

# REPORT

**Khartoum,**

**Sudan**

**24-28 July,**

**2005**

**FAO Commission**

**for Controlling**

**the Desert Locust**

**in the Central Region**

**The Twenty-Seventh Executive  
Committee Meeting**



FOOD AND  
AGRICULTURE  
ORGANIZATION  
OF THE  
UNITED NATIONS



**Report of the**

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

**Khartoum, Sudan, 24 – 28 July, 2005**

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

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## Summary of Recommendations

### Recommendations for the Secretariat of the Commission:

1. The Secretariat of the Commission to send reports of the emergency meetings that take place in the Desert Locust front line countries to all other member countries.
2. The Secretariat to receive details of the correspondence addressed to the Libyan Government from the Minister of Agriculture of Egypt concerning the joint survey across the borders between Egypt and Libya with a view to following the matter up with the Libyan authorities through the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Western Region and/or the FAO Representation.
3. The Secretariat of the Commission, in consultation with FAO, to agree on the procedure for translating special technical documents from English into Arabic.
4. The Food and Agriculture Organization to follow up on the Memorandum of Understanding between the CRC and the Desert Locust Control Organization for East Africa (DLCO-EA), to expedite its signature and hence its distribution on all member countries.

### Subjects related to Desert Locust situation:

5. The participants stressed the importance of regular targeted surveys with the assistance of meteorological forecasts, NDVI maps, RAMSES reports and DLIS reports.
6. Increase the awareness of the farmers and nomads in remote areas so that they allow the Government authorities to use ULV pesticides to control locusts on their land.
7. Concentrate on the use of ULV spray equipment instead of foggers and mist blowers.
8. Follow up on the procedure to register the fungus biopesticide Metarhizium in Egypt and encourage its use in sensitive areas (such as fruit and vegetable fields, grazing lands and near water bodies).
9. To encourage assistance to neighbouring countries in spray and control operations if requested by any country.
10. As of next year, it will be mandatory for aerial companies to install a Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) in their spray aircraft, if it is to be used in aerial spraying.
11. The Secretariat to expedite the procurement of communication equipment for Sudan through the FAO/IFAD project.
12. PPD Sudan to urgently deploy aircraft to the north of Kordofan by the first week of August 2005.
13. To ensure that the DL Centre in Sudan receives regular information on the DL situation in Chad. To this end, Dr. Elliott made contact with the international consultant in Chad and arranged for a daily call to the Head of the Sudan Locust Centre.
14. In the light of the report of the Meteorologist, the meeting recommended the importance of intense survey operations during August 2005 in all areas in the North Darfur, Ethiopian hills, western lowlands in Eritrea, Tihama in Yemen and north of Gizan in Saudi Arabia.

### **Training:**

15. Heads of DL Departments in member countries, especially frontline ones, to encourage staff in the field of pest control, especially DL personnel, to apply for the DL diploma at the University of Khartoum, Sudan.
16. Continuous participation of up to two National Master Trainers in Sub-regional training courses in order to refresh their capabilities and to be informed of new development in the Desert Locust operations.

### **Research:**

17. Heads of DL Departments and EMPRES/CR Liaison Officers to ensure that the presented research proposals comply with the requirements as per the model distributed to all member countries.
18. Heads of DL Departments and EMPRES/CR Liaison Officers to follow up researchers to ensure that the presented progress reports on research projects comply with the requirements as per the model distributed to all member countries.
19. Heads of DL Departments and EMPRES/CR Liaison Officers to follow up on the researchers to ensure that the presented final research reports comply with the requirements as per the model distributed to all member countries.

### **Publications**

20. The Commission to produce additional copies of ground and aerial survey and control SOPs in Arabic language.
21. The Action Plan for the production of a Desert Locust Glossary in three languages (English, Arabic and French) should proceed, provided that the Western Region Commission agrees to meet the cost of the expert who will undertake the assignment of the French part of the glossary. Otherwise the glossary will be produced only in English and Arabic.
22. FAO Rome to look at the possibility to finance the cost of the first phase of the glossary under funding available from the current emergency. If FAO funding is not available, the Commission will itself support the first phase.
23. The Secretariat of the Commission to supervise and ensure a high quality of translation and to maintain the good standard of previous documents.

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

24. Endorsement of the final expenditure of the year 2004, the presented budget, and work plan for the years 2006 and 2007. Approval that the Commission Secretariat, in consultation with the Chairman, is authorized to cover the cost of implementing the Commission's recommendations in cases when these are not reflected in the Commission budget work plan.
25. In view of the phasing out of EMPRES Programme by the end of 2006, the committee encouraged member countries in particular front line countries (Egypt, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Sudan and Yemen) to avail funds so that their staff could join the Desert Locust Diploma at the University of Khartoum.
26. FAO to consider raising funds every year to sponsor one fellowship from the Eastern Region to join the Diploma course at the University of Khartoum.

**Contributions and Arrears:**

27. Acknowledgement messages should be circulated to member countries that have regularly settled their annual contributions.
28. The Secretariat of the Commission to send a letter to the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Sultanate of Oman, requesting the settlement of US\$ 28,000, being the remainder of its arrears, after it paid US\$ 65,000 in 2002.
29. The Executive Committee recommended that the next Commission Session should discuss the issue of those countries which do not settle their contribution for three consecutive years and to come up with a recommendation to solve the problem.

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

30. The Executive Committee recommended that the Secretariat follow up with FAO Rome to finalize the adherence of Eritrea.

**Other Business:**

31. Transfer of Mr. Fuad Bahakim's post to Commission funding as of January 2007, the post continuing to be based in Sana'a.
32. The Commission pays Mr. Bahakim a salary which amounts to US\$ 20,000 per year as from 1 January 2007.
33. FAO to consider paying the operational costs of the NPO's activities which amounts to 20,000 US\$ per year. If the FAO funds are not available, the transfer should not go ahead.
34. Continue holding Commission Sessions and Executive Committee meetings in the same way as they have been held in the past years provided that the Commission documents should include updated information.
35. Rejection of the proposal to purchase the equipment for simultaneous interpretation, for the above mentioned reasons.
36. The host country of the Commission Session to provide all necessary facilities for the simultaneous interpretation and to cover any resulting costs. If the host country is unable to cover the cost, the Commission should meet it.
37. The Secretariat of the Commission to review and amend the Establishment Agreement to comply with the new membership, and to update it. The new version will be submitted to the next Commission Session for approval, whereafter it will be submitted to FAO approval procedures.
38. The Secretariat of the Commission to print the new version of the Establishment Agreement after its amendment/official approval and distribute it to all member countries.
39. The Secretariat of the Commission to advertise in Egypt for the design of the new CRC logo.
40. The Secretariat of the Commission jointly with EMPRES/CR should create its own web site.

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

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

**Khartoum, Sudan, 24-28 July 2005**

### **Introduction:**

According to the Agreement of the Establishment of the CRC, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr. Abdou Farea Al-Romaih, invited members of the Executive Committee in its 24<sup>th</sup> Session; Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Oman and Yemen, to attend the Twenty–Seventh meeting of the Executive Committee of the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region, to be held in Khartoum, Sudan, 24-28 July 2005.

Invitations were also addressed to the Secretary of the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Western Region (CLCPRO), see Appendix No. (1) for names and addresses of the participants. The Secretary of CLCPRO expressed his apologies for not being able to attend and wished the member countries a successful meeting. Dr. Clive Elliott, Senior Officer, Locust and Other Migratory Pests Group, represented FAO HQ at the meeting.

### **1. Opening of the meeting:**

H.E. the State Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Dr. Al Fateh Mohamed Saiid opened the meeting by praising the efforts of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in controlling the Desert Locust (DL). His Excellency emphasized the importance of cooperation between member countries. He assured participants that the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Sudan will do its best to put in effect the recommendations of this meeting. He wished the members successful and fruitful deliberations.

Prior to H.E. the Minister, Dr. Clive Elliott, Senior Officer, Locust and Other Migratory Pests, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in Rome, gave a short presentation about the current Desert Locust situation pointing out that the Director-General of FAO, during a meeting with donors and locust-affected countries on the 21<sup>st</sup> of July 2005, had stressed the fact that the Desert Locust emergency that began in October 2003 is not yet over. Hence it is extremely important to continue the joint efforts and intensify survey operations especially in the areas of Chad and Darfur in Sudan. Dr. Elliott expressed his thanks to the Government of Sudan for hosting this meeting.

Mr. Mark Abdallah, Deputy Emergency Coordinator, FAO Representation in Sudan, on behalf of the FAO Representative in Sudan, expressed his appreciation for the



excellent efforts of the Commission and the EMPRES/CR Programme in combating the Desert Locust and for supporting other activities such as joint survey, training, research, etc.

## **2. Adoption of the Agenda**

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

1. Opening of the meeting.
2. Adoption of the Agenda.
3. Election of the drafting Committee.
4. Report of the Chairman of the Executive Committee.
5. Report on the activities of the Secretary and follow-up of the recommendations of the 24th Session of the Commission.
6. Desert Locust situation April 2004-June 2005.
7. EMPRES Progress and outlook.
8. Training.
9. Research.
10. Publications.
11. Accounts for 2004-2005, work plan and budget for 2006-2007.
12. Arrears of contributions to the TF of the Commission.
13. Adherence of new Member countries to the Establishment Agreement of the Commission.
14. Other business:
  - Transfer of the EMPRES NPO Mr. Fuad Bahakim to CRC to assist the Secretary of the Commission in the technical aspect of the CRC activities particularly after EMPRES/CR phases out.
  - Commission Session and Executive Committee meeting and agenda.
  - Amendment and reprinting of the Agreement for the Establishment of CRC and its Rules of Procedure and design of the new CRC logo.
  - Procurement of a Sound System to be used in the Commission Sessions for simultaneous interpretation.
  - Creation of CRC website.
15. Adoption of the report of the 27th Meeting of the Executive Committee.
16. Closure of the Meeting.

## **3. Election of the drafting Committee**

The representatives of Yemen and of Sudan were elected as members of the Drafting Committee. The secretariat activities of the meeting were to be handled by FAO.

## **4. Report of Chairman of the Executive Committee**

The Chairman of the Executive Committee presented a comprehensive report on the implementation of the recommendations of the 24<sup>th</sup> Session and the 26<sup>th</sup> Executive Committee held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 17 -22 April 2004. The

Executive Committee members approved the report. See appendix No.( 2 )

## **5. Report on the activities of the Secretary and follow-up of the recommendations of the 24th Session of the Commission:**

The Secretary of the Central Region Commission presented a report which covered all activities and the implementation of recommendations of the Commission in the period from the 24<sup>th</sup> Session to date. After discussion and clarification, the participants came up with the following recommendations:

- ◆ **The Secretariat of the Commission to send reports of the emergency meetings that take place in the Desert Locust front line countries to all other member countries.**
- ◆ **The Secretariat to receive details of the correspondence addressed to the Libyan Government from the Minister of Agriculture of Egypt concerning the joint survey across the borders between Egypt and Libya, with a view to following the matter up with the Libyan authorities through the Western Region Locust Commission and/or the FAO Representation.**
- ◆ **The Secretariat of the Commission in consultation with FAO to agree on the procedure for translating special technical documents from English into Arabic.**
- ◆ **The Secretariat of the Commission to supervise and ensure a high quality of translation and to maintain the good standard of previous documents.**

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

## **6. Desert Locust situation April 2004 – June 2005**

A report on the locust situation and forecast was presented by the Secretariat of the Commission for the period April 2004 – June 2005. The report indicated that the situation is still threatening in West Africa mainly because residual locust populations remain and ecological conditions are very favourable for breeding over very large areas. Some of the swarms produced in 2004 moved from North West Africa to the Sahelian countries during the 2004 summer breeding season and from the Western Region to reach Egypt in October 2004. In addition to this, what is known as the Southern Circuit developed, resulting in the invasion of Gambia, Guinea and Guinea Bissau in October 2004, and then during April 2005, swarms that had survived the winter moved eastwards reaching Chad and Darfur in Sudan by June 2005. The situation in North West Africa has calmed down during March 2005, as a result of intensive ground and aerial control operations and unfavourable cold climatic conditions.

The immature Desert Locust swarms that invaded the Central Region across the Libyan – Egyptian border in October 2004 blown by the strong westerly winds were subsequently drifted towards the Nile and to South East Egypt. Later they moved along the coast of the Red Sea up to and across the Egyptian – Sudanese border. Intensive ground control operations took place in Egypt and Sudan. The treated areas and the support provided

to the Central Region countries to meet the emergency are given in appendix (4).

In general and regardless of the relatively calm situation currently occurring in most of the Western Region and given the Desert Locust breeding taking place in the west of Sudan and east of Chad, the Secretary of the Commission stressed the importance of intensive surveys in Chad and west of Sudan, noting the lack of information about the Desert Locust situation in Chad due to the security situation and floods on one hand and the difficulty of reaching the breeding areas on the other.

The participants of the meeting have commended the Secretary of the Commission for his valuable and comprehensive presentation, and after long discussions they agreed on the importance of supporting Chad in order to increase its capacity to control the Desert Locust.

Dr. Elliott informed the meeting that the Food and Agriculture Organization is following the situation in Chad closely and has posted an international consultant there to assist in the survey. The consultant sends regular detailed reports about the Desert Locust situation to FAO HQ. FAO will also send another consultant for a period of ten days to provide further assistance. FAO will send a helicopter within the next week to assist in the survey and control operations. The World Bank is expected to provide Chad with 10 vehicles to strengthen the survey and control operations.

To date, the possibility of field survey along the border between Sudan and Chad is unclear.

- ◆ **The participants stressed the importance of regular targeted surveys with the assistance of meteorological forecasts, NDVI maps, RAMSES reports and DLIS reports.**

### **Reports on DL situation from Member Countries and observers:**

All participants agreed that the report of the Secretary of the Commission on the DL situation in the region reflected the main features of the current status. Complimentary reports are shown below as presented by member countries.

