



**EMPRES PROGRAMME
IN WESTERN REGION
DESERT LOCUST COMPONENT**

**REPORT OF THE FIRST EMPRES LIAISON
OFFICERS MEETING**

**Niamey, Niger
30 January - 3 February 2003**

**Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
February 2003**

Contents

Preamble	3
1. Meeting Opening.....	7
2. Thematic presentations	7
2.1. Importance of the EMPRES Programme for the effective implementation of a sustainable preventive strategy (T. Benhalima).....	7
2.2. Preventive control strategy (M. Lecoq)	8
2.3. Breeding areas and Desert Locust populations movements in recession period in Western Region (B. Chara).....	8
2.4. Potential success of the effective implementation of the EMPRES Programme in Western Region – Available resources and constraints (A. Hafraoui and A. Monard).....	8
2.5. Improvement of techniques related to the collection, transmission and operational analysis of locust data at national level –eLocust, RAMSES, technical form – (M. Lemine)	9
2.6. Practical example of the preventive control implementation in Western Region – case of Mauritania (M. A. Ould Babah).....	9
2.7. Organisational aspects of Desert Locust control (S. Ghaout)	9
2.8. On-going research activities in the Western Region : achieved results, existing research potential (Akjoujt station) (M. A. Ould Babah, B. Aston and M. Lemine).....	9
3. Country Reports	10
3.1. Algeria (K. Moumène).....	10
3.2. Libya (M. El-Gadgoud).....	10
3.3. Mali (F. Diakité)	11
3.4. Morocco (S. Ghaout)	11
3.5. Mauritania (M.A. Ould Babah).....	11
3.6. Niger (G. Yahaya).....	12
3.7. Senegal (O. Diop).....	12
3.8. Chad (N. Tigaye)	12
4. Elaboration of the work plan for 2003.....	13
5. Conclusions and recommendations.....	26
6. Date and venue of the next meeting	27
7. Adoption of report	27
8. Closure of the meeting.....	27
9. Acknowledgements	27
Provisional agenda of the 1 st EMPRES Liaison Officers in the Western Region	29
List of participants.....	32
List of Acronyms.....	35

PREAMBLE

In the framework of the Emergency Prevention System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests and Diseases (EMPRES) – Desert Locust component in Western Region and following the workshop whose purpose was to establish the programme planning matrix and workplan for the 4-year Phase I of the EMPRES - Western Region Programme, the 1st Meeting of the EMPRES Liaison Officers in Western Region was held in Niamey (Niger) from 30 January to 3 February 2003. The meeting programme is attached as Annex I.

Meeting participants included:

- EMPRES Liaison Officers of Western Region member countries (Algeria, Chad, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Senegal and Tunisia). The Liaison Officer of Tunisia could not attend the meeting ;
- The Executive Secretary of the Commission for controlling the Desert Locust in Western Region (CLCPRO), and Coordinator of the EMPRES - Western Region Programme ;
- The Coordinator of the EMPRES (Desert Locust) Programme in Central Region ;
- The Secretary of the Commission for controlling the Desert Locust in Central Region (CRC) ;
- Experts from FAO Headquarters and FAO consultants ;
- The regional Chief Officer of Plant Protection in the FAO Regional Office for Africa, Accra, Ghana ;
- The Representative of the African Development Bank ;
- The Representative of the CILSS' regional Centre AGRHYMET ;
- The Representative of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs ;
- The Chief of the project « Locust Control », Officer in charge of the Luxembourg's projects in Niger ;
- The EMPRES National Professional Officer in Mauritania ;
- The Chief technical advisor of the project « Improvement of Pesticides Application Techniques for Desert Locust Control » in Mauritania.

The complete list of participants is attached as Annex II.

1. Meeting Opening

Mister Abary Maï Moussa, Minister of Agricultural Development, chaired the opening ceremony of the first EMPRES Liaison Officers meeting in Western Region (Desert Locust component).

This ceremony was held at the Conference Centre in the presence of Government officials, national members of Parliament, Representatives of diplomatic corps, FAO Representatives, several guests and all participants. In his welcome address, Mister Abary Maï Moussa pointed out that Niger, one of the four countries of the Desert Locust front line in Western Region, was honoured to host this Meeting in Niger's capital following the planning workshop of the Programme first phase, held in Nouakchott, Mauritania, in February 2001, and the first Session of the Commission for controlling the Desert Locust in Western Region (CLCPRO), held in September 2002 in Rome, Italy. The Minister asserted that Niger totally adhered to the objectives to be achieved by EMPRES in its Desert Locust component, given the high cost of the curative control and its harmful impacts on the very fragile environment of the Sahelian countries. He added that the memory of the 1987-1989 major locust plague which had resulted in treatments on 1 250 000 ha in Niger was still present in all minds. Such an event proves all the importance of the Programme for securing agricultural productions in Western Region.

The Minister insisted on expressing his wish that the massive presence of partners at this meeting be the expression of their firm willingness to turn this Programme into a reality minimising the risk of Desert Locust plague development.

Previously, the FAO Representative, Mr. Abderrahmane Hafraoui, had underlined the very particular interest that FAO attaches to this first EMPRES Liaison Officers meeting. He had expressed his deep acknowledgements to the Government of Niger that had kindly accepted to host it. Mister Hafraoui expressed the wish that, thanks to the association of the nine Western Region countries in the framework of the new Commission for controlling the Desert Locust in Western Region, CLCPRO, with the support of the EMPRES Programme and the technical assistance of its prior projects, Desert Locust survey and control capacities be sustainably strengthened in the Western Region of the distribution area of this dangerous pest. He took the opportunity to remember the most important outputs achieved in 2002, before reiterating his sincere acknowledgements to the Government of Niger for all the arrangements made and the facilities granted which enabled a successful meeting. He finally wished all participants success in their works undertaken during the meeting.

2. Thematic presentations

2.1. Importance of the EMPRES Programme for the effective implementation of a sustainable preventive strategy (T. Benhalima)

The speed development of the major Desert Locust plague from 1986 to 1989, although the Desert Locust situation was, during the previous years, the calmest of the history, resulted in the implementation of the EMPRES Programme. The objectives of this Programme, related activities carried out so far in Western Region and funding constraints, in particular reluctance of some donors to fund the preventive control, were developed.

