



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



Commission
de lutte contre le criquet pèlerin
dans la région occidentale



Commission
for Controlling the Desert Locust
in the Central Region

Report of the
Regional Workshop for the Implementation of the Action Plan
of the “Fourth Component” of the Project (GCP /GLO/096/FRA)
“Consolidate the basis of the preventive control strategy and develop
operational research on the Desert Locust in the western region”

Cairo, Egypt,
28th - 30th September 2021



Financed by French Development Agency



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List of Acronyms

ADG	Assistant Director General
AFD	Agence Française de Développement
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CIRAD	The French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development
CLCPRO	The Commission for controlling the Desert Locust in the Western Region
CRC	The Commission for controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region
DeLCoPA	Desert Locust Contingency Planning Assistant Portal
EHS	Environmental and Health Standards
e-LERT	Locust Emergency Response Toolkit
EMPRES	Desert Locust Component of the Emergency Prevention System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests and Diseases
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FIRO	Task Force of the Western Region
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ICS	Incident Command System
NLCUs	National Locust Control Unit s
RNE	FAO Regional Office for Near East and North Africa
SFERA	Special Fund for Emergency and Rehabilitation Activities
SVDN	Monitoring System of National Locust Control Preparedness
ToT	Training of Trainers
USD	United States Dollars



Participants of the Regional Workshop for the Implementation of the Action Plan of the Fourth Component
“Improving the Strategic Mechanisms of Preventive Control and Dealing with Locust Upsurges/Invasions in the CLCPRO & CRC Countries”
of the Project (GCP /GLO/096/FRA)

Report of the Regional Workshop for the Implementation of the Action Plan of the “Fourth Component” of the Project Financed by the French Development Agency, of the Project (GCP /GLO/096/FRA)

Introduction

1. The Secretariat of the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region (CRC) and the Secretariat of the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Western Region (CLCPRO) invited Desert Locust frontline member countries of the Commission: Chad, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Jordan, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Somalia and Sudan to attend the Regional Workshop for the Implementation of the Action Plan of the Fourth Component “Improving the Strategic Mechanisms of Preventive Control and Dealing with Locust Upsurges / Invasions in the CLCPRO & CRC Countries” of the project (GCP /GLO/096/FRA) “Consolidate the basis of the preventive control strategy and develop operational research on the Desert Locust in the western region” financed by the French Development Agency.
2. Ethiopia and Somalia were not able to attend for logistical reasons.
3. The project is a living example of the continuous cooperation between CRC and CLCPRO, fostering lessons learned between countries of the two regions, sharing technical and financial resources, to the advancement of the locust prevention.

Opening Session

4. On the 28th of September 2021, under the auspices of Mr. AbdulHakim Elwaer, the FAO Assistant Director General and Regional Representative (ADG/RNE) for the Near East and North Africa, the regional workshop on the implementation of the action plan of the fourth component of the project (GCP /GLO/096/FRA) was held. The Executive Secretary of the CRC Commission, Mr. Mamoon AlAlawi, opened the session welcoming the participants., ADG/RNE, Mr Elwaer gave the opening remarks, followed by remarks from Mr. Shoki AIDobai, Team Leader, Locusts and Transboundary Plant Pests and Diseases (NSPMD at FAO headquarters in Rome and Mr. MohamedLemine Hamouny, Executive Secretary of the Commission for controlling the Desert Locust in the Western Region (CLCPRO).
5. In his opening remarks, the ADG emphasized the importance of the development of strategic mechanisms for preventive control and management of Desert Locust upsurges and epidemics in the front-line countries in the western and central region. The ADG presented an overview of the effects of the locust upsurge 2019-2021 and the outcomes it has cast over many humanitarian, social and economic fields in the region. Around 20.2 million people faced the threat of acute food insecurity, due to the severe damage that threatened agricultural crops, grain stocks and natural pastures. FAO mobilized USD 243 million to respond to the locust upsurge. This support was able to protect around 5 million tons worth of grain production, keeping around 2.3 million rural families out of poverty and safeguarding nearly \$1.7 billion in domestic incomes for affected countries. The ADG reiterated the importance of ensuring the

preparedness to any future potential similar upsurge of the Desert Locust similar to the 2019-2021, as climate change continues to be a risk multiplier, and stressed as well the need to mitigate risks to food insecurity as COVID-19 will remain a major driver for global and regional food insecurity.