#### **Egypt:**

The representative of Egypt gave a detailed presentation on the Desert Locust situation during the period of April 2004 to June 2005, pointing out that immature swarms of DL invaded Egypt across Saloum from Tabrouk, Libya. The representative explained the activities of the Desert Locust Department and the support of the Government of Egypt and International Organizations (FAO, ADB).

After a long discussion, the representative of Egypt explained that aerial spray ceased since 1998, but recently an agreement has been reached on the use of army plane, equipped with ULV spray equipment. He also added that the Egyptian Government has agreed on the use of planes from private companies especially helicopters. The following recommendations were made:

- ◆ **Increase the awareness of the farmers and nomads in remote areas so**

**that they allow the Government authorities to use ULV pesticides to control locusts on their land.**

- ◆ **Concentrate on the use of ULV spray equipment instead of foggers and mist blowers.**
- ◆ **Follow up on the procedure to register the fungus biopesticide Metarhizium in Egypt and encourage its use in sensitive areas (such as fruit and vegetable fields, grazing lands and near water bodies).**

#### **Oman:**

The representative of Oman explained that the DL situation is calm everywhere in his country. There is continuous contact with the Commission and the neighbouring countries to keep the DL Centre in Oman well aware of the DL situation and its development. He advised the meeting that the DL Centre is comprehensively prepared to deal with any emergency situation since the government of Oman has made available 10 tonnes of ULV pesticides in addition to three vehicles mounted with ULV spray equipment. The representative added the fact that Sultanate of Oman is prepared to send survey and control teams to any neighbouring countries to participate in their survey and control operations, upon request.

#### **Saudi Arabia:**

The representative of Saudi Arabia gave a comprehensive presentation to the meeting pointing out the total areas controlled and the Centre's future plans for the forthcoming winter and summer breeding seasons. He added that the Centre is well prepared for any emergency situation. In the discussions that followed, it was made clear that there was no intention of using biopesticide in DL control operations. The following was recommended:

- ◆ **To encourage assistance to neighbouring countries in spray and control operations if requested by any country.**
- ◆ **As of next year, it will be mandatory for aerial companies to install a Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) in their spray aircraft, if it is to be used in aerial spraying.**

#### **Sudan:**

The representative of Sudan gave a full presentation of the DL situation in his country and what has been accomplished in controlling the DL invasion that occurred across the borders between Sudan and Egypt and the breeding that may follow during the winter season in 2005/6. He also advised of the DL invasion in the west of Sudan in Darfur across the border from Chad and added that although the security situation was very difficult, control operations are being carried out in western Darfur. The areas to the north of Alfasher remained a very high risk area which made it impossible to carry out control operations, even after the efforts of the Food and Agriculture Organization to find a solution through the humanitarian agencies of the United Nations. The representative added that, on the other hand, resources for control operations are available in addition to the availability of 10 aircraft as a front line defence in Kordofan and White Nile. The following were recommended:

- ◆ **The Secretariat to expedite the procurement of communication equipment for Sudan through the FAO/IFAD project.**

- ◆ **PPD Sudan to urgently deploy the aircraft to the north of Kordofan by the first week of August 2005.**
- ◆ **To ensure that the DL Centre in Sudan receives regular information on the DL situation in Chad. To this end, Dr. Elliott made contact with the international consultant in Chad and arranged for a daily call to the Head of the Sudan Locust Centre.**
- ◆ **As of next year, it will be mandatory for aerial companies to install a DGPS in their spray aircraft, if it is to be used in aerial spraying.**

### **Yemen:**

The representative of Yemen presented a report on the DL situation in his country during the period from April 2004 to June 2005, pointing out the calm DL situation, except for the local breeding that occurred in Sahl Tihama in October 2004. He informed the meeting that Yemen is ready for any emergency situation that might arise.

He emphasized the important role of the Information Office at the Centre and information personnel in the breeding areas.

### **Meteorological report:**

As per the recommendation of the 25th Executive Committee Meeting, held in Beirut, Lebanon in 2003, a Meteorological Expert from Sudan was invited to present a report on the climatic conditions and expectations up to October 2005, and its relationship with the breeding and movement of the Desert Locust. The Meteorologist pointed out that the next period up to August rains will be between moderate and above moderate especially in the area of Darfur in Sudan, Tihama in Yemen and up to north of Gizan in Saudi Arabia and Ethiopian hills and western lowlands of Eritrea.

- ◆ **In the light of the report of the Meteorologist, the meeting recommended the importance of intense survey operations during August 2005 in all areas in the North Darfur, Ethiopian hills, western lowlands in Eritrea, Tihama in Yemen and north of Gizan in Saudi Arabia.**

## **7. EMPRES Progress and outlook:**

The Commission secretariat presented a detailed report on EMPRES/CR achievements and progress during the period of April 2004 and June 2005, emphasizing the importance of continuously building up local capacities and capabilities in the field of Desert Locust management during the recession period and the importance of joint-border and internal survey operations. He also pointed out the importance of the contingency planning and the preparedness of the member countries with all the necessary resources for Desert Locust control referring to the goal of the EMPRES/CR Programme in order to achieve preventive control, see appendix (5).

## **8. Training:**

The Secretariat of the Commission presented a report on the training activities for the previous period assuring regular training at all levels, see appendix (6). After a thorough discussion, the participants recommended the following:

- ◆ **Heads of DL Departments in member countries, especially frontline ones, to encourage staff in the field of pest control, especially DL personnel, to apply for the DL diploma at the University of Khartoum, Sudan.**
- ◆ **Continuous participation of up to two National Master Trainers in Sub-regional training courses in order to refresh their capabilities and to be informed of new development in the Desert Locust operations.**

## **9. Research:**

The Secretariat of the Commission presented a report on the status of the research in the Region, indicating a number of difficulties facing the completion of the research process as per the following:

- The proposed research programmes are often unconvincing and therefore have to be rejected by the CRC/EMPRES. See appendix No. (7).
- The progress and final reports presented to the Commission are usually of poor quality and are often incomplete, lacking, for example, financial or technical details. These shortcomings ultimately resulted in delaying report approval by the Commission and the EMPRES/CR Programme.

In the light of the discussions that followed, the following recommendations were made:

- ◆ **Heads of DL Departments and EMPRES/CR Liaison Officers to ensure that the presented research proposals comply with the requirements as per the model distributed to all member countries.**
- ◆ **Heads of DL Departments and EMPRES/CR Liaison Officers to follow up researchers to ensure that the presented progress reports on research projects comply with the requirements as per the model distributed to all member countries.**
- ◆ **Heads of DL Departments and EMPRES/CR Liaison Officers to follow up on the researchers to ensure that the presented final research reports comply with the requirements as per the model distributed to all member countries.**
- ◆ **The Food and Agriculture Organization to follow up on the Memorandum of Understanding between the CRC and the Desert Locust Control Organization for East Africa (DLCO-EA), to expedite its signature and hence its distribution on all member countries.**

## **10. Publications:**

The Secretariat of the Commission presented a report on the publications, appendix No. (8). The Executive Committee members expressed their appreciation of the efforts of the Secretariat and commended it on the importance of these publications. All member countries

confirmed that they are regularly using these publications which have proven to be of great value. The Committee discussed the issue of producing special glossary of the terms used in Desert Locust management and related subjects in Arabic, English and French. After intensive discussions the following was recommended:

- ◆ **The Commission to produce additional copies of ground and aerial survey and control SOPs in Arabic language.**
- ◆ **The Action Plan for the production of Desert Locust Glossary in three languages (English, Arabic and French) should proceed, provided that the Western Region Commission agrees to meet the cost of the expert who will undertake the assignment of the French part of the glossary, otherwise the glossary will be produced only in English and Arabic.**
- ◆ **FAO Rome to look at the possibility to finance the cost of the first phase of the glossary under funding available from the current emergency. If FAO funding is not available, the Commission will itself support the first phase.**

### **11. Accounts for 2004 and 2005, work plan and budget for 2006-2007:**

The Secretary of the Commission presented documents which included the statement of account of the Trust Fund of the Commission, see Appendix No. (9), indicating the expenditure accounts for the year 2004 and the commitments for the year 2005. A proposal for Biennial Budget for the years 2006 and 2007 was also presented as well as the status of contributions and the arrears of the member countries to the Trust Fund of the Commission. The participants recommended the following:

- ◆ **Endorsement of the final expenditure of the year 2004, the presented budget and work plan for the years 2006 and 2007. Approval that the Commission Secretariat, in consultation with the Chairman is authorized to cover the cost of implementing the Commission's recommendations in cases when these are not reflected on the Commission budget work plan.**
- ◆ **In view of the phasing out of EMPRES Programme by the end of 2006, the committee encouraged member countries in particular front line countries (Egypt, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Sudan and Yemen) to avail funds so that their staff could join the Desert Locust Diploma at the University of Khartoum.**
- ◆ **FAO to consider raising funds every year to sponsor one fellowship from the Eastern Region to join the Diploma course at the University of Khartoum.**

### **12. Contributions and Arrears:**

The Secretariat of the Commission presented a detailed document on the country contributions and arrears in the Commission's Trust Fund, see appendix (10). The report showed that Lebanon had settled more than 70% of its arrears, and that, since 2003, Sudan has started paying its annual contribution regularly as well as part of its arrears. It should be noted that 50% of Sudan's and Lebanon's arrears were cancelled based on the Commission's 24th Session recommendation. The participants recommended the following

- ◆ **Acknowledgement messages should be circulated to member countries that have regularly settled their annual contributions.**

- ◆ The Secretariat of the Commission to send a letter to the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Sultanate of Oman, requesting the settlement of US\$ 28,000, being the remainder of its arrears, after it paid US\$ 65,000 in 2002.
- ◆ The Executive Committee recommended that the next Commission Session should discuss the issue of those countries which do not settle their contribution for three consecutive years and to come up with a recommendation to solve the problem.

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

The Executive Committee was informed of all the efforts carried out through which Ethiopia has been officially recognized as a member of the Commission. Also the Secretariat gave a detailed presentation on the efforts made jointly with the Chairman to encourage Eritrea to join the CRC. See appendix No. (11).

- ◆ The Executive Committee recommended that the Secretariat follow up with FAO Rome to finalize the adherence of Eritrea.

### **14. Other Business:**

- **Transfer of the EMPRES NPO Mr. Fuad Bahakim to CRC to assist the Secretary of the Commission in the technical aspect of the CRC activities particularly after EMPRES/CR phases out:**

The Executive Committee discussed intensively the transfer of the EMPRES NPO to the Commission budget when EMPRES Programme phases out by end of December 2006. The increased work load, after EMPRES phases out and the Commission takes over the activities, in addition to the good experience of Mr. Bahakim were strong reasons to transfer his funding to the Commission. The Committee unanimously agreed to the proposal and recommended the following;

- ◆ Transfer of Mr. Fuad Bahakim's post to Commission funding at the end of December 2006, his post continuing to be based in Sana'a.
- ◆ The Commission to pay Mr. Bahakim's salary which amounts to about US\$ 20,000 per year, as from 1 January 2007.
- ◆ FAO to consider paying the operational costs of his activities which amounts to 20,000 US\$ per year. If FAO funds are not available, the transfer should not go ahead.

- **Commission Session and Executive Committee meeting and agenda:**

The Secretary of the Commission stated that the Commission Sessions and its Executive Committee meetings have identical agenda and asked the meeting to discuss the issue and conclude a recommendation. The Executive Committee came up with the following recommendation:



- ◆ **To continue holding Commission Sessions and Executive Committee meetings in the same way as they have been held in the past years provided that the Commission documents should include updated information.**
- **Procurement of a Sound System to be used in the Commission Sessions for simultaneous interpretation:**

Due to the increase of non-Arabic speaking countries in the Commission, the need arises for the procurement of such a system; the Secretariat showed the participants details of such equipment where the preliminary investigations indicated that the price would be about US\$ 25,000. It appeared that the size of the system and its transportation from country to another might be problematic. The Committee recommended the following:

- ◆ **Rejection of the proposal to purchase the equipment for simultaneous interpretation for the above mentioned reasons.**
- ◆ **The host country of the Commission Session to provide all necessary facilities for the simultaneous interpretation and to cover any incurred costs. If the host country is unable to cover the cost, the Commission should meet this cost.**
- **Amendment and reprinting of the Agreement for the Establishment of CRC and its Rules of Procedure and design of the new CRC logo:**

The Secretariat of the Commission referred to the new member countries joining the Commission, as a result of which the need arises to amend and to reprint the CRC Establishment Agreement. The Executive Committee recommended the following:

- ◆ **The Secretariat of the Commission to review and amend the Establishment Agreement to comply with the new membership and to update it. The new version will be submitted to the next Commission Session for approval, whereafter it will be submitted to FAO approval procedures.**
- ◆ **The Secretariat of the Commission to print the new version of the Establishment Agreement after its amendment/official approval and distribute it to all member countries.**
- ◆ **The Secretariat of the Commission to advertise in Egypt for the design of the new CRC logo.**
- **Creation of CRC website:**

The representative of Oman mentioned that the Commission has many activities which should be publicized electronically and proposed the Commission should create its own web site. The Secretary explained that EMPRES/CR is already at an advanced stage in creating a web site which will be the first stage towards the creation of CRC web site. In this respect the meeting recommended the following:

- ◆ **The Secretariat of the Commission jointly with EMPRES/CR to create its own web site.**

## **15. Adoption of the report of the 27<sup>th</sup> Executive Committee meeting:**

The participants unanimously endorsed and approved the report of the 27<sup>th</sup> Executive Committee meeting that was held in Khartoum in the period 24-28 July 2005.

## **16. Closure of the meeting:**

On behalf of FAO, Dr. Elliott thanked the government of Sudan for hosting this meeting, assured the Member Countries that FAO will continue to support both the Commission itself and Desert Locust control operations in the affected countries, and commended the Executive Committee for the constructive and fruitful discussions. FAO will follow up the implementation of the recommendations of the meeting. He wished participants a safe journey home.

The representative of the Sudan Government thanked all for their efforts and indicated that Sudan will monitor very closely the Desert Locust situation particularly in Western Sudan. Sudan will provide unlimited support to Desert Locust activities.