Outlooks in the short, medium and long term were presented while stressing the necessity to further develop contacts with donors for the realisation of their financial pledges and to make the concerned countries aware of the necessity to progressively set up the

required mechanisms to ensure the sustainability of the preventive control strategy and of the regional solidarity. The States' political willingness and the implementation of the CLCPRO's activity plan are expected to ensure this sustainability.

2.2. Preventive control strategy (M. Lecoq)

After reminding its principles (early warning and early reaction) and of the comparative advantages in terms of costs and environmental impacts between curative and preventive control, the main criticisms voiced against this strategy over the last years were highlighted. However, it was pointed out that this strategy is still considered as the most rational approach. Evidence of its efficiency were then presented as well as its success factors (technical and institutional factors), its main weakness (shortcomings of national locust Units). In conclusion, it was underlined that EMPRES is really the suitable response, and that the main challenge remains the mobilisation of the international funding not only in emergency situations in order to carry out founding actions in the long term.

2.3. Breeding areas and Desert Locust populations movements in recession period in Western Region (B. Chara)

Participants benefited from a very detailed description of the Desert Locust permanent habitat area (divided into three regions), of eco-climatic zones and type of locust biotope in Western Region (biotope favourable to solitarious locusts being located between the 17° and the 20° parallel of North latitude), of solitarious Desert Locust breeding zones (spring, summer, autumn and winter breeding), and of solitarious Desert Locust populations movements in recession period.

In order to improve the monitoring of these breeding areas, one of the top priorities for the implementation of the preventive control, collaboration and co-ordination among Sahelian and Saharian countries are indispensable.

2.4. Potential success of the effective implementation of the EMPRES Programme in Western Region – Available resources and constraints (A. Hafraoui and A. Monard)

Objectives of the survey carried out with five Sahelian countries in late 2001 were briefly reminded. An inventory was established on the basis of a questionnaire filled in by the concerned countries and focusing on very specific themes, indispensable to the implementation of the preventive control against Desert Locust. Results showed that important disparities existed among countries in locust management, not only at institutional level but also in the locust information management (collection, transmission and analysis of locust data). Differences also appeared regarding the preparation and the implementation of operation plans, available resources (human, material and financial), research efforts and international assistance. Among the main priorities which were identified, the assistance to Mali to strengthen its capacities materialised through the approval of a technical co-operation project (funded by FAO) in 2002. Given that these results reflected the 2001 situation, country presentations made during the Meeting enabled to complete and update these data.

Concerning the EMPRES funding, FAO allocates US\$ 750 000 every two years for the Central and Western Regions out of its own funds ; it also implements TCP projects. Other partners which supported in the past, continue to support, or have shown an interest in the Programme are France, Italy, Libya, Norway, Switzerland, USA, ADB, IDB, GTZ and European Union. DLCC and CLCPANO contribute as well to the Programme. Waiting for the

realisation of the assistance pledges, FAO continues to do its best to support the Programme.

2.5. Improvement of techniques related to the collection, transmission and operational analysis of locust data at national level –eLocust, RAMSES, technical form – (M. Lemine)

Locust information management tools available in Mauritania were presented in order to show their potentiality and their efficiency. Among them, the eLocust system was introduced (computer tool used to collect and enter field locust data in a computerised database) along with the methods to use it (concerning data entry such as GPS coordinates, map display of itineraries and survey stops, etc.). These data can then be transferred in the SWARM system (in FAO/HQ) and RAMSES system (in the Locust Control Centre, CLAA, of Mauritania). All these tools allow to have a complete technical form whose format was jointly decided by the CLAA, EMPRES and the DLIS in Rome. This form includes eco-meteorological data, locust data (phase, biological stage, maturity, etc), control data, etc. However, this form is still under testing ; at the end of the 2003 campaign, it will be again discussed among the interested persons in order to improve it. All these tools, including the remote sensing imagery, (in particular SPOT-VEG), indisputably contribute to the early warning.

2.6. Practical example of the preventive control implementation in Western Region – case of Mauritania (M. A. Ould Babah)

The background of the locust institutional development in Mauritania was presented, the functioning of the Locust Control Centre was then described in details (organisation chart, mandate, personnel, infrastructures, logistical means, operation plan, setting-up of ground survey and control teams). Tables and graphics enabled to compare advantages of preventive control campaign compared to curative control. For example, the cost of the 1999/2000 preventive control campaign represents 1/100e of the amount spent for the 1993/94 campaign. Another evidence of Mauritania's success in terms of information management is the creation of a database. Efforts devoted to training, vulgarisation and research are also very commendable. Nevertheless, main constraints remain the lack of financial resources and suitable vehicles. The preventive control strategy has been supported by different development partners.

2.7. Organisational aspects of Desert Locust control (S. Ghaout)

Key organisational elements of the locust campaign were presented in detail, including organisational structure, work planning, ground teams organisation (deployment, equipment, working conditions, etc.), pesticides supply, speed in decisions making, possible renting of fixed-wing aircraft, information management and quick data transmission (at each level), training and personnel relief (to be permanently ensured, even in recession period). The rest of the presentation concerned the effective functioning of a monitoring network, from information sources to the most important data (rain, ecology, locusts, control). An illustration was made with the case of Morocco, whose National Locust Control Centre (CNLAA) is based in Agadir.

2.8. On-going research activities in the Western Region : achieved results, existing research potential (Akjoujt station) (M. A. Ould Babah, B. Aston and M. Lemine)

The objective of researches currently carried out under the project «Improving application techniques» is to reduce quantities of pesticides used in Desert Locust control. Field results showed the possibility to decrease doses by 40% through a good application of

techniques. The next presentation concerned research themes conducted by the CLAA in collaboration with other partners. Finally, the potential of the Akjoujt station were highlighted, in particular activities that can be implemented and available means. The participation of all the Western Region countries in these efforts was strongly encouraged.

N.B. : The theme « Proposals of research, information on biological pesticides : guidelines for large scale field trials » could not be presented due to the absence of Mister H. Wilps.

3. Country Reports

Each country presented with the help of visual aids (including maps and tables) the national institutional organisation of locust control, the available means and resources (human, logistical, financial), the breeding areas and traditional survey itineraries, the locust situation in 2002, the information management (methods and tools of data collection, transmission and analysis), efforts undertaken in training and research as well as conclusions and main recommendations (focusing on the most urgent needs). Detailed reports and inventories being available as hard copies and on floppy disks, only the most important points are summarised below.

