



**DESERT LOCUST CONTROL COMMITTEE (DLCC)**

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**MEETING ON THE DESERT LOCUST CONTROL FINANCING  
SYSTEM**

**11-13 March 2014, FAO Headquarters, Rome, Italy**

**REPORT**

**Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)**

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## **Session 1 – Opening**

1. **Opening address.** The meeting was chaired by Ms Annie Monard, FAO Senior Officer, Team Leader “Locusts and Transboundary Plant Pests and Diseases”, AGPMM. Representatives from Algeria, Chad, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, India, Iran, Jordan, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Saudi Arabia and Yemen, the Executive Secretaries of the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Western Region (CLCPRO), the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region (CRC) and the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in South-West Asia (SWAC), a representative of the Desert Locust Control Organization for Eastern Africa (DLCO-EA), and representatives of the French Agency for Development (AFD), the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) participated in the meeting. Representatives of the FAO Emergency and Rehabilitation Division (TCE) and Food Chain Crisis Management Framework (FCC) also attended the meeting. A detailed list of participants is presented in Annex 1.

2. In her opening speech on behalf of FAO, Ms Monard welcomed the participants. After recalling the devastating nature of the Desert Locust, she stressed the importance of this meeting, which aims at putting in place a framework of governance and sustainable funding for Desert Locust control. Ms Monard highlighted the need for an innovative funding system that could evolve in parallel with the locust population dynamics, as well as for solidarity between countries and South-South cooperation. She wished participants a fruitful session leading to the formulation of concrete proposals for the sustainable funding of the Desert Locust control.

3. **Adoption of the Agenda.** The proposed agenda was adopted with the addition of a presentation by Ms Mona Chaya, FAO Senior Officer, on FAO Strategic Objective 5 “Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises”. The final Agenda is presented in Annex 2 and the Working Paper that was distributed to participants to guide discussions is presented in Annex 3.

4. **Designation of the Drafting Committee.** It was agreed that the drafting committee would be composed of one representative from each region and include FAO. Accordingly, the committee consisted of Ms Fida’a Ali Al-Rawabdeh (Jordan), Mr Said Ghaout (Morocco), Mr Ram Asre (India), Mr Mohamed Lemine Hamouny (CLCPRO), Mr Dominique Menon (FAO) and Ms Agnès Deshormes (FAO consultant).

5. **Presentation of the Meeting’s context and objectives.** Mr Menon explained that the meeting was part of a process that started in the aftermath of the 2003-05 crisis in West and North-West Africa. Key milestones of this process included: (i) the multilateral evaluation of the response to the 2003-05 crisis, which recommended that the roles and responsibilities of CLCPRO be strengthened, (ii) the Institutional Study to Enhance the Roles and Responsibilities of the Desert Locust Control Commissions established under Article XIV of the FAO Constitution, which was carried out in 2011 and, under the Financial Governance component, proposed to develop a Financing System aligned on the Desert Locust population dynamics, and (iii) the 40<sup>th</sup> session of the Desert Locust Control Committee (DLCC) held in June 2012, which approved the system with a view to improve the sustainability of Desert Locust control and requested FAO to organize a meeting to discuss practical implementation.

6. This meeting is the first step taken to implement the DLCC recommendation and aims at defining the main features and modalities of the various instruments comprising the financing system. The next steps to be taken following the meeting include dissemination and advocacy with the members of the three Regional Commissions for Desert Locust Control in

2014, a presentation at the FAO Committee on Agriculture (COAG) or at the FAO Council in 2015 to advocate on the new financing system, reporting back to DLCC at its 41<sup>st</sup> Session and, finally, setting up the system.

7. Against this background, the objectives of the meeting were:
  - a. To discuss the modalities and governance for every financial instrument, including their objective, eligibility criteria, trigger mechanism, budget, financing modalities, management, monitoring and control.
  - b. To prepare a roadmap for implementing the System.

### **Session 2 – Results of the study on the financial governance of Desert Locust control**

8. **Presentation of the current and new financing systems.** Ms Deshormes presented the main findings and conclusions of the analysis of the current financing system:

- a. the multiple financing sources lack a global vision;
- b. the low predictability of resources;
- c. the positive impact of donors' assistance on the effectiveness and credibility of National Locust Control Units;
- d. limited and fluctuating budgets at the national level;
- e. limited budgets at the regional level compounded by significant arrears in the payment of members' contributions;
- f. locust contingency plans have been prepared but lack harmonization at the regional level.

9. The main conclusions are:

- a. resource variability harms the development of regular prevention programmes;
- b. the lack of a consolidated approach reflecting all available resources affects coordination and visibility;
- c. external resources are needed to complement national ones to support prevention, but without creating distortive effects;
- d. the transboundary nature of Desert Locust crises calls for the sharing of financing responsibilities, for which existing regional solidarity can be improved.