Finally the Chairman of the Executive Committee thanked the Government of Sudan for hosting the meeting, and for its warm welcome, generous hospitality and best arrangements. He also thanked the FAO HQ representative Dr. Elliott for his efforts and positive contribution to the success of the meeting, wishing him as well as all participants a safe journey to their countries.

## **Vote of Thanks**

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

The participants also thanked the FAO HQ representative; thanks were also extended to the Secretary of the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region for his efforts in preparing the valuable working papers of the meeting. Thanks were also addressed to members of the Drafting Committee, to the Secretariat and to the interpreter.

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

### **List of participant**

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## **Appendix No. (2) Report of the activities of the 24<sup>th</sup> Executive Committee:**

The 26<sup>th</sup> Executive Committee Meeting was held with the 24<sup>th</sup> Session of the Commission in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia during the period of 17 -22 of April 2004. During the Session the Chairman of the Executive Committee and its members were selected as follows:

1. Abdu Farea Al-Romaih – Chairman.
2. Mohamed Mohamed Abd El-Rahman – Member.
3. Ghazi Hawari – Member.
4. Sharaf Eldin Hassan Dawoud – Member.
5. Mamoon Al-Alawi - Member.

In the period of April 2004 till June 2005, the Executive Committee has followed up the Commission's different activities. In close collaboration with the Secretary of the Commission, the recommendations made during the 24<sup>th</sup> Session and the 26<sup>th</sup> Executive Committee have been executed as per the following table:

Actioned recommendations of the 24<sup>th</sup> Session and 26<sup>th</sup> Executive Committee Meeting of the CRC in April 2004:

### **Recommendations related to the Secretariat:**

<b>Recommendation</b>	<b>Achievements</b>
1. Draft documentation should be sent to all member countries before approval for comments and/or additions. A deadline should be given for receiving a reply.	Draft documentations are being sent to all member countries before approval.
2. Translation of the English Aerial, Survey and Control SOP in Arabic.	Translation, printing and distribution have been effected for the Aerial, Survey and Control SOP
3. The participants of the Session have recommended that all equipment and materials provided to Sudan for DL operations should only be used for this purpose because Sudan conducts locust operations through out the year having both DL summer and winter breeding areas.	The concerned parties at the Centre for Desert Locust Control in Sudan have been officially informed of the recommendation, which is being followed up by the management of the Centre.
4. The participants of the Session also recommended that the Commission should send an acknowledgement and appreciation letter to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for their support to Sudan.	The Secretariat of the Commission has sent an official appreciation letter to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
5. The participants of the Session also recommended that the Commission should send an appreciation letter to Sudan and	Appreciation letters have been sent to Sudan and Yemen for their good achievements in the management and

<p>Yemen for their good achievements in the management and control of Desert Locust in their respective countries, hoping for more support.</p>	<p>control of Desert Locust.</p>
<p>6. The participants recommended that countries of the Central Region should put forward a request to the African Development Bank (ADB) to support survey and control operations through its emergency projects, so as to finance each country with US\$ 500,000 (five hundred thousand dollars). The Chairman of the Commission should follow the previously presented project document to the Islamic Development bank (IDB) for the development projects</p>	<p>Egypt has put forward a request to the African Development Bank (ADB) to support survey and control operations. An approval 250,000 \$US was given to support DL campaign.</p>

**Training:**

<p>7. It was recommended and agreed that the Egyptian candidate Essam Mahmoud Ibrahim should be awarded a CRC M.Sc. Scholarship for the year 2003/2004, and to send apology letters to other candidates, wishing them better luck in the future</p>	<p>The Egyptian candidate has been sent to the University of Khartoum and started his M.Sc. in August 2004. Apology letters have been sent to the other candidates who did not make it this time.</p>
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**Research:**

<p>8. The distribution of all approved final research reports to all member countries and concerned parties.</p>	<p>The final approved research report of Mr. Osman Abdullah from Sudan in the year 2003 has been received and the study has been upgraded to PhD, of which the Commission will receive two copies. Final reports received, not yet approved, from Yemen and Saudi Arabia.</p>
<p>9. Since all the research reports submitted to the Commission Award have not fulfilled the CRC criteria for the award, it was agreed that the Secretary should send an apology to the concerned researchers, explaining the reasons for not making the award.</p>	<p>Apology letters have been sent to the concerned researchers, explaining the reasons for not making the award.</p>

**Publications:**

<p>10. The meeting has also recommended adding Mr. Said Ghaout's glossary to the glossary references.</p>	<p>On the Secretariat request, Mr. Said Ghaout has forwarded 2 copies of the glossary prepared by him to the Commission and it has been added to the glossary references.</p>
<p>11. The meeting recommended that a glossary of technical and scientific DL terms in English, French and Arabic be developed, provided that the explanations of the terms should also be in the three languages. It was also recommended that, two consultants specializing in the subject (one for the English speaking countries in the Central Region and the other from the French speaking countries). Mr. Hafraoui was recommended as one of the consultants, the Secretary of the Commission was delegated to choose the other consultant.</p>	<p>An action plan has been drafted and the Secretary of the Commission recommends that Dr. Mahmoud Ahmed Fahmy Harb participates with Mr. Hafraoui to complete this task.</p>

**Adherence of new member to the Commission:**

<p>12. Following the endorsement of Ethiopia by the Session as member No. 15 to the CRC, the meeting recommended that the representative of Eritrea in this Session to follow up the adhesion of his country to the Commission. The Chairman of the Commission should also follow up the subject with the Eritrean Embassy in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Embassy of Saudi Arabia in Eritrea through the usual diplomatic channels</p>	<p>The Chairman of the Commission has corresponded with the Eritrean Embassy in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Embassy of Saudi Arabia in Eritrea through the usual diplomatic channels, but with no positive results.</p>
<p>13. In view of the results out of the communication of the recommendation no. 12, the meeting recommended that the Chairman and the Secretary of the Commission should visit Eritrea to finalize the matter.</p>	<p>The Chairman and the Secretary of the Commission visited Eritrea and succeeded in finalizing the matter.</p>
<p>14. Due to the increase of the Commission membership to 16 after the expected adhesion of Eritrea to CRC, the Executive Committee Meeting in Lebanon last year recommended the increase of the Executive Committee members to 7. The meeting</p>	<p>The issue has been addressed to the FAO Legal Section and the Secretary has discussed it during his visit to Rome to attend the DLCC meeting. As a result Article IX has been amended in three languages (Arabic,</p>



<p>endorsed the Executive Committee recommendation and approved the increase to 7. Since the final approval of the FAO Legal Section would take some time, the Commission recommended electing five members in addition to further two members whose membership is subject to FAO final approval. Furthermore, the Commission unanimously recommended that the four DL breeding countries (Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Yemen and Egypt) should be permanent members of the Executive Committee and that the other three members to be elected from the other countries during the Commission meeting. Through a secret ballot Oman was elected as the fifth member, United Arab Emirates and Qatar were elected to be the additional two members in the Executive Committee. Yemen representative was unanimously elected to chair the 26<sup>th</sup> Executive Committee Meeting.</p>	<p>English, and French) and sent to all member countries for their approval. This will be addressed to the FAO's council for the final approval and then put in to application.</p>
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**Recommendations related to the budget:**

<p>15. Endorsement of the expenditure of 2002 and 2003.</p>	<p>The expenditure for 2002/2003 has been endorsed by the Commission and the Executive Committee.</p>
<p>16. Approval of the budget and work plan for the year 2004 and 2005.</p>	<p>Budget and work plan for the years 2004/2005 have been approved by the Commission and the Committee.</p>
<p>17. Endorsement of the recommendations of the Executive Committee regarding the cancellation of 50% contribution arrears of Lebanon and Sudan, on the condition that they pay their annual contribution in a timely manner, and provide schedule for payment of their remaining arrears.</p>	<p>The recommendations of the Executive Committee regarding the cancellation of 50% contribution arrears of Lebanon and Sudan have been approved and the issue was addressed to both countries to pay their annual contribution in a timely manner, and provide a schedule for the payment of their remaining arrears.</p>
<p>18. Since Sudan has started to pay its annual contribution again and Lebanon included the funds for those contributions in their national budget (according to the Secretary of the Commission), the meeting recommended that the Secretary of the</p>	<p>The Secretary of the Commission has addressed the issue to Sudan and Lebanon and as a result Lebanon has paid more than 50% of its arrears and Sudan has started to pay part of its arrears.</p>

Commission should send messages to the two countries indicating the cancellation of the 50% arrears.	
19. The Commission and the Locust Group in Rome should check the Jordanian contributions to the Trust fund, as a payment was reported to have been made but was not recorded.	The issue has been discussed with FAO and a comprehensive report sent to the Government of Jordan. The report has been approved by GoJ and timely payment program was agreed to settle the arrears.
20. The Secretary of the Commission should obtain details of the driver's salary from the accounts section of the organization.	The issue has been investigated and it was made apparent that two-thirds of the salary is deducted by FAO for pension and medical insurance. There are also other deductions such as social and administrative such that the net salary is not exceeding 2,000 LE.

**Other subjects:**

21. The meeting approved the ceiling of US\$ 5,000 for each training course on condition that the proposed expenditure items should be sent to the Secretariat of the Commission for review and approval before the funds were released	It has been the practice now that the proposed expenditure is being sent to the Secretary of the Commission to review and revise then approve.
22. Since Djibouti, Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait and Lebanon could not participate in this Session, although invitations were sent well in advance, the meeting recommended that the Chairman of the Commission send messages to those countries pointing out the importance of the participation. A copy of the final report should be attached with the message.	The Chairman and the Secretary of the Commission have sent a message to the concerned countries pointing out the importance of their participation. A copy of the final report of the 24 <sup>th</sup> Session was attached with the message. During the Secretary's visit to Lebanon, the importance of their presence in the sessions was pointed out especially after the Desert Locust invasion to the region at the end of 2004. Equally, the same issue was pointed out to both Kuwait and Bahrain.
23. Since the Arabic language is not the spoken language of all participants, it was recommended that the Commission should investigate the possibility to purchase a remote wireless interpretation system in order to be used for the simultaneous translation during meetings	It was found that the cost of a remote wireless interpretation system could reach up to 25,000 US\$ and thus approval from the Executive Committee will be required.

## **Appendix No. (3) Report of the activities of the Secretariat of the Commission and follow up recommendations of the 23rd Session of the Commission:**

During the period from May 2004 to June 2005, i.e. the period after the 24<sup>th</sup> Session of the CRC held in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Commission has taken up several activities summarized as follows:

### **1. Training:**

- a) Organization and preparation in the two national training courses in Egypt during the period of 07-16 August 2004 in Burg Al Arab and 19-26 March 2005 in Ismailia in Desert Locust survey and control.
- b) Organization and preparation in the two national training courses in Oman, the first training was during the period of 17 July – 4 August 2004 which took place into two parts, from 17-21 July in Muscat in Desert Locust survey and from 30 July to 4 August in Alnagd in Desert Locust control. The second training was also held in Alnagd between the period of 01-04 May 2005.
- c) Organization, preparation and participation in the national training in Doha, Qatar during the period of 08-23 September 2004 in the field of biological, survey and control aspects of Desert locust.
- d) Organization and preparation in the five national training courses in Sudan, in Dongola during the period of 22-29 May 2004, in Obeid during 03–09 July 2004, in Suakin during the period of 11-16 December 2004, in Gedaref during 19-25 February 2005, in Al-fasher during the period of 03-09 May 2005 in Desert Locust survey and control. Two other national training courses for farmers, laborers and scouts held in Suakin during the period of 18–19 December 2004 and in Damer during the period of 11-16 December 2004.
- e) Organization and preparation in the three national training courses in Yemen, in Tihama (Hajja) during the period of 05-10 June 2004 for Desert Locust Officers to train them on new methods of Desert Locust control. Two Saudi Arabian participated as co-trainers. The second was held in Hodaidah during the period of 27 November – 02 December 2004 for Desert Locust Officers to be trained on the biological and new survey aspects of Desert locust. The third training took place in Mareb during 04 –08 June 2005 for extension and technical officers to train them on Desert Locust control. The Commission previously supported a national training course during the period of 27–31 March 2004 on the biology and survey of Desert Locust for laborers in the governorates, who is relied up on for collecting and forwarding Desert Locust information.
- f) Organization, preparation and participation in the Sub-regional training on the biological, survey and control aspects of Desert locust in

Amman, Jordan during the period of 23 April – 2 May 2005.

- g) Support was provided to Mr. Adel AlShaibani from Yemen, who has gained good experience from RAMSES and eLocust for transmission of information from the field, to provide assistance to train Information Officers in Eritrea during the period of 21-29 June 2004, Sudan from 24 March to 1<sup>st</sup> April 2005 and Egypt from 01 – 08 July 2005.
- h) Support was provided to Mr. Felege Elias from Ethiopia to install RAMSES in the Locust Centre in Egypt and train Information Officers on its use during the period of 26 March – 06 April 2004.
- i) The Commission, in collaboration with the EMPRES/CR Programme, supported the academic Diploma study in Desert Locust management at the University of Khartoum. The fourth group graduated in the year 2003/2004. Six students have enrolled for the year 2004/2005 and are expected to be graduated in September this year.
- j) Follow up on the nomination and acceptance of the Egyptian student to be enrolled for a Masters Degree study in Desert Locust Survey at the University of Khartoum in Sudan in August 2004.
- k) The Commission and the EMPRES/CR Programme has given support to the evaluation and assessment of the Diploma degree at the University of Khartoum to assess its benefits and to identify if there is any weakness. Also, to follow up on the performances of students holding this Diploma and their inputs to improve the operations during the Desert Locust campaigns.

## **2. Research:**

In collaboration with the EMPRES/CR Programme and the agreement to cover the cost of applied researches equally, the Commission's support in this issue can be summarized as follows:

- a) In January 2004 the research at the University of Aden in Yemen was completed. The final report has not yet been approved, in addition to the fact that it was not written in the usual scientific format for reporting. Approval has also not been given by the Desert Locust Monitoring & Control Centre and hence the Ministry of Agriculture.
- b) In May 2004 the research at the University of King Faisal, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was completed. The report contains compiled information with neither analysis, nor summary or recommendations. It has not yet been approved for the same reasons as the one done at the University of Aden in Yemen.
- c) Two research proposals have been approved under the supervision of the University of Khartoum in Sudan, pending field testing and expected to finish at the end of 2005.
- d) Another research proposal has been approved under the supervision of

the Research Institute in Egypt, pending field testing and expected to finish at the end of 2005.

