

REPORT

**Cairo,
Egypt,
28 - 30 June
1998**

**FAO Commission
For Controlling
the Desert Locust
in the Central Region**

Twenty-second Session



Report

of the Twenty-second Session of the

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

Cairo, Egypt, 28 – 30 June 1998

**Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Regional Office for the Near East
Cairo, 1998**

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

Twenty-second Session

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Summary of Recommendations

Desert Locust Situation

Desert Locust survey and control operations were conducted during the last two years in Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Yemen, Oman, and the United Arab Emirates, over a total area of 801,225 ha, 78% of which lies in Saudi Arabia. As a result, by the end of the last winter/spring breeding season (May 1998), the territories of the member countries became free of Desert Locust activity. The Commission recommended member countries to closely monitor Desert Locust activities in the summer breeding areas.

Training

The Commission **urged** FAO to make greater efforts with the donors in order to secure donor support for executing the Desert Locust training project which has been approved by the Commission, after introducing the necessary changes into the project document. The Commission further **approved** the following:

- a) To continue its regional specialized training in the field of Desert Locust and to organize training courses in countries where Desert Locust activities occur. Such training in the next two years should include Desert Locust survey and control, operation and maintenance of control equipment, campaign management, and Desert Locust information, forecast and reporting;
- b) To support member countries' efforts for organizing a minimum of one national training course per year;
- c) Member countries should make use of their staff trained at regional training courses in organizing training courses at the national level;
- d) To pursue the efforts to establish a post-graduate diploma in Desert Locust in a country with recurring Desert Locust activity, giving priority to member countries of the Central Region;
- e) To request member countries each to submit three candidates for attending training courses organized by the Commission. CVs of such candidates should be sent to the Secretariat of the Commission for selecting the most qualified candidate; and
- f) To organize study tours for national staff for their acquaintance with survey and control operations in Desert Locust invaded areas.

Research

The Commission expressed satisfaction over its cooperation with EMPRES in the Solicited Research Programme in the Central Region,, and affirmed that:

- a) Member countries should promote and support all aspects of Desert Locust research including the establishment and execution of applied research, and should submit research proposals according to the priorities identified by the Commission; and
- b) the Commission make available the services of Desert Locust experts for short periods, when requested, to assist in planning of applied research programmes.

Meteorological Network

While further stressing the recommendations of its Twenty-first Session, the Commission urged:

- a) FAO to pursue the proposal for the establishment of a meteorological network in the Central Region, and to prepare a draft project proposal for submission to the donor community and to member countries;
- b) the authorities concerned with Desert Locust control in member countries to intensify their contacts with meteorological departments with a view to the establishment of meteorological stations in Desert Locust breeding areas; and
- c) member countries to pursue their contacts with EMPRES and other bodies in order to obtain data generated by satellites.

Publications

The Commission stressed the importance of the availability of basic references and publications on Desert Locust, and **recommended** the Secretariat to:

- a) issue a manual on the use, maintenance and calibration of spraying equipment used in Desert Locust control;
- b) issue a manual on safety measures for the use of pesticides and control equipment;
- c) periodically provide member countries with information on available publications and published research results;
- d) provide member countries with Desert Locust-related books, publications and periodicals, within the available budget; and

- e) provide member countries with Desert Locust related books and publications issued by FAO.

Coordination with EMPRES - Desert Locust Component

The commission noted that the FAO Twenty-fourth Regional Conference for the Near East, Damascus, Syria, March 1998, requested FAO to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the Commission and EMPRES, in order to achieve complementarity and cost effectiveness of human and financial resources. The Commission requested FAO to:

- a) establish a coordinating mechanism between the Commission and EMPRES, in order to avoid duplication in their activities;
- b) involve the Commission and EMPRES in each others activities;
- c) establish a procedure for prior coordination of the annual work plans of both the Commission and EMPRES, in order to achieve complementarity of their activities; and
- d) give due consideration to the solicited Desert Locust research programme for guiding the establishment of a coordinating mechanism.

Survey of Joint-border Areas

The Commission stressed the importance of surveying joint-border areas during Desert Locust breeding and upsurge periods. It **recommended** the Director-General of FAO to approach concerned member countries for the establishment of a mechanism for conducting joint survey and control operations in border breeding areas.

Obsolete Pesticides

The Commission reiterated the recommendation of its Twenty-first Session in this connection. It further **called upon** member countries to establish an inventory of obsolete pesticides, indicating their kinds, quantities, packaging, status, storage sites, as well as the possibility of point-stocking and the cost involved.

Tree Locust

The Commission noted that the problem of tree locust in both Oman and the United Arab Emirates coincided with the environmental changes as a result of the unusual rainfall in this area. It **recommended** that countries facing this problem be assisted through information, consultancies, and study tours.

Logo for the Commission

The Commission **adopted** a logo to be used in its correspondence, publications, etc., having obtained the necessary clearance.

Status of the Commission's Secretariat

The Commission noted that its activities have expanded during the last five years and that this was a normal development, being an important Commission in the most important Desert Locust distribution area. The Commission further affirmed that the implementation of its recommendations and the follow-up of its activities warranted the appointment of a full-time Secretary. It was recalled that the agreement on the Commission establishment stipulated that the Director-General of FAO would appoint the Secretary and staff of the Commission. The post of the Secretary was abolished after the retirement of the former Secretary even though similar posts existed in some other commissions. The Commission, therefore, **called upon** the FAO Director-General to reinstate the post of the Secretary and to fill it as soon as possible.

Assistance Required by Member Countries

The Commission **recommended** member countries to inform the Secretariat of the assistance needed for the survey and control of Desert Locust in their territories. Such requests would be considered in accordance with their importance and in line with the Commission's approved programme of work and budget.

The Commission's Home Page on the Internet

The Commission considered the importance of establishing a Home Page on the Internet to publicise its activities and facilitate the exchange of information among interested parties. It also considered the required follow-up needed for its establishment and the involved cost. It **recommended** that, for the time being, circulation of information related to its role and activities be effected through the Internet site of the FAO Other Locust and Migratory Pests Group.

Registration of Spray Equipment Used in Desert Locust Control

The Commission stressed the importance of implementing the recommendation adopted by the Twenty-first Session, and requested the Secretariat to prepare a format for compiling and registering Desert Locust control equipment, and to prepare guidelines for assisting member countries in the registration of spray equipment used in Desert Locust control.

Information on Agricultural Aviation Companies

The Commission stressed the importance of obtaining information on Agricultural Aviation Companies active in the Central Region, as well as in other regions. Such information would be put at the disposal of member countries in case assistance was needed from these companies for control operations. The Commission further **recommended** member countries to compile information on Agricultural Aviation Companies active in their territories, indicating their names, addresses, experiences, number and type of air crafts, as well as the estimated cost of spraying per hectare, and provide such information to the Secretary of the Commission.

Annual Accounts for 1996, 1997 and 1998, And the Programme of Work and Budget for 1998 – 2000

The Commission **approved** the Annual Accounts for 1996, 1997 and 1998, as well as the Programme of Work and Budget for 1998 - 2000.

Report of the
COMMISSION FOR CONTROLLING THE DESERT LOCUST
IN THE CENTRAL REGION
Cairo, Egypt, 28 – 30 June 1998

Introduction

The Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) invited member countries of the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region (namely, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, United Arab Emirates, and Yemen) to attend the Twenty-second Session of the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region, at the seat of the Commission, the FAO Regional Office for the Near East, in Cairo, Egypt, 28 – 30 June 1998. Invitations were also addressed to the League of Arab States, the Desert Locust Organization for East Africa, the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in North West Africa, the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in South West Asia, and the Palestinian Authority, to attend as observers.

1. Opening of the Session

The Session was inaugurated by the FAO Assistant Director-General/Regional Representative for the Near East, Dr. A.Y. Bukhari, who welcomed the Chairman of the Commission, as well as the delegates of the member countries. He also welcomed the Chairman of the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in North West Africa who attended the Session as an observer. He commended the efforts of member countries whose territories were threatened by Desert Locust invasion during the last two years, particularly Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Yemen, and Egypt, for containing Desert Locust activities in the Region, thus preventing its spread to neighbouring countries and regions. He further commended their vigilance and cooperation in facing this threat.

Dr. Bukhari applauded the efforts of the Commission during the last period and stressed the importance of coordination and cooperation with the Desert Locust component of EMPRES for achieving complementarity, as well as cost-effectiveness of both human and financial resources. He concluded by thanking Egypt for the support given to the FAO Regional Office for the Near East, as well as to the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region.

The Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Mohamed Samir Simary (Egypt) welcomed the participants from member countries and observers attending the Session.

The Chairman of the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in North West Africa, Mr. Abdel-Aziz Shebeil, thanked the Secretariat for inviting him to attend the Session, stressing the importance of cooperation and the sharing of experiences between the two bodies. He also stressed the importance of preventive control against Desert Locust.

