

REPORT

Tehran,
I.R.Iran
17-21
September
2000

**FAO Commission for
Controlling the Desert
Locust in the Eastern
Region of its
Distribution Area
In South-West Asia**

Twenty-second Session



Food
and
Agriculture
Organization
of
the
United Nations

Report of the
Twenty-second Session of the
FAO Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in
the Eastern Region of its Distribution Area in South-
West Asia

Tehran, I.R. Iran, 17-21 September 2000

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Rome, 2000

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS	1
OPENING	2
ELECTIONS	4
DESERT LOCUST SITUATION FROM DECEMBER 1998 TO SEPTEMBER 2000, OUTLOOK TO THE END OF 2000 AND COUNTRY REPORTS	4
REVIEW OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF 13 TH SESSION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND THE 22 ND SESSION OF THE COMMISSION AND PROGRESS MADE	6
REPORT ON JOINT SURVEYS BETWEEN I.R. IRAN AND PAKISTAN	9
IMPROVING LOCUST SURVEY, CONTROL AND TRAINING IN MEMBER COUNTRIES	10
UPDATING OF THE ESTABLISHMENT AGREEMENT FOR THE COMMISSION	12
FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMMISSION, 1998 — 1999 — 2000: ASSISTANCE PROVIDED TO MEMBER COUNTRIES :	
BUDGET FOR 2001/2002	13
ANY OTHER BUSINESS	15
DATE, PLACE, AND AGENDA FOR THE NEXT SESSION	15
ADOPTION OF THE REPORT	15
CLOSURE	15

ANNEXES

- 1. Participant list**
- 2. Agenda**
- 3. Desert Locust situation and outlook**
- 4. Joint Survey Calendar of events**
- 5. Financial Position of the Commission, 1998-1999-2000: Assistance provided to Member Countries: Budget for 2001/2002**
- 6. Proposed expenditure list**



Habibi
(AFG)

Ragunathan
(IND)

Elliott
(FAO)

Sokhansanj
(IRN)

Khan
(PAK)

Cressman
(FAO)

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The Commission recommended that:

- The Secretariat brings to the attention of the special FAO project that Member Countries hold increasing quantities of obsolete stocks require disposal. Each Member Country should follow the correct protocol in requesting FAO assistance through the FAO Representative. It was further recommended that the Chairman of the Commission make direct contact with FAO in Rome concerning the provision of incinerators for the disposal of obsolete pesticides in member countries.
- The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Commission should ask the FAO Representative in their own countries to organize meetings with local donors to support EMPRES activities in the Eastern Region. FAO was urged to make fresh efforts to gain donor support at the international level.
- High priority be given to the immediate establishment of a reliable email system in the National Locust Units of India, I.R.Iran and Pakistan.
- One person each from India, I.R. Iran and Pakistan should attend trials with Microlight aircraft for survey, if these could be organized in Mauritania.
- If there was a Desert Locust outbreak in Afghanistan, Pakistan and I.R. Iran should assist at short notice by providing pesticides for Afghanistan from their own stock which could then be replaced by FAO through emergency funds. FAO assistance with transport costs could also be provided.
- HF radio equipment should be purchased and training be arranged by the Secretariat for the establishment a radio link between Tehran and Karachi.
- The Commission Secretariat post should be re-established due to the importance of Desert Locust in the Region and its threat to food security. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman should visit FAO HQ and raise the issue at the highest level.
- A Train-the-Trainers Workshop should be held for the Region, to be organized by the Secretariat.
- The Secretariat should check the wording of the proposed changes to the Establishment Agreement and then follow the necessary procedures for having the changes approved by the FAO Council.
- The Secretariat should check all the contributions made by Member Countries to the Commission Trust Fund and circulate a revised table as soon as possible.

OPENING

1. The Session was opened with the reading of some verses from the Holy Koran.
2. The current Chairman of the Commission, Dr. V. Ragunathan, thanked the Islamic Republic of Iran for kindly hosting the 22nd Session, and for the excellent arrangements that had been made. He briefly reviewed the progress made since the last Commission Session which had been held in November 1998.
3. The Director of the Plant Protection Organization of the I.R. Iran, Mr. M. Sokhansanj, said that the effective management of the Desert Locust remained a priority for I.R. Iran. A continuous programme of surveillance was being maintained. He stressed the importance of further training for the locust officers in Member Countries and mentioned the need for a more serious treatment of research. Cooperation between Member Countries required further strengthening. He thanked participating delegates for their attendance, the FAO for its help with arrangements, and the Foreign Ministry for facilitating the formalities for foreign guests.
4. The twenty-second Session of the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Eastern Region of its Distribution Area in South-West Asia was officially opened by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, H.E. Shariatmadar. He welcomed the delegates from Afghanistan, India, and Pakistan and the FAO Headquarters. He said that the means for controlling the Desert Locust were well known. The Deputy Minister said that as a young boy he remembered seeing swarms of locusts and recalled the catastrophic damage that they had caused to crops. Although I.R. Iran has been unaffected by Desert Locusts in the last few years, it recognizes that this is due to the efforts of international organizations in controlling the pest elsewhere. The I.R. Iran received good information on the Desert Locust situation and appreciated the other organizational efforts made by FAO.
5. In respect of the 22nd Commission Session, the Deputy Minister said that he would like to draw attention to several discussion points, which were of particular interest to I.R. Iran. These included the following :
 - that the transfer of the post of Commission Secretary to the Region was essential;

- that increased attention be given to scientific cooperation and the development of research activities;
- that technically qualified staff were needed to ensure efficient management and FAO needed to provide guidance on the funding and arranging of staff to study for advanced degrees;
- that further efforts be made to improve information exchange both between Member Countries and with FAO HQ;
- that Member Countries should collectively take advantage of new technologies available for locust management and investigate alternatives to chemical pesticides;
- that the Session should consider amending the existing Establishment Agreement and bringing it up to date.

The Deputy Minister reiterated his warm welcome to all participants and wished success to the Session.

6. The FAO Representative to the Islamic Republic of Iran, Dr. Gamal Ahmed, on behalf of the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, welcomed the Member Country delegates to the 22nd Session. He thanked the Deputy Minister for formally opening the Session and expressed FAO's great gratitude to I.R. Iran for agreeing to host the Session and for making such excellent arrangements. He said that FAO attaches great importance to the proper management of the Desert Locust, but pointed out that FAO's coordinating role could only function if front-line countries fulfilled their duties in respect of locust survey and control. Dr. Ahmed said that the current Desert Locust situation was globally calm but warned against complacency. Historically, Desert Locust plagues had often started to develop after periods of drought. The FAO Representative said that FAO's interest in improving Desert Locust management was shown by the Director-General having instituted a special programme EMPRES (Emergency Prevention System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests and Diseases). This was now moving into a second phase in the Central Region (9 countries along the Red Sea) and pilot activities would soon start in the Western Region (9 countries in West and Northwest Africa). The Session should

discuss the initiation of activities in the Eastern Region. The FAO Representative wished all success to the Session's deliberations.

ELECTIONS

7. The Member Countries elected the I.R. Iran as Chairman of the current Session and Pakistan as Vice-Chairman (Annex 1). The elections were accepted with acclaim.
8. The Chairman presented a draft agenda (Annex 2). As explained by the Secretariat, it was proposed to follow an agenda combining the work of the 13th Session of the Executive Committee with that of the 22nd Session of the Commission, as membership of both bodies was the same. This would allow more time for discussion. The agenda was adopted.
9. A Drafting Committee composed of the Secretariat and Dr. V. Rangunathan, Delegate of India, was elected.