- e) A research proposal was received and approved in April 2005 from the Desert Locust Control Organization for Eastern Africa – DLCO-EA.
- f) In collaboration with the EMPRES/CR Programme, the Commission has contributed in a workshop on DGPS in Ethiopia during the period from 20 -23 April 2004. Participants came from the Desert Locust centers in Oman, Sudan, Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Ethiopia and staff from the air spraying companies in Sudan, Oman and Saudi Arabia.
- g) Certificates of Merit forwarded to those who have completed their Diploma course.

### **3. Joint survey**

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

- a) The third joint survey of the Yemen/Saudi borders took place in January 2005 at the winter breeding areas.
- b) The fourth joint survey of the Egyptian/Sudanese border of the winter breeding areas conducted in February 2005.
- c) Although there was an agreement to conduct a joint survey of the Egyptian/Libyan border, but due to administrative difficulties and the involvement of Desert Locust officers from both countries in the latest DL invasion did not permit it. It should be noted that the DL invasion that took place in October 2004 across the Egyptian/Libyan borders, proves the importance of organizing this border survey in the near future, for which the concerned countries are requested to follow up the issue.

### **4. Publications:**

In this category the Commission has achieved the following:

- a) The continuation of the translation of the monthly Desert Locust Bulletin from English into Arabic in PDF format and its circulation to member countries and concerned parties.
- b) Following the Commission's supervision over the Arabic translation of the Sprayer Testing Guidelines (10 series), its distribution to concerned parties is currently in progress.
- c) The Commission is supervising the translation of the Guidelines on Minimum Requirements for Ground-based Locust and Grasshopper, volume 4, which will be printed and distributed to concerned parties.
- d) The Commission has prepared a work plan for the Glossary (English/ Arabic/French) of technical expressions and terms used in the research

field and in the control of Desert Locust. The Secretariat is proposing that Dr. Mahmoud Ahmed Harb and Dr. Abdrahmanne Hafraoui to take up the task.

- e) Following the Commission's production and distribution of the SOP for Desert Locust Aerial Survey and Control in English in pocket size laminated cards, it has been translated into Arabic, printed and distributed to member countries and concerned parties.
- f) The Commission in collaboration with the EMPRES/CR program has produced and distributed the trainer's kit in English and Arabic to all concerned parties, which is being currently used successfully in all training courses.
- g) The Commission has prepared the final drafts of check lists for Information Officers, survey and control to evaluate the training impact and to identify the actual training needs. The control operations check list is now being used before conducting training courses to highlight the weak points and to ensure that all information is perceived.

#### **5. Budget:**

- a) The Commission has sent requests to all member countries to pay their contribution arrears and expressed its appreciation to those who pay their contribution in a regular manner. In this aspect, Sudan has started paying its annual contribution and part of the arrears and Lebanon has paid its arrears in full.
- b) An appreciation letter was sent to Saudi Arabia for its support of 2 million dollars to the Desert Locust Centre in Sudan.

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

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

- a) The 24<sup>th</sup> Session of the Commission for the Control of Desert Locust in the Central Region and the EMPRES/CR Country Focus Program workshop, Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 17 – 21 April 2004.
- b) The Desert Locust Control Committee (DLCC) Technical Meeting, Nouakchott, Mauritania, 2-6 May 2004.
- c) The 1<sup>st</sup> Executive Committee Meeting for the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Western Region (CLCPRO), in Niamey, Niger, 14 – 22 June 2004.
- d) 2<sup>nd</sup> ad hoc planning meeting for the winter breeding season for front line member countries (Eritrea, Saudi Arabia, Sudan and Yemen) held in Khartoum, Sudan, 05-10 September 2004.
- e) Organization, preparation and participation of the National Training Course in Doha, Qatar, 08–23 September 2004.
- f) The 12<sup>th</sup> EMPRES/CR Liaison Officers Meeting held in Hurghada,

- Egypt, 08–14 October 2004.
- g) The Extraordinary Session of the Desert Locust Control Committee in Rome, 29 November–02 December 2004, accompanied by the Chairman of the Commission for submitting the report of the 24<sup>th</sup> CRC Session to the Assistant Director General of FAO.
  - h) Meeting with the Minister of Agriculture of Lebanon to clarify the DL invasion in the Central Region including Lebanon and to discuss other issues related to Desert Locust management, 25–27 January 2005.
  - i) 3<sup>rd</sup> EMPRES/WR Liaison Officers Meeting in Dakar, Senegal, 06-13 January 2005.
  - j) The Extended Locust Group Staff Meeting in Rome, 23–25 February 2005.
  - k) 3<sup>rd</sup> ad hoc planning meeting for the summer breeding season for front line member countries (Eritrea, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Sudan and Yemen) held in Cairo, Egypt, 22-24 March 2005.
  - l) Accompanied by the Chairman of the Commission, a visit was paid to Eritrea to follow up on its adhesion to the CRC and to discuss the possibility of a bilateral support to Eritrea, 27 March–01 April 2005.
  - m) In collaboration with the Director General of the Desert Locust Centre of Egypt and EMPRES/CR Coordinator, a survey was conducted along the Red Sea, 4–8 April 2005.
  - n) Organization, preparation and participation in the Sub-regional Training Course, held in Amman, Jordan, 23 April – 2 May 2005.
  - o) Accompanied by the Chairman of the Commission, the Secretary visited Bahrain and Kuwait to activate the CRC role, the involvement of these countries and the importance of their participation in the Commission Session 20 -26 May 2005.
  - p) 3<sup>rd</sup> Session of the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Western Region, Tripoli, Libya, 12-16 June 2005.
  - q) Due to the increase in the membership of other countries to the Commission and after the adhesion of Djibouti and Ethiopia and anticipated adhesion of Eritrea, and according to the recommendation to revise the number of member countries in the Executive Committee, the Secretary has followed up the issue with the Legal Department at the FAO HQ in Rome. Amendment has been effected and pending the approval of the FAO Council at its session during 20 -25 June 2005.

## **7. Other activities:**

- a) The Commission is preparing an updated detailed spread sheet on aerial spray companies in different countries so as to make this information available in case of emergency situations.
- b) The Secretary of the Commission has followed up on the recommendations made in the 24<sup>th</sup> Session of the CRC.
- c) The Commission sends and exchange Desert Locust bulletins and reports and information to member countries.

## **Appendix No. (4) Desert Locust situation April 2004-June 2005:**

### **Overview**

The Desert Locust situation was extremely serious in Northwest Africa with wide spread hatching and band formation occurring in April 2004 in Morocco and Algeria and some swarms moving across the region and invading western Libya. Despite the intensive control operations the Desert Locust situation was very worrying; in July substantial number of swarms from northwest Africa invaded West Africa and laid eggs. Swarms were reported in Mauritania, Senegal, Mali and Niger. The swarms continued during August and September to invade West Africa and reached Burkina Faso, Chad, Western Sahara and Cape Verde Islands. By October, a few swarms also reached the Mediterranean coast and dispersed in Egypt, Crete, Lebanon and Cyprus. A substantial number of immature swarms from the Sahel continued in November and December to arrive in Northwest Africa. Intensive control operations continued against immature swarms in Morocco, Algeria and Mauritania, nevertheless, the scale of these operations declined during December. A few swarms moved in January 2005 along the Southern Circuit migration route and invaded Gambia, Senegal, and Guinea Bissau. Situation is improved in Northwest Africa during February and March; however some immature swarms persisted in southern Senegal and Guinea. Very limited breeding occurred in Northwest Africa mainly in Algeria and Morocco and low number of adults persisted in Mali and Niger moving towards the east to Chad during April and May.

Although little rain fell during March 2004, breeding conditions remained favorable in Saudi Arabia, but the situation improved and control operations declined along the Red Sea Coast, northern Sudan and southern Egypt. The situation remained calm in the Central Region by end of April till the last week of October 2004 where immature swarms of Desert Locust were drifted from the Western Region due to the unusually strong and persistent southwesterly winds prevailed over Libyan Sahara. The immature swarms moved to the southeast of Egypt towards the locust habitat in the southeast of the country bordering Sudan. As a result of this invasion, Lebanon, Jordan and Saudi Arabia received some swarms and adult groups. During the last week of May, several Southern Circuit swarms arrived in western Darfur, Sudan and continued to move eastwards

The Eastern Region remained calm with only few scattered individual in Iran and Pakistan.

### **Situation by Region**

#### **Western Region**

Despite the intensive control efforts of the upsurge that started in **Mauritania** in October 2003, wide spread hatching and band formation occurred by April 2004 in the spring breeding areas in south of Atlas Mountains in **Morocco**. Egg laying and hatching and immature and mature adult groups and small swarms were also reported in **Algeria**, numerous mature swarms moved into western **Libya** and most likely in **Tunisia** and laid eggs. New swarms started to form in Mauritania at densities up to 850 adults/m<sup>2</sup> as well as in the **Western Sahara**. Hopper bands and adult groups at densities up to 150,000 adults/ha were reported in **Niger**. Aerial and ground control operations were carried out.

Large-scale aerial and ground control operations continued during May in **Morocco**, **Algeria**, **Tunisia** and **Libya** where wide spread hatching and band formation occurred south of the **Atlas Mountains**. By mid May immature adults were beginning to form new groups and swarms in **Mauritania**, **Niger**, **Algeria** and **Morocco**, these swarms started to arrive in **Libya** and **Tunisia**. Control operations continued in all areas.



An increasing number of swarms formed in **Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia** and **Libya** where intensive aerial and ground control operations treated nearly 1.3 million hectare during June 2004. Only smaller infestations were reported in **Mauritania**, and in **Niger**. Swarms started to move from spring breeding areas to the summer breeding areas. During the second half of the month, immature swarms arrived in southern Mauritania, northern **Senegal** and northern **Mali**, the swarms were highly mobile and difficult to treat them before they mature and lay eggs.

In July numerous swarms escaped control operations in the spring breeding areas in Northwest Africa and migrated to West Africa where they reached the pasture and cropping areas of the Sahel and dispersed within a large area, extending from **Senegal** to **Niger** and probably **Chad**. A few swarms were reported in the **Cape Verde Islands**. By end of July, large-scale hatching started and hoppers were forming bands along the Senegal River and in southern Mauritania. Intensive control continued in **Morocco, Algeria, and Libya**.

In August, large-scale hatching and band formation occurred in southern Mauritania, northern and central **Senegal, Mali** and **Niger** where swarms continued to arrive and lay eggs. Some mature swarms reached northern **Burkina Faso** and laid eggs that hatched and hoppers formed bands. Swarms also continued to reach **Chad** and **Cape Verde Islands** but breeding was not reported. Situation improved in Northwest Africa and only a few small residual populations remained in **Morocco** and **Algeria**.

In September, a substantial number of hopper bands formed and developed in southern **Mauritania**, northern and central **Senegal, Mali, Niger**, northern **Burkina Faso** and parts of central and eastern **Chad**. Due to the fact that vegetation was drying out in southeast Mauritania, western and central Mali, and in the sahelian zone in Niger, some swarms moved to northwest Mauritania and southern **Western Sahara** and other swarms invaded five of the **Cape Verde** islands. Immature swarms reached southwestern Libya and adults appeared in southern **Algeria**. Aerial and ground control operation continued.

Numerous immature swarms continued to form in **Senegal**, southern **Mauritania, Mali** and **Niger** during October. Smaller infestations were present in **Burkina Faso, Chad** and **the Cape Verde Islands**. Due to the dry vegetation the swarms moved north and reached the southern foothills of the Atlas Mountains in **Morocco** and **Algeria**. Swarms also moved into northern Mali and Niger, and southern Algeria where breeding was in progress. Unusually strong and persistent southwesterly winds at mid-month carried a few small swarms to the Mediterranean coast in northeastern **Libya** and into the island of Crete in **Greece**. By the end of the month, infestation had declined in the sahelian Zone.

Although the situation improved in November in the Sahel as numerous swarms continued to move north and arrive in **Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Libya**, immature swarms persisted in southwest **Mauritania**. At mid-month, swarms from late summer breeding in the Sahel reinvaded northern **Burkina Faso**, and moved into southwest **Mali** and northeast **Senegal**. During December, the immature swarms were present in Atlas Mountains in Morocco and Algeria, and a substantial number of small immature swarms were moving about in southern and central Mauritania. Some of the swarms continued south along the southern Circuit into Gambia and southern Senegal, reaching Guinea Bissau and northern Guinea by the end of December. Aerial and ground control operation continues in all areas.

In January 2005, the number of immature swarms in Atlas Mountains in **Morocco** and **Algeria** declined because of control operations and unusually low temperatures. By the end of the month, only scattered locusts were present in **Mauritania** and **Mali**. The decline of the immature swarms continued during February in Morocco and Algeria. In West Africa, a few immature swarms persisted in southern Senegal and Guinea.

In March, small-scale laying started in the Sahara in northeast **Algeria** and northeast **Morocco**. In West Africa, limited control operations continued against a few immature swarms that have persisted throughout the winter in southern **Senegal** and in **Guinea**. Small groups of hoppers formed in April in northeast Morocco and northeast Sahara in Algeria. Control operations were underway in Algeria using bio-pesticides. The few immature swarms that persisted in **Guinea** during the past few months moved through the extreme north of **Code d'Ivoire** and into southeast **Mali** and central **Burkina Faso**. During May, several immature swarms moved from western **Niger** to eastern **Chad** passing through **Cameroon** and northern **Nigeria**. During June, solitary adults began to appear in southeastern Mauritania, northern Mali and in Tamesna, Niger. Hoppers and bands were controlled in Algeria and Chad.