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3- Report by the Chairman of the Commission

The Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Mohamed Samir Simary, presented a report on the activities of the Commission from June 1996 to May 1998. He highlighted the close cooperation which characterized relations between the member countries and the Secretariat of the Commission, since its Twenty-first Session, leading to the implementation of its recommendations, particularly in the following fields:

(a) Exchange of Information

The last two years witnessed great efforts in providing information on the Desert Locust situation, and on control activities by the countries affected by Desert Locust invasion or upsurge, as well as by other countries in the areas bordering the Desert Locust activity. The Secretariat of the Commission received 24 reports from Saudi Arabia, 25 reports from Sudan, 19 reports from Egypt, 17 reports from Yemen, 4 reports from Oman, 20 reports from Kuwait, and 4 reports from Iraq. These reports were relayed by the Secretariat to countries threatened by Desert Locust invasion. Reported information was instrumental in supporting local survey activities, as well as in undertaking successful control operations. In addition, the Secretariat translated into Arabic the monthly bulletin on the Desert Locust situation and had it disseminated in member countries and in Arabic-speaking countries. This monthly bulletin was now available on the Internet.

(b) Publications

The Commission's Secretariat provided member countries with Desert Locust reference books available on the market, as recommended by the Twenty-first Session. Furthermore, the manual on the use of the Global Positioning System (GPS) was translated into Arabic, and a draft manual on Desert Locust survey and control operations was prepared. The preparation of a comprehensive Desert Locust reference book and a Desert Locust glossary were assigned to Arab specialists in these fields and were expected to be ready next year. However, the Secretariat had not been able to translate into Arabic the Desert Locust guidelines issued by FAO, as the revised version was not yet ready. The Natural Resources Institute in the United Kingdom was advised of the mistakes found in the Arabic translation of the Desert Locust Manual, however due to shortage of funds the Institute would not be able to issue a revised version of this publication. In addition, visual reference material on Desert Locust survey and control operations was obtained, copied and made available to member countries. Other visual reference material on the control of Desert Locust was still awaited from member countries for producing a documentary film.

(c) Training

Pursuant to the recommendations of the Twenty-first Session of the Commission, a Regional Training Course on the Operation and Maintenance of Radio Sets and the Use of GPSs was held in Cairo, from 1 to 7 April 1997. The training course was attended by 20 trainees from 11 member countries, namely, UAE, Syria, Yemen, Sudan, Iraq, Kuwait, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Oman and Lebanon. Also, seven trainees from Syria, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Kuwait, Sudan and UAE, attended a Train-the-trainers course on Desert Locust Control in the United Kingdom from 16 to 27 June 1997. The most recent

regional practical field training course was held at Hodaida, Yemen, from 28 March to 2 April 1998, on Desert Locust Survey and the Use of GPSs, Maps and the Compass. This training course was attended by 13 participants from Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria and Yemen.

In addition to the above regional courses, the Commission provided technical and financial support to national training courses held in Oman, Saudi Arabia and Jordan.

The Commission has also followed up the post-graduate DLCC fellowships. A fellow from Yemen (Mr. Adel Al-Shebani) continued his studies for an M.Sc. degree in India in the 1997/1998 academic year. Messrs. Adnan Khan (Saudi Arabia) and Khalid Al-Hariri (Syria) were expected to begin their courses for the M.Sc. degree in 1998/1999.

The training project on Strengthening and Coordinating Applied Research in the Central Region, approved by the Twenty-first Session of the Commission, was further pursued with FAO headquarters. However, no response was so far received.

(d) Research Coordination and Support

The Commission continued to urge member countries to undertake the research projects that had been approved. Contacts with EMPRES in this connection led to an agreement on a programme for supporting applied research. Eighteen research project proposals from research institutes in the Central Region were received, and contacts were underway with the submitting agencies to obtain additional information allowing their evaluation and a decision on appropriate support.

Also in the field of research, the Secretariat prepared abstracts of research papers published in 1966-1997. These abstracts were published in four volumes and were made available to member countries.

(e) Meteorological Network

The Commission urged Desert Locust survey and control agencies in member countries to contact meteorological agencies, evaluate their capacity to collect information on climatic and environmental conditions in Desert Locust breeding areas, and consider the possibility of supporting existing agencies or establishing new ones. Contacts were also made with FAO headquarters in connection with the project proposal for the establishment of a meteorological network for receiving, analyzing and circulating data on climatic and environmental conditions in the Central Region, for supporting Desert Locust survey and control activities. No response was received so far.

(f) Assistance provided to Member Countries of the Central Region

The Commission provided member countries with equipment for spraying and GPS purposes, as approved by the Twenty-first Session. Equipment was received by member countries and used by the countries that were threatened by Desert Locust breeding, upsurge or invasion. The Commission appreciated the assistance provided by the Islamic Development Bank, in the form of a grant of US\$300.000, which was used in purchasing the above equipment. A grant of US\$5000 was also given to Yemen to cover

the cost of survey activities undertaken in Tihama plain at the beginning of the current year.

(g) Coordination with EMPRES Programme in the Central Region

Recognizing the importance of coordination in the fields of Desert Locust early detection and survey, as well as protecting the environment, the Commission pursued its approaches in this connection with EMPRES. No tangible results were reached to date. However, a meeting was scheduled for July 1998 between the Commission and other FAO officials, including the coordinator of EMPRES.

It was noted that the FAO Regional Conference for the Near East, held in Damascus, Syria, from 21 to 25 March 1998, discussed EMPRES activities in the region and recommended the establishment of a mechanism for achieving complementarity and effectiveness, as well as avoiding duplication.

(h) Member Countries Contributions to the Budget of the Commission

Pursuant to the recommendation of the Twenty-first Session, the Chairman and the Secretary of the Commission visited Syria, from 23 to 26 March 1998, Oman, from 5 to 7 June 1998, and Qatar, from 8 to 10 June 1998, where they met with relevant officials. A briefing was given on the activities of the Commission, stressing the importance of paying their contributions and arrears in order to ensure the continuity and promptness of the activities of the Commission. The Minister for Agriculture in Syria agreed to settle most of his country's arrears. While the concerned officials in both Oman and Qatar were convinced of the importance of settling outstanding contributions and arrears by all member countries in order to enable the Commission carry out its tasks, Omani officials stated that financial regulations applied in Oman stipulated that contributions be made in light of the payments received from other member countries. On their part, the officials in Qatar stated that they would follow up this matter with their financial authorities.

In concluding his statement, the Chairman of the Commission thanked the representatives of the member countries for their support of the activities of the Commission which was considered the most important organ active in the field of Desert Locust control in the most seriously affected area. He expressed hope that the Commission would be able to carry out its functions in order to enable member countries contain the threat of Desert Locust.

4. Election of the Chairman and the Vice-chairman of the Session

The Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Mohamed Samir Simary (Egypt) requested the delegates to elect a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman for the Session. Mr. Ali Mohamed Ali (Sudan), and Mr. Abdalla Mohamed Abdalla (UAE) were elected Chairman and Vice-chairman of the Session, respectively.

5. Adoption of the Agenda

The Commission reviewed the Provisional Agenda and adopted the following Agenda items:

1. Opening of the Session
2. Report by the Chairman of the Commission
3. Election of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Session
4. Adoption of the Agenda
5. Election of the Drafting Committee
6. The Desert Locust Situation (June 1996 – May 1998) and Control Measures Undertaken in the Region
7. Potential Resources Available for Desert Locust Survey and Control
8. Report of the Executive Committee
9. Status of the Commission's Secretariat
10. Assistance to Member Countries of the Commission
11. Election of the Members and Chairman of the Executive Committee
12. Any Other Business
 - (a) The Commission's Home Page on the Internet
 - (b) Registration of Equipment Used in Desert Locust Control
 - (c) Information on Agricultural Aviation Companies
13. Date and Place of the Next Session
14. Adoption of the Report
15. Closure of the Session

6. Election of the Drafting Committee

Representatives of Syria, Oman and Egypt were elected members of the Drafting Committee, to be assisted by the Secretary of the Commission.

7. The Desert Locust Situation (June 1996 – May 1998) and Control Measures Undertaken in the Region

The Secretary of the Commission presented doc. CRC/98/Comm/2 which summarized the Desert Locust situation in the Region from June 1996 to May 1998. The representative of FAO at the Session gave additional information on the situation of Desert Locust in the Eastern Region. On his part, the Acting Secretary of the Commission for Controlling Desert Locust in North West Africa presented information on the situation in his region. See [Annex 1](#) for a summary.

Delegates of the member countries made presentations on the Desert Locust situation and control measures undertaken. See [Annex 2](#) for a summary.

After discussing the reports presented, the Commission concluded that:

- (a) By the end of May 1998 and the termination of the winter/spring breeding season, member countries were free from any Desert Locust activity. However, adult and immature locusts were detected in small areas in the governorates of Saada and Shabwa, as well as in Sana'a in Yemen in the third week of June 1998.

(b) In the period from May 1996 to June 1998, control operations were undertaken in a total of 801,225 ha, as follows:

Saudi Arabia	619,987 ha
Egypt	79,630 ha
Sudan	62,407 ha
Yemen	35,181 ha
Oman	4,000 ha
UAE	30 ha

(c) Desert Locust forecast until the end of summer, 1998

- A low to medium breeding activity was expected to occur in the Sudan and in parts of western Eritrea, southern Yemen, during summer. The extent of the breeding would depend on the number of locusts that might arrive in these areas from winter and spring breeding areas and the timing and distribution of rainfall.