DESERT LOCUST SITUATION FROM DECEMBER 1998 TO SEPTEMBER 2000, OUTLOOK TO THE END OF 2000 AND COUNTRY REPORTS

10. The working paper was presented and showed that the Desert Locust situation in the Eastern Region was calm. Although conditions were currently favourable in parts of the summer breeding area along the Indo-Pakistan border, there were few locusts to take advantage of them and no gregarious activity had been detected. With low locust populations also occurring in the Central Region, the situation was likely to remain calm at least until the end of the year. The working paper is attached (Annex 3).
11. In response to questions, Mr. Cressman explained that in other Regions there were several areas where due to security or other reasons little or no surveys were being carried out. These included northern Mali and Niger, north-eastern Chad and the Sudan-Eritrea border. Northern Somalia was adequately covered. While in general these areas presented potential risks of undetected locust build-ups, the low level of locust populations at present suggested that there was no immediate threat to the Eastern Region.

12. Country delegates presented their reports. In the case of Afghanistan, the principal problem was the Moroccan Locust, *Doclostaurus moroccanus*, that had been controlled partly mechanically and partly with an old stock of BHC. It was mentioned that recent FAO / TCP assistance to Kazakhstan had ended with a Round Table discussion of CIS countries. A resolution had been adopted, calling on FAO to establish a Commission for Central Asia covering the Moroccan Locust, the Italian Locust and the Migratory Locust. The I.R. Iran delegate said that in the past his country had had an annual meeting with the Soviet Union to review locust problems. Both I.R. Iran and Afghanistan would be interested in the new Commission if it was agreed that it should be formed. It was **AGREED** that the Secretariat should keep the two countries informed of progress.
13. The Pakistan delegate presented his country paper. In the discussion which followed, it was noted that Pakistan was increasingly using Ulvamast equipment for locust control. The Pakistan delegate said that his country would welcome visits by I.R. Iran locust officers to see how control was carried out and organized in Pakistan. The delegate also said that following the National Training Workshop in July 2000, all the new GPS equipment had been distributed to field officers and would be in full use henceforth. The Pakistan delegate explained that during active seasons, survey officers produced the equivalent of about 50 pages of the FAO Desert Locust Survey and Control Forms per week. Use of this form was constrained by the difficulty of dispatching so many pages by fax. It was expected that the problem would be resolved if up to date computers could be purchased, allowing email to function smoothly.
14. The India delegate described his country's infrastructure for locust survey and control. He mentioned that the last major upsurge had been in 1993 and that in the last two years no control had been necessary. Good conditions currently existed in parts of Rajasthan and Gujarat where some breeding might occur in the next two months. The delegate said that India had similar problems to Pakistan in using the FAO forms. Steps were at the moment being taken to install email in Jodhpur and Faridabad, and it was hoped to have the system operational in about a month. In response to questions, the delegate agreed to look into changing density units from locusts per sq. km. to locusts per hectare and to using the FAO form.

15. The delegate of I.R. Iran presented his country paper. He noted that the locust breeding habitats were affected by drought and populations were very low. It was mentioned that I.R. Iran was attempting to switch from ENS spraying to more and more ULV spraying, but lacked spray equipment. It was agreed to discuss the provision of more equipment under the budget item. Confirmation was given that a radio link between Tehran and Karachi could now be established. The same radio would most likely allow contact with Jodhpur, so that up to date information could be shared among the Member Countries.

REVIEW OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE 12TH SESSION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND THE 21ST SESSION OF THE COMMISSION AND PROGRESS MADE

16. The Secretariat presented a working paper on this item. Several recommendations, which remained outstanding, were discussed in detail:

Obsolete pesticides. Member Countries indicated that they have significant quantities of obsolete stocks that require disposal. The Secretariat reminded participants that FAO has a special project to address this issue. It was **RECOMMENDED** that the Secretariat bring this to the attention of the project and that, in addition, each Member Country follow the correct protocol in requesting FAO assistance through the FAO Representative. It was **FURTHER RECOMMENDED** that the Chairman of the Commission make direct contact with FAO in Rome concerning the possibility of providing suitable incinerators for the disposal of obsolete pesticides in member countries.

Use-of-Equipment training. This was accidentally omitted from the budget for equipment purchases and therefore no progress was made. Some training was provided during the National Training Workshop in Pakistan. Arrangements should be made as often as possible for suppliers to provide the necessary training.

It was noted that representatives from Micron Ltd. will be visiting I.R. Iran and Pakistan shortly to determine training and spare parts needs.

Radio training. A technician has been identified at the Afghanistan UN office in Islamabad. A proposal for training in India, Pakistan and I.R. Iran will be finalized after consultation with the UN office (UNOCHA).

DLCC Fellowships. One person from the Pakistan PPD has started a two-year PhD programme at Faisalabad University. I.R. Iran will nominate a candidate for a fellowship. India indicated that it would be interested in participating in the fellowship programme and it was agreed that arrangements would be initiated. Second candidates from each country could be considered once the first has started his/her studies, provided that funds are sufficient.

EMPRES Eastern Region. In order to create interest by donors in EMPRES activities for the Eastern Region, it was **RECOMMENDED** that the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Commission ask the FAO Representative in their own countries to organize meetings with local donors to pursue this matter. FAO was **URGED** to make fresh efforts to gain donor support at the international level.

Vehicles for surveys in the desert. Participants indicated their continued interest in this matter and willingness to attend any field trials that may be organized. The Secretariat will provide information from the Internet of commercially available dune buggies to Member Countries for their advice on testing, potential usefulness and cost. If any tests are conducted, possibly in Mauritania under EMPRES, it was **AGREED** that one participant each from India, I.R. Iran and Pakistan would attend. Costs of participation will be borne by the Commission.

Email for India and I.R. Iran. India has received one computer, which is being installed in Faridabad. A second computer, to be installed at the locust field headquarters in Jodhpur, has been ordered and delivery is awaited. Email is expected to be functioning in about one month. In I.R. Iran, one computer was received and installed in the PPO Computer Centre, Tehran. Email is in the process of being installed and it will be operational shortly. It was **RECOMMENDED** that high priority be given to the immediate establishment of a reliable email system in the National Locust Units of India, I.R.Iran and Pakistan in order to overcome current difficulties in data transmission and information exchange between countries and FAO. It was **AGREED** that Pakistan be assisted with up-to-date computer equipment so that its email would become fully functional.

Microlight aircraft for survey. Participants welcomed the further exploration of this possibility within the framework of the project in Mauritania where trials can be conducted. It was **RECOMMENDED** that one person each from India, I.R. Iran and

Pakistan should attend these trials. Commission funds should cover the trial costs and participation.

Pesticide assistance for Afghanistan. The Session agreed that there was no need to keep pesticide stocks in Afghanistan for Desert Locust control given the fact that there had been no control requirement for 20 years. Therefore, if Desert Locust outbreaks or invasions were to occur in Afghanistan, it was **RECOMMENDED** that Pakistan and I.R. Iran assist at short notice by providing pesticides from their own stock which could then be replaced by FAO through emergency funds. FAO assistance with transport costs could be provided.