### **Central Region**

The Desert Locust outbreak/upsurge that started in October 2003 which occurred as a result of the unusually good rains that have fallen in most of the summer breeding areas in **Sudan** since July 2003 began to improve in March 2004. In March, a few groups of late instar hoppers and immature gregarious adults were present in the north of **Sudan**, only few kilometers from the Egyptian borders. In **northern Sudan**, several groups and swarms of mature adults seen in irrigated crops along the Nile near Dongola, these probably came from the Red Sea coast on easterly winds up to 5<sup>th</sup> of March, by the end of March hatching was in progress and small high-density hopper bands were forming. Control operations in both areas treated 914 ha up to 28 March. In **Egypt**, on the southern coast of the Red Sea, groups of late instar transiens hoppers and fledglings at densities of 10-30 hoppers/sq. m were present during the first decade of March near Abu Ramad. Control operations treated 140 ha (1-10 March). Several immature and mature swarms appeared along Lake Nasser and dispersed into many farms near Abu Simbel area, these probably came from the Red Sea coast and northern Sudan. Control operations treated 2,162 ha. In the Western Desert, control operation treated 364 ha of solitary mature adults.

There was a dramatic decline in locust infestations along the northern Red Sea coast in **Saudi Arabia** between Jeddah and Yenbo by end of March 2004. Last control operations against hopper of 3<sup>rd</sup> instar and adults treated 2,375 ha. No locusts were seen during surveys carried out in the spring breeding areas.

Therefore and due to the successful Desert Locust management and the positively and timely arrangements carried out by the countries of the Central Region, namely Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Egypt and Eritrea; the DL outbreak/upsurge was successfully contained by end of April 2004.

The DL situation remained calm in almost all member countries of the Central Region during April to September 2004.

In early October and as a result of unusually heavy rain over Tihama in **Yemen**, adults and hoppers with instars of 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> (solitary & transient) were reported in Tihama area between Midi and Al-Jar. The densities of hoppers ranging between 3-10 hoppers per sq meter and the densities of adults ranging between 500-1,125 adults per ha. Control operations were carried out on five locations at Bani Ahmed which covered 175 ha.

During most of October 2004, unusually strong and persistent southwesterly winds prevailed over Libyan Sahara that caused several immature DL swarms to move from eastern Algeria and southwest Libya towards the Mediterranean coast. During the last week of the month, several swarms were reported in northeast Libya near Tubruk and the **Egyptian**

border. On the 28th, locusts were reported in adjacent coastal areas in northwest **Egypt** and on the coast of **Lebanon** near Beirut on 1 November. Some immature swarms that arrived on the northwest coast in **Egypt** at the end of October about a dozen of immature swarms moved east during November along the Mediterranean coast while others appeared in the Western Desert along the Libyan border. Due to the westerly wind the high density immature swarms moved eastwards in Egypt reaching the farms along the Cairo-Alexandria Desert Road and those in the north eventually reached the Nile Delta and Cairo (on 17th of October) before dispersing over a large area of the Sinai Peninsula at El Arish, the **eastern Mediterranean** and **southern Israel, Palestine, western Jordan, Cyprus**, and the northern Red Sea coast in **Saudi Arabia**. Control operations have been undertaken immediately in Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon.

In December some of the adults reached the winter breeding areas along the coastal plains Red Sea in southern **Egypt** where a few had become mature and were breeding. In adjacent **Sudan**, two swarms of a total 760 ha arrived in Adrim area (2139N/3608E) and at Shendeit (2143N/3607E) and laid eggs at the end of December. Small immature adult groups were present on the northern Red Sea coast in **Saudi Arabia**. Small scale local breeding was in progress in northwest Somalia.

During January several swarms reached the winter breeding areas along the Red Sea coastal plains near the border of **Egypt** and **Sudan** at Wadi Diib and laid eggs and subsequently hatched, causing small hopper bands to form. Control operations were carried out in both countries. Local breeding was in progress in **Saudi Arabia** and **Somalia**.

Hopper bands continued to form during February along both sides of the border in northeast **Sudan** and southeast **Egypt**. In February and as a result of undetected local breeding, gregarious hoppers formed a few very small groups in an area of 0.5 ha on the coast of northern **Somalia**. The hopper bands continued forming in **Egypt/Sudan** border during March.

By mid of March, several swarms formed and were seen moving towards the south of Egypt towards Sudan. Mechanical control operations were carried out against the limited infestation band (0.5 ha) at densities of 150-200 hoppers/m<sup>2</sup> on the coast in northwest **Somalia** near Berbera (1028N/4502E).

By April 2005, locust infestations declined along both sides of the **Egyptian/Sudanese** border. Nevertheless, scattered adults appeared along the River Nile in **northern Sudan** and several swarms arrived on the Red Sea coastal plains **north Jeddah**, where they laid eggs. By mid of the month, hatching and band formation occurred in **Saudi Arabia** and control operations commenced immediately.

During the last week of May, several Southern Circuit swarms arrived in western **Darfur, Sudan** and continued to move eastwards. By the end of the month, hatching and band formation had commenced in few places in Geneina and northern Darfur. A small swarm moved across central Sudan from Darfur to eastern Sudan and reportedly continued to northern Ethiopia where it dispersed. Scattered solitarious adults were present in few farms in the Western Desert of Egypt and in the interior of Saudi Arabia and Yemen, and in parts of northern Somalia. Limited local breeding reported during June in the interior of Saudi Arabia, control operations launched immediately where 600 ha was treated.

### **Eastern Region**

During the period April 2004 to June 2005, Desert Locust remained calm with no activities. Only isolated scattered hoppers and adults were seen in some places in **Pakistan** in February and March and **Iran** in April 2005. Control operation was not required.

### **Control operations**

Control operations undertaken in the Western and Central Region in the period April 04 to June 2005, as reported by DLIS (See attached tables).

### **Support Provided to Desert Locust Operations in the Central Region**

**Sudan:** Four TCPs projects & one bilateral were provided:

- ⇒ **SUD/03/016 (UNDP)**, 50,000US\$, executed in 2004. Utilized for aerial intervention (33,000US\$ equivalent to 48 flying hours) and GOE (spare parts, fuel and airstrips maintenance) including travel for the remaining funds.
- ⇒ **TCP/INT/3003e (FAO)**, 45,003US\$ executed in 2004/05. Utilized for GOE, Training, expendable and nonexpendable equipment (total 26,903 US\$ received as cash). Other equipment received via FAO Khartoum two Codan radios and nine GPS.
- ⇒ **TCP/SUD/3003 (FAO)**, 119,591 US\$ executed in 2005. Utilized for training, travel, expendable and non-expendable equipment, s & c operations and GOE.
- ⇒ **OSRO/RAF/417/IFA (IFAD)**, 200,000US\$ not yet implemented.
  
- ⇒ **Bilateral with Saudi Arabia**, 2,000,000US\$, Utilized in 2004/2005 for vehicles, trucks, sprayers, pesticides and operations

### **Eritrea:**

- ⇒ **TCP/INT/3003e (FAO)**, 26,400US\$ in cash + the equipment, executed in 2004/2005. Utilized for 15,000 L pesticides, 4 vehicle-mounted and 70 handheld sprayers, operations and expendable and non-expendable equipment.

### **Yemen:**

- ⇒ **TCP/INT/3003e (FAO)**, 20,000US\$ in cash + the equipment, executed in 2004/2005. Utilized for 15,000 L pesticides, 10 GPSs, 2 Cadan radios, survey operations and spare parts

### **Egypt:**

- ⇒ **TCP/EGY/3002(E) (FAO)**, 193,000US\$ executed in 2005. Utilized for training, non-expendable equipment (sprayers), spare parts, 10,000 L pesticides, safety equipment and GOE.

**Additionally Egypt received recently 250,000 from ADB.**

### **Desert Locust Mid-Term Forecast**

Early rains fell in many of the summer breeding areas in the Sahel in West Africa and in a few places in Sudan during June. Consequently ecological conditions for breeding were improving in many areas. Dry conditions prevailed elsewhere in the other recession areas.

Small-scale breeding will occur, low number of hoppers are expected to form during the summer in Mauritania, Mali and Chad. Low number of locusts may persist in a few

places in the south of Algeria where ecological conditions are favourable. Morocco and Algeria, small-scale breeding could occur in areas that receive rainfall.

In the Central Region, hatching and small hopper bands of Desert Locust will increase in Western and Northern Darfur and commence in parts of Western and Northern Kordofan and perhaps in Eastern Region near Gedaref and Kassala. Fledging is likely to start and a few swarms expected from early August in Sudan. If swarm and adults infestation is confirmed in Ethiopia and Somalia, there is a risk that the adults will lay eggs and the resulting hoppers could form small bands and fledging from mid-August onwards. No significant developments are expected in Djibouti, Eritrea, Saudi Arabia Egypt and Yemen.

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

## **Appendix No. (5) EMPRES Progress and outlook:**

### **Status and Role (May 2005):**

Since the 1986 – 1989 plague large scale control operations based on chemical pesticides have caused considerable concern in relation to their economic costs, the safety and environmental impact of the chemical pesticides used, and the capacity of existing organizations to deal with the problems in an efficient and effective manner.

In response to this concern, the FAO Council endorsed a proposal in 1994 for the development of an Emergency Prevention System (EMPRES) for transboundary pests, with a major focus assigned to the Desert Locust. In 1997 the EMPRES Central Region (CR) Programme was initiated with the aim:

*To reduce the risk of Desert Locust plagues emanating from the Central Region of the Desert Locust distribution area in order to mitigate food security, economic, and environmental concerns in the Central Region and beyond.*

Since then, the major focus of the EMPRES/CR Programme was on:

- Developing the human capacity of locust control staff of the national Locust Control Units (LCU) to better perform survey and control operations;
- Developing more effective national and regional locust information and early warning systems which are linked to the Desert Locust Information Service (DLIS) at FAO HQ;
- Developing early preparedness and contingency planning mechanisms;
- Assisting the EMPRES/CR member countries in introducing novel control technologies which are likely to reduce the environmental risks of Desert Locust control.

The EMPRES/CR Programme could benefit from the relatively calm period from 1996 to 2003 to fully concentrate on the **development and introduction** of various standard procedures, technologies and approaches as part of the operational system of the Locust Control Units in the Central Region with the aim:

*To enhance the **early detection** and **early reaction** capacities of the EMPRES/CR member countries in a sustainable way.*

As a result of the joint efforts the quality, frequency and timeliness of Desert Locust reports prepared by all EMPRES Central Region countries steadily improved over the years, and surveys are being conducted more targeted, with better results and hence more cost effective by systematically using NDVI satellite imageries, GPS, RAMSES data management system and rainfall data. Recently the *eLocust system* for wireless transmission of field data has been introduced in two countries. And the next generation of this new technology will be tested soon.

Training standards and teaching methodologies on Survey & Control and Safety aspects have been developed and documented in a “Master-Trainers’-Training Manual”. This manual is based on the practical and participatory training principle “*learning by experience*”. Since the EMPRES/CR Programme became operational, more than 700 locust control staff, but also assistant staff and farmers were trained and re-trained by using this training

approach, which is now more and more practiced by the LCUs themselves under their own responsibility, with only limited assistance from EMPRES/CR in kind.

With regard to new technologies, the Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) has been introduced for more targeted and more precise application of pesticides. Five DLCO-EA aircraft are being equipped with the system. It is expected that with the help of this technology the amount of pesticide used during aerial control operations can be reduced because of the more accurate track spacing. Thereby the costs of pest control operations will be reduced and unwanted contamination of uninfested areas with chemical pesticides can be avoided.

As a response to the efforts of introducing biological control means, Sudan registered as the first country in the Central Region the *Metarhizium*-based **bio-control product** “Green Muscle” for locust control. Other countries like Egypt and Yemen also showed high interest in following this example soon after the effects of the fungus *Metarhizium anisopliae* have been demonstrated in field trials and a regional field workshop.

Also the effects of the semi-chemical, Phenylacetonitrile (PAN) on gregarious hopper bands could be verified by ICIPE for the first time in 2004 and repeated in early 2005 on natural hopper bands. The results showed that when adding small quantities of PAN to chemical pesticides, the application rate of the pesticide could be reduced by 60 % by obtaining equal mortality of above 90 %. Similar results have been achieved when mixing PAN with Green Muscle by 50 % reduced application rate from the recommended one. Since PAN is freely available and applied in very small quantities of not more than 0.02 g per ha, this technology could potentially open up a new avenue for more economic and safer locust control.

All approaches developed under EMPRES/CR are designed to support and strengthen the national and regional early detection and early intervention capacities in order to prevent outbreaks from developing into an upsurge or even plague.

**Key elements** in this approach are the close collaboration in all strategic questions with the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region (CRC) and Contingency Planning.

Since the beginning EMPRES/CR is in search of the most appropriate and practical mechanisms of advanced and well organized preparations in view of a possible threat and underscored the difficulty of detecting early signs of gregarization and to plan for appropriate counteractions well ahead. The strategy followed by EMPRES/CR and the Commission is based on the following components:

⇒ **Close interaction:**

- Between EMPRES/CR, CRC and DLIS to obtain a more detailed analysis of the global locust situation and likely developments.
- Between the countries, EMPRES/CR and CRC in all organizational and technical questions and provision of information with regard to possible locust developments and movements at the national, regional and interregional levels.

⇒ **Functional Locust Information Offices** and well organized national locust information systems.

- The best example of an efficient early warning system at the moment in the Central Region is that of Yemen. But also in Egypt and Sudan the early warning systems are operating now comparatively well.
- ⇒ **National Desert Locust Steering Committees**, involving different national institutions, the FAO Representation and donor representatives.
  - Such Steering Committees are currently in place in Egypt, Sudan, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Yemen.
- ⇒ **Regular updating of the available national resources** and informing EMPRES/CR and the Commission of the likely shortfalls...
  - ...in order to organize necessary assistance well in advance.
- ⇒ **Ad Hoc Emergency Prevention Meetings** with the immediately concerned countries.
  - During these meetings the predicted locust developments are being jointly analyzed, discussed and appropriate countermeasures (Regional Action Plans) defined in order to face the threat more effectively.
  - So far three of meetings have been conducted: in 2004 for the preparation of the summer campaign and the winter campaign 2004/2005, and in March 2005 for preparation of the summer campaign 2005.
  - Based on the regional action plans, more detailed National Action Plans are being prepared and brought to the attention of the national authorities and local donors.
- ⇒ **National Locust Bulletins** to inform the national authorities and the local donor community and the Commission of the locust situation, of actions taken and the control capacities of the LCU.
  - Locust Bulletins are being prepared on a monthly basis by the LCUs in Egypt, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Sudan and Yemen.
  - If properly prepared, this instrument has proven its efficiency to alert the national authorities and to mobilize additional resources in advance.