- Small scale breeding would occur along the Indo-Pakistan border during the summer. The extent of the breeding would depend on the number of adults arriving from the spring breeding areas in western Pakistan and eastern Iran and the timing and distribution of the rains associated with the seasonal monsoon.

- Limited breeding might take place in western and southern Mauritania, in Mali and northern Niger. Breeding in southern Algeria would depend on the amount of rainfall.

The Commission **recommended** member countries to exercise caution in surveying and detecting locust activity in summer breeding areas.

(d) Delegates appreciated the great efforts exerted by Saudi Arabia, which made available sufficient resources for detecting and controlling Desert Locust, as well as the efforts of the National Locust Research and Control Centre. Those had led to the containment of Desert Locust activity, and the eradication of its swarms, thus sparing other member countries of the region and neighbouring countries the danger of the threat. The Commission also appreciated the efforts of Egypt, Sudan and Yemen in controlling Desert Locust during the winter/spring breeding season in 1997/1998.

(e) The Commission noted the importance of undertaking surveys and reporting their negative and positive results, as well as the importance of reporting on control operations. It **recommended** member countries to report regularly to the Commission on any locust control activity in their territories.

8. Potential Resources Available for Desert Locust Survey and Control

Delegates of the member countries presented information on the capabilities available in their countries for Desert Locust survey and control. See [Annex 3](#).

9. Report of the Executive Committee

The Chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr. Abbas Ali Abdel-Moghni, presented the report of the Executive Committee (Annex 1) which was held in Cairo, Egypt, from 23 to 25 June 1998 (Doc. CRC/98/COMM/4), and stressed the recommendations of the Committee to the Commission on its agenda items. He requested the Commission to consider these recommendations and take necessary action. After a detailed discussion of the report of the Executive Committee, the Commission adopted the recommendations contained therein.

10. Status of the Commission's Secretariat

The Commission noted the expansion of its activities during the last five years, as a result of its being the most important control organ serving one of the most important Desert Locust areas. The Commission was of the opinion that the implementation of its recommendations and the following up of its activities warranted a full-time Secretary. Its present Secretary held the post of Regional Plant Protection Officer at the FAO Regional Office for the Near East, in addition to his duties as Secretary of the Commission. As the Agreement on the Establishment of the Commission stipulated that the Director-General of FAO would appoint the Commission's Secretary and staff, and as the post of Secretary became vacant after the retirement of its former secretary, and as the post of Secretary was still held in some other similar FAO bodies, the Commission **called upon** the Director-General to appoint a Secretary for the Commission as soon as possible. It further **recommended** member countries to approach the Director-General in this connection, and to request their Permanent Representatives to FAO to follow up this matter.

11. Assistance to Member Countries of the Commission

After discussing this item, the Commission **recommended** member countries to submit requests to the Secretariat for obtaining necessary assistance for Desert Locust survey and control. Such requests would be dealt with in accordance with their importance, and their compatibility with the approved Programme of Work and Budget of the Commission.

12. Election of the Members and Chairman of the Executive Committee

The Commission elected Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Jordan, Kuwait and Egypt members of the Executive Committee. Kuwait was elected Chairman.

13. Any Other Business

(a) The Commission's Home Page on the Internet

The Commission considered the importance of having a Home Page of its own on the Internet, for the exchange of information among interested parties. It also considered the required follow-up needed for its establishment and involved cost. It **recommended** that, for the time being, circulation of information related to its role, activities and the

outcome of its sessions be effected through the Internet site of the FAO Desert Locust and Migratory Pests Group, which constituted part of the FAO Home Page on the Internet.

(b) Registration of Equipment Used in Desert Locust Control

The Commission stressed the importance of implementing the recommendation adopted by the Twenty-first Session in this connection, and requested the Secretariat to prepare a format for compiling and registering Desert Locust control equipment, and to prepare guidelines for assisting member countries in the registration of equipment used in Desert Locust control.

(c) Information on Agricultural Aviation Companies

The Commission noted the importance of obtaining information on agricultural aviation companies active in the Central Region, as well as in other regions, to be put at the disposal of member countries. Such information would then be available if the need for aerial control of Desert Locust arose. The Commission **recommended** member countries to compile information on agricultural aviation companies active in their territories. Such information to be provided to the Secretary of the Commission, should include the names, addresses, experience, number and type of aircraft, as well as the estimated cost of spraying per hectare, and the cost per flying hour.

14. Date and Place of the Next Session

The Commission decided to hold its forthcoming session, within two years, at the seat of the FAO Regional Office for the Near East, in the absence of any invitation for hosting that session.

15. Adoption of the Report

The report was unanimously adopted.

16. Closure of the Session

The Vice-chairman of the Commission, Mr. Abdalla Ahmed Abdalla, thanked the delegates of the member countries and the observers, the Secretary of the Commission and the representative of FAO for their positive contributions to the work of the Session. He urged member countries to implement the recommendations of the session. The representative of FAO, and the Secretary of the Commission stressed FAO's support to the activities of the Commission and its commitment to implement its recommendations. On their part, delegates of the member countries thanked the Chairman and the Vice-chairman for their efficient handling of the meetings.

**The Desert Locust Situation
(June 1996 – May 1998)**

In the **Central Region**, control of 1996 spring breeding continued until June in Oman and Saudi Arabia. Hoppers and immature adults on the Batinah Coast, Oman began to gregarize as vegetation dried out in May and ground and aerial teams treated 4,000 ha. Ground teams treated 500 ha of scattered adults near Qunfidah, in Tihama, Saudi Arabia, in May and June. This left only low numbers of locusts present in the Region. A cyclone then brought widespread rain to Oman and Yemen and initiated an upsurge in the Arabian Peninsula. Swarms from this upsurge may have spread to Sudan in May 1997 and an upsurge continued in both areas until the end of spring breeding 1998.

Immediately after the cyclone, two generations bred in Yemen both on the southern coasts and in the interior. By July hoppers and fledglings were gregarizing in Lahej Governorate and control operations began. In September and October, the second generation hoppers was gregarious and adult groups were forming throughout the infested area. Control against immature adults ended in early November. Over 17,000 ha were treated between July and early November 1996. No winter and spring breeding was reported from the Tihama of Yemen but heavy rains around the Red Sea in November 1996 and along the Tihama of Saudi Arabia in January and March 1997 provided good habitats for winter and spring breeding in Saudi Arabia.

Locusts arrived in Saudi Arabia, from summer breeding areas in the interior of Yemen, and possibly from Sudan, as of December 1996. Initial numbers of mature adults were low, and were distributed on the coast and foothills from Qunfidah to Jeddah. Similar low density populations were found east of the mountains near Taif. In January the coast was green from Laith to Yanbo' and small-scale breeding and fledging was reported. Ground control began in February 1997 against grouping adults that were laying between Al Laith and Rabigh. Swarms were first seen at the end of February and continued to lay in March. Hatching and bands formed over a large area between Jeddah and Umm Lajj and began to fledge at the end of April. They were treated by 30 ground teams and 2 aircraft in March and by 40 ground teams and 3 aircraft in April. In May, infestations extended 900 km along the coast from Laith northwards to Duba. Most had fledged but late instar bands were still present in the north. The large-scale winter and spring campaign in Saudi Arabia ended in June. At its height in May, 70 ground teams and 4 aircraft were deployed. Between February and June 1997 Saudi Arabia treated nearly 340,000 ha. No swarms were reported in Saudi Arabia but those seen in Sudan in May had probably originated in Saudi Arabia. Locusts also moved southwards into the summer breeding area of Yemen from June where low density populations with small-scale breeding persisted until November 1997. No control was necessary.

On the western side of the Red Sea, campaigns were on a much smaller scale until the autumn of 1997. In Egypt, low density populations were present around Lake Nasser and in valleys in the southeastern desert close to the Sudanese border in most months between July 1996 and September 1997. Small scale breeding was noted in March and July 1997 but control was not required. In Sudan and Eritrea some more important populations occurred during this period. In 1996, although a mature swarm was seen in

the Sudan near the Chad border in mid July, summer breeding was on a limited scale. Ground teams treated only 120 ha of hoppers and adults in the Nile Valley in July. Scattered locusts reached the Red Sea coasts of Sudan and Eritrea in November 1996 and bred on a small scale. Sudanese teams found swarms breeding in February 1997 and controlled 600 ha of breeding adults and hoppers in March 1997. Populations remained at very low levels in Eritrea throughout the winter and spring and there was no control. Three immature swarms, probably from the Arabian Peninsula, were seen in mid-May 1997 on the Sudanese coastal plains. They apparently dispersed into the Red Sea hills. At the end of the month an unconfirmed report of an immature swarm came from the Baiyuda Desert west of Atbara. In June and July, swarm reports came from Wadi Malik in northern Kordofan and near Geneina in northern Darfur. Breeding conditions were good in large parts of these provinces. In addition, non-swarmling populations were widespread throughout the summer breeding area. Control against hoppers began in August and the first swarms appeared between Derudeb and Kassala in early September. Just under 7,500 ha were treated at the end of summer breeding in the interior of Sudan. Some Desert Locusts had remained on the Eritrean coast during the summer and 400 ha were treated in August.