3.1. Algeria (K. Moumène)

The institutional organisation varies according to the period (recession or plague). Among the useful and high-performance tools used for locust monitoring, Algeria has a meteorological network very well supplied ; in particular it took the initiative to set up on its territory 27 automatic stations.

In addition, this country regularly carries out joint surveys with Libya in the south-eastern part of the country ; no Desert Locust was found in 2002.

Concerning the information management, the FAO report form is used.

Algeria regularly organises national training sessions and participates in regional training courses. His training needs concern the following themes : sprayers calibration, use of the software RAMSES and of DGPS, determination of vegetal species. Many efforts have also been undertaken by Algeria and CLCPANO in research for about fifty years.

Consequently, past experiences enabled to improve the functioning of locust control, the choice of a preventive control proving to be effective. Moreover, one must be delighted by the good collaboration of Algeria with its partners. Algeria mainly recommended the launching of regional research projects, further experience exchanges among Western Region countries and more joint surveys.

3.2. Libya (M. El-Gadgoud)

The National Standing Committee for Desert Locust control (NCDLC) was created in 1987. Besides the headquarters based in Tripoli, locust control Centres are located in different parts of the territory and there are also 4 radio/communication points. Material stock is appropriate to face any possible upsurge.

The information management includes the use of the FAO forms and the data entry through Excel.

The NCDLC organises many training sessions. Among its efforts devoted to research, it plans to conduct field trials with biopesticides.

Libya recommends to standardise methods related to information collection and reports writing, to introduce new technologies for the data transfer and storage, to institute further information exchange among Western Region countries, to establish a programme of

joint surveys among neighbouring countries, and to share the experience of the EMPRES Programme with Central Region.

3.3. Mali (F. Diakit )

In accordance with the recommendations of the mission carried out by an FAO locust Officer in late 2001, an autonomous unit « National Unit for Desert Locust Control » (UNLCP) was created in May 2002. It comprises a coordination cell in Bamako, an intervention base in Gao, a substation in Aguel Hoc (Kidal) and another one in Tin Essako (Kidal). No part of the State budget is reserved for Desert Locust control, except for vehicles repair and maintenance, pesticides supply and payment salaries. All funding obtained comes from FAO.

During surveys, teams use the new FAO form.

Main constraints are insufficient human, material and financial means, and the lack of management autonomy of the new locust unit.

Mali has been encouraged to continue its efforts to reinforce the autonomy of the UNLCP. Its needs of external assistance concern in priority staff training, along with the provision of vehicles as well as computer, survey and meteorological equipment. Furthermore, this country recommends that there should be more information exchange among the CLCPRO's countries and with the other regions.

3.4. Morocco (S. Ghaout)

Created in the early fifties, the National Locust Control Centre (CNLAA) is responsible for the monitoring of and control against Desert Locust and grasshoppers. It has a budget for its functioning and its equipment. During plagues, the control operations are coordinated by a Central Command Headquarters (PCC) gathering the different ministries concerned. Twelve Regional Coordination Posts (PCR) are in charge of locust monitoring and control in their own regions, according to the administrative division. A special budget can be quickly raised in emergency situations.

The CNLAA has good infrastructures and adequate means.

It often organises training courses; 540 persons have been trained over the last 20 years.

Research works are also undertaken. It was reported that a local strain of *Metarhizium flavoviridae* was successfully isolated and tested on grasshoppers, in laboratory and in the field. Moreover, the CNLAA has a big warehouse of 4 000 m² to stock pesticides in compliance with the required international norms.

It was pointed out that Morocco has always invested a lot in locust control ; Desert Locust being considered as a permanent threat, that justifies the choice of a permanent structure for the locust control organisation in Morocco.

3.5. Mauritania (M.A. Ould Babah)

The Locust Control Centre (CLAA) has an annual budget of US\$ 100 000. Its actions are mainly constrained by the lack of suitable vehicles and of spare parts for Micronair. In addition, financial resources are not sufficient and there is a lot of delay in funds raising.

The CLAA organises one training session per year for the benefit of survey agents, technical days on different themes related to locust survey and other courses. Most urgent needs include experts in GIS and in remote sensing. A day devoted to self-evaluation of locust activities is organised once a year ; evaluation results are analysed for the planning and development of the CLAA's activities.

Mauritania recommends that the OCLALAV's historical data be analysed, and also wishes for further research as well as the development of a scientific and technical partnership at national level (Universities, CNR). However, the first priority is to make donors and Governments further aware of the need to finance vehicles.

3.6. Niger (G. Yahaya)

The National Locust Centre (CNA), created in 1988, is based in Agadez and comes under the Directorate of Plant Protection in Niamey. The substations established in In Abangharit, Arlit, Iférouane, Tchén Toulous and Termit are no more operational. Financing sources comprise the national budget (covering salaries) and external support from FAO, GTZ and the project LuxDevelopment. The CNA's good functioning is hindered by the lack of personnel, as well as by the obsolete material and inadequate communication means.

Substantial progress has been made in the information management since the recent availability of the software RAMSES (installed in Agadez) and thanks to the use of FAO remote sensing imageries. The CNA has also just received from FAO computer supplies, which allows to better exploit RAMSES potential. The acquisition of these new computer tools enables to directly send survey results to FAO.

The main recommendation is the strengthening of the CNA which urgently needs more action autonomy.

3.7. Senegal (O. Diop)

Unlike the other countries, Senegal has no independent structure only devoted to the Desert Locust control ; it is the Directorate of Plant Protection which is responsible for it. Financial resources come from the national budget (500 million of FCFA) and from the Japan's contribution through its project KR2 (400 million of yens).

Main constraints are the obsolete vehicles and the weak equipment of the monitoring bases (BSA).

Among activities planned for 2003 in the framework of the EMPRES Programme, trainers and regional agents will benefit from a training.

Senegal recommends in priority that donors awareness should be further raised concerning the necessity to implement preventive control and that early surveys should be carried out in the area covered by 2 BSA (Richard Toll et Ogo).

3.8. Chad (N. Tigaye)

Following the creation of the Plant Protection Directorate in 1987, a locust control plan was set up. Nevertheless, its means remain very limited. Vehicles are not suitable, personnel resources are insufficient, training needs are huge (latest training session organised in 1990) and there is not research activity.

Owing to insufficient surveys in Northern Chad, there is a substantial lack of information on the potential breeding areas of this country (in the zone of the triangle Unchaluba, Guereda, Fadda, environment of dunes with interdunes and runoff areas). In the same manner, the area around Tibesti must be monitored.

