Chairman of the CRC. Mr. Hafraoui appreciated the cooperation and collaboration between the two Commissions in the Central and Western Regions as well as the cooperation with the EMPRES program in various activities. He hoped that cooperation would cover areas such as training, research, and joint survey. He indicated also the efforts made by the FAO together with countries in order to establish the three Commissions in the East, Center and the West and pointed out that Djibouti has become a member in CRC, Ethiopia requested to join and Eritrea is on the way.

Finally the ceremony was addressed by the Director of Agricultural Wealth, the representative of the Minister of Agriculture of the Lebanese Government appreciating the efforts of FAO in Desert Locust Management and the protection of agricultural crops from the Desert Locust invasion. He indicated that the preparedness and the follow up of FAO assisted very much in the combat of this pest and pointed out that Lebanon is ready to give support in this respect. He acknowledged all support of the CRC to Lebanon and in particular the provision of a vehicle, assuring that Lebanon will settle the annual contribution to the Commission and at the end of his speech thanked all guests and announced the official opening of the meeting.

## **(2) Adoption of the Agenda**

After reviewing and discussing the proposed agenda by the meeting, unanimously agreed upon the following:

1. Opening Session
2. Adoption of the Agenda
3. Election of the drafting Committee
4. Report of the activities of the 24<sup>th</sup> Executive Committee
5. Report of the activities of the Secretariat of the Commission and follow up of the recommendations of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Session of the Commission
6. Desert Locust situation from March 2002 June 2003
  - a. Complimentary reports from the countries
  - b. Invitation of Meteorological expert of the country hosting the meeting to participate in the discussion of the DL situation presentation
  - c. A conception paper on a preparation of a list of DL experts and their addresses
  - d. Exchange of DL crude information among member countries
7. EMPRES achievements and progress in the Central Region
8. Training
9. Research
10. Publications
  - a. A conception paper on a preparation of an Arabic/English DL Glossary
  - b. A conception paper on a preparation of Arabic text book
  - c. A conception on a preparation of a cover page for CRC publications
11. Accounts for 2002 and 2003, work plan and budget for 2004-2005
  - a. Contribution and arrears of member countries to the Commission Trust Fund
12. Adherence of new member to the Commission
  - a. Number of members of the Executive

## Committee

13. Coordination and cooperation between the Central and Western Regions
14. Other business
  - a. Establishment of field equipment stock
  - b. Extension of NPO-Survey in the Central Region
  - c. Support to Djibouti
  - d. Support of the Commission to Syria
  - e. The Commission Administrative Assistant post
  - f. Tribute to Dr. Abderrhmane Hafraoui
15. Date and place of the 24<sup>th</sup> Session of the Commission
16. Adoption of the report of the 25<sup>th</sup> Executive Committee meeting
17. Closure of the meeting

### **(3) Election of the drafting Committee**

The representatives from Yemen and Jordan were elected as members of the Drafting Committee, and the secretariat activities of the meeting were handled by FAO.

### **(4) Report of the activities of the 24<sup>th</sup> Executive Committee**

The Chairman of the Executive Committee presented the report containing the activities and implementation. He indicated that most of the recommendations of the 24<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Executive Committee held in Damascus, Syria in the period 09-14 March 2002 were implemented, and he addressed various activities in details in the report.

After discussion and clarification by the meeting the report was approved, see Appendix No. (2), and recommended the importance of the implementation of the remained activities. The participants had asked the Secretariat of the Commission to follow up the matter and acknowledged the excellent coordination between the Chairman of the Commission, the Chairman of the Executive Committee and the Secretariat of the Commission.

### **(5) Report of the activities of the Secretariat of the Commission and follow up recommendations of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Session of the Commission**

The Secretary of the Central Region Commission presented a report, which covered all activities and implementation of recommendations of the Commission in the period from the last 24<sup>th</sup> Executive Committee meeting to date. After discussion and clarification by the meeting the following recommended:

- ◆ The Secretariat of the Commission to contact the member countries to send three nominees and complete information of each in order to select one nominee to benefit from the M. Sc. Degree study in the field of Desert Locust in one of the universities in the Region.

The participant expressed their appreciation to the constructive efforts made by the Secretariat of the Commission to achieve the duties, see Appendix No. (3).

## **(6) Desert Locust situation March 2002- June 2003**

A report on the locust situation and forecast was presented by the Secretariat of the Commission indicating that the situation remained calm in the period March 2002 – June 2003 in the Central Region as well as the other two Regions. In his presentation, that supported by maps, he indicated that the situation is relatively calm in all breeding areas though the ecological and climatic conditions were favoring limited development that contained by ground means.

The member countries presented complimentary reports on the Desert Locust situation in their respective countries. Their reports agree with what been presented by the Secretariat of the Commission. The Secretary of the Commission of the Western Region added information related to the controlled areas in the Western Region and requested correction of the figures; also indicated that the movement of the solitary infestation in Algeria during the summer breeding season would move only to the south and not north and south, see Appendix No. (4).

The participants recommended the importance of close monitoring of the locust situation and routine surveys particularly in areas where solitary infestations were reported. In the same direction the participants commended the excellent coordination in the joint border survey conducted between Saudi Arabia and Yemen and they focused on the necessity to support the joint border surveys activities between Egypt/Sudan and Saudi Arabia/Yemen and Libya/Egypt with complete collaboration with the Western Region. The following recommended by the participants:

**a Invitation of Metrological Expert:**

The participants recommended the Invitation of Meteorological Expert of the country hosting the meeting to participate in the discussion of the DL situation presentation to benefit from his expertise, due to the direct link between the DL movement and the climatic condition.

**b A conception paper on a preparation of a list of DL experts and their addresses:**

A Secretariat of the Commission presented a conception paper to list all expertise in the field of Desert Locust in the Central Region. The participants approved the conception (see attachment No. 3) and asked the Commission to prepare a form to collect the required information of experts in the Central Region, whether they are still in service or retired. They also appealed to the member countries to respond and fill the form and send it complete to the Commission.

**c Exchange of DL crude information among member countries:**

The participants discussed the matter and stressed on the importance of the continuation of exchanging these information among the member countries based on the CRC agreement of establishment.

## **(7) EMPRES achievements and progress in the Central Region:**

The Commission presented detailed report on EMPRES/CR achievements and progress and highlighted the purpose and goal of the program in Phase III which will be ended by December 2003, see Appendix No. (5).

FAO representative in the meeting added that the 5<sup>th</sup> Consultative meeting of the program held in Rome last May issued recommendations for EMPRES/CR Phase III. However, it was evident that there is a shortage in the budget, estimated by at least one million US Dollars to cover the Phase III activities. He informed that donation from the Netherlands, United Kingdom and Germany is ended, but there is remaining funds, FAO is negotiating the fate of this fund. In conclusion donors still supporting EMPRES/CR are USAID that donates definite amount of budget every year and Switzerland.

The participant showed their satisfaction to the achievements of the pangram, acknowledging and appreciating the donor support of the program and recommended that FAO should look for other funding sources to enable the program to continue in Phase III, bearing in mind that the African Development Bank expressed his consideration to support EMPRES/CR program in Phase III.

On other aspects, the participants questioned the role of DLCO-EA as Liaison Officer in the program and asked the Chairman of the Commission to address the issue to the EMPRES/CR Coordinator for clarification.

## **(8) Training:**

The Secretariat of the Commission presented a report on the training activities as recommended by the 24<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Executive Committee in the Central Region, see Appendix No. (6). It had been indicated the importance of training, which should be continuous to meet the need of the member countries and to cope with the development of new technologies in short range for national training, in mid term for the post graduate Diploma and also in long term for the Master Degree studies. The participants, after a thorough discussion, recommended the following:

- Conduct refreshing training for the Master Trainers according to new circumstances.
- Desert Locust experienced officers should be nominated for the DL Management Diploma study
- The importance of conducting the DL Diploma at the University of Khartoum and to look for other financial sources to ensure its continuity.
- The member countries should follow up and assess the field performance of the Diploma students and to determine to what extent their countries can benefit from them after graduation.
- The approval of the presented conception for awarding outstanding Diploma student.
- The provision of a Master Degree fellowship by the Commission, at the universities of the Region, if possible, for the year 2003/2004.

- Subject of M. Sc study in the theoretical and field practical aspects of Desert Locust should be chosen according to the need of the country and in coordination with the Commission and the university.
- Member countries should send their nominees for the Master Degree fellowship in accordance to the criteria of information requested by the Commission.

### **(9) Research:**

The Secretariat of the Commission presented a report on the status of the research in the Region, indicating that number of researches completed and other started. The Commission reported that numbers of research proposals were rejected for the reason that they were not compiled with the research objectives and the priorities the objective of the research, see Appendix No. (7). The participants recommended the continuing efforts of encouragement of member countries to submit proposals on applied research and to cover all research subjects on the priority list.

The Commission also presented a proposal of a prize to the best applied research in the field of Desert Locust in the Region every two years; allocating 5,000 US Dollars for that purpose (see attachment No. 4). A sub Committee was formed to include the Western Region experience in the proposal; the subcommittee submitted a revised proposal (see appendix No. 5) approved by the meeting. The participant recommended extending the announcement of the prize in all countries of the Region.

### **(10) Publications:**

The Commission presented papers indicating the conception of introducing an Arabic/English Glossary, Arabic Text Book and cover page for the Commission publications, see Appendix No. (8), after discussion the participants recommended the following:

- The Commission should contract a specialist in the field of Desert Locust to prepare a Glossary (English and Arabic) of terms and expressions that are used in the Desert Locust field as presented in the working paper, and to include the French language, in close cooperation with the Western Region.
- There is no need to prepare a Desert Locust text book in Arabic (focusing on field experiences), after the issuance of the FAO Desert Locust Guidelines and its translation into Arabic. In addition to that it does not represent priority of the activities of the Commission during the this period.
- A covering page of the publication of the Commission should be issued so that it conforms to the rules and regulations of the Food and Agriculture Organization Publication Department.

### **(11) Accounts for 2002 and 2003, work plan and budget for 2004-2005:**

The Secretary of the Commission presented documents which included the statement of account of the Trust Fund of the Commission, see Appendix No. (9), indicating the

expenditure accounts for the year 2002 and the commitment for the year 2003. Also the Commission presented a proposal for Biennial budget for the years 2004 and 2005, as well as, the status of contribution and the arrears of the member countries to the Trust Fund of the Commission. The participants recommended the following:

- Endorsement of the expenditure, the presented budget and work plan for the years 2004 and 2005.
- A request for more clarification when presenting the summary of the budget expenditure.
- The Executive Committee approved that the Commission should cover the cost of recommendations that will involve financial cost and was not reflected on the Commission budget work plan.
- As per the requests addressed by each of Sudan and Lebanon to the Director General of the Food and Agriculture Organization, and in view of the exceptional situation for those two countries, and in accordance to the Agreement of the Establishment of the Commission in its XII Article, the Commission is requested to present in its next Session the following:
  - The cancellation of 50% of the contribution arrears for each of Sudan and Lebanon, on the condition that timely installments would be arranged for the payment of the remainder of the contribution and in close coordination with the FAO.
  - The two countries should settle their respective contribution regularly and in due time.
- In view of the adhesion of additional countries to the Commission, it should be taken into consideration to specify the amount of contribution of these countries, taking into account that contributions of member countries have remained the same without changes since thirty years; in order to avoid any ambiguity in specifying membership contribution. The participants have unanimously, with the exception of the representative from Yemen, agreed to reconsider the contribution of the Government of Yemen to the Commission.
- Acknowledgement message should be circulated to member countries that have regularly settled their annual contributions and invite other countries to follow suit.