Heavy rainfall in October 1997 occurred from central Eritrea northwards to Sinai and ensured good breeding conditions along the Red Sea coasts. Swarms arrived and bred on the coast of Sudan in late October and reached northern Eritrea in early November. In Sudan aerial spraying began in November mainly against swarms that were breeding. Bands appeared from Tokar north to Port Sudan. In northern Eritrea bands mixed with *Locusta* formed by the end of November and control started against batches of hoppers and fledglings on the coastal central plains near Wakiro. Band control continued in both countries in December and in Sudan fledglings formed swarms from the middle of the month. Some of these swarms emigrated in January across the Red Sea to the coast of Saudi Arabia and probably neighbouring parts of Yemen. Others headed north into Egypt where teams treated about 79,000 ha of swarms in January and February before they matured. Breeding continued in Sudan and Eritrea in January with teams controlling hopper bands and mature swarms in Sudan and hopper bands and laying groups in Eritrea. Control continued on a declining scale into February in both countries and extended into March in Eritrea. During the campaign, 53,000 ha was sprayed from the ground and air in Sudan and nearly 18,500 ha were treated in Eritrea.

Only low density locust winter populations were reported on the Red Sea coasts of Saudi Arabia and Yemen until the arrival of swarms in January and February 1998. Large scale campaigns followed against resulting bands. Infestations in Saudi Arabia extended from Jizan and Rabigh and were heaviest between Qunfidah and Al Laith. On the Yemen Tihama, infestations were found between Bajil and Midi. Fledging and further swarm laying occurred in March, producing hopper bands near the Saudi/Yemeni border in April and new swarms in May. Campaigns continued into May. Saudi teams had treated about 280,000 ha; the Yemenis 22,600 ha, **between February and April.**

Elsewhere in the Central Region from May 1996 to January 1998, scattered locusts were seen in northern Somalia and none was reported in Djibouti and Ethiopia. Subsequently, bands and a few small swarms developed in Somalia where 1,300 ha were treated from the air in April 1998. Two swarms and some adult locusts, that probably originated in Somalia, were reported in adjacent parts of Ethiopia in March and April;

2,250 ha were treated from the air. Bands and fledglings were also seen in Djibouti in late February and early March.

In the **Eastern Region**, spring breeding in eastern Iran, and in Baluchistan, Pakistan led to gregarizing populations. Between May and July 1996, almost 40,000 ha were treated in Iran and over 800 ha in Pakistan. Only small-scale summer breeding followed in India and Pakistan. Ground control teams treated 1,800 ha in India; no control was necessary in Pakistan. Few locusts were reported in the region from September. Heavy rains fell in spring breeding areas of Iran and Pakistan in January 1997. Subsequently, only small-scale spring breeding was reported. In July, small swarmlets were among the adults that reached the summer breeding areas of Pakistan from the west. They immediately split up and laid. Ground control against the first generation and ground and aerial control against the second generation treated over 46,000 ha in Pakistan between July and October. Summer breeding began in July in India but on a much smaller scale than in Pakistan. Four very small mature swarms laid in August and control against bands, fledglings and small swarms followed. In all, over 21,000 ha were treated between July and October 1997. India had reported only one locust since then. Small scale spring breeding occurred in southeastern Iran and Baluchistan, Pakistan, in spring 1998. Iranian ground teams treated 950 ha of hoppers, fledglings and immature adults in April. There was no control in Pakistan.

The **Western Region** continued to control a Desert Locust upsurge until January 1997. An extensive campaign was waged against spring breeding in the Central Sahara, Algeria. Ground teams treated about 22,000 ha of bands and fledgling swarms between June and early August 1996. Spring swarms moved south in May into Mauritania where 138 ha were treated. They also reached Senegal, Mali and Niger. Teams treated 50 ha of scattered adults in June. Another wave of swarms reached the Sahel in July. Subsequently, 13,000 ha of gregarious breeding were treated in Mauritania from August to December and 1,000 ha of swarms and bands were treated in Mali between June and October 1997. Low density populations moved north into central and northwestern Algeria in November. Numbers generally remained low throughout the winter and spring 1996-97 but in June, teams treated 163 ha of hopper and fledgling groups mixed with *Locusta* in Adrar. In Morocco, the intensive campaign against invading swarms from November 1996 to January 1997 put an end to the upsurge. In total, ground and air teams treated 50,000 ha of immature swarms. From February 1997 until April 1998, only low density populations were reported from the Western Region.

**Desert Locust Situation
and Control Measures Undertaken by Member Countries
(June 1996 – May 1998)**

1. Saudi ArabiaDesert Locust Situation (15 February - 9 June 1997)

High rainfall in November and December 1996 in most winter breeding areas , extending from Gizan in the south to Umm Lajj in the north, provided an appropriate environment for the grouping and breeding of solitary locust in these areas. Repeated rainfall provided a favourable environment for further breeding, as well as for the influx of sexually mature adult swarms to the northern Tihama governorates (Khleis, Rabigh, Umm Lajj) and other swarms coming from East African countries as of 8 March 1997.

Control Operations

Control operations were undertaken in rainfall areas, and by mid-February 1997, ground and aerial control measures were started in Khleis, Al-Laith and Rabigh against local Desert Locust populations in different maturity stages. Egg laying of local populations started on 3 March, in Khleis governorate. Ground and aerial control teams worked against 6 incoming swarms in an area of 27,735 ha. The total area treated against local and migrating Desert Locust amounted to 346,650 ha. Treated areas in the different localities were as follows, in hectares:

Month/Area	Mecca⁽¹⁾	Medina⁽²⁾	Tabbok⁽³⁾	Total
February	710	--	--	710
March	30,463	9,101	18,135	57,699
April	77,715	14,575	10,725	103,015
May	110,068	15,450	31,365	157,383
June	615	808	26,420	27,843
Total	220,071	39,934	86,645	346,650

⁽¹⁾ Mecca area: Governorates of Al-Laith, Al-Konfedah, Khleis, and Rabigh

⁽²⁾ Medina area: Yanbo' Governorate only.

⁽³⁾ Tabbok area: Beda'a, Al-Wajh, and Dheba'.

Seventy ground teams were used in survey and control operations, plus 3 fixed-wing aircraft and one helicopter, for approximately 744 hours in total.

Cost of Ground and Aerial Control Operations

Taking into consideration all operating costs for all control operations in the different areas of Saudi Arabia, total cost are summarized hereunder:

Item	Cost (In Saudi Riyals)
Pesticides	13,613,050
Aerial spray	1,344,390
Vehicles and spray equipment	689,200
Spare parts and consumables	236,198
General Operating Expenses	1,088,928
Total	SR 16,971,766
Equivalent to	US\$ 4,585,804

US\$ 1 = Saudi Riyals 3.75

Desert Locust Situation (6 January - 11 June 1998)

Winter breeding areas in Saudi Arabia, along the Red Sea coast, were invaded by locust swarms coming from East Africa starting 6 January. Rainfall in November and December 1997 led to the establishment of vegetation and soil moisture appropriate for egg laying. According to reports registered, the first swarm (2 km²) arrived in Al-Laith governorate, in the Mecca area. This swarm was sexually mature and ready for laying. Other migratory Desert Locust swarms continued to pour in as shown in the following table:

Area/ Month	Mecca	Al- Baha	Jazan	Medina	Ha'el	Al-Joof	Total
January	45	11	1	1	--	--	58
February	22	9	3	3	1	--	38
March	2	--	7	--	--	1	10
April	--	--	6	--	--	--	6
May	--	--	3	--	--	--	3
Total	69	20	20	4	1	1	115

Favourable environment enabled swarms to lay one or more times, before being eradicated. This led to the appearance of large batches of nymphs after egg hatching.

Ground and Aerial Control Operations

A total of 336,764 ha were treated (including swarms and hoppers).

Desert Locust Swarms

Ground control operations, against locust swarms migrating from East Africa to the western coast along the Red Sea, were started using 60 to 70 ground teams, assisted by three fixed-wing aircraft and two helicopters particularly in large infested areas and in locations difficult for ground teams to reach. The total area treated was 10,569 ha, containing 115 swarms.

Hoppers

Egg hatching started at the end of January in some locations at Al-Laith governorate in Mecca area. Hoppers later appeared in Al-Baha, Gizan, and Medina. A total area of 255,665 ha of hoppers was treated as shown in the following table:

Locality	Area treated of hopper batches	Areas treated of locust swarms
Al-Konfeda/Mecca	49,476	15,210
Al-Laith/ Mecca	44,415	32,998
Kheleis/ Mecca	1,648	458
Rabi'/ Mecca	3,822	2,963
Al-Kharma/ Mecca	5,945	--
Kalwa and Mekhwah/ Al-Baha	79,650	28,668
Beish/Jazan	36,890	10,230
Al-Shaqeik/Jazan	1,3062	2,550
Al-Mousim/Jazan	14,700	3,200
Wadi Al-Fara'/Medina	17,516	1,025
Domat Al-Jandal/Al-Joof	175	287
Al-Shanan/Ha'el	15	1,050
Snam/ Al-Riyadh	5,180	--
Afeif/ Al-Riyadh	2,455	--
Hotat bani Tameim/ Al-Riyadh	350	--
Al-Shamaseih/Al-Qaseim	238	--
Total	275,537	98,639

2. Sudan

Summer Campaign (June – October 1996)

Rainfall

Rain started in May in the summer breeding areas, and continued until August, creating favourable environmental and climatic conditions for breeding.