It is strongly recommended to reinforce the Plant Protection's services especially as regards locust information (radio transmission, software RAMSES and reestablishment of meteorological information previously provided by AGHRYMET).

4. Elaboration of the work plan for 2003

In plenary session, the moderator explained the objective of the workshop (using the ZOPP method, i.e. objective-oriented project planning workshop) which is to elaborate an operation plan for the year 2003, 1st year of the 1^{ere} phase (4 years) of the EMPRES Programme for the Western Region. However, it should be noted that this operation plan is based on the results of the project planning matrix (PPM) established in Nouakchott (Mauritania) in February 2001. As a reminder, the key elements of the objective-oriented project planning workshop held in Nouakchott are as follows:

Overall goal	<i>To minimize the risk of Desert Locust plagues in the Western Region, thus contributing to poverty alleviation, food security, and protection of the environment.</i>
Programme purpose	<i>To establish a preventive Desert Locust control system through the strengthening and/or creation of national control units and a regional coordination unit, and to define the basis for ensuring sustainability (financial, technical, and environmental).</i>
Outputs	R1 <i>A survey and early warning unit is operational.</i> R2 <i>Early reaction measures are undertaken by national units in each country.</i> R3 <i>An operational network for exchange and storage of information at national, regional, and international levels is established.</i> R4 <i>The regional coordination unit is operational.</i> R5 <i>Human resource capacity of national units is strengthened.</i> R6 <i>An operational research programme is defined and initiated.</i>

The work completed consisted of an exhaustive but realistic listing of activities and sub-activities (or even sub-sub-activities) to be undertaken during 2003, later followed by the definition of **indicator(s)** and a **timeframe** for each activity (or subdivision of activity). The planning work was completed by the allocation of **responsibilities** and the formulation of **remarks/observations**.

Its budgeting will be based on the Programme financial evaluation undertaken in October 2002.

The workshop was organised by dividing the work between two groups which were each in charge of 3 outputs (Group 1 for outputs 1 to 3, Group 2 for outputs 4 to 6). After one day and a half of work in groups, all results were presented in plenary session the next day. Workshop results presented in plenary session and validated by participants are compiled in the below matrix. (***N.B. : some activities are shaded because they cannot be implemented in 2003, due to insufficient financial resources New activities or sub-activities were introduced without nevertheless modifying the numbering of activities such as adopted during the workshop of Nouakchott.***)

ACTIVITIES PLANNING MATRIX (APM) (schedule, responsibilities, material and equipment)	Desert Locust control programme in the Western Region of its habitat (EMPRES)	Planning period 01/2003 – 12/2003	Plan established on 02/02/2003	Sheet n° 1
	Output 1: A survey and early warning unit is operational			

Activities/sub-activities	Indicators	Schedule												Responsible	Needs		Main Assumptions
		2003													Personnel	Material/equip.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
1.1	Establish a harmonized methodology for surveys and early warning																
1.1.1	Complete the inventory of the survey and early warning systems in the region	A document on the survey practices in countries is validated												Coordinator EMPRES WR ELO WR		Recruit a consultant if required	
1.1.2	Propose and validate a harmonized survey and early warning method																
1.1.2.1	<i>Elaborate a standard form of information collection and dissemination</i>	<i>A suitable standard form is elaborated and validated</i>												Coordinator EMPRES WR ELO WR			
1.1.2.2	<i>Start thinking about early warning criteria</i>	<i>A reflection document is sent to the WR Regional Coordination</i>												Coordinator EMPRES WR Locust Group			
1.1.2.3	<i>Train survey staff in the use of the new form</i>	<i>At least one training session is organised in the countries concerned</i>												Coordinator EMPRES WR ELO WR			
1.2	Establish, for each country, annual plans for survey and early warning of breeding sites	Survey plans of the WR countries are sent to the EMPRES-WR Coordinator												ELO WR			
1.3	Allocate additional means (material and human) required by each country for implementing survey and early warning plans																
1.3.1	Acquire the additional logistical means necessary to the setting-up of survey teams	At least one team is operational in each front-line country												Coordinator EMPRES WR			

ACTIVITIES PLANNING MATRIX (APM) (schedule, responsibilities, material and equipment)	Desert Locust control programme in the Western Region of its habitat (EMPRES)	Planning period 01/2003 – 12/2003	Plan established on 02/02/2003	Sheet n° 3
	Output 2: Early reaction measures are undertaken by national units in each country			

Activities/sub-activities	Indicators	Schedule												Responsible	Needs		Main Assumptions
		2003													Personnel	Material/equip.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
2.1	Define early reaction procedures																
2.1.1	Inventory appropriate early reaction methods																
2.1.2	Draft a manual of early reaction procedures	A manual of early reaction procedures is provided to teams												Coordinator EMPRES WR			
2.2	Set up early reaction teams																
2.2.1	Assign staff	Decisions about staff assignment are made												Member countries ELO WR			
2.2.2	Organise national teams																
2.2.3	Develop procedures for forming and setting up joint transboundary survey teams	Principles of free movement are adopted															Cf. Agreement about EMPRES signed by countries
2.3	Set up platform (equipment, infrastructure, insecticides) for early reaction interventions																
2.3.1	Acquire and replace equipment and materials																
2.3.2.1	Acquire vehicles and sprayers	At least one early reaction team is operational per country												Coordinator EMPRES WR			

ACTIVITIES PLANNING MATRIX (APM) (schedule, responsibilities, material and equipment)	Desert Locust control programme in the Western Region of its habitat (EMPRES)	Planning period 01/2003 – 12/2003	Plan established on 02/02/2003	Sheet n° 5
	Output 3: An operational network for exchange and storage of information at national, regional, and international levels is established			

Activities/sub-activities	Indicators	Schedule												Responsible	Needs		Main Assumptions	
		2003													Personnel	Material/equip.		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12					
3.1	Adapt and develop procedures for collection, entry, analysis, and dissemination of information																	
3.1.1	Establish draft agreements with national meteorological offices and other potential informationsuppliers	Agreements between national locust control units and meteorological offices are signed													Ministries DLC Officers			
3.1.2	Acquire and install automatic meteorological stations																	
3.1.3	Use SPOT-VEG images supplied by DLIS/FAO in countries and at RC level	All countries are able to use SPOT-VEG images													Coordinator EMPRES WR FAO/DLIS ELO WR			Necessity to carry out a survey "field-reality"
3.1.4	Computerize data entry in all countries on the basis of the FAO form																	
3.1.5	Develop use of RAMSES software	A computerised database is set up in at least 3 front-line countries													Coordinator EMPRES WR FAO/DLIS ELO WR			2 countries are finalising their database
3.1.6	Standardise the bulletin on locust situation																	
3.1.6.1	Élaborate a standardised model for the monthly bulletin on locust situation in the country	A standardised model for the monthly bulletin is available													ELO WR Coordinator EMPRES WR			