## **(12) Adherence of new Member countries to the Commission:**

The Commission reported the results of contacts with the concerned countries and the achievements of the subject see Appendix No. (10). It is reported clearly that Djibouti has become officially a member in the Commission. Ethiopia had sent a request to the Director General of the FAO to join the Commission. The issue is in good progress by the Government of Ethiopia. The Secretary of the Commission indicated that the negotiation with the Eritrean Government is in right track. The participants recommended that the Commission should follow up the adhesion procedures for each of Ethiopia and Eritrea, with a report of same to be presented to the Commission in its next meeting; they also proposed increasing the number of countries in the Executive Committee to a total

of seven countries instead of five, and that this proposal should be presented as well in the next Session of the Commission.

### **(13) Coordination and cooperation between the Central and Western Regions:**

In view of the Agreement of establishing the two Commissions under the auspices of the United Nations, Food and Agriculture Organization; and in the frame work of the cooperation; the convergence of their own objectives; the complementary as regards to DL habitat in different regions; the role they have to play in the prevention of locust problem and the necessity to reinforce the collaboration between member countries and to avoid duplication and/or overlap. The Commission presented a document of coordination and cooperation between the two Regions, see Appendix No. (11), the participants discussed the proposal and recommended that this proposal should be presented in the next Commission Session for approval.

### **(14) Other Business:**

#### **a. Establishment of field equipment stock:**

The Commission proposed the necessity to build up a strategic stock of field equipment to be stored at the Commission seat in order to be distributed upon request and need of the member countries. The proposal approved and the Commission is recommended to prepare a list and procure the equipment.

#### **b. Extension of NPO-Survey in the Central Region:**

The Commission informed the meeting of the importance of continuing the post of the NPO-Survey in the Central Region; he pointed out that the post budget (EMPRES Dutch Project) will be terminated by December 2003. In this respect the Executive Committee requested the Commission to submit a request to the FAO to extend the EMPRES/CR NPO for survey under other projects of EMPRES/CR Program. In case of unavailability of such external funds, the Executive Committee strongly indicated to the Commission to address a request to FAO to provide a post under the Regular Program of the Organization.

#### **c. Support to Djibouti:**

The Commission informed the meeting that a request received from Djibouti for a support of 2,500 US\$ for the rehabilitation of the Desert Locust Unit. The support was approved by the meeting hoping that the Government of Djibouti would take that into consideration.

#### **d. Support of the Commission to Syria:**

The Chairman of the Commission informed the meeting that the Commission donated vehicle to Syria, currently at the Syrian port, was not cleared from the port because it operates on Diesel engine which is, according to the Syrian regulation, not permitted to be licensed. The meeting



recommended that the Commission donated vehicle to Syria, should be transferred to Jordan; a new vehicle, with petrol operated engine, should be purchased for Syria.

**e. The Commission Administrative Assistant post:**

The Secretary of the Commission informed the meeting that the Administrative Assistant of the Commission had moved to another post in the FAO Regional Office in Cairo and that the post now is vacant. He indicated the importance of the Admin Assistant and in view of the need the EMPRES Secretary is partially working for the Commission. Based on Article VIII of the Establishment of the Commission, the Executive Committee requested the Commission to submit a request to the FAO to strongly provide the Commission with a post of Administrative Assistant under the Regular Program of the Organization.

In the same direction and justification the meeting recommended that the Commission should submit a request to the FAO to strongly provide the Commission with a driver post under the Regular Program of the Organization.

**f. Tribute to Dr. Abderrhmane Hafraoui:**

The Executive Committee had been informed that Dr. Abderrahmane Hafraoui the Senior Officer in Rome will be retired by December this year. The Committee expressed its appreciation to his vast experience in the field of Desert Locust and his continuous support to the member countries and Commissions in particular the Central Region Commission. The Chairman of the Executive Committee, on behalf of the meeting and their respective countries, extended his thanks and gratitude to the efforts of Dr. Hafraoui in the field of Desert Locust wishing him good health, long life and all the success for him and his family in his future life, hoping that he would support the Commission if the need arises. The meeting recommended the invitation of Dr. Abderrahmane Hafraoui to attend the next meeting of the Commission at the CRC cost, in appreciation of his vast efforts in the Desert Locust management and to benefit from his expertise in this field.

**(15) Date and place of the 24<sup>th</sup> Session of the Commission:**

According to the Commission's agreement, the venue of the Session of the Commission should be held in Cairo unless one of the member countries offers to host it. In this aspect the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia requested to host the next Session of the Commission in April 2004 in Jeddah. Yemen representative requested to be the alternative to Saudi Arabia. The meeting expressed his thanks to both countries for their generous offers.

**(16) Adoption of the report of the 25<sup>th</sup> Executive Committee meeting:**

The participants have unanimously endorsed and approved the report of the 25<sup>th</sup> Executive Committee meeting that held in Beirut, Lebanon in the period 14-18 July 2003.

### **(17) Closure of the meeting:**

The closing ceremony of the 25<sup>th</sup> Executive Committee meeting was attended by the representative of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Lebanon and the FAO representative in Lebanon. FAO representative in Lebanon thanked the Government of Lebanon for hosting the meeting; he also thanked the donor's community for their efforts and support for the Desert Locust management. He highlighted the role of FAO in combating the pest particularly EMPRES, the special preventive program of the Director General. He stressed on the importance to close monitoring of the DL situation even when situation is calm as it is the current situation. In his statement the FAO representative hoped that the member countries to cooperate with the Commission to implement the realistic recommendations of the meeting and again he thanked the Government of Lebanon and wished safe journey to all participants.

Dr. Hafraoui informed the meeting about his retirement by December this year and hoped that the three Commissions continue to cooperate and coordinate among them to combat the threat of this pest, hoping the success to all and that they will meet in the future particularly he will provide his retirement contacts to all.

Representative of Lebanon Government thanked all for their efforts and indicated that hosting the meeting in Lebanon considered as a positive step forward to activate the role of all member countries of the Commission in DL management, and stressed on the importance of regular surveys of the Desert Locust in the region.

At the end the Chairman of the Executive Committee thanked the Government of Lebanon for hosting the meeting, warm welcome, generous hospitality and best arrangements. He thanked also the FAOR in Lebanon who attended the closing session in spite of his crowded schedule. Special acknowledgment was extended to Dr. Hafraoui for his efforts wishing him happy life in his retirement, hoping that his efforts in DL activities be continued in the future. He wished safe journey to all participants thanking them for their positive contribution to the success of the meeting.

## **Vote of Thanks**

The participants of the twenty-fifth meeting of the Executive Committee Meeting of the Commission expressed their thanks and gratitude to the government of the Lebanon, Ministry of Agriculture and the Departments of Agricultural Wealth for the excellent arrangements and facilities made available to make the meeting a success. Thanks were also extended to the Chairman of the Executive Committee for the impressive conducting of the deliberations of the meeting which was characterized by objective and democratic dialogue.

The participants also thanked the FAO Representative in Lebanon, the FAO H.Q. representative, the Secretary of the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Western Region for his constructive contribution and effective and useful discussion. Thanks were also extended to the Secretary of the Commission in the Central Region for his efforts in preparing the valuable working papers of the meeting. Thanks were also addressed to members of the Drafting Committee and the Secretariat of the meeting.

## **Appendix No. (1)**

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## **Appendix No. (2)**

### **Report of the activities of the 24<sup>th</sup> Executive Committee**

The 24<sup>th</sup> Executive Committee meeting was held during the 23<sup>rd</sup> Session of the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region in Damascus, Syria, 9-14 March 2002. The Chairman and Members of the committee were elected as follows:

- 1- Jaber Mohamed Al Shehri from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia–Chairman
- 2- Mohamed Mohamed Abdel Rahman from Egypt – member
- 3- Rabie Abdel Hamid Khalil from Sudan – member
- 4- Naguib Al Asbahy from Yemen – member
- 5- Mahmoud Al Khotoum from Jordan – member

During the past year 2002 and up to July 2003, the Executive Committee followed up the different activities of the CRC and in coordination with the Secretary of the Commission the recommendations of the 23<sup>rd</sup> meeting of the CRC were implemented as the following:

#### **1- Training:**

- a. The CRC in collaboration with the Emergency Prevention System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests and Diseases (EMPRES/CR) has organized an international train of trainer's course in Desert Locust from 7–17 October 2002 in Muscat, Oman.
- b. The CRC has financed and supported national training courses in Djibouti, Egypt and Saudi Arabia.
- c. The CRC has financed the academic diploma study in Desert Locust at the University of Khartoum–Sudan in collaboration with the EMPRES/CR Program. Eight students were enrolled (2 from Sudan, 2 from Egypt, one from each of: Ethiopia, Yemen, Libya and India). This diploma study takes place during the month of September of each year and this is its second time.
- d. The CRC has followed up the progress of two students, from Saudi Arabia studying a Masters Degree in Sudan and from Oman studying in the United Kingdom. These studies finished in December 2002. It is expected that their respective countries and the region as a whole will benefit from their efforts and studies in Desert Locust Management.
- e. The Commission has provided a scholarship for long term training for a Masters Degree on the condition that it is performed at universities in the region.
- f. The Commission and the Executive Committee has prepared a document on how to deal with outstanding students obtaining the Diploma in Desert Locust from the University of Khartoum. The outlines provided to give priorities for the Masters Degree to those outstanding Diploma students, if nominated by their own countries.