This system has for the first time been tested during the simultaneous Desert Locust outbreak in Western and Central Region in autumn 2003. Alerts have been issued immediately after first signs of a developing outbreak became obvious. Survey and control operations in Egypt, Sudan and Eritrea were rapidly mounted and forces mobilized in Saudi Arabia and Yemen. The following operations were conducted in a more systematic and coordinated manner, and succeeded in preventing a developing upsurge situation in the Central Region.

However, since then the Central Region remains at risk of being invaded by swarms from the Western Region as it happened in October/November 2004. Swarms arriving from West Africa moved rapidly into the winter breeding areas of the Red Sea and succeeded to produce a second generation of gregarious populations, which affected in the following also Saudi Arabia. A second invasion just recently happened in West Darfur in Sudan.

The threat remains, and the LCUs have to keep their capacities on full alert (1) in order to prevent a possible second outbreak, and (2) defend their countries against locust invasions. In the latter case preventive measures are no longer be suitable. Pre-



positioning of enough resources at strategic places and swarm control by using aircraft before they enter the agricultural areas is the only appropriate choice under these circumstances. The current situation underlines the necessity of closer inter-regional collaboration in developing and introducing preventive Desert Locust management strategies also in the Western R

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

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

A number of activities and trainings were either equally financed between CRC and EMPRES/CR or solely by the Commission depending on the membership of the country in EMPRES/CR or CRC. Training activities during this period, after the 24<sup>th</sup> CRC Session, could be summarized as follows:

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

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

#### **Egypt**

- a) In Burg Al Arab, Egypt, a national training was held during the period of 07– 16 August 2004. The training was given by experts from the National Research Centre in Egypt, and the Desert Locust Control Centre at the Ministry of Agriculture. 21 Desert Locust Officers participated in the training from different governorates.
- b) In Ismailia, Egypt a national training was held from 19 -26 March 2005. The trainers were experts from the National Research Centre in Egypt, and the Desert Locust Control Centre at the Ministry of Agriculture, including the participation of the EMPRES/CR – NPO survey expert. 20 DL officers participated from different governorates. The two training courses covered Desert Locust biology, survey and control methods.

#### **Oman**

- c) In Oman two national training courses were organized, the first training was held during the period of 17 July – 04 August 2004 which took place into two parts, from 17-21 July in Muscat on Desert Locust survey and from 30 July to 04 August in Alnagd on Desert Locust control. Training was given by local trainers with the participation of the EMPRES/CR NPO survey expert. 10 Desert Locust Officers from different governorates received the training.

The second training was also held in Alnagd during the period of 01-04 May 2005 performed by national trainers for 8 Plant Protection Officers.

#### **Qatar**

- d) In Doha, Qatar during the period of 08-23 September 2004, a training course was organized on the biological, survey and control aspects of Desert locust. 16 trainees participated; the training was given by the Secretary of the Commission as trainer.

## **Sudan**

- e) In Dongola, Sudan, a training course was held during the period of 22-29 May, on Desert Locust biology, survey and control. 16 trainees participated. The training carried out by national ex by national master trainers.
- f) In Obaid, Sudan, during the period of 03 – 09 July 2004, a training course on Desert Locust biology, survey and control for 14 trainees and the training was carried out by local trainers.
- g) In Suakin, Sudan, during the period of 11-16 December 2004, a training course on Desert Locust biology, survey and control was held, 17 trainees took part in the training which was carried out by local trainers.
- h) In Gedaref, Sudan, during 19- 25 February 2005, a training course was organized on Desert Locust biology, survey and control in which 17 trainees participated. Training carried out by local trainers.
- i) In Al-fasher, Sudan, during the period of 03-09 May 2005 a training course was organized for 15 trainees on Desert Locust biology, survey and control. Training carried out by local trainers.

## **Yemen**

- j) In Tihama (Hajjah), Yemen, a training course was held during the period of 05-10 June 2004 for 16 Desert Locust Officers to be trained on new methods of control of Desert Locust. Training was carried out by local trainers with the EMPRES/CR NPO survey expert as an observer. Two Saudis (Mr. Adnan Khan and Mr. Abdellatif Gholam) assisted in the training as co-trainers.
- k) In Hodaidah, Yemen, during the period of 27 November – 02 December 2004, a training course was organized for 16 Desert Locust Officers to receive training on DL biology and new survey methods of Desert Locust. Training was carried out by local trainers and the EMPRES/CR NPO survey expert as an observer.
- l) In Mareb, Yemen, during 04–08 June 2005, 18 extension and technical officers were trained on Desert Locust control. Local trainers carried out the training with the participation of EMPRES/CR NPO survey as observer.

## **Jordan**

- m) In Amman, Jordan, a Sub-regional training on Desert Locust biology, survey and control was organized during the period of 23 April – 2 May 2005 for 20 trainees (9 from Jordan, 4 from Lebanon, 4 from Iraq, 2 from Egypt and 1 from Libya). Requests for training courses were received from Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq to carry out the training. In view of the unsettled situation in Iraq and the number of trainees was not sufficient in Lebanon. It was decided to conduct this sub-regional training course in Jordan. The Egyptians were included in this training to qualify them as local trainers in order to engage them in future national training courses in Egypt. Upon the request of the Secretary of the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Western Region, one Libyan trainee participated, due to the fact that training in their region is usually held in French. The trainers were the Secretary of the Commission and one co-trainer from Lebanon and another from Jordan.

## **Sudan**

- n) Two local training courses were held for 19 farmers, laborers and scouts in Suakin, during the period of 18–19 December 2004 and in Damer, Sudan, during the period of 11-16 December 2004 for 18 trainees.

## **Yemen**

- o) The Commission previously supported a local training course during the periods of 27–31 March 2004 on Desert Locust biology, survey and control for 14 laborers in the governorates, who are relied up on for collecting and forwarding Desert Locust information.

## **2. Mid term training:**

- a) The Commission has taken the responsibility, and in complete coordination with the EMPRES/CR Program, for the fifth academic year of financing the mid term training, which started in 2001. Six students (1 from each of Jordan, Syria, Oman, Yemen and 2 from Sudan) were accepted from the Central Region, and are now completing their diploma at the University of Khartoum. They are expected to graduate in September 2005.
- b) After 5 years of the Diploma course at the University of Khartoum, the Commission and the EMPRES/CR programme have decided to evaluate the course in order to assess its benefit and review its weak points if any. The evaluation will also look at the extent of the performance and support that previous students have provided to DL campaigns. A consultant, specializing in the training aspect, will be contracted from the United Kingdom for two weeks. He will be assisted in the evaluation by a consultant from Sudan; this mission is expected to take place in July 2005.
- c) An announcement for candidates to be enrolled for the academic year 2005/2006 was circulated in May 2005.

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

An Egyptian student was sponsored by the Commission to obtain his Master Degree in Desert Locust Survey from the University of Khartoum in Sudan. The student started his research in September 2004. His research is focusing on Desert Locust survey in a more defined manner with more detailed emphasis on survey methodology and the possibility of practicing this in case of outbreak, upsurge and plague.

The course duration is two years and expected to be completed by August 2006.

## **Appendix No. (7) Research:**

In view of the agreement and collaboration with EMPRES/CR programme to conduct applied research on Desert Locust in the Central Region, to be financed equally by both parties for a total of 15,000 US\$ for each research study. The following is the research priority list:

### **Priority Areas of Research in the Central Region**

*The following are general areas of applied Desert Locust research that have been identified as priority under the CRC-EMPRES/CR Collaborative Research Initiative.*

#### **Population Dynamics**

- *Identification and characterization of non-traditional potential Desert Locust breeding areas.*
- *Identification of biotic and abiotic factors that influence the Desert Locust behaviour and migration pattern;*
- *Determination of parameters that trigger Desert Locust gregarization and migration;*
- *Development of applied methods to identify and describe important vegetation types, plant communities and plant species in Desert Locust habitats in the Central Region;*
- *Field observation to investigate Desert Locust / host-plant relationship with regard to food preferences, shading, migration, egg deposition, protection, and roosting;*
- *Investigation on natural mortality factors and their impact on Desert Locust hopper populations;*

#### **Improved Early Detection methods**

- *Ground verification surveys for fine-tuning of satellite imageries;*
- *Investigation on survey techniques and methods to enhance the detection probability of Desert Locust populations;*
- *RAMSES based case studies to analyze outbreak and upsurge situations;*

#### **Alternative locust control methods**

- *Field-testing of the efficacy of bio-control products;*
- *Field-testing of the efficacy of Desert Locust pheromones such as Phenyl-Aceto-Nitrile (PAN) and mixtures of PAN with chemical and / or biological control products;*
- *Field-testing of Insect Growth Regulators (IGR) with regard to its effective mode of action;*

#### **Improvement of Pesticide Application techniques and methods**

- *Assessment of appropriate parameters for barrier treatment;*
- *Field-testing of the appropriateness of Insect Growth Regulators and phenylpyrazole group for barrier treatment;*
- *Testing and improvement of spray equipment;*
- *Testing of reduced pesticide doses and mixtures;*

#### **Assessment of Environmental Impacts of Control Operations**

- *Development / improvement of rapid environmental assessment methods;*

- *Identification of non-target key organisms to standardize the assessment of environmental impact of pesticide;*

### **Economic Impact of Desert Locust**

- *Development of methodologies and models to estimate crop losses caused by Desert Locust infestations;*
- *Analyze the economic impact of Desert Locust campaigns.*

### **The following is a summary of the research studies:**

- a) In January 2004, the research at the University of Aden in Yemen was completed. The study covered the **Assessment of Environmental Impact of Control Operations** under the title:

***Impact of pesticides used in DL operations on the honeybee and other non-target organisms in Yemen.***

The final report has not yet been approved since it did not meet the written format for scientific reports. Approval has also not been given by the Desert Locust Centre and hence the Ministry of Agriculture. Follow up of the matter with the Head of the Desert Locust Monitoring & Control Centre is currently undertaken to reach a decision in the matter.

- b) In May 2004 the research at the University of King Faisal, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was completed. The study also covered the **Assessment of Environmental Impact of Control Operations** under the title:

***Relationship between DL infestation, environmental factors and the impact on control measures.***

This report has also not yet been approved for the same reasons as the one executed at the University of Aden in Yemen, in addition to the fact that the report is a collection of information without any analysis. The report does include neither a summary, nor recommendations. The General Director of the Desert Locust Centre for the Control and Research has been contacted to finalize this study.

Two research proposals have been approved under the supervision of the University of Khartoum in Sudan, pending field testing and expected to finish at the end of 2005. The first study started in May 2003 under the title:

***Distribution of DL in relation to herbage quality in the Sudanese Red Sea Coast.***

The study will concentrate on identifying the plant types and their contents of Nitrogen and its relationship with the behavior of Desert Locust especially the solitary form.

The second research, which started in August 2004, is under the title:

***Effect of PAN on non-target insects.***

- c) Another research proposal has been approved in August 2003 under the

supervision of the Research Institute in Egypt, pending field testing and expected to finish by the end of July 2005, titled:

***Effect of Green Muscle on Locust and Grasshoppers.***

The reports presented on this study indicated positive results favoring the registration of the fungal pesticide Green Muscle in Egypt, which can also be used in DL control in vegetable and fruit fields prepared for export in Shark Al Ouienat Farms.

- d) A research proposal was received from the Desert Locust Control Organization for East Africa – DLCO-EA, approved in April 2005. This study is expected to finish in March 2006 under the title:

***Filed Evaluation of Green Muscle (Metarhizium anisopliae) against Grasshoppers in Ethiopia***

The above study is expected also to assist in registering the fungal pesticide Green Muscle in Ethiopia for its use in the field in a large scale.

- e) In collaboration with the EMPRES/CR Programme, the Commission has contributed in a workshop on DGPS in Ethiopia during the period from 20 -23 April 2004. Participants came from the Desert Locust centers in Oman, Sudan, Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Ethiopia and staff from the air spraying companies in Sudan, Oman and Saudi Arabia. Participants appreciated the workshop and its technical coverage and pointed out the importance of the device in Desert Locust control operations. Participants from the companies will approach their departments with the recommendations of supplying the device to the spraying airplanes with the aim to achieve target spraying, save the environment and reduce the cost of control operations.
- f) Although it is important and essential to encourage researchers to come up with proposals for research, it was noticed that most of the presented proposal did not meet all the requirements prepared by the CRC and EMPRES/CR. In addition to the fact that the progress and final reports were not up to the scientific standards, which requires time and efforts in reviewing and presenting them in the scientific appropriate format. It is therefore, important that researchers in the Central Region are encouraged to prepare and submit sound research proposals cover the priority areas as indicated above.
- g) With regard to the CRC award for the outstanding research in the field of Desert Locust, the Commission received nine requests (5 from Egypt, 3 from Sudan and one from Saudi Arabia). None of these requests fulfill the CRC requirements. Apology letters were sent to all researchers but the award of 5,000 US\$ is still available to be offered to the outstanding research based on criteria and requirements prepared by the Commission.

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

Since the last 24<sup>th</sup> Session of the Commission in Saudi Arabia in April 2004, the Commission has taken up several activities on publications could be summarized in the following:

### **1. Translation of the monthly Desert Locust Bulletin:**

The Desert Locust Information Service (DLIS) of the Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome issues a monthly bulletin on the Desert Locust situation in English on the 5<sup>th</sup> of every month. Since it is vital for this information to reach all concerned people in the field of Desert Locust, the Commission translates the bulletin into Arabic then it is transformed into PDF format to coincide with the English version. The Arabic bulletin is distributed to all concerned authorities worldwide. In ensuring this, the commission has continued its contract with the same specialized translator in Desert Locust to perform this task. The Commission is also responsible for the translation and distribution of the Desert Locust Updates and Alerts about the Desert Locust situation and development.