10. Building on this analysis, the proposed financing system is composed of eight instruments that are aligned with the four development phases of Desert Locust populations (recession, outbreak, upsurge, plague), including two new instruments: the "Fund for Preventive Control" and the "Regional Emergency Fund". The key features of the system are: (i) the various financing sources at the national, regional and international level complement each other to ensure continuous financing of control operations, (ii) contingency plans are the cornerstone of the entire system, and (iii) financing instruments calling for the participation of international donors are matched with regular dialogue with these donors.

11. **Lessons learnt from recent Desert Locust crises.** Mr Hamouny compared the 2003-05 crisis in the Western and Central Regions and the 2012-13 threats in the Sahel and in the Central Region, showing that the response in the latest threats had been faster and more efficient, which brought the situation under control and prevented an upsurge. Several

important lessons were learned from managing the latest threats: (i) resources were mobilized from affected countries, CLCPRO and CRC Trust Funds, and from donors in 1-2 months, (ii) the lead time for releasing Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) funds varied from country to country, showing the need to have country requests prepared at the earliest stages of the threat to accelerate processing, (iii) the procurement and delivery of equipment took much longer than expected (up to one year), (iv) triangulation allowed to meet requirements without having to purchase additional pesticides, and (v) more advocacy is needed to support faster donor involvement. Overall, the rapid and organized response led to the use of pesticides over a much smaller surface, with a lesser adverse impact on the environment than in 2003-05.

### ***Session 3 – National financing instruments***

12. **Presentation of national funding procedures.** The Delegates from Eritrea, Iran and Niger each made a detailed presentation of national systems for Desert Locust control and recent achievements. It was concluded that: (i) strengthening the capacity of front line countries and making complementary resources available to ensure prevention during recession periods should be a priority as it is vital to prevent upsurge developing in the regions, (ii) lighter procedures are needed to facilitate faster tendering for pesticides and equipment in time of crisis, (iii) contingency plans facilitate faster reaction in time of crisis, and (iv) budgets and work plans must be sufficiently flexible to address the dynamics and transboundary nature of Desert Locust infestations.

13. **National budgets.** Ms Deshormes made a brief presentation on proposed modalities to improve the effectiveness of national resources for carrying out operations in the phases of remission and low outbreak, including: (i) introducing a *reference budget* with all the resources required to carry out optimal prevention, next to the *real budget*, only covering available resources; (ii) calculating unit costs of surveillance and control operations; preparing contingency plans; and (iii) setting up monitoring systems of national locust control mechanisms.

14. The recommendations that resulted from the discussion on these tools were:

#### *On budgets*

- R1. All countries should develop a reference (ideal) budget, a real budget (based on planned allocation of resources) and an actual budget (based on resources actually made available).
- R2. Budgets should encompass all sources of financing available, including from projects and in-kind assistance.
- R3. A common budget nomenclature should be adopted across the three regions. To this effect, Regional Commissions, in collaboration with Member Countries should review the proposed nomenclature attached to the Meeting Working Paper and a final version should be adopted at the next DLCC session.
- R4. CLCPRO should make its experience on budgeting available (in English) to other regions.

#### *On unit costs*

- R5. While all the countries currently calculate unit costs by operation, team, ha and/or scenarios, a systematic and harmonised approach should be adopted by

all national units in connection with contingency plans and building on the CLCPRO approach.

R6. CLCPRO should make its experience available to the other regions.

*On contingency plans*

R7. All countries should have detailed contingency plans with different scenarios, and with costs and responsibilities attached to each scenario.

R8. CLCPRO should make its experience available to the other regions by providing the methodology used to prepare contingency plans, together with a few examples of such plans, so that CRC and SWAC can see how best to use and adapt them in their own regions. This will also facilitate harmonisation across the regions.

R9. Each Regional Commission should adopt a regional contingency plan, also reflecting national contingency planning.

*On resource monitoring systems*

R10. CLCPRO should share with the other regions version 2 of its Monitoring System of National Locust Control Mechanisms (SVDN), which has a built-in English version and is flexible enough to allow adaptations as required.

R11. CRC and SWAC may consider encouraging the adaptation and adoption of such a monitoring system in their member countries.

15. **National emergency funds.** Countries' experience with emergency funds under two different modalities (specialized fund for locust control or general emergency fund for natural catastrophes) was discussed and it was recommended that:

R12. Where there is no national emergency fund dedicated to Desert Locust control, national units should establish linkages with general emergency funds, where they exist, and become familiar with their procedures so that they can quickly access resources in the case of a Desert Locust crisis.

**Session 4 – Regional financing instruments**

16. **FAO Strategic Objective 5.** The session started with a brief presentation by Ms Chaya on FAO Strategic Objective 5 “Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises”, which also emphasized the contribution of Regional Commissions and Desert Locust control operations to this objective.