## **2- Research:**

- a) In the context of collaboration and coordination with the EMPRES Program in the Central Region and in the light of the agreement to equally cover the cost of applied researches on Desert Locust. The applied research from Sudan and Yemen has been completed in December 2002 and final reports are expected to be submitted soon.
- b) Currently and since November 2002 study was taking place at the University of King Faisal in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
- c) Study recently approved by the CRC and the EMPRES/CR Program, April 2002, to take place under the supervision of the University of Khartoum – Sudan.
- d) In addition to this, a proposal received from Egypt and still under consideration by the Commission and the EMPRES/CR and it is expected to start in August 2003.
- e) In coordination with the EMPRES/CR Program, the Commission has supported the DGPS Workshop which took place in Mauritania during the period 15–19 December 2002, by covering the cost of 2 participants from Sudan and Saudi Arabia from the Central Region.
- f) In coordination with the EMPRES/CR Program and with the assistance of a specialist from Sudan RAMSES was introduced in Saudi Arabia, during the period of 17–24 January 2003.
- g) The Commission has also supported the introduction of RAMSES in Oman with the assistance of a specialist from Rome during 9–15 May 2003.
- h) The Commission has sent Merit Certificates to students who have completed their, Masters degree and Diploma studies.
- i) The Commission prepared a conception paper on how to deal with outstanding diploma students (Attachment No. 1).

## **3- Joint Survey:**

In the same direction of collaboration between CRC and EMPRES Program in the Central Region, two joint surveys were performed. The first Yemen/Saudi Arabia border survey conducted during the period 14-18 December 2002, three Desert Locust Officers participated from each of Yemen and Saudi Arabia and an expert from EMPRES/CR. The second Survey was performed at Egypt/Sudan borders during 27 February to 2 March 2003, in which two Desert Locust Officers from each of Sudan and Egypt and an expert from EMPRES/CR participated.

As previously known the aims of the joint surveys are as follows:

- Exchange of expertise and encourage routine survey.
- Identify different Desert Locust breeding areas
- Perform different survey methods.
- Training on new survey technology and development.
- Conduct survey at borders of unstable situations.



#### **4- Publication:**

- a) Regular and periodical Arabic translation of the Desert Locust Bulletin prepared in PDF format and distributed widely to member countries and the concerned parties.
- b) The distribution of two Desert Locust books of PRIFAS, which were translated from French to Arabic, to all member countries, Institutes and Research Centers.
- c) In respect of the issuance of a book covering the activities of the Commission since its establishment in 1964 to 2002, a conception and a report (Attachment No.2) has been prepared by the Commission. Member Countries were contacted to provide information. Oman has sent the required information and some information was received from Qatar.
- d) The Commission has taken the responsibility to translate the Food and Agriculture Organization Desert Locust Guidelines (7 parts) into Arabic.
- e) The Commission has coordinated the translation of the Sprayer Testing Guidelines from English to Arabic.
- f) A conception was prepared concerning a test book on Desert Locust in Arabic with the assistance of Arabic experts.
- g) A conception was prepared to issue an updated Glossary on Desert Locust, since the available Glossary which was prepared in the sixties by Mohamed Al Sayed Hassanein from Egypt for the terms used in the research and control of Desert Locust need to be updated to include the new technological terms that has been introduced in the field of Desert Locust.

#### **5- Equipment Used in the Desert Locust Management:**

- Due to the continuous development in the production of the sprayer equipment, the Commission in collaboration with EMPRES/CR and NRI, has organized the 2<sup>nd</sup> Workshop during the period of 23-25 September 2002 in Cairo-Egypt. The purpose of the workshop is to evaluate the new products in this field and to issue recommendations for registration of spray equipment in the member countries before their use on Desert Locust. English report is available on the FAO webpage.
- Concerning the introduction of the DGPS in aerial spraying, EMPRES/CR supported the provision and installation of a set on one of the DLCO-EA aircrafts which was tested and DLCO-EA staff trained on its use. This training will be extended to other pilots of spraying companies from Sudan, Saudi Arabia and Oman, so as to spread its wide use in all member countries in the future.

## **6- Coordination with the EMPRES/CR Program:**

Due to the success in the collaboration and coordination with the EMPRES Program in the Central Region in the different activities (training–research–joint survey–studies and others) the Commission has emphasized, not only the importance of the continuity of this coordination and cooperation but to extend this relationship in other activities that were not coordinated previously.

## **7- Budget matters:**

- a) The CRC Chairman has submitted a request to the FAO-Director General to reduce the 13% service charges on the CRC Trust Fund.
- b) The CRC has requested member countries to settle their arrears and to pay their contribution in the Trust Fund and has acknowledged with thanks those countries that have regularly settled their contribution. In this respect, Sudan has started to pay its annual contribution and Oman has paid its arrears in full.
- c) The Desert Locust Senior Officer-Rome and the CRC Secretary have visited Jordan, United Arab Emirates, Lebanon and Sudan to introduce the CRC Secretary and to meet the officials and to discuss contribution and arrears.
- d) The CRC has circulated to all member countries, the below Trust Fund account number in which all contributions have to be deposited, so as to avoid any confusion.

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

## **8- Others:**

- a) A mobile telephone with international line was provided to the CRC Secretary and the amount of 300 US\$ was assigned to cover its cost, which is considered to be adequate.
- b) The CRC Secretary has participated in the first EMPRES/WR meeting in Niamey, Niger during the period of 30 February to 3 March 2003. The CRC Chairman and the Chairman of the Executive Committee were not able to participate in the 23<sup>rd</sup> SWAC meeting in Islamabad, Pakistan during 16–20 December 2002 for different reasons.
- c) The Secretary of the Commission participated in the 2<sup>nd</sup> CLCPRO meeting in Algeria during 8–12 June 2003.
- d) Gratitude and thanks were extended to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for its donation of 5 tons of insecticides Malathion to the Kingdom of Jordan for the control of grasshoppers. Cost of transportation from Saudi Arabia to Jordan has been covered by the Commission.
- e) The head of the Desert Locust Unit in Mauritania has organized a workshop in Sudan in cooperation with the Plant Protection Directorate (Locust Control Unit) on self reflection on Desert Locust activities in the frame

to encourage the coordination and cooperation between the Central and Western Regions.

## Attachment 1.



### **Subject: Post graduate studies**

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

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

## Attachment 2.



### **Subject: CRC Commission** **Establishment and activities 1964–2002**

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

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

- Location of the seat of the Secretary of the Commission.
- Amendments made to the agreement of the Commission.
- Membership to the Commission.
- The Commission's budget.
- The contribution of member countries and the financial status of the Commission trust fund.

### **Appendix No. (3)**

#### **Report of the activities of the Secretariat of the Commission and follow up recommendations of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Session of the Commission**

During the period from March 2002 to July 2003, i.e. the period after the 23<sup>rd</sup> CRC meeting in Damascus, the Commission has taken up several activities summarized as follows:

##### **1. Training:**

- a) Organization, preparation and participation in the national training in Borg Al Arab in Egypt during the period of 17-24 August 2002 in Desert Locust survey and control.
- b) Organization, preparation and participation in the international training in Muscat, Oman during the period of 7-17 October 2002 in Desert Locust survey and control and training skills.
- c) Organization and preparation of the national training in Djibouti during the period 9–14 November 2002 in Desert Locust survey and control.
- d) Financing the national training in Aswan, Egypt in December 2002 in Desert Locust survey and information and on the use of field equipment.
- e) Organization, preparation and participation in the national training in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia during the period of 8–19 March 2003 in Desert Locust survey and control.
- f) The Commission is preparing for the national training between Syria and Lebanon in Damascus during the period 03–15 September 2003.
- g) Preparing and financing the academic Diploma degree in Desert Locust at the University of Khartoum and enrolling 8 students: 2 from Sudan, 2 from Egypt, 1 from each of Yemen, India, Libya and Ethiopia for the year 2002/2003.
- h) Follow up on Masters Degree of the Saudi Arabia student in Sudan and the Omani student in the United Kingdom who have completed their studies in December 2002.
- i) A scholarship was provided by the commission to study a Master Degree in one of the Central Region universities for the year 2003.

##### **2. Research:**

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

- a) Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, University of King Faisal on the relationship between DL infestation, environment factors and the impact on control measures in November 2002.
- b) Sudan, University of Khartoum in the distribution of Desert Locust in relation to herbage quality in the Sudanese Red Sea Coast, in May 2003.
- c) Ethiopia, in the evaluation of the efficacy of Maa on Desert Locust and grasshoppers in May 2003.
- d) Egypt, in the effects of Green Muscle on locust and grasshoppers, under revision.

### **3. Equipment used in Desert Locust management:**

- a) The Commission has organized the sprayer testing workshop in September 2002 to evaluate the new sprayer product and issued its recommendations on it. The report, in English, was placed on the FAO web site and its Arabic version will be also added as soon as its translation is completed.
- b) The Commission has financed the installation of DGPS by sending two Desert Locust Officers from Sudan and Saudi Arabia to participate in the national training in Mauritania in December 2002.
- c) The Commission, in coordination with EMPRES Program and DLCO-EA, is preparing for a demonstration program on DGPS in Ethiopia for pilots operating the sprayer aircrafts in Sudan, Saudi Arabia and Oman.
- d) The Commission is financing the use of elocust in Desert Locust, by purchasing palm top for Oman, and has also financed the installation RAMSES for information storage in the Sultanate of Oman.

### **4. Publications and forms:**

- a) The Commission has contracted a translator from Egypt to translate the Desert Locust Bulletin from English into Arabic in PDF format and then circulated to member countries and concerned parties.
- b) With the assistance of DLIS, the Commission has prepared a Survey and Control Form with instructions and Sprayer monitoring Form, after its translation into Arabic and placed on the FAO web site.
- c) The Commission has contracted a translator and a printing company for the Desert Locust Guidelines and Sprayer Testing Guidelines (10 series).
- d) The commission has prepared the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for Ground Control of Desert Locust in Arabic and English. In addition SOP for Desert Locust Aerial Survey and Control in English in coordination with forecast and information unit in Rome. This is currently being in progress to produced in the form of laminated pocket cards and distributed to member countries and concerned parties.

### **5. Secretary's participation:**

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

- a. The 10<sup>th</sup> EMPRES/CR Liaison Officers meeting in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia during the period of 27– 31 October 2002.
- b. The 1<sup>st</sup> EMPRES/WR Liaison Officers meeting in Niamey, Niger, during the period of 30 January – 3 February 2003.
- c. The 2<sup>nd</sup> harmonization meeting between CRC and DLCO-EA in Cairo, Egypt in November 2002.



- d. The 5<sup>th</sup> EMPRES/CR Consultative Committee meeting and Phase III planning in Rome, Italy in May 2003.
- e. The 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting of the CLCPRO in Algiers, Algeria, in June 2003.
- f. With the Chairman of the CRC, the Secretary has presented the report of the 23<sup>rd</sup> CRC meeting to the Assistant General Director in Rome, Italy in September 2002.
- g. With the Senior Officer, FAO Rome, the Secretary has visited Lebanon, Jordan, United Arab Emirates and Sudan in order to introduce the Secretary of the Commission and to encourage payment of contributions and arrears.
- h. With the Head of the Desert Locust Centre in Egypt and EMPRES/CR NPO-Surveys were performed a visit to the Western Desert and Eastern areas, and near the Sudanese border, in the period 18-25 January 2003, the purpose of the visit was to define Desert Locust breeding areas in Egypt,
- i. The Secretary has investigated the arrears of the Sultanate of Oman, the government accepted to settle the amount of 65,000 US\$.