Radio link Tehran-Karachi. Participants were informed by the PPO of I.R. Iran that they have recently received permission to establish a radio link between Tehran and Karachi. It was **RECOMMENDED** that suitable equipment be purchased and training be arranged by the Secretariat.

Revival of the Commission Secretariat post: Participants **STRONGLY AGREED** that the post should be re-established due to the importance of Desert Locust in the Region and its threat to food security. It was **RECOMMENDED** that the Chairman and Vice-Chairman visit FAO HQ and raise the issue at the highest level.

Monthly border meetings and information exchange between I.R. Iran/Pakistan: These meetings have not occurred. It is hoped that the establishment of email and a radio link will improve information exchange. It was **AGREED** that a border meeting between I.R. Iran and Pakistan be arranged for each July to discuss the results of spring breeding locust surveys.

REPORT ON JOINT SURVEYS BETWEEN I.R. IRAN AND PAKISTAN

17. Mr. Ghaemian who had participated in three out of the six Joint Surveys so far held, twice as Team Leader of the I.R. Iran team, made the presentation. At the end of the presentation, several of recommendations were made which were discussed by the participants. It was **AGREED** that the joint border surveys between I.R. Iran and Pakistan should continue on a routine basis, with financial support from the Commission. On points of detail, it was further **AGREED** that:

- The survey would be carried out normally immediately after the I.R. Iran New Year holiday in April;
- Actions would be initiated three months in advance, according to a calendar of events to be drawn up by the delegates of Pakistan and I.R. Iran (Annex 4);
- The secretariat would investigate the possibility for FAO medical insurance for all participants;
- The two locust experts from each country would be chosen primarily because of their experience of and involvement in locust survey, but they must also be able to communicate in English.
- FAO should provide an officer to assist in part or all of the survey as often as other duties allowed;
- An assistant / vehicle mechanic should be included in each national team;
- The survey teams be assisted by local locust officers whenever possible;
- Each country should carry out a short training course before the survey to ensure that all team members could carry out basic survey activities including the use of GPS, maps and completion of the FAO Survey and Control Form;
- Arrangements should be made to send the results of the first half of the survey from Zahedan to Tehran for forwarding to FAO HQ;
- A full report should be drafted during the survey and submitted to FAO at the end of the survey;
- The team leaders of each team should receive US \$80 per day, instead of \$70, in recognition of the organizational burden they shoulder and their crucial importance to the success of the joint survey.

IMPROVING LOCUST SURVEY, CONTROL AND TRAINING IN MEMBER COUNTRIES

18. The working paper was presented. The first aspect discussed was the basic equipment needed for locust surveys. Member Countries agreed to review the list and indicate their needs during the discussion on the budget.
19. In connection with use of the FAO Desert Locust Survey and Control Form, the Commission members **REITERATED** their acceptance in principle that the FAO form should be used and sent to FAO HQ as soon as possible. The dispatch of the completed forms to FAO HQ was expected to depend on email.
20. The use of a handheld computer linked to a GPS for improved data collection and recording in the field was demonstrated to participants. This can be connected to a HF radio modem to transmit data to the national HQ for direct incorporation into a custom database. This system is currently used by the Australian Plague Locust Commission and will be tested by EMPRES.
21. The delegate from India said that it was India's intention to establish a computer network for Outposts and Circle Offices and asked the Commission's assistance to fund a first consignment of these. The delegate also expressed interest in hand-held computers for direct entry of survey data and its transmission to the Locust HQ. A request was made for two of these and the appropriate training.
22. The delegate from I.R. Iran said that some GPS equipment had already been given out to the field and the new consignment would also soon be distributed after staff training.
23. The delegate from Afghanistan said that a hand-held computer would be useful and would be used both for Moroccan Locust and Desert Locust survey reports. The delegate also requested that equipment agreed at the previous Commission Session should be supplied.
24. The delegate from Pakistan said that survey equipment needs were given in the country report. The need for Codan radios and a risograph to assist with the reproduction of locust reports was also mentioned.

25. The working paper provided assessments of the quality, frequency and timeliness of reports received at the Desert Locust Information Service at FAO HQ. After much discussion, the delegates all **AGREED** that further efforts would be made to improve these aspects of the reports submitted and concluded that email would be an important facilitator.
26. The use of remote sensing imagery (SPOT VEG) to identify potential areas of green vegetation was presented to participants. Although this technology is still being tested and improved, participants concluded that this could be useful for planning survey and control in their countries.
27. The FAO Locust Group web page on the Internet was presented to participants. The large amount of information now available was described.
28. The working paper's list of equipment needed for locust control teams and in their vehicle was discussed. It was **AGREED** that a first aid kit, including pesticide poisoning antidotes, should be included, and that the Secretariat would obtain the specifications of the protective clothing demonstrated at the Training-the-Trainers Workshop in Oman, for circulation to Member Countries. The delegate from India indicated that some antidotes were difficult to obtain locally and requested FAO to look into this.
29. The Commission Members **AGREED** in principle that Exhaust Nozzle Sprayers should be phased out, but the process of introducing ULV sprayer equipment would, of necessity, have to be a gradual one. I.R. Iran mentioned its requirement that sprayers be supplied from Commission resources. Pakistan expressed its requirement for air-blast ULV sprayers for controlling locusts settled in bushes and trees.
30. In connection with improved control, the possibility of reducing chemical pesticide dosages and using alternative biopesticides was discussed. The potential of *Metarhizium* as an environmentally friendly control agent was mentioned, but it is slow acting. Operational trials on the Desert Locust were needed. A pheromone, phenylacetylnitrile (PAN) developed by ICIPE, also showed promise as an agent for reducing pesticide dosage. The delegate from Afghanistan mentioned that turkeys were used to eat Moroccan Locust that attacked smallholder crops and successfully prevented damage in small areas.

Neem and soil nematodes for egg-pods were also discussed. Delegates requested to be kept informed on developments in new control techniques.

31. The working paper proposed that to improve training, self-sustaining national training courses should be developed which did not require outside experts. FAO's intention was to promote this approach by holding regular Training-the-Trainers workshops. These covered locust survey, control and training techniques.
32. Delegates **RECOMMENDED** that a Train-the-Trainers Workshop should be held for the Region and the Secretariat agreed to organize it. The selection of participants for such workshops was discussed and the desirability of choosing people who would subsequently lead national training courses was stressed.

UPDATING OF THE ESTABLISHMENT AGREEMENT FOR THE COMMISSION

33. The existing Establishment Agreement had last been amended in 1977 and was now out of date in a few respects. It was explained that amendments could be proposed by the Commission if they received a two-thirds majority vote. They would then need to be checked by the Legal Office at FAO to confirm that the wording was acceptable and submitted to the FAO Council for approval.
34. The Commission members **AGREED** by consensus to propose the following changes:
 - PREAMBLE Line 5: the name of the Commission should be changed to FAO Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in South-West Asia. The reason for the change was that the existing name was too long and cumbersome.
 - PREAMBLE Line 8: the name of the Islamic Republic of Iran should be used, instead of Iran. I.R. Iran was the name now officially accepted and used by FAO.
 - PREAMBLE Line 9: There should be a full stop after Pakistan, and the words and any territories adjacent to the above countries. should be deleted. The phrase was no longer applicable as the composition and territories of the Commission countries were stable.