Survey and Control Operations

Survey operations were undertaken in the conventional breeding areas within the summer breeding belt. Solitary bands were detected in the White Nile Province, as well as in Al-Hamra area west of Bolha in northern Darfur. Some solitary adults at a density of 2 – 12 locusts/ha were also detected in Om-Siala area in northern Kordofan. By Contrast, survey operations undertaken in mid-August in the River Nile Province detected no Desert Locust except for some solitary bands in the Berber area.

No control operations were required, except in the Berber area, in the River Nile Province, where 120 ha of solitary adults were treated, using 100 kg of Sevine 85%.

Winter Campaign

Rainfall

Medium to heavy rains fell from October 1996 to March 1997, in the winter breeding areas along the Red Sea coast, extending through the southern areas to Atbara, as well as the central and northern areas.

Survey and Control Operations

Survey operations in the southern area detected solitary Desert Locust bands in Tokar delta, at low densities of 175 – 550 locusts/ha. Total infested areas amounted to 1,440 ha.

Intensive survey operations in January and February in the central area detected low-density adult solitary bands (20 locusts/ha) in an area of 800 ha. 3,600 ha were also infested with gregarizing adult locust, and 1,200 ha with egg clusters of 30 – 60 clusters/cubic foot. Solitary Desert Locust were found in 4,010 ha. at densities from 75 to 300 locusts/ha, as well as egg fields at Handoub and Blaloub. Total area treated was 994 ha, using 2,000 kg of Propoxur 2%. Control operations terminated by the end of March 1997.

Summer Campaign

Survey and Control Operations

Survey operations were undertaken in most of the summer belt of breeding sites. Solitary bands were detected in most of these areas and control operations were undertaken in high density areas.

The following table shows control operations during the summer season of 1997:

Treated areas/ha						Pesticides Used		
Adult Stages			Hoppers					
Province	Ground	Aerial	Ground	Aerial	Total	ULV/L	EC/L	P/kg
River Nile	202	--	44	--	246	--	276	--
Al-Kadarif	--	1,665	--	--	1,665	1,600	--	--
Kasala	--	3,150	1,163	--	4,313	4,000	76	2,742
Total	202	4,815	1,207	--	6,224	5,600	352	2,742

Winter Campaign, 1997-1998

Environmental Conditions:

Environmental conditions, namely humidity, heat and vegetation, were quite favourable to locust breeding. Trees were green and annual grasses were lush, in addition to other locust-preferred plants, as a result of flood water from Khour Baraka to Tokar delta in July and extending to the beginning of September. Other sites received heavy rains in October. The following table shows survey and control operations along the Red Sea coast in the 1997/1998 season:

Month	Swarms		Hoppers		Solitary		Total Infected Area	Treated Area		Total Treated Area	Pesticides			Duration		Plane-fuel	
	No. of sites	Area	No. of sites	Area	No. of sites	Area		Ground	Aerial		Concentrated/ Litre	Emulsified /Litre	Powder/Kg	Hour	Minute	Gas/Barrel	Oil/Litre
Nov. 97	19	9,876	2	360	4	2,000	12,236	60	9,250	9,310	8,450	120		22	54	22	202
Dec. 97	25	17,800	57	7,160	-	-	24,960	7,160	17,300	24,460	18,120	1,140	15,700	9	28	32	310
Jan. 98	24	22,525	14	5,345	5	17,300	45,170	1,145	15,525	16,670	13,700	-	2,925	36	46	39	505
Feb. 98	5	3,250	21	1,165	6	1,250	5,665	1,165	2,850	4,015	1,425	-	2,312	5	44	7	90
March 98	2	750	1	25	3	600	1,375	25	750	775	375	-	50	1	45	3	25
Total	75	54,201	95	14,055	18	21,150	89,406	9,555	45,675	55,230	42,070	1,260	20,987	73	217	103	1,132

Yemen

Desert Locust summer breeding areas were exposed to heavy rainfall due to an atmospheric depression which prevailed over the country in June 1996. Environmental conditions were thus favourable to locust breeding. Survey and control operations were undertaken in several governorates. A total of 21,380 ha was treated, using 11,600 L of insecticides, including 9,200 L of Dursban 45%, 1,900 L of Fenitrothion 96%, and 500 L of Malathion 96%. Locust activity and control operations are summarized below:

Towards the end of July 1996, of the third to the fifth instar hoppers were found in the area between Wadi Tein and Wadi Aabrein, in Lahaj governorate, in an area of 1,500 ha, and were controlled using 718 L of insecticides. In early August, hopper bands were found in the coastal plain between Zanzibar and Ahour, in Abein governorate, in an area of 1,707 ha and were controlled using 875 L of insecticides.

In Shabwa governorate, adult locust in the copulating and egg laying stage, was seen in the Abeilat area where the vegetation was lush. Total areas treated in the different localities of this governorate amounted to 6,760 ha, using 3,597 L of insecticides.

In Al-Joof governorate, 8,360 ha of hoppers and adults were treated, using 4,880 L of insecticides. In Ma'rib governorate, locust bands were treated in 400 ha, using 200 L of insecticides. In Hadramout governorate, 2,660 ha was treated, using 1,330 L of insecticides.

From January to May 1997, surveys detected no gregarious behavior of Desert Locust as a result of unfavourable environmental conditions, with the exception of some

rains in Sa'ada governorate during April. In June, a medium swarm of sexually mature locust was seen in the Al-Rabae' area, in the Sahaar district. This swarm was not treated as it moved eastwards. In May, small numbers of solitary locust were detected in Sana'a and their numbers continued to increase until the end of June.

In 1998, and as a result of rains at the end of 1997 and the beginning of 1998, environmental conditions were favourable in the Desert Locust winter and summer breeding sites in the northern Tihama plain, in addition to locust activity in the neighbouring countries. By the beginning of February, survey and control teams reported the presence of gregarious hoppers on 350 km at a density of 500/sq.m. Also mature adults 4 - 10/sq.m were seen in Abbes, Harian, Medi in Hegga Governorate.

In the eastern area of Tihama plain, in Al-Katei' district, Hodaida governorate, local breeding was reported in an area of 100 ha, including hoppers and adults in different instars at a density of 200 hoppers/m², and 12 adults/m².

Survey operations reported three swarms of sexually mature Desert Locust arriving in Yemen, one on 17 March from the western areas of the Red Sea coast, and the other two on 20 March from Saudi Arabia. All three swarms landed in Bani Hatan, Bani Fai'd and Al-Makhazin, in the Medi district, in an area of 50 square km². These swarms were copulating and laying eggs. Eggs hatched and hoppers started to appear in Al-Hewayya area on 30 March.

Comprehensive survey operations were undertaken from 14 to 20 April in the areas infested, as well as in areas with possible egg laying activity. Hoppers in different age instars were controlled. 22,697 ha were treated from 1 February to 6 May, using 11,377 L of insecticides, including 83.2 L of Dursban 45%, and 3,075 L of Malathion 96%.

In Abein governorate, immature locust was registered in Ramlat Anber to the west of the Shakra area at a density of 10 hoppers/km², in an area of 10 ha. In Ramlat Sala, hoppers in the fourth and fifth instars were registered at a density of approximately 500 hoppers/ km².

On 12 May, a small swarm of non-adult locust was seen in Wadi Al-Ein to the west of Hadramout. The same swarm was later seen on 13 May landing on trees in the same area. Later this swarm split into two swarms, one heading to Bahran to the north of Wadi Al-Ein, and the other heading eastward to Wadi Doghein. Temperature was 40°, with low soil moisture and dry vegetation.

The following table shows control operations from February to May 1998:

Governorate	Insecticide Used		Area in hectares
	Dursban 45%	Malathion 96%	
Haja Governorate	7,850	3,075	21,795
Hodaida Gov.	452	--	902
Abein Gov.	--	770	657
Total	8,302	3,845	23,354

4. Egypt

Desert Locust swarms began to appear on 6 January 1998. 223 swarms of sizes ranging from 5 to 60 km² were controlled in an area of 79,200 ha, up to February 1998.

In April and May 1998, Desert Locust bands scattered in an area of 567 ha, around Lake Nasser, were controlled, thus raising treated areas to 79,767 ha since January, in addition to 4,200 hopper batches of the first and second instars scattered in an area of 2,900 ha around Lake Nasser.

5. Oman

No Desert Locust activity was registered in Oman. The latest control operations were undertaken in Al-Batinah coast in May 1996. Tree locust appeared in plague proportions in Muscat governorate and adjacent areas in the beginning of March, and control operations were still underway.

6. Kuwait

Survey operations in border areas with Saudi Arabia continued over the last two years. Despite favourable environmental conditions in some cases, no Desert Locust activity was registered.