**6. Other activities:**

- a) In coordination with Saudi Arabia and Jordan the Commission covered the cost of transportation of 5 tons of insecticides to Jordan as a donation from Saudi Arabia, to control grasshoppers. The cost of the transportation amounted to US\$1,1140 , May/June 2002.
- b) The Commission has followed up the procurement of sprayers, field equipment and vehicles to the member countries.
- c) In April 2003 and in coordination with Libya, the commission has covered the cost of transporting of 5 tons of insecticides and 4 dusters to Sudan as a donation from Libya to control grasshopper. The cost amounted to 6,250 US\$.
- d) The Secretary has prepared a project proposal in the field of training and research in the range of 1 million US dollars and submitted to the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB).
- e) The Commission financed the Saudi Arabia – Yemen joint survey during the period of 14– 8 December 2002 and between Sudan and Egypt during the period of 27 January– 2 February 2003.
- f) The Commission is preparing a detailed spread sheet on aerial spray companies in different countries so to make this information available in case of emergency situations.
- g) The Commission will also finance the joint survey between Libya and Egypt in November 2003.
- h) The Secretary of the Commission has followed up on the recommendation made in the 23<sup>rd</sup> Meeting of the Desert Locust Commission and these are:
  - Sending Merit certificates to diploma students graduated from

the University of Khartoum and fellowship received their Master Degree.

- Sending letters of thanks to member countries that regularly and periodically settle their contribution to the Commission.
- Preparing a conception for publishing a booklet on the activities of the Commission since its establishment in 1964 and until 2002.
- Preparing a conception for a prize from the Commission for the best research in the field of Desert Locust.
- Sending and exchange of Desert Locust crude reports received from member countries.

## **Appendix No. (4)**

### **Desert Locust situation March 2002- June 2003**

#### **Overview:**

The period (April 2002-June 2003) was characterized by the continuation of a Desert Locust recession despite of the improved meteorological and weather conditions in Sudan in the Central Region, in Mauritania in the Western Region and in addition to some areas in India and Pakistan in the Eastern Region. The medium-term forecast suggests that the recession situation will continue unless unusual good rainfall occurs over a numbers of consecutive months and several generations of breeding take place causing locust numbers to increase.

Intensive surveys and close monitoring should be carried out in the areas where some locusts were present.

#### **Highlights:**

- ⇒ April – June 2002: The situation remained calm during the summer despite of the improved weather conditions particularly in the Central Region where few numbers of adults were seen. A scattered infestation of solitary immature adults detected in the bordering area of Pakistan/India and in Niger. Control operations were conducted against fledglings and late instars hopper bands during June in south east Morocco.
- ⇒ July –October 2002: The situation remained calm in the three regions during this period. Individual solitary adults were detected in Pakistan, Sudan, Mauritania and Mali. Limited development of hopper infestation reported in Niger and Yemen. Control operations against bands were conducted in September in Yemen.
- ⇒ November 2002 – March 2003: Although heavy rains fell in the Red Sea Coast north of Port Sudan during November the situation remained calmed with very few locusts reported to date, due to the long draught. Very limited locust development reported west Mauritania, in Algeria west Hoggar Mountains north Mali and Niger and south Yemen. Few isolated solitary adults detected south Algeria. Control operations were undertaken in Niger in October in Yemen and in November against adults and hopper.
- ⇒ April 2003 – June 2003: The situation remained calm with very few individual isolated locusts reported in Morocco, Niger, Mali and Pakistan to date. Conditions remained unfavorable for Desert Locust breeding and development although the plantation covers was green in parts of the peninsula and the horn of Africa where good rain fell third week of April. Limited ground control operations were conducted late May early June against Desert Locust hoppers, immature and mature adults in south Algeria and against grasshoppers and locusta in Egypt. Scattered mature adults were seen early May along the Algerian/Libyan borders. The Condition is not favoring any DL development. Generally most of the Desert Locust activity was focused in the Western Region and in particular in Algeria.

## **Desert Locust Situation in the Regions:**

### **1. Spring and Summer 2002 (April - June 2002)**

#### **a. Western region:**

No Desert Locust infestations was reported in the region during April, May and June due to unfavorable weather conditions and despite the light to moderate rain that fell on Chad and Mauritania. Control operation of an area of 20 ha was conducted against hopper and adults in south and east of Morocco during June; individual mature adults were seen in Niger and Mauritania

#### **b. Central Region:**

Despite the improved weather conditions particularly in Somalia, Oman, Ethiopia and parts of Arabic Peninsula. Individual mature solitary were reported in Tokar in Sudan and in Yemen

#### **c. Eastern Region:**

Early hopper stages were seen in April along the Indo/Pakistani borders as a results of scattered light rain. Individual solitary mature and immature adults were seen scattered in western Pakistan.

### **2. Autumn and Summer 2002 (July - October 2002)**

#### **a. Western region:**

Despite the improved weather conditions during the summer, the Desert Locust remained calm. A control operation of 20 ha was conducted late of June against late instars hoppers and fledglings south eastern of Morocco where density of infestation reached 800 insect/ha. Reports indicated that during the second half of July and early August isolated adults were detected in central and south of Mauritania and in North West Moudjeria and Aioun El Atrous scattered infestation was also detected in different areas but highest infestation was seen north of where mature adult was detected in an area over 8000 hectare at a density of 50 locust/ha. Individual of mature adults were seen in Tamesna in Niger. Reports received on population Desert Locust adults in Timetrine but there was no detail. In September immature and mature adults were found in several areas in Mauritania in Oualata and Aioun El Atrous and in a lesser degree in Tidjikja and Moudjeria.

Limited breeding of isolated hoppers from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 5<sup>th</sup> instars and copulating adults were found in the second week of September. Scattered mature and immature adults reported in September in Adrar de Iforas, Timetrine, Aril and Anzar in Mali . Isolated immature adults at a density of 5-10 individual/ha were found in one location in Anes Baraka in Niger in the period 26-31 August.

Limited breeding continued during October in Mauritania near Aioun El Atrous where nymphs in 5<sup>th</sup> instars were found, isolated fledglings and mature and immature adults were found in Aioun El Atrous and Tidjikja where density reached 200 adults for a hectare in Akjujt. Unconfirmed reports received from nomads and travelers in the first decade in October on groups of nymphs of 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> instars and adults in several locations in Adrar de Iforas, Timetrine and Tilemsi Valley in Mali and the

survey carried out by the end of the month revealed the presence of adults at a density of 300 insect/ha, nymphs at a density of 2/m<sup>2</sup> in Tilemsi Valley . Reports indicated to the presence of reduced \numbers of isolated nymphs of 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> instars and mature adults at a density of 500-3000 adults/ hectare in the second decade from October in three locations in Talk Plains north eastern Arlit near Aguelhoc in Niger.

**b. Central Region:**

Despite the heavy rain and the favorable condition north Kordofan in Sudan during August but no development was found in Sudan. It is worth to mention here that unconfirmed report on the presence of swarms in Fasher area of North Darfur state.

Isolated adults individuals were found in the south coast of Yemen also limited breeding reported in the south coast of Yemen near Aden where groups of nymphs of 4<sup>th</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> instars at a density of 2-13 nymph/ m<sup>2</sup> and fledglings adults at a density of 350-500 locust/ ha in one location found in an area of 2000 hectare during September. Limited breeding continued in north west coast of Aden during October, density of infestation of 3<sup>rd</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> instars nymphs reached 20-30 nymph/ m<sup>2</sup> and 6000 insects/ha in three locations of Am Mashrabah and Dar Al-Gudaimi where 200 hectare was controlled in 21 October .

No locust was found during the survey conducted in Eritrea, Somalia, Ethiopia and Djibouti.

A control operation of 38 hectare was carried out in the western desert of Egypt against Locusta mixed with nymphs and adults Desert Locust infestation in new agricultural areas Sharq Al-Ouinat during September 2002.

**c. Eastern Region:**

Unusual draught conditions prevailed in summer breeding areas along the Indo/Pakistani borders where only individual insects at a very low density were found. Scattered isolated mature adults at a density of 4-6 insect/ha was found in seven locations along the indo/Pakistani borders during the period July-October. No locust reported during survey operation conducted in Iran, India and Afghanistan.

**3. Winter and Spring 2002 - 2003 (November 2002 - March 2003)**

**a. Western region:**

The limited breeding in western Mauritania and north of Mali and Niger resulted in the increase of the locust numbers during November therefore control operation carried out in Niger to control 435 hectare. Reports in November from Mauritania indicated nymphs infestation of 3<sup>rd</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> instars covered 2.5 hectare at a density of 5000 insect/ha, some were in transient phase. Nymphs and immature and mature isolated adults were found in Mali in Tilemsi Valley and Timetrine where density reached 10 nymphs/ m<sup>2</sup> but the adults were scattered except in Paulrish where density reached 10000 insect/ha. Despite the decrease in Desert Locust during the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of December in Moudjeria, few numbers of nymphs of all stages mixed with immature and mature solitary adults were found in these areas and in Akjoujt. Numbers of mature isolated adults increased in western Mauritania, northern Mali, southern Algeria and Morocco. Isolated individual were found also in Libya.

Few numbers of locust continued to be found during January 2003 in Algeria

and Niger but no locust was found in Libya and Chad.

Unconfirmed reports received from nomads and travelers on the presence of nymphs and individual mature Desert Locust in western Tessalit in Mali, other areas remained free from infestation. Light rain fell during March and the prevailing conditions were dry except parts in south east of Morocco and Algeria, where limited breeding was found at a density of 600 adult/ha, control operation against transient and isolated individuals was conducted in an area of 670 ha in western Hoggare Mountains. Few numbers of nymphs and adults were found near Akjoujt in Mauritania.

**b. Central Region:**

Only scattered individuals were found south of Hodaidah as a result of the control operation that conducted during October in the coastal areas of Aden in Yemen. Reports in late of November indicated the presence of solitary mature adults in four locations in Tokar Delta in Sudan at a density of 16 locust/ha. No reports received from other areas including areas where rain fell along the Red Sea coast of Sudan, breeding areas in Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Ethiopia and Eritrea.

Fledglings and mature adults were reported during March in valleys of Red Sea coast of Sudan and scattered solitary adults reported in one farm in south eastern Egypt.

**c. Eastern Region:**

Despite light rain fell in Baluchistan and Pakistan and along the Indo/Pakistani borders during this period, no Desert Locust at any stage reported in Iran, India, Pakistan and Afghanistan.