ACTIVITIES PLANNING MATRIX (APM) (schedule, responsibilities, material and equipment)	Desert Locust control programme in the Western Region of its habitat (EMPRES)	Planning period 01/2003 – 12/2003	Plan established on 02/02/2003	Sheet n° 6
	Output 3: An operational network for exchange and storage of information at national, regional, and international levels is established			

Activities/sub-activities	Indicators	Schedule												Responsible	Needs		Main Assumptions		
		2003													Personnel	Material/equip.			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12						
3.1.6.2	<i>Disseminate on a regular basis the monthly bulletin elaborated in accordance with the standard format</i>	<i>The monthly bulletin of each country is transmitted before the 25th day of the month to DLIS/FAO, to the Regional Coordination and to countries</i>														ELO WR			<i>Disseminate the bulletin even if there is no survey. The bulletin in its current format is still to be sent before the 25th day of the month. Case of Libya's bulletin to be solved</i>
3.2	Establish an operational information cell within each national locust control unit																		
3.2.1	Acquire computer equipment necessary to the functioning of information cells in all countries	At least 3 countries are supplied with computer equipment														FAO Coordinator EMPRES WR			
3.2.2	Assign necessary staff	At least 3 information cells are operational (necessary staff assigned)														ELO WR Coordinator EMPRES WR			
3.2.3	Test a new technique for computerised data transmission using two-way radio																		

ACTIVITIES PLANNING MATRIX (APM) (schedule, responsibilities, material and equipment)	Desert Locust control programme in the Western Region of its habitat (EMPRES)	Planning period 01/2003 – 12/2003	Plan established on 02/02/2003	Sheet n° 7
	Output 4: The regional coordination unit is operational			

Activities/sub-activities	Indicators	Schedule												Responsible	Needs		Main Assumptions		
		2003													Personnel	Material/equip.			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12						
4.1	Ensure the administrative management of the EMPRES Programme	An administrative and financial report is completed before the end of the year														FAO Coordinator EMPRES WR Donors			
4.2	Coordinate and monitor scientific and technical activities of the EMPRES Programme																		
4.2.1	Organize a workshop to harmonize working methods																		
4.2.2	Organise a consultation on different locust management methods in the WR member countries	A consultation final report is sent to the RC in December 2003														Coordinator EMPRES WR			Recruit a consultant
4.2.3	Design and implement the activity monitoring plan																		
4.2.3.1	<i>Execute a mission and meeting programme</i>	<i>At least 80% of the mission and meeting programme is executed</i>														<i>Coordinator EMPRES WR</i>			
4.2.3.2	<i>Elaborate the annual activities evaluation report</i>	<i>The annual activities evaluation report is sent to FAO Headquarters</i>														<i>Coordinator EMPRES WR</i>			
4.3	Promote links with programme partners																		
4.3.1	Organise awareness meetings with donors	At least 3 meetings are held in 2003														FAO Coordinator EMPRES WR			
4.3.2	Establish links with technical and scientific partners that could be involved in the programme	Collaboration bases with at least 2 partners are defined														FAO Coordinator EMPRES WR			

ACTIVITIES PLANNING MATRIX (APM) (schedule, responsibilities, material and equipment)	Desert Locust control programme in the Western Region of its habitat (EMPRES)	Planning period 01/2003 – 12/2003	Plan established on 02/02/2003	Sheet n° 8
	Output 4: The regional coordination unit is operational			

Activities/sub-activities	Indicators	Schedule												Responsible	Needs		Main Assumptions
		2003													Personnel	Material/equip.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
4.4	Make sure that the sustainability of preventive control in the Western Region is established																
4.4.1	Make Governments and donors aware of the sustainability of preventive control														FAO Coordinator EMPRES WR ELO WR		
4.5	Undertake scientific and technical monitoring																
4.6	Establish emergency plans, in consultation with member countries, and oversee their execution, if necessary																
4.6.1	Formalize procedures for mobilizing and redeploying teams																
4.6.2	Establish a budget for emergency plans	Emergency plans established															
4.7	Cooperate with the EMPRES Central Region Programme and with Commissions																
4.7.1	Define areas of cooperation between EMPRES programmes of the two regions and Commissions	At least 2 joint activities (to be identified) are carried out in 2003													Coordinator EMPRES WR Coordinator EMPRES CR CRC		

ACTIVITIES PLANNING MATRIX (APM) (schedule, responsibilities, material and equipment)	Desert Locust control programme in the Western Region of its habitat (EMPRES)	Planning period 01/2003 – 12/2003	Plan established on 02/02/2003	Sheet n° 9
	Output 5: Human resource capacity of national units is strengthened			

Activities/sub-activities	Indicators	Schedule												Responsible	Needs		Main Assumptions	
		2003													Personnel	Material/equip.		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12					
5.1 Identify training capacity and needs in member countries																		
5.1.0 Elaborate an inventory form of existing skills, training needs and reception facilities	An inventory form is elaborated no later than June 2003														Coordinator EMPRES WR			
5.1.1 Make an inventory of existing skills	At least 5 countries provided to the RC informations on existing skills														ELO WR Coordinator EMPRES WR			The implementation of these 3 activities depends on the speed of ELO WR's reply .
5.1.2 Define training themes	At least 5 countries provided to the RC informations on training needs														ELO WR Coordinator EMPRES WR			
5.1.3 Identify suitable reception facilities	At least 5 countries provided to the RC informations on reception facilities														ELO WR Coordinator EMPRES WR			
5.2 Establish a harmonized training plan at regional level																		
5.3 Implement the training plan																		
5.3.1 Train trainers																		
5.3.2 Develop training tools/aids																		
5.3.3 Implement national and regional training plans	At least 2 national training are carried out																	Support to countries