7. The United Arab Emirates

No Desert Locust activity was seen until 25 May 1998. However, solitary locusts were seen in Sela' town, in an area of 30 ha, at a density of 7 locusts/m², and were treated using Malathion. Tree locust infestations occurred in some areas and were treated.

8. Syria

No Desert Locust activity was registered during the last two years.

9. Jordan

No Desert Locust activity was registered during the last two years.

Potential Resources Available for Desert Locust Survey and Control in the Central Region

Item	INSECTICIDES (tons)										DUSTS					VEHICLES												
	ULV										E.C.					DUSTS					VEHICLES							
Country	Deltamethrin 12.5%	Deltramethrin 25%	Diazinon 90%	Chlorpyrifos 45%	Fenitrothion 96%	Fenitrothion 100%	Bendiocarb 20%	Lambda-Cyhalothrin 4%	Carbo Sulfam 20%	Other Pesticides	Estimated coverage (1000 ha)	Diazinon 60%	Fenitrothion 50%	Other Pesticides	Estimated coverage (1000 ha)	Bendiocarb 1%	Other Pesticides	Propoxur 2%	Estimated coverage (1000 ha)	Estimated total coverage (1000 ha)	2 x 2	4 x 4	2 Tons	5 Tons	Others	Total		
Bahrain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	2	32	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	6	38	-	-	88	24	24	7	143
Iraq (1)	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Jordan (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.9**	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	67
Kuwait (2)	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	7	2	2	4	8	2	1	1	4	19	10	4	6	2	2	3	17	
Lebanon (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oman	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	1	-	-	-	7.25	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.25	-	10	1	1	-	-	12
Qatar(1)	-	-	-	-	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	-	19	4	2	2	-	27	
S.Arabia	2.9	-	-	50	-	-	-	50	100*	202.9	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	222.9	-	-	197	2	1	7	207	
Sudan	4.6	-	32.9	100.9	-	2.8	-	20	103	528	5.9	-	31	36.9	12.2	467	193	757	0.87	10.58	-	-	15	-	8	-	23	
Syria (2)	1.95	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	2.75	3.34	0.9	6.96	10.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
UAE (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1.5	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	4	-	15	25	
Yemen	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	-	-	-	20	1	6	27	
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	414	35	47	38	559	

(1) Source: Report of the Twenty First Session of the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region

(2) Equipment available to the Plant Protection Units and could be used for desert locust control when needed.

Insecticides doses at the rate of L/ha: kg/ha

ULV

Fenitrothion 100%	0.4	Malathion 96%	01,75	Emulsified Insecticides :	All used at the rate of 1L/ha
Fenitrothion 96%	0.5	Deltamethrin 25%	0.5	Powder Insecticides	Propoxur 2%
Diazinon 90%	0.5	Deltramethrin 12.5%	1	Bendiocarb 1%	3/4 kg/ha
Chlorpyrifos 45%	0.5	Bendiocarb 20%	0.5	Seven 85%	3/4 kg/ha

* Malathion 96% 0.5 Tons + 2.4 Ton Fulatin 930

** Malathion 69%

Item	Personnel			Aircraft		Sprayers									GPS	Radio/Wireless														
	Technicians	Non-Technicians	Total	Survey & Control	Helicopters	Total	Micronair (vehicles)	Micronair (aircraft)	ENS	Wheel Borrow	Fog Sprayers	Motorized	Knapsack	Dusters		Others	Total	condon	Icon	Pye	Yaesu	Others	Total	condon	Icon	Pye	Yaesu	Others	Total	
Bahrain ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	182	648	830	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	2000	30	50	2100	15	3	2	2	34	39	2	2	7	17	21	-	-	-	-	
Iraq ⁽¹⁾	-	-	34	-	17	17	49	13	78	3	25	996	-	-	1164	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Jordan	42	119	161	-	1	1	3	1	40	-	2	10	1	57	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kuwait	12	4	16	-	-	-	4	4	2	25	7	20	4	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lebanon ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Oman	30	50	80	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	30	50	-	91	10	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Qatar ⁽¹⁾	18	43	61	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	17	53	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
S.Arabia	110	217	327	3	2	5	20	22	40	2	4	20	74	182	73	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sudan	95	350	445	-	-	-	24	-	37	119	712	2477	293	4562	-	13	22	1	70	5	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	
Syria	70	140	210	10	-	10	16	56	20	318	52	549	208	1219	7	-	16	-	-	16	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
UAE	46	82	128	-	1 ⁽²⁾	1	3	-	16	-	3	3	28	62	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Yemen	40	6	46	-	-	-	36	1	26	-	24	8	30	183	22	14	-	-	14	39	7	24	8	39	39	8	39	39	39	
Total	645	1659	2338	13	20	34	183	98	269	462	3376	3576	1063	9734	146	35	38	8	70	55	224	7	38	8	32	35	122	122	122	

(1) Source: Report of the Twenty First Session of the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region

(2) Rented plane

Report of the
Executive Committee
of the

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

Twenty-second Session

Cairo, Egypt, 23 – 25 June 1998

1. Opening of the Session

The Twenty-second Session of the Executive Committee of the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region was inaugurated by the Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Mohamed Samir Simary, Director-General, Locust Control and Agro-Aviation Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Egypt. He welcomed the Chairman and members of the Executive Committee, and observer countries. He commended the spirit of coordination, cooperation and seriousness characterizing the last period, and stressed the importance of Agenda items. Such items, he said, needed to be discussed in detail in order to reach positive recommendations to be presented to the Twenty-second Session of the Commission.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee in its present session, Mr. Abbas Abdel-Moghni (Yemen) also welcomed the participants.

The Session was attended by delegates from Saudi Arabia, Syria, UAE, Sudan and Yemen. Attending in observer capacity were delegates from Egypt, Jordan and Kuwait. Also attending were the Senior Officer, Locust Control, Other Migratory Pests and Emergency Operations Group, FAO, Rome, Mr. Abdul-Rahman Hafraoui, and the Senior Plant Protection Officer, and Secretary of the Commission, FAO/RNE, Mr. M. Taher. See List of Participants in Annex 1.

2. Adoption of the Agenda

The Executive Committee reviewed the proposed Agenda. After discussions and exchange of views, the following Agenda items were approved:

1. Election of the Drafting Committee
2. Training
3. Research
4. Meteorology
5. Publications
6. Coordination with EMPRES
7. Annual Budgets and Final Accounts for 1996, 1997 and 1998

8. Programme of Work and Budget, 1998-2000
9. Any Other Business
 - a) Tree Locust
 - b) Survey of Joint-Border Areas
 - c) Obsolete Pesticides Stocked in Member Countries
 - d) The Commission's Logo
10. Date and Place of the Next session
11. Adoption of the Report
12. Closure of the Session

3. Election of the Drafting Committee

A drafting committee was established, with members from Saudi Arabia and the UAE, assisted by the Secretary of the Commission.

4. Training

The Executive Committee reviewed document CRC/98/EX/1, dealing with the training programme and activities, approved by the Twenty-first Session of the Commission. More precisely, attention was given to the draft project proposal on training in Desert Locust control in the Central Region; training courses held by the Commission and/or by the member countries during 1996-1998; and post-graduate DLCC Fellowships. After detailed discussions on present and future training programmes and activities, the Executive Committee approved the following **recommendations** to be presented to the Commission:

1. To urge FAO to intensify efforts for securing support from the donor community, for implementing the training project in Desert Locust control in the Central Region, as approved by the Commission after introducing necessary amendments;
2. Specialized training in Desert Locust should be pursued by the Commission and member countries witnessing Desert Locust activities. Regional training in the next two years should include:
 - a) Desert Locust survey and control (Saudi Arabia);
 - b) Operation and maintenance of Desert Locust control equipment;
 - c) Execution of campaigns; and
 - d) Desert Locust information and forecasting (Rome);
3. National training should be supported, and member countries should be urged to organize a minimum of one training course per year;
4. To make use of trainers participating in regional training in the execution of national training;

5. To continue efforts for the implementation of post-graduate training courses for nationals of countries experiencing Desert Locust breeding, giving priority to member countries of the Commission;
6. To request member countries to submit CVs of three candidates for training courses to the Secretariat for selecting the most suitable candidates; and
7. To establish a programme for study tours to member countries for trainees to be acquainted with survey and control activities.

5. Research

The Executive Committee took note of documents CRC/98/2, CRC/98/EX/2.1 and CRC/98/INF/3, which reviewed (a) Desert Locust research priorities in the Central Region, namely the mobility of control teams, the use of preventive control through barrier treatment, control activities including cost-effectiveness, environmental monitoring, safe use of pesticides, spread of infestation, as well as estimations of swarm size and density, survey and assessment of biological control organisms, the production and marketing of biological desert control products; (b) guidelines on the evaluation of research proposals (initiative of the Commission and the EMPRES Desert Locust component in the Central Region for supporting research); and (c) list of proposed research activities. After thorough discussions, the Executive Committee approved the following **recommendations** to be presented to the Commission:

1. To urge member countries to encourage agencies concerned with Desert Locust research, to lay down and implement applied research programmes, and to submit research proposals in accordance with priorities established in the programme; and
2. To make available short-term consultants, upon request, in order to make use of their expertise in applied research programmes.