**3. Spring and Summer 2003 (April - June 2003)**

**a. Western region:**

No rain fell and no locust infestations were reported during April, solitary adults were found in north eastern Morocco and north Niger and probably in few locations in north Mali and south Algeria. Ground control operation of 670 hectare in In Salah and Tamanrasset in Algeria during late March and early April against nymphs in 3<sup>rd</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> instars . Control operation of an area of 807 ha continued in the same areas in late May early June against immature and mature adults. During the joint Libya/Algeria border survey scattered mature adults were found in the first week of May. No survey conducted in Mauritania, Mali and Niger and no reports received from other areas.,

**b. Central Region:**

No locust was reported during April. Good rain fell on the Red Sea coast near the Yemen and Saudi Arabia border and in north Oman. Vegetation cover was green and conditions became favorable for breeding. Ground control operation was carried out on 510 ha against immature and mature adults of grasshoppers and locusta in Bahria, density of infestation was 3-9 insect/ 1000 m<sup>2</sup> and against nymphs (1<sup>st</sup>-5<sup>th</sup>) and fledglings of a density of 5-15/1000 m<sup>2</sup> in Sharq Al-Oueinat.

No survey conducted in Sudan and Djibouti and no locust reported in survey carried out in Somalia, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Saudi Arabia and Yemen. Only one solitary 3<sup>rd</sup> instar nymph found in the coast near Jamma in Oman.

**c. Eastern Region:**

No locust was found during the survey of the coast near Bender Lengeh in Iran in 24<sup>th</sup> May. No locust reported in India, Pakistan and Afghanistan.

**Control Operation**

<b>Country</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Morocco</b>	20 ha in June		<b>20</b>
<b>Egypt</b>	38 ha in September <sup>1</sup>	510 ha in June <sup>2</sup>	<b>548</b>
<b>Niger</b>	435 ha in November		<b>435</b>
<b>Yemen</b>	200 ha in October		<b>200</b>
<b>Algeria</b>		670 ha in March/April 807 ha in June	<b>1477</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>1987</b>	<b>2680</b>

<sup>1</sup> Control operation against Locusta mixed with nymph and Desert Locust Adult

<sup>2</sup> Control operations against Locusta mixed with nymph and grasshoppers Adult

**Forecast until September 2003**

As for the three Regions the Desert locust situation is expected to remain calm and no development is expected during the forecast period until September 2003. No increase in the breeding or hatching due to the unfavorable condition and dry soil. However, limited breeding would be expected if weather condition is improved and good rain received but Desert Locust expected to remain at a low & non-threatening level regular survey and close monitoring is a must.

### Attachment 3.



### A conception of listing names and addresses of experts in the field of Desert Locust in the Central Region

Below are a conception to list names and addresses of experts in the research and applied fields of Desert Locust, either at universities, research institutes or field departments.

The aims of the information are:

1. Identifying the experts and researchers in Desert Locust in terms of their numbers and their specialized fields.
2. Guiding research students in the different fields of Desert Locust.
3. Making use of their expertise in consultancies.

In order to fulfill this purpose, the Commission would request the EMPRES/CR Liaison Officers or Heads of Plant Protection Departments to prepare a list of names of expertise in the research and applied fields of Desert Locust, so that the information should include:

- Name of country of the expert
- Name of university or research institute or the Ministry in which the expert works.
- Expert contact details (telephone, mobile, fax, e-mail, postal code)
- Expert's specific field (biology, physiology, toxicology, control, survey ...etc).

All the above expert information should be collected and issued in a booklet, to be distributed to all concerned parties in the Central Region.



## **Appendix No. (5)**

### **EMPRES achievements and progress in the Central Region**

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

The primary development objective of the EMPRES Central Region Programme is stated as: “To minimize the risk of Desert Locust plagues emanating from the Central Region of the Desert Locust distribution area through well-directed surveys and timely, environmentally sound interventions in order to mitigate food security concerns in the Central Region and beyond.”

The Programme goal is defined as:

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

The Purpose of Phase II is defined as:

**“Components of preventive control management developed and adopted.”**

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

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

## **1. Enhanced interaction between the stakeholders**

All locust control units of the member countries are fully equipped with modern communication facilities such as e-mail, internet, fax and radios to stimulate the vertical and horizontal interaction between the stakeholders. Information exchange, exchange of experience and collaboration between the participants is gaining momentum in most cases and is being documented in a number of joint activities such as inter-regional seminar and workshops and cross border surveys. The regional entities, the commission for controlling the desert locust in the central region (CRC) and the Desert Locust Control Organization for Eastern Africa (DLCO-EA) are fully supporting the introduction of advanced preventive locust control strategies and non-CRC EMPRES countries (Djibouti, Ethiopia, and Eritrea) are joining the commission. Still, not all stakeholders at national and regional level are participating equally in the regional networking since not all national locust officers are familiar enough in operating modern communication facilities. Some other constraints have technical reasons. Unreliable national telecommunication systems seriously affected smooth communication in some cases and led to delayed implementation of agreed activities.

## **2. Early detection and early warning**

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

- Access to reliable sources of information;
- To identify the target areas to be surveyed;
- To rely on well experienced survey officers;
- Timely surveys;
- Reliable and fast communication systems;
- Operational information offices;
- Well organized and operational locust data bases.

EMPRES/CR provided various support to improve the survey and early warning capacity of the member countries through training of plant protection officers, scouts and farmers as well as provision of references, survey and communication material. As a result of these efforts, five out of nine countries are preparing targeted survey plans based on the ecological situation and forecasts. Defined information networks are being established in Ethiopia, Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Somalia, Yemen and Egypt. The quality and timeliness of the survey reports improved steadily over the past years and in terms of quantity the number of locust reports received from the member countries increased by 52 % since 1997. Modern technologies such as remote sensing are being introduced in Eritrea, Ethiopia, Sudan and Yemen for more precise detection of crucial survey areas. In-time field data transfer technology (elocust) is also in the process of being tested in Yemen, Sudan and Egypt. The Desert Locust data management system, RAMSES, has been introduced in Eritrea, Ethiopia, Yemen, Sudan, Saudi Arabia, and Oman. Egypt is likely to follow soon. In addition, improved survey methodologies are developed in collaboration with the universities of

Wageningen and Khartoum and the South-West Asian Commission (SWAC).

### **3. Economic and environmentally safer control technologies**

The aims of this component are:

- To make control operations more efficient;
- To reduce the campaign cost;
- To reduce the environmental hazards of locust control.

DLCO-EA has been provided with DGPS equipment (Trimflight 3) to help the pilots to improve spray swath placement during aerial control operations and to allow better recording/management of spraying operations for more targeted and economic pesticide application. The DGPS system has successfully been used during large scale field-testing of the bio-pesticide, Green Muscle, against the Red Locust in Tanzania early 2003.

In collaboration with the CRC an interregional Sprayer testing workshop has been conducted in September 2002. As a result of this workshop guidelines for sprayer testing are in the process of being developed.

In collaboration with ICIPE the adult Desert Locust pheromone, Phenyl-Aceto-Nitrile (PAN), is being tested in semi-field trails at the ICIPE field station in Port Sudan. First results approved the effects of PAN on the communication system of gregarious nymphs – resulting in the loss of the cohesive behaviour and reduced immunity. Mixing PAN with organophosphates, the application rate could be reduced in these trials by 60 %. The trials on PAN also showed encouraging results on enhancing the effects of *Metarhizium* products and to reduce the costs of bio-control products significantly.

The IPM approach of using bio-pesticides in Desert Locust control has largely been accepted by the EMPRES/CR countries. Concrete steps have been undertaken in Sudan and Yemen to initiate registration of “Green Muscle”. In a study carried out by the University of Aden “Green Muscle” no effects on honey bees could be detected, and proved to be an adequate control means in ecological sensitive areas and to protect the honey production. An inter-regional field seminar on bio-pesticides to demonstrate their effects to the affected countries has been conducted in collaboration with national and international researchers in Port Sudan in January 2003.

However, the prevailing recession period makes it impossible to test bio-control control technologies in the field at a large scale. Alternatively a large scale trial has been conducted against the Red Locust in Tanzania in March 2003 with unfortunately mixed results. In addition, in most of the affected countries specific bio-pesticide registration guidelines are not available. For that reason registration applications are currently handled on a case-by-case basis under national regulations for chemical pesticide.

### **4. Capacity building and training**

The aims of the capacity building component are:

- To strengthen the control capacity of the member countries;
- To build up self-reliant and sustainable national training structures;
- To reduce accidents with chemical pesticides;

- To increase the efficiency of the national survey and control teams.

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

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

The locust management diploma course at the University of Khartoum has further been supported: six students from Sudan, Eritrea and Ethiopia successfully finished the term 2001/2002, eight additional students including one from CLCPANO, and one from SWAC will graduate in August 2003. A third term 2003/2004 under preparation.

The efforts made by the member countries to make appropriate use of the capacity built up are not satisfactory in all cases. Only some of the locust control units carried out training need assessment surveys prior to national training courses. In addition, so far little effort has been observed to incorporate training on locust management subjects as a recurrent activity into the national training system. Appeal is also made to member countries to maintain trained staff long enough to pass the know-how on to a next generation. This is in particular important as far as highly sophisticated subjects such as operating the RAMSES system, locust handling, handling of GPS equipment, survey- and campaign organization etc. is concerned. It should be understood that in times of emergency, there is not enough time left to train locust / plant protection staff to efficiently cope with the situation.

## **5. Contingency planning**

Aims for supporting the introduction of rapid deployment mechanisms and the aspect of contingency planning are:

- To be prepared for a possible but unlikely situation;
- To enhance the capability of the affected countries to react as soon as possible on outbreak and upsurge situations in a most appropriate and successful manner;
- To identify the essential requirements and mechanisms at national, regional and international level to mobilize additional resources in time.

Based on the experiences made during phase I, a regional contingency planning field seminar has been conducted in 2002 demonstrating by a number of field exercises, the use of computer models, and desk-top simulations the need for rapid deployment mechanisms

and contingency planning. The seminar revealed that upsurge situations will most likely exceed the national resources rapidly. It became obvious to the participants that suitable early reaction mechanisms need to be in place at national and regional level but also at international levels in order to synchronise the efforts and to speed up the process. As a result of this demonstration good efforts have been made in Sudan to develop national contingency plans and to create a national contingency planning committee. Also Oman prepared provisional plans.

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

### **Conclusion**

EMPRES/CR made promising progress to achieve its targets in almost all its aspects and components. However, the adoption rate of the various approaches and technologies offered varied from country to country. Some of the member countries need to make more significant efforts to incorporate and to make use of the improved locust management components in a sustainable way. Follow-up and reinforcement is still required in some technical aspects such as RAMSES, elocust, the use and interpretation of satellite imageries, introduction of bio-control techniques and campaign evaluation. During phase III emphasis should be given to structural questions of locust control operation and to raise the management capacity at the locust control units in particular with regard to contingency planning.