ACTIVITIES PLANNING MATRIX (APM) (schedule, responsibilities, material and equipment)	Desert Locust control programme in the Western Region of its habitat (EMPRES)	Planning period 01/2003 – 12/2003	Plan established on 02/02/2003	Sheet n° 10
	Output 5: Human resource capacity of national units is strengthened			

Activities/sub-activities	Indicators	Schedule												Responsible	Needs		Main Assumptions
		2003													Personnel	Material/equip.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
5.4	Encourage exchange of experts																
5.5	Encourage dissemination and acquisition of scientific and technical information																

ACTIVITIES PLANNING MATRIX (APM) (schedule, responsibilities, material and equipment)	Desert Locust control programme in the Western Region of its habitat (EMPRES)	Planning period 01/2003 – 12/2003	Plan established on 02/02/2003	Sheet n° 11
	Output 6: An operational research programme is defined and initiated			

Activities/sub-activities	Indicators	Schedule												Responsible	Needs		Main Assumptions	
		2003													Personnel	Material/equip.		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12					
6.1	Identify applied research themes relevant to preventive control																	
6.1.1	Complete the inventory of research undertaken in WR (Chad, Mali, Niger, Senegal)	1. A provisional document on research works is elaborated for each of the 4 countries (Chad, Mali, Niger, Senegal) 2. A list of research works completed in the Region is extracted from different international databases													ELO WR Coordinator EMPRES WR			Recruit a consultant if needed
6.1.2	Select among research themes chosen by the RC those which correspond to WR's concerns	A first list of priority research theme is elaborated and disseminated													Coordinator EMPRES WR ELO WR			
6.1.3	Establish a first list of priority research themes														Coordinator EMPRES WR ELO WR			
6.2	Intensify on-going research activities	The EMPRES regional reseach station is functional													Coordinator EMPRES WR			

ACTIVITIES PLANNING MATRIX (APM) (schedule, responsibilities, material and equipment)	Desert Locust control programme in the Western Region of its habitat (EMPRES)	Planning period 01/2003 – 12/2003	Plan established on 02/02/2003	Sheet n° 12
	Output 6: An operational research programme is defined and initiated			

Activities/sub-activities	Indicators	Schedule												Responsible	Needs		Main Assumptions	
		2003													Personnel	Material/equip.		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12					
6.3	Ensure coordination and complementarity of operational research activities among WR member countries and with the Central Region	Permanent dialogue among WR countries and with the Central Region													Coordinator EMPRES WR Coordinator EMPRES CR CRC			
6.4	Promote the dissemination of operational research results																	
6.4.1	Disseminate documents of the regional workshop on DGPS (Nouakchott, Dec. 2002)	Documents are sent to all WR and CR countries													Coordinator EMPRES WR			

5. Conclusions and recommendations

The below points have been considered as essential to the implementation of the EMPRES Programme in Western Region. To this end, participants :

1. Request that ELOs meetings be organised on a regular basis with the participation of the same Liaison Officers in order to ensure the continuity of the activities ;
2. Encourage a repeated support of all member countries to the EMPRES Programme of the FAO Director General ;
3. Ask donors to support the EMPRES Programme in Western Region through bi- or multilateral assistance in compliance with the Programme framework ;
4. Consider the creation of CLCPRO as the guarantee of the preventive control sustainability and recommend the harmonisation of the CLCPRO's and EMPRES-WR's action plans ;
5. Stress the necessity to raise awareness of Governments about the urgent need to grant a specific annual budget to locust preventive control which could be regularly re-evaluated ;
6. Encourage the strengthening of joint surveys among Western Region countries and countries of the two Regions ;
7. Invite countries to address their requests for supporting the EMPRES Programme to donors through their Government ;
8. Remind the necessity to develop control methods alternative to chemical control by collaborating with institutions and laboratories working in this field ;
9. Recommend that the national locust control Units should be autonomous so that they could manage locust problems without administrative constraints ;
10. Address an appeal to all international research institutions for their contribution to develop, jointly and through a dialogue with the EMPRES-WR Coordination, research projects intended to improve the preventive control implementation ;
11. Recommend that training should continue at all levels ;
12. Recommend to keep developing all new technologies tools, expected to contribute to improving the efficiency of the preventive control ;
13. Encourage experience exchange among WR countries and between the two Regions ;
14. Wish that FAO fund survey activities carried out in front-line countries waiting for the availability of donors' contributions ;
15. Insist on the importance and the role of Liaison Officers who represent a fundamental element for the success of the Programme by ensuring a thorough monitoring of the Programme activities implementation and by contributing to their achievement ;
16. Thank donors for support already provided ;
17. Request Niger to speak on behalf of countries concerned by the EMPRES-WR Programme during the next CINSAD summit (which will be held in Niamey, Niger, next

March) in order to place the much needed support to EMPRES Programme on the summit agenda ;

18. Recommend that FAO should reinforce EMPRES-WR Coordination's human and material resources.

6. Date and venue of the next meeting

The EMPRES Liaison Officer of Morocco proposed to hold the second Western region ELOs meeting in Agadir. Participants expressed their acknowledgement to Morocco for this proposal. Consequently, next meeting will be held before the end of 2003; the exact date of the meeting will be specified in consultation with FAO, the host country and the EMPRES Coordinations.

7. Adoption of report

The report of the 1st ELO meeting in Western Region was approved unanimously by participants.

8. Closure of the meeting

Mister Koroné Maoudé, Minister of Animal Resources, chaired the closure of the 1st ELOs meeting in Western Region on behalf of his counterpart the Minister of Agricultural Development, (on duty travel). He reiterated the support of all EMPRES-WR member countries, and pointed out that the concern about establishing the sustainability of the preventive control strategy as well as the commitment of WR States recently materialised through the CLCPRO creation.

During this closure session, the main results of the 5 working days were also presented by the EMPRES-WR Coordinator.

9. Acknowledgements

Participants in the first ELOs meeting in Western Region which was held in Niamey, Niger, from 30 January to 3 February 2003, insist on expressing their deep acknowledgements to the Government of Niger for the warm welcome, the generous hospitality, and the perfect organisation of the meeting. They also thank Mister the Minister of Agricultural Development and through him the Plant Protection Directorate and all the CNA's personnel.

They also expressed their acknowledgement to the EMPRES Coordination for its contribution to the meeting preparation.

Participants thank as well FAO, through its Representant for this Meeting, for its interest in the EMPRES Programme and for its continued support.

They appeared satisfied with the meeting progress, including both thematic and country presentations, and with the participative approach use during the objective-oriented project planning workshop.