### **2. Translation of the Guidelines on Testing and Evaluating of Spray Equipment:**

The Secretariat has supervised the translation of the Guidelines on Testing and Evaluating of Spray equipment, issued in English by the Technical Department of the FAO in Rome, into Arabic. This task was completed by December 2003. After completing the printing process, the Secretariat is distributing at the moment the Arabic version to all concerned authorities.

### **3. Translation of the Guidelines on Minimum Requirements for Ground-based Locust and Grasshoppers Sprayers:**

The Commission is translating the Guideline on Minimum Requirements for Ground-based Locust and Grasshoppers Sprayers into Arabic. This is the fourth volume covering the spray equipment for ground use against Desert Locust and Grasshoppers. It is considered very important for this volume to reach all staff work in the Desert Locust field, as it provides instructions for testing the spraying equipment and hence helps them in their right choice. The translation is almost completed, then after, the Commission supervises its printing and distribution.

### **4. Publication of a Glossary (English / Arabic/French) of Technical Expressions and Terms Used in the Research Field and in the Control of Desert Locust:**

A draft proposal of a Glossary (English / Arabic/French) of technical expressions and terms used in the research field and in the control of Desert Locust has been prepared. The Commission has prepared a work plan and proposes that Dr. Mahmoud Ahmed Harb to join Dr. Abdrahmanne Hafraoui to take up the task.

### **5. Production of the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP):**

Following the production of the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for Desert Locust Aerial Survey and control in English in the form of laminated pocket size cards for the use of Locust Officers and Pilots, and according to the recommendation made by the member countries to translate it into Arabic. The Commission has translated it into Arabic and distributed to all concerned authorities, so as it is equally beneficial to those who do not perfect the English language.



## 6. Production of English and Arabic Trainers Kit:

The Commission in collaboration with the EMPRES/CR Program has produced the Trainer's Kit in English, which is composed of three folders. The first containing transparencies for survey and training, the second contains transparencies for control and the third contains instructions on presenting the information and the time allocated for each lecture, with visual aides, such as transparencies, board, etc.

The Commission has translated the first two folders from English into Arabic and all required equipment in the training. The folders and the equipment have been placed in cases and distributed to all concerned authorities as per the following table. It is well to be noted that these Kits are being used regularly successfully in recent trainings.

Destination	Training kit		Destination	Training kit	
	Arabic	English		Arabic	English
Bahrain	1		Djibouti		1
Egypt	2*	2	Eritrea		2
Ethiopia		2	Iraq	1	
Jordan	1		Kuwait	1	
Lebanon	1		Oman	2*	2
Qatar	1		Somalia		1
Saudi Arabia	2*	2	Sudan	2*	2
Syria	1		Emirates	1	
Yemen	2*	2	DLCO-EA		1
Libya		1	Mauritania		1
Faculty of Agric. Univ. of Khartoum		2	EMPRES/CR		1
RNE-Cairo	4*	4	DLIS-Rome	1*	1

\* Arabic box contains Arabic translation of the transparencies files

## 7. Production of Campaign and Training Checklists and Summary Report:

The Commission has sent drafts of check lists for control operations and for the evaluation of the Desert Locust Information Officers to all concerned authorities for their review and comments. The Commission has incorporated the amendments received into the check lists.

The control operations check list is now being used before conducting training courses to highlight the weak points and to ensure that all information is perceived. The control check list can be used as well in campaign evaluation to identify errors in order to avoid them in future campaigns.

## Attachment 1. Encyclopedic Glossary of Scientific and Technical Terms used in Acridology



### Subject: Encyclopedic Glossary of Scientific and Technical Terms used in Acridology English – French – Arabic With Illustrations

The Desert Locust spreads in a vast area extending from the Atlantic Ocean in the West to India and Pakistan in the East. This belt covers several countries that differ in ecological and geographical aspects as well as in the languages used. In view of that, the Desert Locust belt was divided into three regions, i.e. Eastern, Central and Western, in order to harmonize the Desert Locust management in each region and to coordinate activities with the neighbouring regions.

Because of the different languages used in the three regions (English, Arabic and French), and in spite of the availability of a number of DL glossaries, these glossaries are not, qualitatively and quantitatively, satisfying the DL experts in the three regions. As it is well known that the new and advance technology in the DL and related subjects have demonstrated the importance of producing an updated and comprehensive DL glossary in the three languages including terms, phrases and their explanations and acronyms/abbreviations/illustrations used in the DL fields.

The glossary, as discussed in the 24th Commission Session in Jeddah, April 2004, will be prepared based on the English Alphabetical order. It was recommended that two experts should share the responsibility of producing the glossary, one with English and Arabic and the other with French and Arabic background.

The following is the mechanism/terms of reference of preparing and producing the glossary by the two experts:

#### Duties to be undertaken by the English/Arabic expert:

The expert will divide the preparation of the glossary into four phases as the following:

**a. First Phase**

1. Determine and collect entries, phrases, definitions, and scientific terms in English language from letters **A** to **Z** in DL and related subjects. The following references are suggested for consultation:
  - ⇒ FAO Desert Locust Guidelines
  - ⇒ Desert Locust monthly bulletins
  - ⇒ FAO guidelines for spray equipment, control techniques, pesticides and safety and toxicology
  - ⇒ Publications on meteorology, remote sensing, agro-aviation, computer science, etc
  - ⇒ Other documents related to Desert Locust such as extension manuals, reports, meeting minutes, workshops, etc
  - ⇒ Existing glossaries in Arabic, English and French, scientific references, encyclopedias
2. Add meanings, explanations, expressions and indications in English next to each term of every letter.
3. Collect and add meanings of acronyms/abbreviations/symbols in Desert Locust and related subjects in English.
4. It is expected that this glossary would contain 1,000 A4 pages.

The prepared document in Phase 1 will be circulated to all concerned parties for additional information/comments in order to be sent back to the expert within one month from the circulated date.

**b. Second Phase**

In case of additional information and/or comments, they will be incorporated and the following will be undertaken:

1. Meanings, synonyms, thesaurus and explanations will be added in Arabic to the English term, meanings and explanations for the letters **A** to **E**.
2. Add the meaning of acronyms/abbreviations/symbols in Arabic for the letters **A** to **E**.
3. If applicable illustrations will be provided.

The prepared document in Phase 2 will be circulated to all concerned parties for additional information/comments in order to be sent back to the expert within one month from the circulated date.

**c. Third Phase**

Same procedure as in phase 1 and 2 will be followed in Phase 3 but for the letters **F** to **P**.

**d. Fourth Phase**

Same procedure as in phase 1 and 2 will be followed in Phase 4 but for the letters **Q** to **Z**.

Each of the four phases is expected to take 4-6 months, and in order to facilitate the expert's job, a separate contract will be signed for each phase.

**Duties to be undertaken by the French/Arabic expert:**

The expert role will start in the second phase after the inclusion of English and Arabic terms, meanings and explanations. Therefore, his job will be to focus on the following:

1. Add meanings, explanations, expressions and indications in French next to each term of every letter in English.
2. Consider the addition of any local Arabic terms and meanings in the Western Region.
3. The expert should circulate the prepared document in each phase to all concerned parties for additional information/comments in order to be sent back to him within one month from the circulated date.
4. The expert should include in French alphabetical order an index of the French terms.

**Estimated Cost of preparing the Glossary:**

The cost of preparing the glossary is divided into four steps:

- ⇒ **Step one: 25,000 US\$** is to cover the cost of **First Phase:** Determine and collect entries, phrases, definitions, and scientific terms in English language from letters **A** to **Z** in DL and related subjects. This phase would include also adding of meanings, explanations, expressions and indications in English next to each term of every letter and collecting and adding meanings of acronyms/abbreviations/symbols in English.
- ⇒ **Step two: 7,000 US\$** is to cover the cost of **Second Phase:** Additional information and/or comments will be incorporated; meanings, synonyms, thesaurus and explanations will be added in Arabic to the English terms, meanings and explanations for the letters **A** to **E**; adding the meaning of acronyms/abbreviations/symbols in Arabic for the letters **A** to **E** and illustrations will be provided if applicable.
- ⇒ **Step three: 7,000 US\$** is to cover the cost of **Third Phase:** Same procedure as in indicated above for the letters **F** to **P**.
- ⇒ **Step four: 7,000 US\$** is to cover the cost of **Fourth Phase:** Same procedure as in indicated above for the letters **Q** to **Z**.

Total cost for the preparation of the Glossary in English and Arabic would amount to **42,000 US\$ which will be covered by the Commission in the Central Region.** Extra funds will be required for printing and production of the prepared glossary

The Commission of the Western Region is expected to cover the cost of the expert of the Western Region in order to add the French translation to the English/Arabic terms and meanings.

**Appendix No. (9) Accounts for 2004-2005, work plan and budget for 2006-2007**

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

Budget line	Activities	Budget Year 2004	Final Expenditure 2004
5012	Salaries-General Service Staff	29,024	29,285
5013	Consultants	25,000	
5014	Contracts	64,000	23,525
5020	Over Time	1,000	369
5021	Travel	43,000	33,021
5023	Training	115,000	117,340
5024	Expendable Procurement	112,000	29,019
5025	Non-expendable Procurement	7,000	141
5027	Technical Support Services		7,439
5028	General Operating Expenses	20,000	4,772
5040	General Overhead Expenses		
5050	Chargeback		1,510
5029	Support Cost	54,083	29,703
<b>Total</b>		<b>470,107</b>	<b>276,124</b>

**Summary of Expenditures of CRC MTF/INT/007/MUL for the year 2005 in US\$**

Budget line	Activities	Budget Year 2005	Expenditure up to May 2005
5012	Salaries-General Service Staff	29,024	11,222
5013	Consultants	25,000	
5014	Contracts	64,000	
5020	Over Time	1,000	
5021	Travel	25,000	17,511
5023	Training	115,000	41,424
5024	Expendable Procurement	112,000	(14,509)
5025	Non-expendable Procurement	7,000	
5027	Technical Support Services		
5028	General Operating Expenses	20,000	234
5040	General Overhead Expenses		
5050	Chargeback		562
5029	Support Cost	51,743	8,499
<b>Total</b>		<b>449,767</b>	<b>64,943</b>

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

<b>FINAL EXPENDITURE OF THE COMMISSION ACCOUNT MTF/INT/007/MUL FOR THE YEAR 2004</b>			
<b>Account</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Cost US \$</b>	<b>Total Cost US \$</b>
<b>5012</b>	<b>Salaries-General Service Staff</b>		<b>29,285</b>
	Lidia Naguib, G-5, administrative assistant	17,616	
	Driver G-2 Nofal Abdalla Ahmed Abdal	11,669	
<b>5014</b>	<b>Contracts</b>		<b>23,525</b>
	Harb-Translation of the Sprayer Testing Workshop into Report (PO148495)	1,000	
	<b>Cairo</b> -Training manual – ElBatawy Hashim-Editing/designing (PO153877)	16,750	
	Report on Testing Sprayers for ULV pesticides application 500 copies of the Arabic translation	1,100	
	Harb- Translation (50%CRC and 50% INT/817-PO153026)	350	
	University of Khartoum-LoA support investigations into the effect of PAN on non target insect species exposed to chemicals during DL control in Sudan (PO155652)	4,325	
<b>5020</b>	<b>Locally Contracted labour</b>		<b>369</b>
	Lidia Naguib	369	
<b>5021</b>	<b>Travel</b>		<b>33,021</b>
	Butrous-Rome: 14.2-19.2.04: Rome for technical discussions (AHQ0075788)- Ticket <i>The officer did not attend the meeting. The travel Agency will reimburse the ticket</i>	539	
	Butrous- Dec 2003 to Khartoum to discuss current Locust situation –TEC claim (AHQ0073602)	(217)	
	<b>Emergency Meeting in Khartoum, 14-18.3.2004:</b>		
	- Hawari Ghazi Abdallah (SAU)-AHQ0077170	1,309	
	- Al Romaih Abdu Farea (YEM)-AHQ0077176	1,500	
	- Butrous, Secretary CRC-ANE0077160	1,117	
	<b>24<sup>th</sup> Session CRC, Jeddah, SAU, 17-21.4.2004:</b>		
	- Fikre Markos (ETH)-AHQ0077520	1,399	
	- Hafraoui (Invited as Observer)-AHQ0077523	1,736	
	- Hajjar Mohamed Jamal (SYR-Chairman CRC)-AHQ0077767	1,606	
	- Al Romaih Abdu Farea (YEM)-AHQ0078246	1,297	
	- Abdel Rahman Mohamed (EGY)-AHQ0078250	1,438	
	- Naguib Lidia, G-5-AHQ0078238	1,940	
	- Al Khotoum,Mahmoud Mustafa(JOR)-AHQ0078249	1,745	
	- Bereke Ogbamichael(ERI)-AHQ0078328-	2,021	
	- Sharaf Eldin Hassan Daoud(SUD)-AHQ0078327	2,029	
	<b>DGPS Demonstration Lake Zeway,Ethiopia,20-23.4.04:</b>		
	- El Din Maatouk Ahmed Selim(SAU)-AHQ0078041-D DSA	504	
	- Al Darmaki Abdallah (Oman)-AHQ0078009	1,701	
	- Rabie Khalil (SUD)-AHQ0078042	1,233	