## **Appendix No. (6)**

### **Training**

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

As mentioned previously, the aim of training is to build up and increase the capabilities and competence in performing survey and control to the best level. Training (Short or medium) is either equally financed between CRC and EMPRES/CR or only by the Commission depending on the membership of the country in EMPRES/CR or CRC. Long term training is financed by either DLCC or CRC. Training activities could be summarized as follows:

#### **1. Short term training:**

##### **1.1. International training:**

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

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

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

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

##### **1.2. National training:**

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

- 1.2.1. In Borg Al Arab, Egypt, during the period of 17– 24 August 2002, a national training was held, trainers were the Secretary of the Commission and two experts from the National Research Centre in Egypt. Present in the training were sixteen Desert Locust Officers from different governorates under threat by Desert Locust breeding and invasion. As practiced, the training concentrated on Desert Locust biology and behavior, in addition to technological survey and control methods and some training techniques.
- 1.2.2. The second training was held in Djibouti during the period of 09-14 November 2002 for 16 trainees. The trainers were national who attended the above mentioned International Train of Trainers course. This training covered only Desert Locust survey and forecast and on how to collect information and reporting.
- 1.2.3. The third training took place in Aswan Egypt during the period of 18 December 2002 to 5 January 2003 at several bases of Desert Locust in such that training was in groups of 3-4 trainees. This training concentrated mainly in increasing the capacities of the trainees (14 trainees in total) on the use of survey equipment such as compass and GPS. The trainer was national (previously trained in the above mentioned International Train of Trainer course).
- 1.2.4. National training in Saudi Arabia during the period of 08 -19 March 2003 for 17 trainees. The trainers were national in addition to the participation of the Secretary of the Commission. The training covered the survey and control issues of Desert Locust.
- 1.2.5. The preparation of a Joint training between Syria and Lebanon for 20 trainees, 14 from Syria and 6 from Lebanon. Trainers will be from Syria and Lebanon, in addition to the presence of the Secretary of the Commission. It will be held in Damascus, Syria between 03 and 15 September 2003 and will focus on Desert Locust survey and control and some training skills.

## 2. Mid term training:

The Commission has taken the responsibility, and in complete coordination with the EMPRES/CR Program, of financing the mid term training, which started in 2001. An announcement was made for nomination for academic Diploma in the Desert Locust for the year 2002. Eight students were enrolled, six from the Central Region and one from each of the CLCPRO and SWAC who presently and since September 2002 are studying at the University of Khartoum in Sudan. Students are from the following countries:

Central Region:

- 2 from Sudan
- 2 from Egypt
- 1 from Yemen
- 1 from Ethiopia

Western Region:

1 from Libya

Eastern Region:

1 from India

Currently the Commission is ready to receive nomination for the diploma degree for the third session, which will start in September 2003.

### **3. Long term training:**

Two students, one from Saudi Arabia and one from Oman were sent and obtained their Master Degree from the University of Khartoum in Sudan and the University of Greenwich in the United Kingdom respectively. These students have now returned to their countries to work in the Desert Locust Units and to increase their capacities in this field.

The Commission encourages member countries on training and to obtain post graduate degrees, for that reason the Commission has allocated in its budget for 2003 a fund to finance one Master Degree. It is expected that member countries nominate students for the study the Masters degree in one of the universities in the region.



**Appendix No. (7)**

**Research**

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

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

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

### **Status of Research proposals received by the CRC and EMPRES/CR**

- Two research studies completed in Yemen and Sudan in December 2002. In Sudan the research was on **Ecological field Research on Desert Locust population dynamics**. In Yemen the research focused on **Impact of pesticides used in DL operations on the honeybee and other non-target organisms**.
- Research study started November 2002 in Saudi Arabia under the supervision of Dr. Abdel Aziz Ajlan from King Faisal University. The study focus on **Relationship between DL infestation, environmental factors and the impact on control measures**.
- Research study started last May in Sudan the researcher is Kamal Suliman, under the supervision of Professor El Sayed Al Bashir in the University of Khartoum. The study is focusing on **Distribution of DL in relation to herbage quality in the Sudanese Red Sea Coast**.
- Research study started in Ethiopia in May 2003 under the supervision of Dr. Emiru in University of Addis Ababa and the research focuses on **Evaluation of the efficacy of *Metarhizium anisopliae* (Maa) on DL and grasshoppers**.

Numbers of research proposals were either rejected or disqualified for various reasons:

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

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

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

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

Certificates of merit from the Commission were offered to Mohamed Al-Hiriri from Syria, Adil Al-Shaibani from Yemen, Mamoon Al-Alawi from Oman and Adnan Khan from Saudi Arabia. With regard to the proposed award for the

outstanding research in the field of Desert Locust, a report to award best researches approved (Attachment 4. ); 9 researchers requests were received, 5 from Egypt, 3 from Sudan and one from Saudi Arabia.

#### Attachment 4.



### **Proposal for Award/Prize from the Commission for outstanding research in the Desert Locust in the Region**

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

#### **Submission of research**

Research should be submitted to the Secretariat of the Commission in Cairo-Egypt during May-August every year.

#### **Nominated Candidates**

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

#### **Nominated Researches**

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

#### **Members of Research evaluation Committee**

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

**Amount of the prize**

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

**Award of the prize**

The Secretary of the Commission presents to the Executive Committee the report of the evaluation committee containing their decision. The Executive Committee submits the recommendation to the member countries in their regular Session of the Commission for approval.

**Certificate of merit**

M. Sc. and Ph.D. graduates in the field of Desert Locust either sponsored by the DLCC or the CRC are entitled to the certificate. Researcher who awarded the prize of the Commission is also entitled to the certificate of merit for his efforts and the scientific benefit of his research in the field of the Desert Locust management.

## Attachment 5.



### **(Revised) Proposal for Award/Prize from the Commission for outstanding research in the Desert Locust in the Region**

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

#### **Nominated Candidates**

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

#### **Nominated Researches**

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

#### **Condition of submission of the research**

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

### **Members of Research evaluation Committee**

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

### **Evaluation of researches**

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

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

### **Amount of the prize**

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

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



## **Appendix No. (8)**

### **Publications**

#### **Glossary (English / Arabic) of technical expressions and terms used in the research field and in the control of Desert Locust**

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

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

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

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

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

### **A Desert Locust text book in Arabic**

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

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

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

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

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

1. A coordinator should be assigned to follow up on experts and to revise what has been produced.
2. The text book should include scientists' views, references, clarified photos and diagrams...etc.
3. To the contrary of the previous recommendation (particularly after the issuance of the FAO DL Guidelines), the text book should cover theoretical and academicals issues to explain the applied aspects (example, DL poison bait during moulting should be replaced by other means of control).
4. A technical Committee should be formed from specialists to outline the content of the text book in its headings and sub-headings, in order to avoid duplication and to indicate list of experts who could accomplish the purpose of this work.
5. Each chapter of test book should be revised by a specialist.
6. A fund should be allocated to cover the cost of authors and revisers.
7. A fund should be allocated to cover the cost of the technical committee and to indicate the venue and date for their meetings.

**Appendix No. (9)**

**Accounts for 2002 and 2003, work plan and budget for 2004-2005  
MTF/INT/007/MUL**

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

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

**Summary of Expenditures of CRC MTF/INT/007/MUL for the years 2003 until March  
including commitment to the end of the year in US\$**

<b>Budget line</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Budget Year 2002</b>	<b>Final Expenditure 2002</b>
5012	Salaries-General Service Staff	21,000	28,012
5013	Consultants		5,219
5014	Contracts	59,000	10,450
5020	Over Time	1,000	171
5021	Travel	40,000	25,963
5023	Training	102,500	29,969
5024	Expendable Procurement	114,000	1,769
5025	Non-expendable Procurement	60,000	75,017
5027	Technical Support Services	25,000	
5028	General Operating Expenses	15,000	18,598
5040	General Overhead Expenses		
5050	Chargeback		
5029	Support Cost	53,625	13,981
<b>Total</b>		<b>466,125</b>	<b>209,176</b>

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

**STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 2002**

<u>Account</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Cost US \$</u>
5012	SEC <u>Salaries-General Service Staff</u> Ms Maha Zaki, G-4, Jan-Dec.	20,248
		<b>20,248</b>
5013	<u>Consultants</u> Credit CIRAD contribution to the translation report Arabic/French	(3,714)
	EMP Lowe John-ToT Oman participation (26.9- 25.10.02)-PO 121950	3,583
		<b>(131)</b>
5014	<u>Contracts</u> Abdelwahab Najeib : to translate from Arabic into English the report of the 23 <sup>rd</sup> Session of the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region.(1.4-10.4.02)(PO114952)	375
	EMP Univ.Greenwich/NRI to assist with the planning and implementation of the FAO Training of Trainers Workshop on Desert Locust survey and control, Oman, October 2002 (PO123381-50% paid on GCP/INT/817/SWI and 50% on CRC)	6,739
	EMP Univ.of Aden-for Joint activities CRC and EMPRES related to the Research on the Impact of Alternative Pesticides used in DL operations on honeybee and other non-target organisms(50% CRC share)	3,500
		<b>10,614</b>
5020	<u>Local labour</u> Rawash-Cairo	11
		<b>11</b>
5021	<u>Travel</u> EMP Butrous Munir-Participation to the Harmonization Meeting between EMPRES/CRC/DLCO-EA-Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 11.12.01-14.12.2001- Cost of ticket (\$ 803) charged in year 2002, plus claim \$20(AHQ0038714)	823
	Butrous Munir-2.9-9.9.02-presentation conclusions 23 <sup>rd</sup> session CRC Damascus in Rome(AHQ0048898)-Tick.1,067 Abdul Halim Khalil-Chairman CRC-Presentation in Rome conclusions 23 <sup>rd</sup> Session CRC with the Secre-	