- ARTICLE II, Item 1, Line 1: the words *and/or between members* should be added after *Secretary*.
- ARTICLE II, Item 1, Line 4: the words *in London* should be replaced by *at FAO, Rome* and be followed by a full-stop, with the rest of the sentence deleted. Neither the *Service in London*, nor the *Anti-Locust Research Centre*, existed anymore.
- ARTICLE II, Item 2, Line 1: the words *to control plagues* should be replaced by *for preventive control*. The Commission is concerned with preventive control of Desert Locusts such that plagues will be less likely to develop, and not only with plague control.
- ARTICLE III, Item 2, L3/4 *et seq.*: the Commission AGREED that given the small number of member countries, being only four, and the fact that the persons participating in the Executive Committee were the same individuals who participated in the Session itself, it was not necessary to have a separate Executive Committee. The text of the Establishment Agreement should be amended to reflect this and the functions of the Executive Committee should be included with those of the Commission.
- ARTICLE V, Item 5, Line 2 : the words *once a year* should be replaced with the words *once every two years in calm periods and at least once a year during Desert Locust upsurges*.

35. No other changes were deemed necessary by the Commission. It was **RECOMMENDED** that the Secretariat should check the wording with the FAO Legal Office and then follow the established procedure to put the proposed changes to the FAO Council for its approval.

**FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMMISSION, 1998 — 1999 — 2000:
ASSISTANCE PROVIDED TO MEMBER COUNTRIES : BUDGET FOR
2001/2002**

36. The working paper was presented (Annex 5). Explanations were given of the overall financial situation and the current unallocated balance as on 31 July 2000.

Details were given of the final expenditure achieved in 1998 and 1999, and of the commitments and expenditure incurred up to the end of July 2000.

37. The presentation continued with the present status of contributions received from member countries. The data held in the Finance Division AFF at FAO Rome indicated that no country had paid its contribution in full in 1998, but there had been a marked improvement in 1999 with all countries except Afghanistan paying in full or even contributing to paying off arrears. This was very encouraging and participants appreciated the efforts made. For 2000, the request for contributions was only sent out recently. An explanation was given for the credit recorded in 2000 for the local currency contribution made by I.R. Iran for 1998.

38. The delegate from I.R. Iran said that some of the difficulty with payment of contributions was probably due to the member countries having different financial years from that of FAO. He informed the Session that I.R. Iran had paid US\$25,000 in dollars and \$15,257 equivalent in local currency in 1999. In 2000, \$30,000 was paid in dollars on 17/4/2000 and \$10,705.98 equivalent in local currency on 26/6/2000. Receipts of payment were made available to the Secretariat. The Secretariat said that it was not aware of the payments in 2000 and would straighten the matter out in Rome. It was, however, excellent news for the Commission and an indication of the strong support that I.R. Iran was giving to it.

39. The delegate from Pakistan said that there seemed to be many mistakes in recording the contributions as he had evidence that Pakistan had paid in full all its contributions since 1998. Copies of the relevant correspondence were supplied and the Secretariat was requested to check on the details. The delegate said that it would be easier if both the dollar payment and the local currency payment could be made to FAO accounts in Pakistan. The delegate from I.R. Iran indicated that his country would also favour such an arrangement. The Secretariat undertook to investigate the matter.

40. The delegate from India said that all of India's payments should be complete for 1998 and 1999, and provided documentation in support of this. The Secretariat undertook to check the matter. It was also suggested that FAO expand the tables to show the amounts paid in dollars and in local currency, and to record the date of receipt.

41. The Session **RECOMMENDED** that the Secretariat check all the payments made and circulate a revised table to member countries as soon as possible.

42. In connection with the budget for 2001 and 2002, the Secretariat said that the information provided on contributions, once verified, plus the unallocated balance indicated that the expenditure over the two years should not exceed a total of about US\$215,000 plus support cost overheads. Member Countries were requested to express their priorities for expenditure. A list of items (Annex 6) was prepared after considerable discussion, the total cost of which, at about \$230,000, exceeded the available budget. The Session **AGREED** that the Secretariat should examine the costings in detail. Adjustments should be made by the Secretariat to bring the total down to the available level, and to increase the items for India to make the expenditure more equal between the three major member countries. The Secretariat pointed out that the budget in 2002 depended on full payment of contributions by the member countries in 2001. Further efforts should also be made by those countries with arrears to settle, at least in part, these amounts.

ANY OTHER BUSINESS

43. No further points were raised.

DATE, PLACE, AND AGENDA FOR THE NEXT SESSION

44. The Secretariat explained that according to tradition, the next Session should be held in Pakistan. According to the new wording of the Establishment Agreement, the Session should be held in September 2002, or, in the event of a significant increase in Desert Locust activity, during 2001. The delegate from Pakistan said that Pakistan would be pleased to host the 23rd Session on the date suggested or earlier if the Desert Locust situation worsened. He looked forward to welcoming Commission members to his country. His offer was greeted with acclaim. The Secretariat undertook to prepare, at the appropriate time, a draft agenda in consultation with the Chairman of the Commission.

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

45. The Report, with the agreed amendments, was adopted unanimously.

CLOSURE

46. The Delegate of India, on behalf of the Member Countries, thanked the Chairman and the Iranian team for their excellent conduct of the meeting and for their hospitality. He also expressed his appreciation of the work of the Secretariat.

47. On behalf of FAO, Mr. Elliott thanked the I.R. Iran for all the efforts that had been made to ensure that the 22nd Session went smoothly. FAO much appreciated the way in which the Chairman had conducted the meeting in a calm and well-judged manner. He said that the discussions had been fruitful and it was encouraging to see how the Member Countries support their Commission. The improved contributions to the Commission's Trust Fund would allow the momentum towards modernized Desert Locust management to be maintained. He expressed special thanks to the translator who had been untiringly helpful throughout the meeting.

48. The Chairman said that it had been a pleasure for himself and his colleagues to work with the delegates of the Member Countries and the Secretariat. There had been good discussions on locust management and the results should contribute towards better Desert Locust control. He also expressed his appreciation of the Drafting Committee for having completed the report on time. He apologised for any shortcomings on his own behalf and thanked all his colleagues from the provinces and the staff from Tehran who had worked hard to make the meeting a success. The Chairman closed the meeting to the acclaim of all participants.

ANNEX 1

List of Participants

AFGHANISTAN

Mr. A. Z. Habibi
FAO National Professional Officer, Herat, Afghanistan
c/o Mr. Hans C. Brink, Programme Manager,
AFG/96/004. P.O.Box 1476, Islamabad, Pakistan
Tel: +92-51-828217
Fax: +92-51-826439
Email: sharif@isb.comsats.net.pk

INDIA

Dr. V. Rangunathan
Plant Protection Advisor to Government of India
Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine &
Storage, NH IV, Faridabad, Haryana
Tel: +91-129-5413014/5413985
Fax: +91-129-5413014
Email: v.r.rangunathan@usa.net

I.R.IRAN

Mr. Alireza Hadji Ashrafi
Deputy Director of Common Pest Management, PPO
No. 2, Tabnak Ave., Evin Tehran, I.R. Iran, 19395
Tel: +98-21-2402046/50
Fax: +98-21-2403197

Ms. N. Barkhordar
Translator, PPO
No. 2, Tabnak Ave., Evin Tehran, I.R. Iran, 19395
Tel: +98-21-2402046/50
Fax: +98-21-2403197