	<b>University of Khartoum, 24 months training on Desert Locust control; enrolment August 2004-August 2006:</b> - Ibrahim Essam (EGY)-PO 155741	11,228	
	<b>University of Khartoum, 12 months training on Desert Locust control; enrolment September 2004-September 2005:</b> - Aldurra Subhi (Syria)-PO 15611 - Al-Mamary Abdullah (Oman)-PO 156115 - Setan Al-Serhan (Jordania PO 156113 ) Registration fees University of Khartoum: - Aldurra Subhi (Syria) - Setan Al-Serhan(Jordania) - Al-Mamary Abdullah (Oman) - Essam M.Ibrahim (EGY)	9,516 9,516 9,516 9,516 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000	
	<b>Egypt:</b> Locust and Agro-aviation Affairs, for national training course on survey and control operation during the period 07-16.8.2004 in Burg Al-Arab. On USD 4,000, \$2,500 are paid by CRC and the rest by EMPRES/CR ( PO 155407)	2,500	
	<b>SAU:</b> Organization 24 <sup>th</sup> Session CRC in April 2004:	8,000	
	<b>Sudan:</b> National training course in Dongola (as agreed During meeting in Khartoum 15-17.3.04)	3,000	
	<b>Yemen:</b> In-service training Abdu Farea to support planned activities 2004.Two trainings to prepare the summer campaign. On a total of USD 5,000 50% were financed by CRC and 50% by the DLCC.	2,224	
	<b>Qatar</b> -To conduct a national training course on Desert Locust survey and control operations in Doha, Qatar, 23 to 28 September 2004.	2,000	
<b>5024</b>	<b>Expendable Procurement</b>		<b>29,019</b>
	<b>Micron Sprayers</b> –PO 152932 for: Vibratak rpm counter for ULVAS Droplet counting templates Water sensitive paper Oil sensitive paper <b>Ben Meadows</b> company-PO 154708 Spirit Fluid Psychrometer Lead-Time Dwyer Windmeter ,handheld +Key Chain Timer Spirit Filled Sling Psychrometer Compass Suunto <b>Planson International</b> -PO 155409 30 GPS Garmin 12xl Handheld Receivers	4,300     18,301  6,418	
<b>5025</b>	<b>Nonexpendable Procurement</b>		<b>141</b>
	Various		
<b>5027</b>	<b>Technical support services</b>		<b>7,439</b>
	Edition report cost MTF/INT/007/MUL	2,700	
	Butrous secondment report 18/4-26/4/04	4,739	
<b>5028</b>	<b>General Operating Expenses</b>		<b>4,772</b>



	El-Bathawy Hashim Ibrahim-Ref recommendation 24 <sup>th</sup> Session CRC, Arabic preparation of aerial survey and control standard operation procedure SOP- 1000 arabic copies, pocket size	1,300	
	<b>Cairo:</b> Vodaphone/Fax	537	
	Insurance Ordering equipment	98	
	<b>Jordania:</b> supplies	1,299	
	<b>Yemen:</b> In-service training Abdu Farea to support planned activities 2004.	1,538	
<b>5050</b>	<b>Chargeback</b>		<b>1,510</b>
	Report printing English/Arabic 24 <sup>th</sup> CRC Session DPR 159856	1,510	
<b>5029</b>	<b>Support costs</b>		<b>29,703</b>
	(5% on accounts 5024 and 5025 and 13% on all other accounts)	29,703	

<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR 2004</b>		<b>276,124</b>
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**Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region  
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 2005**

<b>EXPENDITURE OF THE COMMISSION</b>			
<b>ACCOUNT MTF/INT/007/MUL FOR THE YEAR 2005 UP TO MAY</b>			
<b>Account</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Cost US \$</b>	<b>Total Cost US \$</b>
<b>5012</b>	<b>Salaries-General Service Staff SEC</b>		<b>11,222</b>
	- Lidia Naguib, G5, Administrative Assistant, Jan-April 2005	7,008	
	- Abdalla Nofel Ahmed Abdalla, driver G2, Jan –April 2005	4,214	
<b>5013</b>	<b>Consultants</b>		
<b>5014</b>	<b>Contracts</b>		
<b>5020</b>	<b>Local labour</b>		
<b>5021</b>	<b>Travel</b>		<b>17,511</b>
	<b>TOT Course, Amman, Jordan, 23/4 – 2/5/2005</b>		
	- Tamer Abdel Hamid – EGY – AHQ95139	2,235	
	- Emad Kamel Abdel Sayed - -AHQ95140	2,235	
	- Khalil Akl – LEB – AHQ96213	1,980	
	- Imad\Nahal – LEB AHQ96482	1,980	
	- Mouhammed Moussawi - -LEB AHQ96206	1,980	
	- Samir Nouwaihed – LEB – AHQ96204	1,980	
	- Halima Itani – LEB – AHQ96217	1,980	
	<b>Ghazi Hawari Abdalla – SAU – Chairman CRC to Cairo and Eritrea 21/3 - 2/4/2005 for follow-up adhesion of Eritrea to CRC – AHQ94876</b>	2,389	
	<b>Ghazi Hawari Abdalla – SAU – Chairman CRC to visit Bahrain and Kuwait jointly with CRC Secretary to activate CRC role from 20-26/5/2005 AHQ96879</b>	752	
<b>5023</b>	<b>Training</b>		<b>41,424</b>
	<b>Fellow for 12 months study, Universiyy of Khartoum, EOD August 2004:</b>		
	- Ibrahim Essam (EGY)-PO 155741	9,072	
	- Aldurra Subhi (Syria)-PO 15611	10,784	
	- Al-Mamary Abdullah (Oman)-PO 156115	10,784	
	- Setan Al-Serhan (Jordanian PO 156113	10,784	
<b>5024</b>	<b>Expendable Procurement</b>		<b>(14,509)</b>
	Reimbursement 50% ordering made in 2004 for: PO152932 Micron Sprayers PO154708 Ben Meadows PO155409 Planson	(14,509)	
<b>5025</b>	<b>Non Expendable Procurement</b>		
<b>5027</b>	<b>Technical support services</b>		
<b>5028</b>	<b>General Operating Expenses</b>		<b>234</b>
	- Cairo - Vodaphone	234	

<b>5040</b>	<b>General Overhead Expenses</b>		
<b>5050</b>	<b>Chargeback</b>		<b>562</b>
	Internal printing	562	
<b>5029</b>	<b>Support costs</b>		<b>8,499</b>
	5% on accounts 5024 and 5025 and	(725)	
	13% on all other accounts	9,224	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR 2005 up to May</b>			<b>64,943</b>

<b>Proposal for Biennial Budget of CRC MTF/INT/007/MUL for the years 2006 &amp; 2007</b>			
<b>Budget Line</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>
<b>5012</b>	<b>Salaries-General Service Staff</b>		
	Secretary	17,616	17,616
	Driver	11,669	11,669
	<b>Total</b>	<b>29,285</b>	<b>29,285</b>
<b>5013</b>	<b>Consultants</b>		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>
<b>5014</b>	<b>Contracts</b>		
	Research	15,000	15,000
	Publication	15,000	15,000
	Translation	3,000	3,000
	Copying	1,000	1,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>34,000</b>	<b>34,000</b>
<b>5020</b>	<b>Over Time</b>	1,000	1,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>
<b>5021</b>	<b>Travel</b>		
	25 <sup>th</sup> CRC Session	25,000	
	29 <sup>th</sup> Ex Committee		15,000
	Five scientific exchange visits	10,000	10,000
	Chairman travel, Rome	3,000	
	Chairman travel, various	5,000	5,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>43,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>
<b>5023</b>	<b>Training &amp; joint survey</b>		
	National	25,000	25,000
	Diploma Scholarship (Three)	75,000	75,000
	M. Sc. Scholarship (One)		50,000
	Joint Survey	10,000	10,000

	<b>Total</b>	<b>110,000</b>	<b>160,000</b>
<b>5024</b>	<b>Expendable Procurement</b>		
	Spar parts	3,000	3,000
	Pesticides for Emergency only	100,000	100,000
	Support to member countries	10,000	10,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>113,000</b>	<b>113,000</b>
<b>5025</b>	<b>Non-expendable Procurement</b>		
	Books	5,000	5,000
	Unforeseen	5,000	5,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>7,000</b>
<b>5028</b>	<b>General Operating Expenses</b>		
	Meetings, reception, equipment, communications	20,000	20,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>
<b>5040</b>	<b>General Overhead Expenses</b>		
	<b>Total</b>		
<b>5029</b>	<b>Support Cost (13%)</b>		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50,087</b>	<b>54,897</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>435,372</b>	<b>477,182</b>

**Appendix No. (10) Contribution and arrears of the member countries**

**TRUST FUND No. 9409.00 - MTF/INT/007/MUL Status of Contributions  
as at 31 December 2004 (Expressed in US\$)**

<i>Member Governments</i>	<i>Outstanding 31/12/2003</i>	<i>Contribution due for 2004/05 *</i>	<i>Received up to 31/12/2004</i>	<i>Outstanding 31/12/2004</i>
<i>BAHRAIN</i>	22,119.50	8,750.00	0.00	30,869.50
<i>DJIBOUTI</i>	2,200.00	1,100.00	0.00	3,300.00
<i>EGYPT</i>	32,540.00	32,540.00	0.00	65,080.00
<i>Ethiopia</i>	0.00	8,000.00	0.00	8,000.00
<i>IRAQ</i>	603,750.00	28,750.00	0.00	632,500.00
<i>JORDAN</i>	99,960.00	14,357.50	28,715.00	85,602.50
<i>KUWAIT</i>	15.47	25,000.00	25,000.00	15.47
<i>LEBANON</i>	185,719.89	11,212.50	1,992.06	194,940.33
<i>OMAN</i>	28,000.00	10,000.00	9,995.00	28,005.00
<i>QATAR</i>	93,806.04	12,500.00	106,250.00	56.04
<i>SAUDI ARABIA</i>	0.00	44,035.00	44,035.00	0.00
<i>SUDAN</i>	458,480.42	18,667.50	37,320.67	439,827.25
<i>SYRIA</i>	33,206.57	16,687.50	16,663.44	33,230.63
<i>UNITED ARAB EMIRATES</i>	0.00	26,250.00	26,250.00	0.00
<i>YEMEN</i>	3,508.27	1,250.00	1,228.96	3,529.31
<b><i>T O T A L</i></b>	<b>1,563,306.16</b>	<b>259,100.00</b>	<b>297,450.13</b>	<b>1,524,956.03</b>

\* Fiscal Year begins in July

**TRUST FUND No. 9409.00 - MTF/INT/007/MUL Status of Contributions**  
**as at 16 May 2005 (Expressed in US\$)**

<i>Member Governments</i>	<i>Outstanding 31/12/2003</i>	<i>Contribution due for 2003/04 *</i>	<i>Received up to 31/03/2004</i>	<i>Outstanding 24/03/2004</i>
<i>BAHRAIN</i>	30,869.50	8,750.00	0.00	39,619.50
<i>DJIBOUTI</i>	3,300.00	1,100.00	0.00	4,400.00
<i>EGYPT</i>	65,080.00	32,540.00	0.00	97,620.00
<i>ETHIOPIA</i>	8,000.00	8,000.00	0.00	16,000.00
<i>IRAQ</i>	632,500.00	28,750.00	0.00	661,250.00
<i>JORDAN</i>	85,602.50	14,357.50	7,584.90	92,375.10
<i>KUWAIT</i>	15.47	25,000.00	0.00	25,015.47
<i>LEBANON</i>	194,940.33	11,212.50	141,095.37	0.00
<i>OMAN</i>	28,005.00	10,000.00	0.00	38,005.00
<i>QATAR</i>	56.04	12,500.00	0.00	12,556.04
<i>SAUDI ARABIA</i>	0.00	44,035.00	44,035.00	0.00
<i>SUDAN</i>	439,827.25	18,667.50	19,960.08	218,621.05
<i>SYRIA</i>	33,230.63	16,687.50	0.00	49,918.13
<i>UNITED ARAB EMIRATES</i>	0.00	26,250.00	0.00	26,250.00
<i>YEMEN</i>	3,529.31	5,000.00	0.00	8,529.31
<b><i>T O T A L</i></b>	<b>1,524,956.03</b>	<b>262,850.00</b>	<b>212,675.35</b>	<b>1,290,159.60</b>

\* Fiscal Year begins in July

Lebanon and Sudan: Referring to the recommendations 17 and 18 of the 24<sup>th</sup> Session CRC, Jeddah, April 2004:

- Cancellation of 50% contribution arrears of Lebanon and Sudan.
- Sudan is paying regularly its annual contribution since December 2002 and part of the arrear consequently, the arrears will be reduced of 50% as at 31/12/2004 (439,827.25/2=219,913.68)+18,667.50 (due 2005/2006)-19,960.08 (paid in 2005) = **218,621.05**
- Lebanon has settled more than 50% of the arrears in 2005, and its annual contribution 2005, consequently the remaining arrears are cancelled.

**Balance available as at 17 May 2005 is 2,171,913 US\$**

## **Appendix No. (11) Adherence of new Member countries to the Commission**

Based on the new direction of the FAO to unify Regional Organizations dealing with Desert Locust management, and in view of the agreement of the establishment of the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region, it was approved in the 23rd Session of the CRC in Damascus, Syria in March 2002, the adherence of Djibouti to the Commission. In the same direction, the session encouraged and supported Ethiopia and Eritrea to join the CRC.

In the 24<sup>th</sup> Session of the Commission, April 2004, in Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and the member countries unanimously endorsed the adherence of Ethiopia.

As it was understood that the adherence of the key countries, which have high potential for Desert Locust, to the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region is of high priority particularly after the EMPRES/CR Programme phases out. After the adherence of Djibouti and Ethiopia to the CRC, Eritrea remained the only EMPRES/CR country to follow suit. Therefore, it was recommended in the 24th Session of the Commission that the Chairman should follow up this subject with the Eritrean Embassy in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Embassy of Saudi Arabia in Eritrea through the usual diplomatic channels. In view of the un-encouraging results of these communication, the Chairman and the Secretary of CRC visited Eritrea in 26 March 2005 to follow up the process of it's adherence to the Commission, as recommended by the countries during the 24<sup>th</sup> CRC Session.

After lengthy discussion and highlights of the role of the Commission in the Desert Locust management in the Central Region, The Minister of Agriculture in Eritrea agreed to forward an official request to the Director General of the FAO requesting officially the adherence of Eritrea to the Commission. In conclusion, the Chairman and the reporter were assured that the adherence of Eritrea to the Commission is at its final stage.