6. Meteorology

The Executive Committee discussed document CRC/98/EX/3, dealing with the establishment/support of a meteorological network for strengthening Desert Locust management in the Central Region, and **recommended** the Commission to:

1. Urge FAO to pursue the proposal for a meteorological network for strengthening Desert Locust management in the Central Region, prepare a draft project proposal and submit it to donors and member countries;
2. Urge agencies concerned with Desert Locust control in member countries to intensify their contacts with meteorological agencies in order to convince them of the need to establish meteorological stations in Desert Locust breeding areas; and
3. Urge member countries to be in close and continuing contact with EMPRES and other sources for obtaining information made available through satellites.

7. Publications

The Executive Committee reviewed document CRC/98/EX/4, which summarized the implementation of the Commission's recommendations on supporting member countries with Desert Locust publications. Due to the importance of providing concerned agencies active in the different fields of Desert Locust with such references and publications, the Executive Committee **recommended** the Commission to:

1. Issue a manual on the use, calibration and maintenance of equipment used in Desert Locust control;
2. Issue a manual on safety instructions to be applied on the use of Desert Locust insecticides and control equipment;
3. Periodically update member countries on published publications and research related to Desert Locust;
4. Provide member countries with Desert Locust related publications and periodicals, within available budget allocations; and
5. Regularly provide member countries with FAO Desert Locust related publications.

8. Coordination with EMPRES – Desert Locust Component

The Executive Committee took note of the contents of document CRC.98/EX/5, which reviewed coordination between the Commission and the Desert Locust component of EPMRES. The Committee also noted that the FAO Twenty-fourth Regional Conference for the Near East, Damascus, Syria, March 1998, requested FAO to strengthen ties between the Commission and EMPRES, in order to achieve complementarity and cost effectiveness of human and financial resources. The representative of FAO advised participants of the arrangements being taken by the Organization for holding a meeting in Rome in the near future between responsible officials in FAO, the Secretary of the Commission and the Coordinator of EMPRES, to discuss how best to implement the recommendation of the Regional Conference. While appreciating this effort, the Executive Committee **recommended** the Commission to request FAO to:

1. establish a coordinating mechanism between the Commission and EMPRES, in order to avoid duplication in their activities;
2. involve the Commission and EMPRES in each other's activities;
3. establish prior coordination between the work plans of both the Commission and EMPRES, in order to achieve complementarity of efforts in the Central Region; and
4. consult the Desert Locust research promotion and support programme for guidance in establishing a coordinating mechanism.

The Executive Committee appreciated the activities of EMPRES in the Central Region in the last two years as presented by the representative of FAO, and **recommended** the Commission to urge member countries to intensify cooperation with EMPRES in the fields of early survey and intervention, training and research.

9. **Annual Budgets and Final Accounts for 1996, 1997 and 1998**

The Secretariat submitted document CRC/98/EX/6, dealing with Annual Budgets and Final Accounts for 1996, 1997 and 1998, as well as expenditures and receipts in 1998 (Annex 2). The Executive Committee noted that contributions received from member countries were steadily dwindling since 1996, but, on the other hand the balance available in Trust Fund 9409 was increasing due to rationalizing expenditure without adverse effects on the programme of work of the Commission. Consequently, the cash balance available at the end of 1997, amounted to US\$1,194,655.74. By adding the contributions received until 31 May 1998, the cash balance increased to US\$1,237,105.74. Estimated expenditures and commitments so far in 1998, amounted to US\$65,429.04. Contributions received from member countries in the current year amounted to US\$56,897.50, out of the total dues of US\$250,000.00. After a detailed discussion of the different budget items, the Executive Committee **recommended** the Commission to approve Annual Budgets and Final Accounts.

After reviewing the situation of contributions to Trust Fund 9409 until 13 May 1998, the Executive Committee expressed appreciation of member countries which had paid their contributions regularly. On the other hand, the Executive Committee noted the continuation of arrears due by several countries which brought, the total arrears to US\$1,704,721.02, constituted a breach of member countries' commitment. The Executive Committee, therefore, **recommended** the Commission to urge member countries to regularly pay their contributions and settle their arrears as soon as possible.

10. **Programme of Work and Budget, 1998-2000**

The Secretariat presented document CRC/98/EX/7, containing the proposed Programme of Work and Budget for 1998-2000 (Annex 3). After discussions, the Executive Committee **recommended** the Commission to approve the proposed Programme of Work and Budget for 1998-2000, and to continue allocating the amount of US\$100,000 from the Trust Fund, for meeting emergencies. Expenditure from this allocation should be subject to the approval of the Chairman of the Commission, the Vice-Chairman of the Commission and the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

11. **Any Other Business**

(a) Tree Locust

The Executive Committee discussed the problem of tree locust which appeared last year in Oman and the UAE. The Executive Committee was of the opinion that this problem coincided with the environmental changes taking place as a result of the unusual rainfall in this area. The Commission was **recommended** to assist member countries facing this problem through information, advice and study tours.

(b) Survey of Joint-Border Areas

The Executive Committee noted the importance of surveying joint-border areas during Desert Locust breeding and upsurge periods. Such breeding and upsurge in joint border areas would undermine control operations undertaken by these countries. The Executive Committee **recommended** the Commission to request the Director-General of FAO to approach concerned member countries for the establishment of a mechanism for conducting joint survey and control operations in border breeding areas.

(c) Obsolete Pesticides Stocked in Member Countries

The Executive Committee stressed the recommendation of its Twenty-first Session in this connection and **recommended** the Commission to call upon member countries to provide the Secretariat with an inventory of obsolete pesticides, indicating their kinds, quantities, packaging, status, storage sites, as well as the possibility of grouping them together and involved cost.

(d) Logo of the Commission

The Executive Committee discussed the suitability of the proposed logo for Commission, to be used in its correspondence, publications, etc, and introduced some changes to it. The Commission was **recommended** to adopt this logo after the changes and to use it, assuming that there was nothing to prevent its use.

12. Date and Place of the Next session

The Executive Committee proposed to meet next year, and to hold another meeting before the Twenty-third Session of the Commission. It also proposed that such sessions be held at the seat of the Commission unless offers from member countries to host these sessions were received.

13. Adoption of the Report

The report of the Executive Committee was unanimously approved.

14. Closure of the Session

Mr. Jaber Al-Shehri (Saudi Arabia) thanked the Chairman of the Session for efficiently steering its deliberations, and commended the participants for their active participation in the discussion of Agenda items. He also commended the efforts of the Secretariat in preparing for the session. The Secretary of the Commission, Mr. M. Taher, thanked the Chairman and delegates for the frankness and transparency that characterized deliberations. He also thanked Mr. A. Hafraoui for assisting the Executive Committee in reaching positive recommendations. The Chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr. Abbas Abdel-Moghni (Yemen), thanked the members of the Committee, as well as delegates attending the session in observer capacity, for their constructive contributions.

**Twenty-second Session of the
Executive Committee
List of Participants**

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International Trust Fund 9409

Annual Budget for the years 1996 and 1997

**Final Expenditures for the years 1996, 1997 and
Provisional Expenditures and Commitments for 1998
(in US Dollars)**

	<u>Annual Budget</u>	<u>Budget year 1996</u>	<u>Budget year 1997</u>	<u>Budget year 1998</u>
<u>Receipts</u>				
Balance Carried Forward		871,060.66	1,141,572.13	1,194,655.74
Contributions ¹	<u>250,000²</u>	<u>329,584.07</u>	<u>138,438.86</u>	<u>42,450.00</u>
	<u>250,000</u>	<u>1,200,644.73</u>	<u>1,280,010.00</u>	<u>1,237,105.74</u>
<u>Expenditures</u>				
	<u>Budget 98/99³</u>			
1100 Personnel Services (Short-Term Expert)	7,500	48.67	10.60	-3,400.00
1300 Admin.Support Pers	16,000	---	6,004.00	5,754.00
<u>Sub-total of Personnel</u>	<u>23,500</u>	<u>48.67</u>	<u>6,014.60</u>	<u>2,354.00</u>
2000 Duty Travel (Delegates, Teams, and Consultants)	50,000	4,339.94	6,500.60	56,026.95
3000 Contracts (Author's contracts)	47,000	3,020.00	4,800.00	-
4000 Gen. Op. Expenses	20,000	15,140.99	432.46	7,000.00
5000 Expend. Equipment	25,000	7,800.00	-138,24	-
6000 Non-Exp.Equipment	25,000	-	-	-
8000 Training	34,279	22,479.26	57,916.43	-
9100 Project Serv. Costs	25,221	6,243.74	9,829.40	48.09
Total	<u>250,000</u>	<u>59,072.60</u>	<u>85,355.25</u>	<u>65,429.04⁴</u>
Unallocated Balance		<u>1,141,572.13</u>	<u>1,194,655.74</u>	<u>1,171,676.70</u>

¹ Annual contributions of Governments including interests

² Subject to the total commitment at any given time, not exceeding the contribution pledged at that time, the Director-General shall have discretionary power to shift allocations from one expenditure item to another, as may be necessary to meet the changing locust situation. All such variations shall be reported and justified when submitting annual accounts to the Commission.