17. **Budget of Regional Commissions.** Participants stressed that the primary responsibility for the financing of operations during remission and initial outbreaks is at the national level. Any mechanism supporting regular contributions at the regional level and financing such operations in a more organized way rather than the current ad hoc approach, should make sure that it does not lead to Member Countries decreasing their level of financing. It was also stated that regular regional contributions are justified by the fact that frontline countries carry out prevention operations to the benefit of the entire region and that it would therefore be expected that invasion countries participate in the financing of such activities. It was also noted that the contributions of Member Countries to the budget of their Regional Commission varied greatly between regions and that an alignment of contributions across regions would be desirable.

18. It was recommended that:
- R13. Member Countries should continue to bear the main responsibility for the financing of preventive control, and in particular of all recurrent costs.
  - R14. Regional Commissions should set up organized mechanisms for contributing to the financing of investment costs, the details of which they should work out at the regional level, building on the proposals of the 2011 study on financial governance. Regional Commissions should report on the matter at the next DLCC session.
  - R15. CLCPRO should document the approach used to triple contributions to the regional budget in 2011 and make it available to CRC and SWAC.
  - R16. CRC and SWAC should encourage Member Countries to increase the level of their annual contributions to be more aligned with the level of CLCPRO, which is linked to the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and the national Agriculture GDP.
  - R17. All Member Countries should regularly pay their contributions to their Regional Commission, and should regularly attend Regional Commission sessions.
19. **Fund for preventive control.** The meeting confirmed that this new instrument would be very useful to complete the current financing system and it recommended that:
- R18. The Fund should bear a different name to clarify its exact purpose, in particular that it should be restricted to investment required for operations in time of remission and low outbreak, including vehicles and equipment, research, aerial surveillance and the cost of pesticides or of transporting pesticides in triangulation operations.
  - R19. The Fund should be established at the regional level and managed by the respective Regional Commission Executive Secretary.
  - R20. The Fund could be financed by South-South cooperation and through contributions solicited from international donors.
  - R21. Eligibility conditions should ensure that Member Countries do not decrease the level of national resources allocated to Desert Locust control operations.
  - R22. Access to Fund resources should also be made contingent on prior activation of regional mechanisms (i.e. financing by the regional level), and possibly to the prior release of outstanding Member Country contributions to the budget of the Regional Commission.
  - R23. Member Countries and Regional Commissions should seek contributions from regional or sub-regional economic organisations such as the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) or the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU).
20. **Regional emergency fund.** The appropriateness of this new instrument was confirmed during the meeting and the following was recommended:
- R24. Eligibility criteria should include the following: (i) existence of a contingency plan with detailed scenarios, (ii) the development of a Desert Locust threat as described in a contingency scenario and confirmed by the Desert Locust Information Service (DLIS), (iii) indication that the requesting country does not

- have sufficient resources to respond to the Desert Locust threat, (iv) validation by the Regional Commission, and (iv) prior release of national resources.
- R25. Eligibility criteria is not subject to the payment of the annual contribution by the requesting Member Country to the Regional Commission Trust Fund.
- R26. If eligibility criteria are met, the Regional Commission should send a mission of experts from Member Countries to assess the situation in the field and identify the needs for additional resources, building on the positive example of CLCPRO and Mauritania in 2009.
- R27. The Fund should be managed at the regional level.
- R28. Resources should primarily come from reserves that could be established by each Regional Commission to respond to emergency situations, using Member Countries' annual contributions to the trust fund.
- R29. It was also noted that international donors would not commit resources in view of undetermined future use; however, they may contribute to the financing of specific activities.

### **Session 5 - International financing instruments**

21. Ms Mirela Hasibra presented the United Nations' Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and FAO's Special Fund for Emergency and Rehabilitation Activities (SFERA). It was recommended that:

- R30. Member Countries acquaint themselves with the procedures of both funds (<http://www.unocha.org/cerf/> and <http://www.fao.org/emergencies/about/funding/en/>) and, to that effect, include CERF and SFERA as possible funding sources in their national contingency plans, highlighting the necessary requirements for accessing these resources.

### **Session 6 – Conclusion and closing**

22. Ms Monard presented a summary of discussions. The main points were:
- The instruments discussed in the meeting were approved by DLCC at its 40<sup>th</sup> Session. The meeting recommendations will help in their implementation. Due note had been taken of the need to improve the names of some of the instruments.
  - The availability of Member Countries to take charge of their primary responsibility to finance locust control operations has been noted and is very positive.
  - Regional solidarity is key not only to support effective Desert Locust control but also with a view to ensure more equity in sharing the burden of its costs and in recognition of the fact that frontline countries carry out control operations to the region's benefit as well as their own.
  - Regional Commissions will now have a key role in further implementing the financing system and in mobilizing the resources envisaged for each of the financing instruments. This should be discussed at the sessions of the Regional Commissions in 2014.