They finally thank donors for their commendable efforts in the strengthening of the EMPRES Programme activities in Western Region.

Obituary

Participants were very sad to hear that Mister Mohamed Ould Biya died on 15 January 2003 in Nouakchott, Mauritania. Mister Mohamed Ould Biya, highly skilled survey agent, devoted all his life to locust control in his country and in Western Region. Participants offered their sincere condolences to the family of the deceased and to the Government of Mauritania. A minute's silence was observed to his memory.

Provisional agenda of the 1st EMPRES Liaison Officers in the Western Region

Day	Time	Activities	Remarks
Thursday 30 January 2003	08:30-09:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Welcome of participants 	
	09:00-10:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting opening 	
	10:00-10:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coffee break 	
	10:30-11:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of the meeting programme 	(T. Benhalima, Coordonnateur EMPRES RO)
	11-11:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Importance of the EMPRES Programme for the effective implementation of a sustainable preventive strategy 	(T. Benhalima)
	11 : 30-12 :00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preventive control strategy 	(M. Lecoq)
	12 :00-12 :30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breeding areas and Desert Locust populations movements in recession period in Western Region 	(B. Chara)
	12:30-14:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lunch 	
	14 :30-15 :00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential success of the effective implementation of the EMPRES Programme in Western Region – Available resources and constraints 	(A.Hafraoui et A. Monard)
	15:00-15:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of techniques related to the collection, transmission and operational analysis of locust data at national level –eLocust, RAMSES, technical form 	(M. Lemine)
	15:30 -16:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practical example of the preventive control implementation in Western Region – case of Mauritania 	(M.A. Ould Babah)
	16:00 -16 :30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coffee break 	
16:30-17:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organisational aspects of Desert Locust control 	(S. Ghaout)	
17:00-17:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-going research activities in the Western Region : achieved results, existing research potential (Akjoujt station) 	(M. A. Ould Babah, B. Aston et M. Lemine)	

Day	Time	Activities	Remarks
Friday 31 January 2003	8:30-10 :00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country reports (20 mn/country) 	(ELO)
	10-10 :30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coffee break 	
	10 :30-12 :30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country reports 	(ELO)
	12 :30-15 :00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lunch 	
	15 :00-16 :00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General discussion 	
	16 :00-16 :30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coffee break 	
	16 :30-17 :00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation of the ZOPP method (Objective-oriented project planning) 	(M. Malki)
	17:00 -17:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposals of research, information on biological pesticides : guidelines for large scale field trials 	(H. Wilps)

Day	Time	Activities	Remarks
Saturday 1 st February 2003	8:30-10 :00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning of the programme operational activities for 2003 	(Participants)
	10-10 :30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coffee break 	
	10 :30-12 :30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning of the programme operational activities for 2003 	(Participants)
	12 :30-14 :30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lunch 	
	14 :30-16 :00	Planning of the programme operational activities for 2003	(Participants)
	16 :00-16 :30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coffee break 	
	16 :30-17 :30	Planning of the programme operational activities for 2003	(Participants)

Day	Time	Activities	Remarks
Sunday 2 February 2003	8:30-10:00	In plenary session : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation, finalisation and approval of the work plan for 2003 	(Participants)
	10-10:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coffee break 	
	10 :30-12 :30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation, finalisation and approval of the EMPRES-WR work plan for 2003 • Recommendations 	(Participants)
	12:30-15:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lunch 	
	15:00-15 :30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Date and venue of the next meeting 	
	15:30-17 :30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report writing 	(Writing Committee)

Day	Time	Activities	Remarks
Monday 3 February 2003	8-12 :30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report writing 	(Writing Committee)
	12 :30-15 :00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lunch 	
	15:00-17:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of the meeting report 	
	17:00-17:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting closure 	

Annexe II

List of participants

N°	Nom et Prénom	Fonction	Pays / Institution	Adresse électronique	Adresse postale	Téléphone	Télécopie
1	Khaled Moumène	ELO-RO / Docteur, Responsable du Département de lutte antiacridienne / INPV	Algérie	khal63@yahoo.Com inpv@wissal.dz	B.P 71 Cedex 02 (42 400) Kolea W. Tipaza	(213) 21 52 42 63	(213) 21 52 42 63
2	El-Gadgoud Khaled Mohamed	ELO-RO / Locust Expert, Member of the Technical Department	Libya	El_gadgoud@lycos.Co.uk	National Committee for Desert Locust Control Tripoli - Libya	(218) 213616141/ 43 (218) 21 3613995	+ 218 21 6300745
3	Fakaba Diakite	ELO-RO / Coordinateur de l'unité nationale de lutte contre le Criquet pèlerin	Mali	fakdiakite@yahoo.fr	Unité nationale de lutte contre le Criquet pèlerin BP 281 Bamako - Mali	(223) 223 28 37	(223) 222 80 24
4	Saïd Ghaout	ELO-RO / Chef du Centre national de lutte antiacridienne	Maroc	cnlaa@menara.ma	CNLA BP 125 Inezgane – Maroc	048 24 23 30 (212) 48 24 23 / 48 12 21	
5	Mohamed Abdallah Ould Babah	ELO-RO / Chef du Centre de lutte antiacridienne	Mauritanie	claa@toptechology.mr	CLAA BP: 665 Nouakchott – Mauritanie	(222) 525 9815	
6	Garba Yahaya	ELO-RO / Chef Service des Interventions Phytosanitaires et Encadrement - DPV	Niger	dpv@intnet.ne yahaya.garba@caramail.com	DPV BP 323 Niamey	(227) 74 25 56 (227) 74 19 83 (227) 96 48 69	(227) 74 19 83
7	Cheferou Mahatan	Directeur national de la Protection des Végétaux	Niger	dpv@intnet.ne	DPV - BP 323 Niamey – Niger	(227) 74 25 56 (227) 74 19 83	(227) 74 19 83
8	Mani Tanko	Directeur du Centre National Antiacridien	Niger	cnaaz@intnet.ne	CNA – Agadez BP 158 Agadez – Niger	(227) 44 05 27	(227) 44 01 27
9	Issoufou Dogo	Ingénieur Agronome, Chef SRPV/ DRDA / Zinder	Niger		SRPV / DRDA BP 149 Zinder – Niger	(227) 510 023 / 190	(227) 510 190