Ms. K. Borumand
Computer Center, PPO
No. 2, Tabnak Ave., Evin Tehran, I.R. Iran, 19395
Tel: +98-21-2402046
Fax: +98-21-2403197
Email: k.borumand@yahoo.com

Mr. Ali Eskandanian
Director of Public Relations Office, PPO
No. 2, Tabnak Ave., Evin Tehran, I.R. Iran, 19395
Tel: +98-21-2402046/50
Fax: +98-21-2403197

Mr. Mehdi Ghaemian
Locust Officer, PPO
No. 2, Tabnak Ave., Evin, Tehran, I.R.Iran, 19395
Tel: +98-21-2402046/50
Fax: +98-21-2403197
Email: m_ghaemian@hotmail.com

Mr. Hossein Ghassipour
Director of Plant Protection Office in Khouzestan Prov.
Plant Protection Management of Khouzestan, Golestan Rd,
Ahwaz
Tel: +98-611-340423
Fax: +98-611-329983

Mr. Mohammed Hussein Hemmatian
Director of Financial Affairs, PPO
No. 2, Tabnak Ave., Evin Tehran, I.R. Iran, 19395
Tel: +98-21-2402046/50
Fax: +98-21-2403197

Mr. Abbasali Hirbod
Director of Common Pest Management, PPO
No. 2, Tabnak Ave., Evin Tehran, I.R. Iran, 19395
Tel: +98-21-2402046/50
Fax: +98-21-2403197

Mr. Shirzad Behzadi Kheshtzadeh
Expert in Charge of Plant Protection for Esfahan
Agricultural Organization
Agricultural Office of Shahinshahr, No. 33, 3rd St.
Esfahan
Tel: +98-3293-48490
Fax: +98-3293-45030

Mr. Fardin Malekshahi
Director of Plant Protection Office in Hormozgan Prov.
Plant Protection Management of Hormozgan, Bandarabbas
Fax: +98-761-662386

Mr. Abbas Mehrzad
Plant Protection Director of Kerman
Kerman Agricultural Organization
Tel: +98-341-212987
Fax: +98-341-47034

Mr. Bahram Naraghi
PPO Consultant
No. 2, Tabnak Ave., Evin Tehran, I.R. Iran, 19395
Tel: +98-21-2402046/50
Fax: +98-21-2403197

Mr. Khosro Omrani
Plant Protection Expert of Boshehr
Bushehr Agricultural Organization
Tel: +98-771-35056
Fax: +98 —771-2523752

Mr. Yusef Rigi
Director of Plant Protection Office in Sistan & Baluchistan
Prov.
Plant Protection Management of Sistan & Baluchistan,
Zahedan
Fax: +98-541-2419382

Mr. Mohammad Sarvi
Director of Plant Protection Office in Fars Prov.
Plant Protection Management of Fars Prov.,
Enghelab Ave., Shiraz
Tel: +98-71-333078
Fax: +98-71-335076

Mr. Kouros Sepehr
PPO Consultant
No. 2, Tabnak Ave., Evin Tehran, I.R. Iran, 19395
Tel: +98-21-2402046/50
Fax: +98-21-2403197

Mr. Eslam Shahrokhi
Director of Plant Protection Office in Jiroft Area
Plant Protection Management of Jiroft, Jiroft
Tel: +98-348-8412
Fax: +98-348-6712

Mr. Mohammed Hussein Shariatmadar
Deputy Minister
Ministry of Agriculture, Keshavars Blvd,
Tel: +98-21-653005

Mr. Morteza Sokhansanj
Director of Plant Protection Organization
No. 2, Tanbark Ave., Evin, Tehran, I.R. Iran, 19395
Tel: +98-21-242712
Fax: +98-21-2403197
Email: ppo@asid.moa.or.ir

PAKISTAN

Mr. Zafar Ali Khan
Director General
Department of Plant Protection Ministry of Food
Agriculture and Livestock
Malir Halt, Karachi — 27
Tel: +92-21-9218075
Fax: +92-21-9218073

FAO

Dr. Gamal Ahmed
FAO Representative to the I.R.Iran
Ministry of Agriculture, 17th floor, Keshavarze Blv
Tel: +98-21-6123702/6123701/650731
Fax: +98-21-654104
Email: fao.irn@field.fao.org

Mr. Clive Elliott
Senior Officer, Locust and Other Migratory Pests Group,
AGP
Tel: +39-06-570-53836
Fax: +39-06-570-55271
Email: Clive.elliott@fao.org

Mr. Keith Cressman
Information and Forecast Officer,
Locust and Other Migratory Pests Group, AGP
Tel: +39-06-570-52420
Fax: +39-06-570-55271
Email: Keith.cressman@fao.org

ANNEX 2

<p style="text-align: center;">TWENTY-SECOND SESSION OF THE COMMISSION FOR CONTROLLING THE DESERT LOCUST IN THE EASTERN REGION OF ITS DISTRIBUTION AREA IN SOUTH WEST ASIA AND THIRTEENTH SESSION OF ITS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Tehran, I.R. Iran, 17-21 September 2000</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">PROVISIONAL AGENDA</p>
--

1. Opening of the Session.
2. Election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Commission.
3. Adoption of the Agenda.
4. Election of the Drafting Committee.
5. The Desert Locust Situation, November 1998 to September 2000, and Outlook to the end of 2000: including a review of the Desert Locust Survey and Control Activities Carried out by the Member Countries since the last Session and an updated assessment of the Anti-Locust Survey and Control Potential Available in Member Countries of the Commission.
6. Review of Recommendations of the Twenty-first Session of the Commission and of the Thirteenth Session of the Executive Committee and Progress Made.
7. Report on the Joint-Surveys between I.R.Iran and Pakistan.
8. Improving Locust Survey, Control and Training in Member Countries.
9. Possible updating of the Establishment Agreement for the Commission.
10. Financial position of the Commission 1998-1999-2000, Assistance Provided to Member Countries: Budget for 2000/2001.
11. Any Other Business.
12. Date, Place and Agenda for the Next Session.
13. Adoption of the Report.

ANNEX 3

Desert Locust situation and outlook

Overview

The Desert Locust situation remained calm throughout the Region during the period under review. Only low numbers of solitarious adults were present at times during the spring in Baluchistan of Iran and Pakistan and during the summer along the Indo-Pakistan border. No breeding was reported in the spring or summer areas as a result of relatively poor rainfall and dry conditions associated with a prolonged drought in the Region. The possibility of locust movement into the Region as well as westward emigration are not thought to have occurred during the period due to the poor breeding conditions and low population levels.

Details

(a) Spring 1999

Isolated adults were present in a few places on the south-eastern coastal plains of Iran from December 1998 to April 1999. Moderate rains fell on the coast in March but these were late and, as they were not followed by any further rainfall, breeding did not occur. In western Pakistan, isolated adults first appeared in coastal areas of Baluchistan in early February where they persisted until May. Some of these moved into the interior in early April. Although seasonal rains started in January which is earlier than usual and widespread rains fell the following two months, breeding was not reported. This suggests that breeding probably did not occur in either country or was limited to such an extent that it occurred at a very low and insignificant level which was impossible to detect. In India, individual adults were seen at times in one or two places of Rajasthan during the winter and spring.