- Interregional exchanges and cooperation should be developed to support harmonization and to build on CLCPRO experience with a number of practical approaches.
- Efforts have been deployed to ensure that Member Countries duly pay their contribution to Regional Commissions, but they have not been sufficient so far. Ensuring the regular payment of regional contributions should be a joint effort amongst the Member Countries, the Regional Commissions and FAO Headquarters. Member Countries should also be mobilized for country-to-country advocacy.

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## Annex 1

**Annex 1. List of participants**

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## Annex 1

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## **Annex 2. Agenda of the Meeting**

### **Session 1 : Opening**

1. Opening address
2. Adoption of the Agenda
3. Designation of the Drafting Committee
4. Presentation of the Meeting's context and objectives

### **Session 2 : Results of the study<sup>1</sup> on the financial governance of Desert Locust control**

5. The current Financing System and the Financing System designed to address the various levels of Desert Locust infestations, endorsed by the 40<sup>th</sup> Session of DLCC in June 2012
6. Lessons learnt from recent Desert Locust crises
7. Discussion

### **Session 3 : National financing instruments**

8. Presentation of national funding procedures of the Desert Locust control: example from three member states (one per regional commission)
9. **National budgets** as regular financial instruments of National Locust Control Units (NLCU)
10. **National emergency fund** in case of deteriorating locust situation

### **Session 4 : Regional financing instruments**

11. Presentation on FAO Strategic Objective 5 "Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises"
12. **Budget of regional commissions** (regular activities)
13. **Fund for preventive control** (outside the regional commission budget)
14. **Regional emergency fund** (financed by the regional commissions or others)

### **Session 5 : International financing instruments**

15. Presentation of CERF, SFERA and on procedures to appeal for funds
16. Discussion on international financing instruments

### **Session 6 : Conclusion and closing**

17. Summary of discussions
18. Adoption of draft report
19. Closing address

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<sup>1</sup> A. Deshormes, July 2011. Institutional study aiming at improving the roles and responsibilities of the Desert Locust control Commissions established under article XIV of FAO's constitution: preparing a comprehensive framework of governance and sustainable financing for Desert Locust control (Financial governance).

**Annex 3. Working Paper of the Meeting**

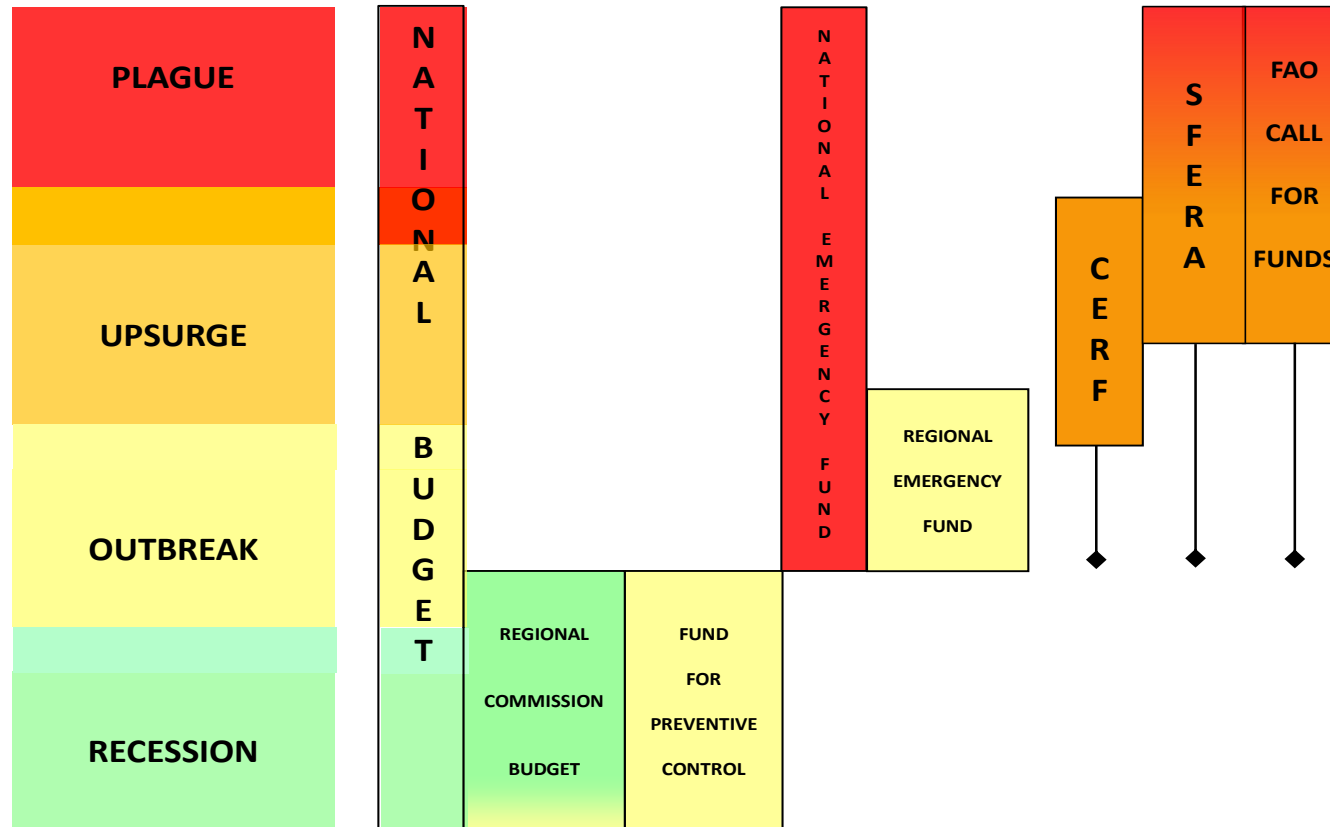
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Annex 3