³ Approved in April 1998

⁴ As at 25.05.1998

Final Expenditures for the year 1996

1100 Personnel Services

- Trust Fund Pool charges 48.67

2000 Duty Travel

- 21st Session of the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region and 21st Session of its Executive Committee, Cairo, 21-28 May 1996:
 - Travel of Members of the Executive Committee 4,137.94
 - DSA Messrs Simary & Zehran 266.00
- Chairman's travel to attend 20th session of Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in North-West Africa Nouakchott, 8 to 13 June 1996 2,159.00
- Cancellation of Mr. Ashour's ticket issued in 1995 for his attendance at 20th session of the Commission for South-West Asia, Islamabad, June 1995 -1,000.00
- Cancellation of Mr. Ashour's ticket issued in 1995 for his attendance at the Working Group on Publications and Manuals for the Commission, Cairo 3-4/9/95 -700
- Surrender unspent balance ticket of Mr. Butrous for his attendance at meeting above -182
- Surrender unspent balance ticket of Mr. Bahakim for his attendance at Workshop on Spraying Equipment held in Cairo in August 1994 -341

Sub-total 4,339.94

3000 Contracts

- Local contract for the production of document on Meteorology 2,020.00
- Locust contract for the production of working papers for the Commission's meeting in Cairo 1,000.00

Total 3,020.00

4000 General Operating Expenses

-	Hospitality costs of 21st Session of the Commission	1,980.99
-	Circular letters of invitation to the 21st Session of the Commission	2,235.00
-	Operational funds for the distribution of locust control equipment donated by IDB to various members countries (Ref CMT 0117162) 1996/page 2	12,000.00
-	Surrender unspent balance CMT 105489 for the clearance and distribution of locust control equipment donated by IDB in 1995	-1,075.00
	Sub-total	15,140.99

5000 Expendable-Equipment

-	Order of various publications for member countries	7,800
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8000 Training

-	Training Course on Meteorology, Cairo	22,479.26
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9100 Project Servicing Costs	6,243.74
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Grand-total	59,072.60
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Final Expenditures for the year 1997

1100 Personnel Services

- Locust consultant at national training workshop Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, 18 to 28/10/97	6,004.00
- Trust Fund Pool charges	10.60

Sub-total	6,014.60

2000 Duty Travel

- Joint mission to India with TCOF to discuss with Government authorities training programme fellowships planned under the Commission's Trust Fund	3,621.45
- Duty travel for Commission's Secretary to Rome in March 1997 for technical discussions on the Commission (DSA only)	924.00
- Duty travel HQ Officer to lecture at training course held in Cairo from 1 to 8 April 1997	710.70
- Recovery Mr. Ashour's DSA for his participation in 20th session of SW Asia Commission (mission cancelled)	-857.00
- Duty travel Chairman to Rome to attend 34th session DLCC from 24 to 28/2/97 and follow-up discussions with FAO Officers	2,101.00

Sub-total	6,500.60

3000 Contracts

- Local contract with course instructor for regional training course on radio use and maintenance, Cairo, 1 to 8/4/97	4,800.00
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4000 General Operating Expenses

- Pouch costs, January 1997	172.00
- Miscellaneous expenditures, Regional Training Course Cairo	260.46

Sub-total	432.46

5000 Expendable Equipment

- Recovery on library acquisition costs (1996) -138.24

8000 Training

- National training course on Desert Locust control, Jordan
5 to 8/10/97 5,000.00

- Training fees, Train-the-Trainers Course on Locust
Control, IPARC, UK, 16 to 27/6/97 18,024.00

- Travel costs 8 trainees attending above training course
at IPARC, UK 18,713.01

- Regional training course on radio use and maintenance
Cairo, 1 to 8/4/97 (including travel, DSA and GOE) 16,179.42

Sub-total 57,916.43

9100 Project Servicing Costs 9,829.40

GRAND-TOTAL 85,355.25

Final Expenditures for the year 1998

1100 Personnel Services

- Recovery consultancy costs 1997 -3,400.00

1300 Administrative Support

- Secretary, G-3, June-December 1997
RNE Office, Cairo 5,754.00

2000 Duty Travel

- Travel HQ Officer to Saudi Arabia and Yemen from
22/3 to 3/4/98 to discuss locust situation, improve
communication system and organize regional training course 5,306.95
- Locust workshop in Yemen 40,000.00
- Chairman's travel to Syria to discuss
Government's contribution to Central Region
Commission's Trust Fund, 23 to 26/3/98 933.00
- 22nd session Executive Committee, Cairo,
23 to 25/6/98 (travel costs member countries) 7,440.00
- Chairman's round trip to member countries to
recover unpaid contributions, 5 to 10/6/98 2,347.00

Sub-total 56,026.95

4000 General Operating Expenses

- Circular state letter of invitation to 22nd session
Executive Committee 500.00
- Locust Workshop, Yemen 6,500.00

Sub-total 7,000.00

9100 Project Servicing Costs 48.09

GRAND-TOTAL 65,429.04

TRUST FUND NO. 9409.00 - MTF/INT/007/MUL
Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust
in the Central Region

Status of Contribution as at 30 may1998
(In US Dollars)

Member Govern ments	Outstanding as at 31/12/1995	Contribution for 1998/99	Received in 1996	Received in 1997	Received in 1998	Outstanding as at 31/05/1998
Bahrain	8,750.00	8,750.00	8,750.00	-----	-----	26,250.00
Egypt	-----	32,540.00	32,540.00	-----	32,540.00	32,540.00
Iraq	373,750.00	28,750.00	-----	-----	-----	460,000.00
Jordan	56,887.50	14,357.50	14,357.50	-----	14,357.50	71,245.00
Kuwait	25,000.00	25,000.00	50,000.00	25,000.00	-----	25,000.00
Lebanon	127,977.39	11,212.50	30,183.88	20,138.00	-----	131,632.39
Oman	83,000.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	93,000.00
Qatar	150,000.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	-----	-----	175,000.00
Saudi Arabia	66,052.50	44,035.00	44,035.00	44,035.00	-----	110,087.50
Sudan	327,931.00	18,667.50	-----	-----	-----	383,933.00
Syria	87,773.46	16,687.50	-----	-----	-----	137,835.96
UAE	26,250.00	26,250.00	52,500.00	-----	-----	52,500.00
Yemen	2,143.39	1,250.00	1,200.00	5,290.02	-----	5,696.63
Total	1,331,228.50	250,000.00	251,066.38	68,543.60	56,897.50	1,704,721.02

* Fiscal year begins in July

Programme of Work and Budget, 1998-2000

Budget Items		1998/1999	1999/2000	Total
1100 ¹	Consultants	7,500	7,500	15,000
1300 ²	Administrative Support Secretary/Clerk	16,000	16,000	32,000
2000 ³	Duty Travel Executive Com. Members, etc.	6,000	6,000	12,000
3000 ⁴	Contracts Research, Printing and Translation	50,000	50,000	100,000
4000	General Operating Expenses Meetings, hospitality, etc.	5,000	5,000	10,000
5000 ⁵	Expendable Supplies Spare parts, pesticides and equipment	25,000	25,000	50,000
6000 ⁶	Non-expendable Supplies Assistance to Member Countries	50,000	50,000	100,000
8000 ⁷	Training Regional Training on Control Equipment Use and Maintenance Regional Training on Locust Control Regional Training on Information Gathering, Forecast and Reporting Regional Training on Campaign Management Study Tours Support for National Training	25,000 25,000 25,000	20,000 25,000 30,000	150,000
9100 ⁸	Total Project Servicing Cost GRAND-TOTAL	 250,000	 250,000	469,000 31,000 500,000

¹ Recruitment of consultants to participate in national/regional Desert Locust management activities in accordance with the recommendations of the Commission or in response to inter-sessional requirements.

² Services of a Secretary/Clerk to assist in clerical and administrative matters is required. Present FAO arrangements (3 Officers share one Secretary) are not adequate for coping with the Commission's activities. FAO Regular Programme does not have funds for providing a full-time Secretary/Clerk.

³ Funds will cover the expenses of members of the Executive Committee while attending the sessions of the Committee. Travel Expenses of the Chairman to attend sessions of the other Commissions and to FAP headquarters to brief on the recommendations of the Commission and other travel as recommended by the Commission will be charged to this budget item.

⁴ Allocations under this budget item will cover the cost of research grants, printing of reports and publications, and translation.

⁵ Purchase of books and spare parts. Supplies of pesticides and equipment during emergencies will also be charged to this budget item.

⁶ To cover assistance to Member Countries as approved by the Commission.

⁷ This budget item will cover expenses of organizing regional training courses where participants from the Region will be trained in the fields indicated. It will also cover support to training courses organized by member countries and study tours to Desert Locust-invaded areas where control operations are in progress.

⁸ This budget item will cover FAO service charges for the execution of the work plan.

30/7/98/250
REPORT OF THE FAO
COMMISSION FOR
CONTROLLING THE DESERT
LOCUST IN CR 22nd SESSION