(b) Summer 1999

Rains started falling earlier than usual with the arrival of a cyclone on 20-25 May. Heavy rains and winds up to 270 kph caused severe flooding in the Kutch district of Gujarat, India and in southern Sindh province, Pakistan. Most of the rain fell south of traditional Desert Locust areas but some extended northwards into the summer breeding areas of Rajasthan where Bikaner reported 63 mm and Jaisalmer 19 mm in

one day. In India, no rains fell in June and July but heavy rains occurred in August. In Pakistan, there was a one month gap in the monsoon rains in July. Locusts were first seen in the Indo-Pakistan summer breeding areas in late June where very low numbers were scattered from Tharparkar to Cholistan, Pakistan until the end of October. A few adults were present in adjacent areas of Rajasthan, India from June to mid October. The rains progressively declined at the end of the summer, first in the northern portion of the summer breeding areas (Cholistan, Pakistan) in September followed by Rajasthan (October) and finally Tharparkar (November). Although breeding was not specifically reported in both countries, there is possibility that it did occur in a few places at such a low level that it was not detectable. In Iran, low numbers of adults were seen at times during the summer in a few places on the south-eastern coastal plains.

(c) Spring 2000

Rainfall was more sporadic in 2000 than the previous year, falling in two periods, January-February and April-May with a dry month in between. The quantity and distribution of these rains were less than in 1999. No locusts were reported in the Region until late February 2000 when a few individual adults were seen in coastal and subcoastal areas of western Pakistan. Low numbers of adults persisted in these areas until May. Drought conditions are thought to have prevented or severely limited breeding for the second year in a row. No locusts were reported from Iran or India during the winter and spring.

(d) Summer 2000

Low numbers of adults were first reported in the summer breeding areas in early July in Tharparkar and Cholistan, Pakistan and in late July in Rajasthan, India. Subsequently, additional locusts were seen in the Khipro Desert, Pakistan. As of early September, breeding conditions were favourable but hoppers have not been reported and locust numbers have continued to remain low and insignificant. Monsoon rains commenced in July in both countries but to date much less rain has fallen than in 1999.

Forecast until the end of 2000

The Desert Locust situation is expected to continue to remain calm in the Region through the end of the year. Breeding during the current summer is thought to have been on an extremely small scale, giving rise to very few adults. This suggests that any movement in the autumn west towards the spring areas of Baluchistan will be limited to just a few solitarious adults. As the situation is also calm in other regions, an influx of locusts into Southwest Asia is not likely for the remainder of this year.

ANNEX 4

Joint Survey Calendar of Events

1-10 Jan	FAO sends official notification to Governments through the FAORs
11 - 20 Jan	I.R. Iran and Pakistan Plant Protection authorities provide list of participants to FAO and to the other countries, and a planned itinerary for the teams
21 Jan - 20 Mar	follow up the necessary actions by each country: (a) Visa, security authorizations, equipment, etc. (b) organize and conduct a national training course on survey for officers who may be involved in the Joint Survey
31 Jan	FAO dispatches authorisations to FAORs in each country: (a) for payment of DSA* to participants (b) for General Operating Expenses
21 Mar - 30 Mar	final preparations
1 Apr	start of the Joint Survey
15 Apr	Team Leaders send mid-survey results (FAO forms) to FAO HQ from Zahedan
1 May	Team Leaders submit final report to FAO HQ

* DSA rates: US\$ 80 for team leader, US\$ 70 for survey officer and US\$ 50 for the assistant.

Financial Position of the Commission, 1998-1999-2000: Assistance provided to Member Countries: Budget for 2001/2002

1. Introduction

At the last Commission Session, complete accounts up to 1997 and the indicative expenditure for 1998 for the Commission's Trust Fund MTF/RAS/001/MUL were presented. This paper covers the final accounts for 1998, 1999 and the indicative expenditure for 2000. The overall financial position is shown in Table 1. Details of the expenditure year by year for the reporting period are given in Table 2. The current status of contributions made by Member Countries is given in Table 3.

It should be noted that in May 1999, FAO changed its computerised financial system from FINSYS to ORACLE. This required that individual budget lines be re-defined and re-coded. Table 2 b) shows the conversion from one system to the other, as applying to the final expenditure in 1998. Some errors have inevitably occurred in making the change and these are gradually being corrected.

2. Noteworthy Points in the Tables

2.1. Overall Situation:

The budget approved at the last Session was US\$ 190,000 for 1999 and \$ 71,450 for 2000, a total of \$ 261,450 for the two year period. Because of the difficulties involved with the conversion from FINSYS to ORACLE in 1999, the total expenditure that year was a modest \$ 51,160 (for further details, see item 2.2. below). The unspent funds were carried forward to 2000 to give a total budget this year of \$ 205,624.

Table 1 also shows that the current balance of unallocated funds is \$ 91,836, excluding contributions that will be made for the year 2000, for which the call for contributions has only recently been sent out. In deciding on the budget for 2001 and 2002, the expectation of the level of contributions over this three year period needs to be taken into account. Depending on what information delegates bring to the Session, a somewhat enlarged budget for 2001 and a standard budget for 2002 could be considered.

2.2. Detailed 1998 & 1999 Expenditure [Table 2 a), b), c) and d)]:

The expenditures given are generally self-explanatory. A few points are mentioned below and further explanations can be provided if required. In Table 2 a), it should be noted that the sprayers bought for I.R.Iran related to the 1997 Commission training course held in that country. They were needed in order to demonstrate ULV spraying techniques. The costs of the sprayers were only finalized in the 1998 accounts.

The conversion table in 2 b) shows that the main change, apart from the new codes, is in General Operating Expenses. Costs for printing of Commission reports, which is done within FAO HQ, is now recorded as a Chargeback, instead of as a component of GOE.

In Table 2 c), charges are recorded for the travel of the Commission's Chairman Dr. Rajak to Rome. Since this travel had to be cancelled at the last moment for personal reasons, the ticket was never used and enquiries are being made with the FAO Representation in India to arrange a credit which will be recorded in 2000. It should also be noted that the local currency contribution made for 1998 by the I.R.Iran was erroneously credited to 1999 expenditure under code 6300 (\$15,257.19). To correct this error, a debit of the same amount and the 13% support cost charge (1,983), i.e. 17,240.19, will need to be introduced into 2000. The current commitments and expenditure in 2000, as at 31 July, are shown as \$ 102,788. With the Rajak travel credit and the contribution debit, this total should be adjusted to 118,513, leaving an estimated unspent balance of \$ 87,111 from which appropriate support costs should be deducted. The Session may wish to discuss which of the remaining activities originally planned should be covered with these funds.

2.3. Member Country Contributions:

Data on the contributions received are presented in Table 3 a), b) and c). In 1998, none of the member countries are recorded as having paid their contributions in full. For India, it appears that the shortfall is 25% and the explanation may be that the local currency part of the contribution was not paid. For Pakistan, only 62 % was paid. As explained, a payment of \$ 15,257.19 in local currency was made by I.R.Iran, but was entered wrongly by FAO. This amount is now recorded in 2000 (Table c)).

In 1999, there was a major improvement in contributions with India, Iran and Pakistan all paying in full and Pakistan paying off the balance due for 1998 and an amount of \$ 5,030.78 from arrears owed. It must be hoped that this trend is maintained in 2000 onwards and that member countries also manage to make further settlements of their arrears. This will allow more activities to be planned and further improvements to be made in locust survey and control equipment.