10	Ousseynou Diop	ELO-RO / Chef Division Avertissements agricoles et Défense des Cultures	Sénégal	maedpv@primature.sn diopousseynou@hotmail.com	DPV - BP 20054 Thiaroye - Sénégal	(221) 834 03 97	221 834 2854
11	Ndoubabé Tigaye	ELO-RO / Direction de la Protection des Végétaux et du Conditionnement	Tchad	Tigaye_dpvc@yahoo.fr	MA / DPVC BP 1551 N'Djaména	(235) 52 45 09 / 52 82 92 / 27 13 23	
12	Nejib Kacem	Agro-économiste, Département Agriculture et Développement Rural Région Centre et Ouest	Banque Africaine de Développement (BAD)	n.kacem@afdb.org	01 BP 1387 Abidjan Côte-d'Ivoire	(225) 20 20 45 98	(225) 20 20 50 77
13	Jean-philippe Dufour	Ministère des Affaires Étrangères / Bureau de Gestion des Ressources Naturelles et de l'Environnement	France	jean-philippe.dufour@diplomatie.gouv.fr	Direction du Développement et de la Coopération technique, 20, rue Monsieur 75700 Paris 07 SP	(33) 153693095	(33) 153693335
14	Pascale Junker	Chef de projet lutte anti – acridienne Niger - Chargé des projets luxembourgeois au Niger	Lux-Development Niger	luxdev@intenet.ne	Lux-Development S.A / Coopération nigéro-luxembourgeoise BP 13250 Niamey – Niger	(227) 72 44 93 / 72 51 53	(227). 72 51 73
15	Sidibe		AGRHYMET Niger				
16	Abderrahmane Hafraoui	Fonctionnaire principal / Responsable du Groupe Acridiens et autres ravageurs migrants	FAO / Rome Italie	Abderrahmane.Hafraoui@fao.org	FAO – AGPP Viale delle Terme di Caracalla 00100 Rome – Italie	(39) 06 570 54 021	(39) 06 570 55 271
17	Thami Benhalima	Secrétaire Exécutif CLCPRO & Coordonnateur Programme EMPRES Région occidentale	FAO / SNEA Algérie	CLCPRO@fao.org	30 Rue Asselah Hocine BP 270 RP Alger Algérie	(213) 21733354	(213) 21730545
18	Christian Pantenius	Coordonnateur du Programme EMPRES /	FAO / RNE Egypte	Christian.Pantenius@fao.org	Al Eslah El zirai st. P.O Box 2223,	20 2 33 16 130	20 2 76 16 804

		Central Region			Dokki – Cairo - Egypt		
19	Munir Butrous	CRC Secretary	FAO / RNE Egypte	Munir.Butrous@fao.org	Al Eslah El zirai st. P.O Box 2223 Dokki, Cairo – Egypt	(202) 33 16018	(202) 7616804
20	Annie Monard	Fonctionnaire- Acridologue Groupe Acridiens AGPP	FAO / Rome Italie	Annie.Monard@fao.org	FAO - AGPP C-796 Viale delle Terme di Caracalla 00100 Rome	(39) 06 570 53 311	(39) 06 570 55 271
21	Robert Aston	Chef Technical Advisor	FAO / Mauritanie	faonorim@toptechnology.mr	BP 665 Nouakchott Mauritanie	(222) 5258342	
22	Med Lemine Ould Ahmedou	Fonctionnaire national (NPO) EMPRES-RO	FAO / Mauritanie	mohamedlemine@toptechnology.mr	Représentation de la FAO en Mauritanie BP 665 Nouakchott Mauritanie	(222) 52 98 681	Idem
23	Sulayman Mboob	Fonctionnaire principal régional	FAO / RAF Ghana	Sulayman.Mboob@fao.org	Bureau régional de la FAO pour l'Afrique BP 1628 Accra Ghana	(233) 21 66 46 08	(233) 21 66 84 27
24	Bachir Chara	Consultant FAO	Algérie	Bachir.Chara@yahoo.fr	BP 12, Beaulieu Oued Smar - Alger	(213) 21 82 84 70	
25	Michel Lecoq	Consultant FAO	France	lecoq@cirad.fr	CIRAD-Prifas TA40/D 34 398 Montpellier Cedex 5 France	33(0) 4 67 59 39 34	33 (0) 4 6759 38 73
26	Laetitia Liénart	Consultant FAO	FAO / Rome Italie	Laetitia.Lienart@fao.org	FAO – AGPP C-796 Viale delle Terme di Caracalla 00100 Rome	(39) 06 570 54 476	(39) 06 570 55 271
27	Mustapha Malki	Assistant au DG/ INRAA	Algérie	malki_mustapha@hotmail.com	INRAA. BP : 200 Hacen-Badi – El-Harrach Alger – Algérie	213 (0) 21.52.86.36 / 52.12.81	213 (0) 21 52 12 83
28	Jean Michel Mavongou	Interprète	Logos 2000 Mauritanie	Logos2000@mr.refer.org lisa786@hotmail.com lisa786@consultant.com		(222) 529 64 02 (222) 644 55 98	(222) 529 64 02

List of Acronyms

ADB	African Development Bank
AGPP	Plant Protection Service, FAO
CIRAD	Centre international de recherche agronomique pour le développement (France)
CLAA	Centre de lutte antiacridienne (Mauritania)
CLCPANO	Commission de Lutte contre le Criquet pèlerin en Afrique du Nord-Ouest
CLCPRO	Commission de Lutte contre le Criquet pèlerin en Région occidentale
CNLAA	Centre National de Lutte Antiacridienne (Morocco)
CR	Central Region
DLC	Desert Locust control
ELO-WR	EMPRES Liaison Officer in Western Region
EMPRES	Emergency Prevention System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests and Diseases
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GTZ	<i>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit</i> (German technical Coopération)
IDB	Islamic Development Bank
INPV	Institut national de protection des végétaux (Algeria)
NPO	National Project Officer
OCLALAV	Organisation Commune de Lutte Antiacridienne et de Lutte Antiaviaire
OVI	objectively verifiable indicators
PC	Preventive control
PC	<i>Personal Computer / Ordinateur</i>
P/M	Person-month
PP	Plant Protection
PPM	Programme Planning Matrix
PRIFAS	Acridologie opérationnelle, Programme protection des cultures, Cirad-amis (France)
RC	Regional Coordination
UNLCP	Unité nationale de lutte contre le Criquet pèlerin
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
ZOPP	Objective-oriented project planning