	tary Butrous(AHQ0047832)	1,382
	Fellow Essan Ibrahim(EGY)-Cairo/Khartoum/Cairo (AHQ0049863)-Ticket	202
	Journal 243322 to correct wrong charge participation Munir Butrous 36 <sup>th</sup> session DLCC, Rome, (23.9-29.9.01) (AHQ0033505)	1,743
EMP	<b><i>Contingency Seminar in Alexandria, Borg El-Arab, Egypt 13-21.2.2002:</i></b>	
EMP	Harbi Mohamed (SAU)-(AHQ0041372)	1,560
EMP	Al Damaki Abdullah Bin Salem (Oman) (AHQ0041290)	2,213
EMP	Rabie Khalil (SUD)-(AHQ0041365)	1,727
EMP	Al-Shaibani Adel (YEM)-(AHQ0041370)	1,940
	<b><i>Participation 23<sup>rd</sup> Session CRC, Damas, 9-14.3.02:</i></b>	
	Rhaman Mohamed Abdul (EGY)-(AHQ0041758)	1,322
	Bereke Ogbamichael (ERI) – (AHQ0041764)	2,400
	Kabeto Bateno (ETH) - (AHQ0041763)	2,879
	Ali Mohamed Ali (SUD)-(AHQ0041762)	1,586
	Rabie Khalil (SUD)- (AHQ0041759)	1,586
	Al Shehri Jaber (SAU)- (AHQ0041767)	2,069
	Hamod Al-Hasni (Oman)-(AHQ0041864)	2,417
	Mahmoud Mustafa Al-Khatoum (JOR)- (AHQ000041765)	1,173
	Hussein Nasrallah (LEB)- (AHQ0041766)	1,173
	Nadir Abdallah (UAE)-DSA (AHQ0042095)	1,805
	Eid Ahmed Saeed Ahmed (BAH)-(AHQ0042709)	1,980
	Nageeb N.Al-Asbahi (YEM) - (AHQ0041760)	2,078
	Rachid Elmi Hersi (DJI)-(AHQ0041886)	2,563
	Al Sedeiky Faisal (KWT)-(AHQ0042711)	374
	<i>Credit Summertime PTA Sedeiky Faisal</i>	<i>(345)</i>
	<i>Credit by Summertime PTA Al Ali, Gaber Gasseem for participation 8<sup>th</sup> Regional Training Course on DL Survey and Control operations, Port Sudan, Oct.2001 (AHQ0036525)</i>	<i>(3,664)</i>
EMP	<b><i>10<sup>th</sup> ELO Meeting Djeddah,SAU:27-31.10.02:</i></b>	
EMP	Al Darmaki (Oman)-AHQ0053138	1,779
EMP	Al Darmaki-refund DSA	(1,158)
EMP	Butrous-AHQ0053160-	1,494
EMP	Khalil Abdul Halim(SYR)-(AHQ000050857)	1,415
EMP	<b><i>ULV Sprayer testing workshop,Cairo,23-25.9.02:</i></b>	
EMP	Munshi Matoug(SAU)-AHQ0051115	1,096

EMP	Al-Shanfari, Abdulaziz Mansour(Oman)(AHQ0050772)	1,761
EMP	<b>ToT Workshop, Muscat, Oman, 7-17.10.02:</b>	
EMP	Ahmed Kamel Hassan Hosny(EGY) (AHQ0052153)	2,691
EMP	Abdulatif Gholam Abdul Salam(SAU)((AHQ0052159)	2,629
EMP	Adel Ibrahim Al Shaibani(YEM)(AHQ0052156)DSA	2,051
EMP	Consultant Lowe to attend ToT course Oman (AHQ0051449)	1,255
	Ticket on INT/670; DSA \$1,255 on INT/007 and \$310 on RAS/001	
	Accruals year 2001	1,933
EMP	<b>DGPS Workshop in MAU:15-19.12.02:</b>	
EMP	Abdulatif GH.M.Abdulsalam(SAU)-(AHQ0054564)	1,633
	Nabil Hassan Abdul Din-Amman/Cairo/Hugan/ Luxor/Amman-14.12-19.12.02, visit of store keeper from Jordan for training in Egypt(AHQ0055357)	210
		<b>52,842</b>
5023	<u>Training</u>	
EMP	Fellows to the Desert Locust Diploma, University of Khartoum, paying 50% on MTF/INT/007/MUL and 50% on EMPRES GCP/INT/670/NET:	
	<b>Year 2001/2002:</b>	
EMP	<b>Ibrahim Mohamed Osman Afendi</b> (contract started On 1/9/01; end on 31.8.02) stipend year 2002	7,690
EMP	<b>Benti Debella Diko</b> (1/9/2001-31/8/2002)-stipend year 2002	7,874
EMP	<b>Belayneh Nigussie Desta</b> (1/9/2002-31/8/2002)- Stipend year 2002	7,791
EMP	<b>Year 2002 /2003</b> and fully paid on CRC budget: Univ. of Khartoum, 12 months training on Desert Locust Control; EOD: 24/8/2002	
EMP	<b>Essam Mahmoud Ibrahim</b> (EGY)	7,472
EMP	Fees Univ Khartoum for Essam	5,000
EMP	<b>Mejed Abdulraheem Al-Qataberi</b> (YEM)	7,472
EMP	El-Hady Abdel(SUD)	4,216
EMP	Fees univ.Khartoum for El-Hady	5,000
	<b>Al-Alawi Mamoon(Oman); until 15/9/2002</b> For one year MSc in Natural Resources, since 2001	12,966

	NRI, University of Greenwich, U.K.	
	ADAS Al-Alawi	991
	NRI fees	4,297
	Return ticket 30/12/2002-AHQ0055737	1,723
		<b>72,492</b>
5025	<u>Non Expendable Procurement</u>	
	MIB srl-Invoice 62/2-30.1.02 for payment Bandierine da tavolo for 23rd Session CRC Damas-03.2002 (PO 111627)	83
	Credit from year 2001 ordering Laptop Toshiba Satellite Pro 4600 for Secretary CRC (PO107014)	(186)
	Credit from year 2001 ordering HP Scanner 7400 HSP for Secretary CRC	(26)
EMP	One Toyota 4WD for Sudan-FPO5-014999 (PO 121586)	24,583
	One Nissan Pick-up 4WD +accessories for Syria FPO 5-19728-PO 124792	16,935
	One Nissan Pick-up 4WD for Lebanon FPO 5-10028-PO 125817	14,967
	Insurance FPO 5-10028	93
		<b>56,449</b>
5027	<u>Technical support services</u>	
	Secondment Butrous mission 5/3-7/3/2002( 3days) to prepare 23 <sup>rd</sup> session CRC-JV 262390 (credit GF-RNEGD-RA212P3002006)	2,262
		<b>2,262</b>
5028	<u>General Operating Expenses</u>	
	Mobile phone NOKIA 6310 for CRC Secretary (PO115036)	409
	Invoice mobile phone Vodafone(April-Dec)	460
EMP	Ministry of Agric.&Land Reclamation EGY: For use Mohamed Abdel-Rahman for conducting a national survey and control training	
EMP	in Egypt	2,500
EMP	DJI-for organization national training on Desert Locust control, 9-13.11.2002 (\$5,000 cost sharing \$2,500 by 007/MUL and \$2,500 by INT/670/NET)	2,500
	Syria: for the organization of the 23 <sup>rd</sup> session CRC in March 2002	11,682
EMP	Disbursing officer Cressman ToT Oman,10.2002	1,000
	Printing 500 copies of translated book for CRC (PO 117299)	

5,628

	two books edited by CIRAD and translated into Arabic by the Commission		
	DURANTON J.-F. & LECOQ, 1990: Le criquet pèlerin au Sahel		
	RACHADI T., 1991-Précis de lutte antiacridienne		
	Petty cash Beneficiary in Cairo	234	
	Shipment of the translated book to PRIFAS France	281	
	Abdel Hamid Saeed-Cairo-despatch 6 boxes to 2 countries of the DL guidelines	805	
	Shipment of 5 tons of pesticides from Jeddah to Amman	1,140	
	51 copies of the Desert Locust videocassette	221	
	Insurance FPO 5-014999	72	
EMP	SAU: for use Jaber Al-Sheri ELO officer in support of investigations about the relationship between Desert Locust ( <i>Schistocerca gregaria</i> ) infestation, environment factors and the impact on control measures in SAU(the rest \$ 6,100 will be provided in year 2003)	3,000	
EMP	Syria: cost of bags	183	
			<b>30,115</b>
5040	<u>General Overhead Expenses</u>		
	Pouch charges	79	
			<b>79</b>
5050	<u>Chargeback</u>		
	Internal printing-Invitation letter to the 23 <sup>rd</sup> Session of the CRC (02.02)	152	
	GICM Charges for printing arabic/english version AGP 704 Report 23 <sup>rd</sup> Session CRC (05.02)	424	
	Translation-internal printing 12.2002	573	
	Credit printing	(66)	
			<b>1,083</b>
5029	<u>Support costs</u>		
	(5% on accounts 5024 and 5025)	2,822	
	(13% on all other accounts)	24,650	
			<b>27,472</b>
	<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR 2002</b>		<b>273,536</b>



MTF/INT/007/MUL

Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 2003

<u>Account</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Cost US \$</u> <u>Commit</u>
5012	<u>Salaries General Service Staff</u> Ms.Maha Zaki, G-4, Jan-June.03 Entry medical examination Abdallah Nofal <i>Cairo-FDA-RNEA: to cover recruitment one 18,900 year driver Abdallah Nofal as from May 2003</i>	9,035   77
		<b>9,112</b>
5013	<u>Consultants</u> Cons.Lowe –ToT Oman participation in 09-10.2002-MCS Insurance cost <i>Ceccato</i> : travel to promote EMPRES activities inthe Locust control unit in Muscat (Remote Sensing and Geographical Infor- mation system)-PO 126157(9.5-15.5.03) Cons.Pender to create new RAMSES Oman (50% INT/670 and 50% CRC)-PO130129 Cons.Pender to update RAMSES for ERI/ ETH/SUD/YEM (\$6,750-50% CRC and 50% 670/NET (PO 132406)	34 935   875 3,375
		<b>5,219</b>
5014	<u>Contracts</u> LoA Univ. of Khartoum in support of the research project “Distribution of the DL, <i>Schistocerca gregaria</i> ,in relation to the herbage quality in the Sudanese Red Sea coastal area (50% on CRC and 50% on INT/670/NET)-PO 131143	10,450
		<b>10,450</b>
5020	<u>Locally Contracted Labour</u> <b>Cairo</b> :Abdallah Nofel-1-31.5.03 Driver	171
		<b>171</b>
5021	<u>Travel</u> EMPRES ELO Meeting Niamey,NER, 30.1-3.2.03:	

Butrous-Secretary CRC-AHQ0056928-	4,481
Jordania-Nabil Hassan Abdul Din-ref Visit store keeper end 2002 for training in Egypt-(AHQ0055357)- DSA charged in 2003.	988
Butrous-Preparation/participation National Training course in Jeddah-SAU-March 2003. (AHQ0058634) Ould Babah-Prospection around Red sea- Training seminar with Locust Unit Khartoum (25.2-14.3.03)-(AHQ0058455)Tick. <i>Correction to charge on INT/670/NET</i>	3,136  1,592
Kamal Suliman(SUD) to participate as a trainer in RAMSES training course, Jeddah,SAU (17.1-23.1.03)-(AHQ0056682)	1,676
Sudan:joint border survey SUD/EGY Hawari Ghazi Abdallah(SAU) to participate Executive Committee in 04.2003 which has been cancelled-(AHQ0059652)-The PTA has been charged and will be credited later on by Summertime	1,500  647