3. Assistance provided to Southwest Asia Countries from FAO EMPRES

It was reported to the previous Session that FAO funded limited activities in Southwest Asia from its Regular Programme EMPRES budget between 1996 and 1998, including US\$ 20,101 spent in 1998. In 1999, with a continuing calm locust situation in the region, no RP EMPRES funds were spent. In 2000, assistance to the value of \$16,000 has been budgeted, including 10,000 for training and 6,000 for joint surveys.

4. Programme of Work and Budget for 2001/2002

It is proposed that the 22nd Session should decide on the level of annual expenditure in the next two years. The standard budget and distribution of funds is shown below. However, the expected contributions from 2000 onwards and the existing unallocated balance of \$ 91,386 should be taken into account.

<u>Code</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>2001 (US\$)</u>	<u>2002 (US\$)</u>
5570	Consultants	7,000	7,000
5650	Contractual Services	1,810	1,810
5900	Travel	15,000	15,000
5920	Fellowships & Training	12,000	12,000
6000	Expendable Equipment	7,000	7,000
6100	Non-expendable Equipment	20,000	20,000
6300	General Operating Expenses	2,000	2,000
	Sub-Total:	64,810	64,810
6130	Support Costs:		
	5% for codes 6000 & 6100		
	13% for other codes	6,265	6,265
	Unallocated balance	375	375
	Total:	71,450	71,450

Table 1

Trust Fund no. 912300 - MTF/RAS/001/MUL
Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in South-West Asia
Summary Budget and Expenditures at 30 June 2000

Receipts	Prior Years	1998	1999	2000	Total		
Contributions	2,016,804	30,631	80,180	15,257	2,142,872		
Interest	119,398	15,644	11,817	0	146,859		
Total	2,136,202	46,275	91,997	15,257	2,289,731		

Expenditure	Prior Years	1998	1999	2000	Future	Total	Total
				(provisional)	years	(excl. 2000)	(incl.2000)
Account							
5300 Salaries Professional	63	0	0	0		63	63
5500 General Service	0	0	0	0		0	0
5570 Consultants	27,355	0	0	0		27,355	27,355
5650 Contracts	5,073	0	0	8,500		5,073	13,573
5900 Travel	206,328	25,475	24,756	45,000		256,559	301,559
5920 Training	60,658	0	0	21,000		60,658	81,658
6000 Expendable equipment	46,038	0	7,768	16,000		53,806	69,806
6100 Non-expendable equipment	464,244	7,366	29,292	60,000		500,902	560,902
6110 Hospitality	761	0	0	0		761	761
6300 General operating expenses	988,657	12,414	-10,428	36,249		990,643	1,026,892
6400 General overhead expenses	0	0	0	100		0	100
6500 Chargeback	11,308	541	639	500		12,488	12,988
Sub-total	1,810,485	45,796	52,027	187,349		1,908,308	2,095,657
6130 Support costs (5% on codes 6000 and 6100; 13% on all other codes)	74,800	5,364	3,799	18,275		83,963	102,238
Unallocated balance					91,836		
TOTAL	1,885,285	51,160	55,826	205,624		1,992,271	2,197,895

Cash balance	250,917	246,032	282,203	91,836			
---------------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	---------------	--	--	--

NB: prior years expenses (up to 31/12/1981) are included in account 6300 (\$917,052)

Table 2 a)

Trust Fund MTF/RAS/001/MUL no: 912300
Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in Southwest Asia
Final expenditures for the year 1998

		<u>US\$</u>
1100	International Experts and Consultants	nil
1300	Administrative Support Personnel	nil
2000	Duty Travel	
	Tickets/subsistence for participants in 21 st Session of Commission, Delhi (Mohsin,Habibi,Ghaemian)	5,712.31
	Subsistence: border survey Pakistan team	9,100.00
	Subsistence: border survey Iran team	8,300.00
	Cressman: travel to India:improved reporting	4,354.10
	Adjustments prior years	(1,991.39)
	sub-total:	25,475.02
4000	General Operating Expenses	
	Printing costs:11 th Executive Committee Report	541.00
	GOE for joint Pakistan/Iran border survey: Pakistan team	2,699.40
	GOE for joint Iran/Pakistan border survey: Iran team	904.29
	GOE for joint Pakistan/India border survey: Pakistan team	5,000.00
	Miscellaneous expenses for 21 st Commission (incl. supplies, casual labour, postal/courier expenses, hospitality, overtime, transport etc)	3,810.35
	sub-total:	12,955.04
5000	Expendable equipment	nil
6000	Non-expendable equipment	
	Micronair sprayer for Iran training	3,596.37
	Ulvamast sprayer for Iran training	3,865.19
	Adjustments prior years	(96.00)
	sub-total:	7,365.56
8000	Fellowships and training	nil
9100	Support costs	5,364.17
	GRAND TOTAL:	51,159.79

Table 2 b)

Trust Fund MTF/RAS/001/MUL no: 912300
Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in Southwest Asia
ORACLE/FINSYS CONVERSION TABLE, AS FOR 1998

<u>Oracle Code and Description (US\$)</u>	<u>Corresponding FINSYS Code and Description (US\$)</u>
5300 Salaries Professional	11.00 International Experts
5500 Salaries General Service	13.00 Administrative Support Personnel
5570 Consultants	11.50 International Consultants
	17.00 National Experts
	17.50 National Consultants
5650 Contracts	30.00 Contracts
5660 Overtime	part of 13.00 Admin. Support Personnel
5900 Travel (25,475)	20.00 Duty Travel and All Other Travel (25,475)
5920 Training	80.00 Fellowships and Training, excl. travel
6000 Expendable Equipment	50.00 Expendable Equipment
6100 Non-expendable Equipment (7,366)	60.00 Non-expendable Equipment (7,366)
	70.00 Acquisition/Improvement of Premises
6110 Hospitality	part of 40.00 General Operating Expenses
6150 Technical Support Services	n.a.
6130 Support Costs (5,364)	91.00 Support Costs (5,364)
6300 General Operating Expenses (12,414)	40.00 General Operating Expenses (12,955)
6400 General Overhead Expenses	part of 40.00 Pouch and Postal Services
	part of 40.00 Telephone and FAX costs
6500 Chargeback (541)	part of 40.00 Internal Printing Costs
	part of 40.00 Interpreters
6510 Chargeout	n.a.
(Total US\$ 51,160)	(Total US\$ 51,160)

Table 2 c)

Trust Fund MTF/RAS/001/MUL no: 912300
Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in Southwest Asia

Final expenditures for the year 1999

	US\$
5300 Salaries Professional	nil
5500 General Service	nil
5570 Consultants	nil
5650 Contracts	nil
5900 Travel	
Participation Cressman in Joint	
Locust Border Survey : Iran/Pakistan	4,224.06
Subsistence: Iran team , border survey	8,937.00
Subsistence: Pakistan team, border survey	10,080.08
Chairman Rajak s travel to Rome (to be credited)	1,515.00
sub-total:	24,756.14
5920 Training	nil
6000 Expendable equipment	
Blood-testing equipment, for India	3,079.00
20 GPS for India	4,705.00
Adjustment prior years (book purchase)	(15.63)
sub-total:	7,768.37
6100 Non-expendable equipment	
GPS equipment order (subsequently cancelled: funds to be credited in 2000)	3,162.00
3 x Ulvamast sprayers and spare parts, for Pakistan	13,403.00
Spare parts for Ulvamast sprayers, for India	7,352.00
20 x GPS with vehicle aerials, for Iran	6,746.71
Adjustments prior years	(1,371.75)
sub-total:	29,291.96
6300 General operating expenses	
GOE for joint border survey: Pakistan team	4,048.05
GOE for joint border survey: Iran team	751.00
Reimbursement of travel expenses (Mr.Habibi)	30.00
Incorrect credit to Trust Fund expenditure: to be corrected as part of I.R.Iran s 1998 contribution	(15,257.19)
sub-total:	(10,428.14)
6500 Chargeback	
Report 21 st Session	639.00
sub-total:	639.00
6130 Support costs	3,799.00
GRAND TOTAL:	US\$ 55,826:33