Point 5 : Financing system tailored to various levels of Desert Locust infestations, endorsed by the 40<sup>th</sup> Session of DLCC in June 2012



The symbol ↓ indicates the state of alert phase of the financial instrument that follows in case of a predicted worsening of the situation

Point 9 : National Budget

**REMISSION – OUTBREAK – UPSURGE - PLAGUE**

***PREAMBLE/OBJECTIVES OF THE DISCUSSION***

*Well-equipped and –organized National Locust Control Units (NLCUs) are the pillars of regional and international Desert Locust control arrangements both in plagued and frontline countries, even though their roles differ.*

*The provision of national resources to a NLCU follows the budgetary procedure of the country which it belongs to. However, insofar as Desert Locust are transboundary pests, each country assumes collective responsibility for its neighbours and, from a wider perspective, for all of the countries of the Desert Locust distribution area.*

*This is the reason behind NLCUs having access to national budgetary resources each year. Nonetheless, these resources may be insufficient. Thus, each NLCU should implement harmonized tools in order to get the required information to support additional demands for funding and facilitate rapid mobilization of support needed at national, regional or international levels.*

*Therefore, the meeting aims to seek agreement on the implementation of these harmonized tools and processes (actors involved, procedures, steps). In addition to the annual budget prepared according to national procedures, these tools are :*

- *an Annual Reference Budget in line with a regional budgetary nomenclature including operation and investment budget;*
- *unit costs (per team) of surveillance and control operations;*
- *a statement of expenditures and use of national resources;*
- *a Monitoring System of National Locust Control Mechanisms (SVDN –Système de veille des dispositifs nationaux de lutte antiacridienne) ;*
- *a national contingency plan for Desert Locust.*

*Furthermore, resource mobilization at the national level is easier if the NLCU is self sufficient administratively and financially, especially in Desert Locust breeding countries (front-line countries in particular). Measures that could facilitate NLCU autonomy will be defined.*

*NB : A financial instrument can be defined by features such as its purpose, eligibility, trigger mechanisms, budget, financing methods, management and monitoring/control. Features to be agreed upon are discussed below.*

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## **POINTS FOR DISCUSSION**

### **Purpose**

- Proposed definition

“The National Budget is the first financing instrument of National Locust Control Units (NLCUs). It must enable financing of a national Desert Locust control measures with technical capacities and the necessary means to ensure surveillance operations and rapid intervention during recession and low outbreak periods. It must also be capable of rapidly adapting in case of a development towards successive periods of strong outbreak, upsurge and plague.”

### **Eligibility**

- In each country, the NLCU is eligible for financing through the National Budget. The administrative and financial autonomy of the NLCU allows to secure Public financial resources and, consequently, regular locust activities: what are the measures that could help transform NLCUs in autonomous entities?

### **Budget**

- Annual Reference Budget in line with a regional budgetary nomenclature including an operation and investment budget:
  - What should the Annual Reference Budget cover?
  - Types of costs and parameters to be taken into account in determining reference costs (recurrent and investment costs) and unit costs per team;
  - What should the national contingency plan for Desert Locust cover?
  - Scenarios to consider.
- Governance: stakeholders when preparing reference budget (differing according to whether or not the NLCU is autonomous) and contingency plans
- Regional Commission role: how can the Commission facilitate the budget process (training, budget review...)?

### **Financing Methods**

- Establishment of a regional budgetary nomenclature:
  - Proposal under discussion (see next page)
  - Steps: agreement of the countries per region, establishment of guidelines...