***25<sup>th</sup> Executive Committee Meeting, Beirut,  
Lebanon, 14-18.7.03:***

<i>Rahman Mohamed Abdel (EGY)-(AHQ0064528)</i>	<i>1,360</i>
<i>Al Khotoum Mustafa (JOR)-(AHQ0064531)</i>	<i>1,090</i>
<i>Hawari Ghazi Abdallah(SAU)-(AHQ0064535)</i>	<i>2,620</i>
<i>Sharaf Eldin Hassan Daoud(SUD)-(AHQ0064348)</i>	<i>1,808</i>
<i>Hajjar Mohamed Jamal(SYR)-(AHQ0064537)</i>	<i>1,130</i>
<i>Al Romaih Abdu Farea(YEM)-(AHQ0064540)</i>	<i>1,915</i>
<i>Lidia Naguib Abdel-Shahid-(AHQ0064562)</i>	<i>2,020</i>

5023

**Training**

Univ.Khartoum, 12 months training on Desert Locust control;EOD:24/8/02: Essam Mahmoud Ibrahim (EGY)	7,627
Mejed Abdulraheem Al-Qataberi(YEM)	7,627
El-Hady Abdel (SUD)	5,505
Reimbursement Adnan Khan for expenses incurred for participation Metarhizium Workshop in Port Sudan, 11-20.1.03	1,210
SAU-SARF :in-service training for use	5,000

**14,020**

	of the DG of the Locust Research and Control Centre at the Ministry of Agric. in Jeddah, ref. organization national training course on DL ,Jeddah,8-19.3.03		
	Libya-Training <i>(error – correction has been requested- should have been charged on INT/006)</i>	3,000	
			<b>29,969</b>
5024	<u>Expendable Procurement</u> FB Computers-Psion Palmtop 5 mx Value Pack Edition-PO 134006 <i>Cairo: (FDA-\$ 500)</i> Expendable equipment	1,296 <i>482</i> 18	
			<b>1,314</b>
5025	<u>Non Expendable Procurement</u> One Nissan Pick-up 4WD + accessories for <b>Syria</b> ,FPO 5-19728-PO 124792 bought in 2002 Difference paid in 2003.  <b>Cairo:</b> Nissan double Cabin -for MoA Cairo (PO 132712) Nissan PickUp 4 WD for Jordania(PO 133030)  Set of ULVA+sprayer+bottle:BAH/ SAU/SUD/SYR/UAE/YEM/EGY/DJI/IRA/JOR/ KUW/LEB/OMAN/QATAR/(PO 133961)  Insurance despatch  PR25655-set of GPS Garmin 12 XL,Garmin GPS cigarette lighter adaptor,remote antenna,compass sunnto MCA-D,dwyer windmeter-metric,red liquid psychrometer and linen tester for BAH/EGY/JOR/ KUW/QATAR/LEB/SYR/UAE- PR cancelled (ordering must obtain approval Commission)  One Nissan Pick-up for Lebanon bought in 2002 FPO 5-10028-PO 125817-difference paid in 2003	569  16,905 19,958  36,550  267  0  768	
			<b>75,017</b>
5028	<u>General Operating Expenses</u> <i>Cairo :FDA-RNEA(\$600)</i> <b>Cairo</b> -Invoice Vodaphone-Mobile	<i>186</i> 267	

	Miscellaneous (detail not provided)	147	
	<b>Libya:</b> Shipping cost for 5 Tons of ULV pesticides and 4 dusters from Tripoli Libya to Darfour in Sudan	6,250	
	<b>Sudan:</b> FDA (\$2,000) for joint border survey SUD/EGY	2,000	
	<b>Syria:</b> FDA (\$450) for plates/clearance charge Vehicle Nissan Pick-Up	582	
	<i>SAU-SARF Univ.King Faisal-for disposal EMPRES ELO Jaber,in support of investigations about the relationship between DL infestation, environment factors and the impact on control measures in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.</i>	6,100	
	<i>Lebanon:for organization 25<sup>th</sup> Session CRC, July 03 Miscellaneous</i>	3,000 66	
			<b>9,246</b>
	<i>Sub-Total:</i>		<i>154,518</i>
5029	<u>Support Costs</u> (5% on accounts 5024 and 5025) (13% on all other accounts)	3,817 10,164	
	TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR 2003	168,499	
	<i>Funds committed in 2003 but not yet expend:</i>	<i>40,677</i>	

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

<b>Budget Line</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>
<b>5012</b>	<b>Salaries-General Service Staff</b>		
	Secretary (only 50%)	10,124	10,124
	Driver	18,900	18,900
	<b>Total</b>	<b>29,024</b>	<b>29,024</b>
<b>5013</b>	<b>Consultants</b>	15,000	15,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>
<b>5014</b>	<b>Contracts</b>		
	Research	45,000	45,000
	Publication	15,000	15,000
	Translation	3,000	3,000
	Copying	1,000	1,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>64,000</b>	<b>64,000</b>
<b>5020</b>	<b>Over Time</b>	1,000	1,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>
<b>5021</b>	24 <sup>th</sup> CRC Session	25,000	00
	26 <sup>th</sup> Ex Committee	00	10,000
	Five scientific exchange visits	10,000	10,000
	Chairman travel, Rome	3,000	00
	Chairman travel, various	5,000	5,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>43,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>
<b>5023</b>	<b>Training &amp; joint survey</b>		
	National	20,000	20,000
	Diploma Scholarship	60,000	60,000
	M. Sc. Scholarship	25,000	25,000
	Joint Survey	10,000	10,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>115,000</b>	<b>115,000</b>

<b>5024</b>	<b>Expendable Procurement</b>		
	Spar parts	2,000	2,000
	Pesticides for Emergency only	100,000	100,000
	RAMSES for Saudi Arabia + Oman	10,000	00
	Support to member countries	10,000	10,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>122,000</b>	<b>112,000</b>
<b>5025</b>	<b>Non-expendable Procurement</b>		
	Books	2,000	2,000
	Unforeseen	5,000	5,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>7,000</b>
<b>5028</b>	<b>General Operating Expenses</b>		
	Meetings, reception, equipment, communications	20,000	20,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>
<b>5040</b>	<b>General Overhead Expenses</b>		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>00</b>
<b>5029</b>	<b>Support Cost</b>		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>54,083</b>	<b>50,443</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>470,107</b>	<b>438,467</b>

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

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

\* Fiscal Year begins in July

a/ Subject to approval by the Government of Djibouti.

b/ Remittance frozen by Government until Embargo is enforced

**TRUST FUND No. 9409.00 - MTF/INT/007/MUL Status of Contributions as at 02 May 2003 (Expressed in US\$)**

<i>Member Governments</i>	<i>Outstanding 31/12/2002</i>	<i>Contribution due for 2002/03 *</i>	<i>Received up to 2/5/2003</i>	<i>Outstanding 2/5/2003</i>
<i>BAHRAIN</i>	<i>8,769.50</i>	<i>8,750.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>17,519.50</i>
<i>DJIBOUTI</i>	<i>1,100.00<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>1,100.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>2,200.00</i>
<i>EGYPT</i>	<i>65,080.00</i>	<i>32,540.00</i>	<i>65,080.00</i>	<i>32,540.00</i>
<i>IRAQ</i>	<i>575,000.00<sup>b</sup></i>	<i>28,750.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>603,750.00</i>
<i>JORDAN</i>	<i>85,602.50</i>	<i>14,357.50</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>99,960.00</i>
<i>KUWAIT</i>	<i>7.74</i>	<i>25,000.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>25,007.74</i>
<i>LEBANON</i>	<i>174,507.39</i>	<i>11,212.50</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>185,719.89</i>
<i>OMAN</i>	<i>83,000.00</i>	<i>10,000.00</i>	<i>65,000.00</i>	<i>28,000.00</i>
<i>QATAR</i>	<i>93,806.04</i>	<i>12,500.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>106,306.04</i>
<i>KINGDOM of SAUDI ARABIA</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>44,035.00</i>	<i>44,035.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
<i>SUDAN</i>	<i>449,269.79</i>	<i>18,667.50</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>467,937.29</i>
<i>SYRIA</i>	<i>49,895.07</i>	<i>16,687.50</i>	<i>16,688.00</i>	<i>49,894.57</i>
<i>UNITED ARAB EMIRATES</i>	<i>52,500.00</i>	<i>26,250.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>78,750.00</i>
<i>YEMEN</i>	<i>3,508.27</i>	<i>1,250.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>4,758.27</i>
<b><i>T O T A L</i></b>	<b><i>1,642,046.30</i></b>	<b><i>251,100.00</i></b>	<b><i>190,803</i></b>	<b><i>1,702,343.</i></b>

\* Fiscal Year begins in July

a/ Subject to approval by the Government of Djibouti.

b/ Remittance frozen by Government until Embargo is enforced



## **Appendix No. (10)**

### **Adherence of new Member countries to the Commission**

Based on the new direction of the FAO to unify Regional Organizations dealing with Desert Locust management, and in view of the agreement of the of the establishment of the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region, and also based on the recommendations of the 23rd Session of the CRC in Damascus, Syria in March 2002. The status of adhesion of new member countries to the Commission is as the following:

An approval was given, for the adhesion of Djibouti to the Commission, by the member countries in Damascus March 2003 and thus Djibouti became the member number 14 in the Commission.

On April 2003 a message from the Ethiopian Government requesting the adhesion of Ethiopia to the Commission was received by FAO. The issue is in good progress by the Ethiopian Government and the Commission, thus soon Ethiopia will be the member number 15 in the Commission.

The negotiation between the Eritrean Government and the Commission is in progress. The Secretary of the CRC visited Eritrea during April 2003 to activate the procedure; the Commission is following up the matter very closely. If this negotiation ended positively then Eritrea will become the member number 16 in the Commission.

## **Appendix No. (11)**

### **Coordination and cooperation between the Central and Western Regions**

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

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

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

Considering the convergence of their own objectives,

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

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

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

Considering the duty to avoid duplications/overlap,

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

#### **The two parties agreed upon the following:**

- To plan and develop their activities as part of a permanent dialogue between their respective Secretariats;
- To jointly participate in the events that each of the two Commissions will have to organize, in particular their Sessions and Meetings of their Executive Committees;
- To encourage experts exchanges and visits between both Regions;
- To ensure optimal information exchange related to the locust situation prevailing in their respective regions between their member countries and between their Secretariats, through the establishment of a reliable and efficient communication network;
- To harmonize in a short term the monitoring/survey and control methods against the Desert Locust in their respective regions;
- To introduce, develop and vulgarize in each of their member countries new

technologies in order to build the preventive control on scientific basis;

- To harmonize their training programmes at all levels and improve, in a sustainable and concerted manner, their contents and the didactic materials used to implement them;
- To implement complementary research programmes according to the competencies, structures and appropriate means available within each Region;
- To take the appropriate actions to protect human health and the environment;
- To encourage the organization of joint surveys between bordering countries of both Regions;
- To strengthen and develop the collaboration between both Commissions and the Programme EMPRES;
- Concerning the participation in the different events, each of the two Commissions will cover expenses for its own personnel;
- The funding of activities which will be jointly organized will be decided on a common accord.