Table 2 d)

Trust Fund MTF/RAS/001/MUL no: 912300
Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in Southwest Asia
Commitments and expenditure for the year 2000, as at 31 July.

	commit.	expend.
5650 Contracts		
- With University of Greenwich, UK, to cover cost of participant from India (Shukla) in NRI/EMPRES training course on DL control in Oman.	8,000	
- With National Resources Institute, UK, DL control specialist (Dobson) for training course, Pakistan.	8,000	
- With RSB Int., printing of Report on Joint DL Border Survey in Iran/ Pakistan in 1999.		447
sub-total:		16,447
5900 Travel		
Participant from India (Sudhakhar) in Locustox/EMPRES Seminar in Cairo		1,954
Participant from Pakistan (Mohsin) in Locustox/EMPRES Seminar in Cairo	1,811	
Dobson to SWAC training course in Pakistan		1,972
Cressman to SWAC Training course in Pakistan	890	1,530
Delegate from India (Ragunathan) 22 nd SWAC	1,677	
Delegate from Afghanistan (Habibi) 22 nd SWAC	1,731	
Subsistence: Pakistan team, border survey	9,100	
Subsistence: Iran team, border survey		8,301
sub-total:		28,966
6000 Expendable equipment		
Preparation of transparencies for Joint Border Survey Report	79	
sub-total:		79
6100 Non-expendable equipment		
17 x compasses for SWAC Training Course in Pakistan		179
4WD vehicle for DL activities, India (from 5 years saved border survey funds)	22,995	
Computer hardware and software for internet/email connection, India	7,000	
sub-total:		30,174
6300 General Operating Expenses		
GOE for joint India/Pakistan border survey 1999 & 2000, for Pakistan team	9,864	136
GOE for SWAC Training Course, Pakistan	1,000	
GOE for joint border survey, Pakistan team	4,000	
GOE for joint border survey, Iran team	1,554	2,446
GOE for joint border survey, Iran team b/f from 1999		2,000
GOE for 22 nd Commission meeting	6,000	
Large scale maps for SWAC Training Course	36	
sub-total:		27,036
6400 General Overhead expenses		
Pouch services		86
sub-total		86
Totals:	83,737	19,051
GRAND TOTAL:	102,788	

Table 3 a)

**TRUST FUND No. 9123.00 - MTF/RAS/001/MUL -
INTER-REGIONAL - COMMISSION FOR THE CONTROL OF DESERT LOCUST
IN THE EASTERN REGION**

Status of Contribution as at 31 December 1998 (final)
(expressed in US\$)

Member Government	Outstanding 31/12/97	Contribution due for 1998	Received up to 31/10/98	Outstanding 31/10/98
AFGHANISTAN	11,000.00	2,750.00	0.00	13,750.00
INDIA *	20,288.92	27,000.00	20,250.00	*27,038.92
I.R.IRAN	309,928.91	25,000.00	0.00	334,928.91
PAKISTAN	55,304.51	16,700.00	10,380.78	61,623.73
TOTALS	396,522.34	71,450.00	30,630.78	437,341.56

* 25% paid in local ccy through FAO Representation Imprest/Acc.

**TRUST FUND No. 912300 - MTF/RAS/001/MUL -
Inter-Regional Commission for the Control of Desert Locust in the East Region**

Oracle Account : TF - AGPD - TFAA97AP89135

Status of Contribution as at 31 December 1999
(expressed in US\$)

Member Governments	Outstanding 31/12/1998	Contribution due for 1999	Received up to 31/12/1999	Outstanding 31/12/1999
AFGHANISTAN	13,750.00	2,750.00	0.00	16,500.00
INDIA *	27,038.92	27,000.00	27,130.19	26,908.73
I.R. IRAN	334,928.91	25,000.00	25,000.00	334,928.91
PAKISTAN	61,623.73	16,700.00	28,050.00	50,273.73
TOTALS	437,341.56	71,450.00	80,180.19	428,611.56

Table 3 c)

**TRUST FUND No. 912300 - MTF/RAS/001/MUL -
Inter-Regional Commission for the Control of Desert Locust in the East Region**

Account : TF - AGPD -
AA97AP89135

Status of Contribution as at 31 July 2000
(expressed in US\$)

Member Governments	Outstanding 31/12/99	Contribution due for 2000/2001	Received up to 31/07/2000	Outstanding 31/07/2000
AFGHANISTAN	16,500.00	2,750.00	0.00	19,250.00
CHINA *	26,908.73	27,000.00	0.00	53,908.73
INDIA . IRAN	334,928.91	25,000.00	15,257.19**	344,671.72
PAKISTAN	50,273.73	16,700.00	0.00	66,973.73
TOTALS	428,611.37	71,450.00	15,257.19	484,804.12

25% paid in local currency through Imprest account

aid in local currency as part of the 1998 contribution

ANNEX 6

Proposed Expenditure List

Item	Cost	AFG	IND	IRN	PAK	AFG\$	IND\$	IRN\$	PAK\$	No.	Total
Microlight testing	6000						2000	2000	2000	1	6000
Microlight travel MAU	3000		1	1	1		3000	3000	3000	3	9000
Dune buggy travel MAU	3000		1	1	1		3000	3000	3000	3	9000
Palmtops	500	0	2	2	2	0	1000	1000	1000	6	3000
Protective clothing	50	10	25	25	25	500	1250	1250	1250	85	4250
Survey kit	100	2	40	20	20	200	4000	2000	2000	82	8200
Control kit	150	5	25	25	25	750	2000	2000	2000	80	6750
ULV vehicle-mounted sprayers	3500			3				10500		3	10500
Airblast ULV sprayers	8000		1		1		8000		8000	2	16000
Email estab (Chabahar, Zahedan)	2500			3				7500		3	7500
Computer upgrade (Karachi)	2500				2				5000	2	5000
Computer network (Rajasthan)	2500		5				12500			5	12500
Train manual translation - Urdu, Farsi	5000							2500	2500	1	5000
Training equipment	3000		1	1	1		3000	3000	3000	3	9000
TTT regional course	35000					8750	8750	8750	8750	1	35000
TTT dsa+travel (10 days)	2250	2	2	2	2	4500	4500	4500	4500	8	18000
Radio install & training	3000		1	1	1		3000	3000	3000	3	9000
Risograph - PAK	1200				1				1200	1	1200
EMPRES workshop participation	2000		2	2	2		4000	4000	4000	6	12000
Joint survey, IRN/PAK	18000			1	1			17500	17500	2	35000
Codan radio spares	5000		1		1		2500		2500	2	5000
Totals						14700	62500	75500	74200		226900
available for 2001/2002											215000
<i>shortfall</i>											<i>11900</i>