### **Monitoring**

- What should be provided by the NLCUs when requesting external funding (statement of accounts and use of national resources)?
- What is the role of the regional commissions?
- The SVDN, Monitoring System of National Locust Control Mechanisms: brief overview of the tool, monitoring of human and physical resources available in NLCUs and countries' capacity to face recurrent costs of preventive control.
- Contingency plan for Desert Locust as reference and follow-up tool.

**Proposal for a harmonized budgetary nomenclature**

**SALARIES AND RELATED PERSONNEL COSTS**

**Salaries**

Director and managers

Administrative staff

Team leaders

Prospectors

Treatment staff

Warehouse keepers

Drivers

Workers

Other

**Other costs**

Temporary staff

Training

Other

**STUDIES**

Consultation and study fees

Other

**PROPERTY COSTS**

Building maintenance and repair

Construction work

Water, electricity

Telephone and internet

Other

**TAXES AND CHARGES**

Mail tax and postage costs

Other

**FURNITURE, EQUIPMENT AND OFFICE SUPPLIES**

Purchase of office furniture and equipment

Purchase of office and computer supplies

Stationery, computer and office furniture maintenance and repair

Other

**MATERIAL FOR LOCUST CONTROL CAMPAIGNS**

Purchase of small tools

Maintenance and repair of equipment

Maintenance and repair of vehicles

Purchase of fuel

Purchase of camping gear

Other

Annex 3

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**PESTICIDES**

Purchase of conventional pesticides

Purchase of biopesticides

Other products

**OTHER EQUIPMENT AND PRODUCTS**

Purchase of laboratory products

Maintenance and repair of laboratory equipment

Purchase of audio-visual equipment

Other purchases

**TRANSPORTATION AND TRAVEL COSTS**

Field travel costs

Other travel costs

Others

**MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES**

Costs of pesticide chemical analysis

Food

Clothing

Room and board, and reception costs

Communications and publicity

Subscriptions, documentation and publications

**INVESTMENT BUDGET**

Construction of buildings

Procurement of vehicles

Procurement of survey and control equipment

Procurement of computer equipment

Procurement of transmission equipment

Procurement of scientific and research material

Procurement of camping gear

Point 10 : National Emergency Fund

**STRONG OUTBREAK – UPSURGE - PLAGUE**

***PREAMBLE/OBJECTIVES OF THE DISCUSSION***

*The main justification for setting up an emergency fund at the national level is to expedite funds mobilization in order to quickly adjust the response capacity in the field. Such a fund must therefore bridge the gap when NLCU regular budgetary are insufficient to respond to the situation on the field.*

*The purpose of the discussion is to:*

- *Provide countries with a rationale to raise government awareness of the need to establish a national emergency fund specifically dedicated to the Desert Locust control or use of a general emergency fund (dedicated to natural hazards, agricultural disasters, food security...).*
- *Define the methods (stakeholders, procedures, steps) to establish and implement a national emergency fund.*

*A review of countries having emergency fund(s) may be undertaken beforehand.*

**POINTS FOR DISCUSSION**

**Purpose**

- Proposed definition:  
“The national emergency funds must allow rapid response to a deteriorating outbreak situation by having the necessary financial resources to increase number of field teams, equipment and capacities for locust control when the National Locust Control Units (NLCUs) regular resources are no longer sufficient.”

**Eligibility**

- Eligibility criteria
- Eligible expenditures
- Release of funds

**Trigger Mechanisms**

- Trigger criteria
- Role of national contingency plan
- Scenarios

### **Budget**

- Estimate (scenarios)

### **Financing Methods**

- Earmarked fund for locust control vs. general emergency fund
- Sources of funding and criteria for allocation

### **Management**

*Summary of national procedures or those foreseen in grant agreements in case of co-funding with donors.*

- Proposals on ways to manage and use the fund in order to facilitate a quick implementation of allocated resources

### **Monitoring and Control**

*Summary of national procedures or those foreseen in grant agreements in case of co-funding with donors.*

## Point 12 : Budget of Regional Commissions (regular activities)

**REMISSION – LOW OUTBREAK*****PREAMBLE/OBJECTIVES OF THE DISCUSSION***

*The regional commissions for controlling the Desert Locust were established in order to promote, inter alia, surveillance and control activities at the regional level. They receive contributions from their Member States to finance both the activities of common interest to them carried out at the regional level (information sharing, training, research, joint surveys), as well as activities of the NLCUs. Specifically, preventive control activities that directly support a Member State can be considered as the Commission's financial contribution to national arrangements. This mechanism stimulates regional solidarity, because countries with Desert Locust breeding areas are not exclusively responsible for financing preventive control but rather the entire region is since it will benefit as a whole from locust control operations.*

*Thus, the purpose of the discussion is to:*

- *Agree on harmonized tools to be set up by the regional commissions in order to budget their activities; define the conditions for NLCUs to access the commissions' trust funds; and facilitate the payment of contribution arrears. These tools are:*
  - *a biennial reference budget and an annual budget under limited resources;*
  - *a system to allocate regional resources to finance NLCU requests;*
  - *a regional Desert Locust contingency plan.*
- *Define how to establish these tools (stakeholders, procedures, steps).*

***P.M.: Regional Commissions' Member States and total annual contributions expected***

<b><i>CLCPRO (10)</i></b>	<b><i>CRC (16)</i></b>	<b><i>SWAC (4)</i></b>
<i>Algeria</i>	<i>Bahrain</i>	<i>Afghanistan</i>
<i>Burkina Faso</i>	<i>Djibouti</i>	<i>India</i>
<i>Chad</i>	<i>Egypt</i>	<i>Iran, Islamic Republic of</i>
<i>Libya</i>	<i>Eritrea</i>	<i>Pakistan</i>
<i>Mali</i>	<i>Ethiopia</i>	
<i>Mauritania</i>	<i>Iraq</i>	
<i>Morocco</i>	<i>Jordan</i>	
<i>Niger</i>	<i>Kuwait</i>	
<i>Senegal</i>	<i>Lebanon</i>	
<i>Tunisia</i>	<i>Oman</i>	
	<i>Qatar</i>	
	<i>Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of</i>	
	<i>Sudan</i>	
	<i>Syria</i>	
	<i>United Arab Emirates</i>	
	<i>Yemen</i>	
<b><i>USD 639,000</i></b>	<b><i>USD 266,850</i></b>	<b><i>USD 71,450</i></b>



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## **POINTS FOR DISCUSSION**

### **Purpose** (regional commission budgets through Member States' contributions)

- Proposed definition:  
“The budgets of Regional Commissions aim to finance their regular activities and to provide complementary resources to the NLCUs in times of recession and low outbreak when they lack access to sufficient national resources to cover their needs.”

### **Eligibility**

- The biennial reference budget: what should it cover?
  - Regional activities
  - National activities: eligibility criteria of NLCUs, eligible expenditures in recessive and low outbreak periods; States in a difficult situation
- Governance: stakeholders in Desert Locust regional contingency plans
- Desert Locust regional contingency plan, a management tool: what should it cover?

### **Trigger Mechanisms (in case of application submitted by the NLCUs)**

- Criteria to submit an application
- Content of application: scope and justification for funds, expenditure types to be covered, technical description
- Documents to be enclosed to the application

### **Budget**

- How to estimate the possible budgets to support countries: types of funding costs, unit costs of the main operations to be carried out, scenarios?

### **Financing Methods**

- Budgeting: biennial reference budget and annual budget based on available resources
  - Types of financing (annual contributions of Member States and voluntary contributions)
  - Types of costs
- Measures to facilitate payment of arrears
- Allocation of regional resources to finance NLCU applications: different scenarios (*ad hoc* decision, call for proposals, allocation on condition of performance)

### **Management**

- Processing and validating an NLCU request
- Commission Funding Agreement /NLCU: format
- Financial management
  - Current system (local expenditures and others)
  - Possibility of giving the Executive Secretary an annual overall technical approval

### **Monitoring and Control**

- Technical and financial reports of the commissions
- Technical and financial reports of countries in case of resource allocation

Point 13 : Fund for Preventive Control

**REMISSION – LOW OUTBREAK**

***PREAMBLE/OBJECTIVES OF THE DISCUSSION***

*The Fund for Preventive Control is a new financial instrument to complement the national budget and the Regional Commission’s budget in those countries that do not have the sufficient resources to ensure funds for an efficient preventive control, while ensuring that States continue to finance the NLCU regular activities.*

*The purpose of this new instrument is to ensure continuity in preventive control especially during the less visible remission periods and possible lack of government determination to provide sufficient resources to NLCUs when locust crises recede. Continuous preventive control measures limit the risk of locust crises and their consequences (impacts on development and food security of the countries, high costs of emergency control in upsurge and plague periods).*

*The purpose of the discussion is to:*

- *Agree on how to operate the Fund for Preventive Control.*
- *Define the means (stakeholders, procedures, steps) to establish this fund.*

**POINTS FOR DISCUSSION**

**Purpose**

- Proposed definition:

*“The objective of the Fund for Preventive Control is to complement the national budget and the Regional Commission’s budget in those countries that do not have the sufficient resources to ensure funds for an efficient preventive control, while ensuring that States continue to finance the NLCU regular activities.”*

**Eligibility**

- Eligibility criteria of NLCUs
- Eligible expenditures in remission/low outbreak period
- Particular case of fragile States

## Annex 3

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### **Trigger Mechanisms**

- Apply for funding:
  - Content of the application
  - Format of the applications and annexes (form and how-to guide)
  - Governance and procedure

### **Budget**

- Types of costs
- Unit costs
- Different scenarios

### **Financing Methods**

- Sources of funding: contributions from Member States and donors
- NLCU resource allocation:
  - Discussion of scenarios: *ad hoc* decision, allocation on condition of performance
  - Allocation methods
  - Allocation criteria

### **Management**

- Financial management:
  - Trust fund at the regional or international level?
  - Governance
- Processing and validation: steps and criteria
- Funding agreement NLCU/Fund manager: format

### **Monitoring and Control**

- Technical and financial reports of the fund manager
- Technical and financial reports of the beneficiary countries

Point 14 : Regional Emergency Fund

**STRONG OUTBREAK - UPSURGE**

***PREAMBLE/OBJECTIVES OF THE DISCUSSION***

*The Regional Emergency Fund is a new financial instrument for rapid interventions in strong outbreak or upsurge. It therefore plays a transitional role between the time when the national resources (regular or emergency) are no longer sufficient and the time when the additional international resources (if needed) are available.*

*It aims to avoid or mitigate the consequences that a major locust crisis would have (impacts on development and food security of the countries, high costs of emergency control).*

*The purpose of the discussion is to:*

- *Agree on how to operate the Regional Emergency Fund.*
- *Define the means (stakeholders, procedures, steps) to establish this fund.*

**POINTS FOR DISCUSSION**

**Purpose**

- Proposed definition:

“The Regional Emergency Fund aims to provide additional resources to the National Locust Control Units that are faced with a strong outbreak or upsurge in order to fund the increase in the number of survey and treatment teams, as well as the equipment capacities and corresponding pesticides.”

**Eligibility conditions**

- NLCU Eligibility criteria
- Eligible expenditures in strong outbreak/upsurge period

**Trigger Mechanisms**

- Apply for funding:
  - Content of the application
  - Format of the applications and annexes (form and how-to guide)
  - Governance and procedure

## Annex 3

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### **Budget**

- Types of costs
- Unit costs
- Different scenarios

### **Financing Methods**

- Sources of funding: budget of the regional commission, contributions of Member States and/or international donors
- Provision of resources to the fund:
  - Discussion of scenarios: blocked resources and funding agreements
  - Respective methods, including legal issues
  - Allocation criteria

### **Management**

- Financial management:
  - Trust fund at the regional level or international level?
  - Governance
- Processing and validation: steps and criteria
- Funding agreement NLCU/Fund manager: format

### **Monitoring and Control**

- Technical and financial reports of the fund manager

Point 16 : International financing instruments

**STRONG UPSURGE - PLAGUE**

***PREAMBLE/OBJECTIVES OF THE DISCUSSION***

*CERF<sup>2</sup> and SFERA<sup>3</sup> are two United Nations emergency funds with specific arrangements and procedures. Similarly, calls for funds from FAO to the international community take place according to established procedures. Nevertheless, there are avenues to facilitate and support FAO in applying for funds (such as form templates or facilitation of procurement procedures) and predetermined roles between NLCUs and regional commissions.*

*After a brief presentation of these financial instruments, the floor will open for discussion. It is proposed to agree on distribution of roles between stakeholders for the rapid mobilization of these financial instruments.*

**POINTS FOR DISCUSSION (for each of the three instruments)**

**Trigger Mechanisms**

- Criteria to trigger the use of these financial instruments
- How to support the call for funds
  - Form templates
  - Implementation plan
  - Forecasted evolution of the locust situation
  - Contacts...
- Distribution of roles
  - NLCUs
  - Regional Commissions
  - FAO Departments
  - Any other business

**Management, Monitoring and Control**

- Procurement
- Executive reports: format

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<sup>2</sup> CERF : Central Emergency Response Fund (United Nations)

<sup>3</sup> SFERA : Special Fund for Emergency and Rehabilitation Activities (FAO)

**ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

AFD	French Agency for Development / <i>Agence française de développement</i>
AGP	Plant Production and Protection Division (FAO)
AGPMM	Locusts and Transboundary Plant Pests and Diseases (FAO)
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund (United Nations)
CLCPRO	Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Western Region (FAO)
COAG	Committee on Agriculture (FAO)
CRC	Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region (FAO)
DLCC	Desert Locust Control Committee (FAO)
DLCO-EA	Desert Locust Control Organization for Eastern Africa
DLIS	Desert Locust Information Service (FAO)
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCC	Food Chain Crisis Management Framework (FAO)
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
NLCU	National Locust Control Unit
SFERA	Special Fund for Emergency and Rehabilitation Activities (FAO)
SVDN	Monitoring System of National Locust Control Mechanisms / <i>Système de veille des dispositifs nationaux de lutte antiacridienne</i>
SWAC	Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in South-West Asia (FAO)
TCE	Emergency and Rehabilitation Division (FAO)
TCP	Technical Cooperation Programme (FAO)
TCS	South-South and Resource Mobilization Division (FAO)
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WAEMU	West African Economic and Monetary Union