6. Mr. AlDobai, stressed that the most important factors for the success of preventive control, in addition to monitoring locusts in breeding areas and early warning, is the presence of strong and independent locust centers in locust breeding areas, equipped and placed under readiness for periodic surveys and rapid intervention in the event of an outbreak. While the governments have made great strides in assisting countries in establishing Desert Locust centers and ensuring their effectiveness, there is still a lot to do in establishing independent centers in the breeding countries in the central region and strengthening the capabilities of the current centers. Mr AlDobai explained that the project supported by the French Development Agency, constitutes a major tributary to support the authorities' directions in strengthening preventive control and supporting countries in establishing and strengthening locust centers, and that the project's fourth component will represent a viable example of cooperation and integration between the two commissions, the Western Region and the Central Region.
7. Mr Hamouny expressed his gratitude to AFD for the support provided to CLCPRO and the importance of this component of the project dedicated to support CRC in strengthening the institutional, financial and operational aspects in the region. He stressed the important support provided by ADG RNE in facilitating the implementation of the activities of the commissions in the very difficult conditions imposed by COVID-19 pandemic.

Adoption of the Agenda

8. Mr. Al-Alawi, CRC Executive Secretary, presented the agenda of the workshop. The agenda was endorsed by the participants as per Annex I.

CLCPRO Experience

9. Mr. Hamouny, CLCPRO Executive Secretary, gave a presentation on the CLCPRO experience, covering the institutional, financial and operational measures. The lessons learned started with the 2003-2005 locust invasion, in which the operational costs reached a staggering \$570 million. This could have been mitigated if the necessary resources and organization were in place to enable the implementation of the preventive control before the invasion. The cost would have been a meager USD 1 million if proper investment in the institutional, financial and operational measures have been in place at the beginning of the upsurge. The emergency of 2003-2005 opened the door for two EMPRES programmes phases (2006-2011 and 2014-2017), which allowed CLCPRO to have a sustainable approach towards Desert Locust preventive control strategy.
10. In sharing the CLCPRO experience, Mr. Hamouny highlighted five strategic actions that have enhanced the response to Desert Locust. The first was the creation of autonomous national Desert Locust control units in front line countries (Mauritania, Mali, Niger and Chad) while empowering them with preventive control tools (National Desert Locust Monitoring System [SVDN], training tools, monitoring and evaluation, environment, health and safety). The second was the organization of high-level ministerial meetings, which were necessary to approve the

important strategic orientations, such as the increase of annual contributions to the commission – with substantial increase of 280% from \$227,000 to \$639,000 – and the creation of an emergency fund, which have sustained the Commission’s preventive control strategy and ensured better preparedness to control future locust emergencies. Thirdly, CLCPRO created a Task Force of the Western Region (FIRO) to supplement countries’ control efforts by providing logistical resources for surveillance and control (includes 34 4x4 cars and 14 drones). Fourthly, CLCPRO updated its financial system, tailoring it to the level of Desert Locust infestation (recession, outbreak, upsurge, and plague). CLCPRO helps member countries to tap into a regional emergency fund, CERF funds, SFERA funds in addition to FAO emergency funds. This would be in addition to the national regular budget and national emergency budgets. The fifth strategic action included the creation of a Locust Risk Management Fund (FRGRA), \$6 million trust fund to cover the costs of a system able to treat a total infested area of 350,000 ha for 3 months and that can be fielded to assist member countries within 10 days.

11. Member countries, highlighted the importance of having a strengthened and fully operational regional emergency fund, pesticide stock and plan, given the hard lessons in the recent upsurge in Central Region during 2019-2021.

Institutional Aspect in CRC Countries

12. Mr. Al-Alawi, gave a brief overview of the existing institutional setup in the CRC region. He reviewed the existing set up within the CRC, and presented the Commission’s vision for autonomous national locust control units (NLCUs). Ideally, the NLCU should be autonomous from the pest control or plant protection departments and have its own institutional and financial resources available to it during recession periods in preparation for the next locust infestation. The NLCU would have three departments covering 1) administrative and financial; 2) operational and 3) and information management. Operationally, the NLCU would cover all needed monitoring and intervention resources, including the availability of surveying tools (including drones), control tools as well as environmental, health and safety tools, which would be provided through field bases. Mr. Al-Alawi showed institutional examples of the setup in Egypt and Saudi Arabia as best practices for autonomous NLCUs.

The AFD Project

13. Mr. Hamouny presented the project (GCP /GLO/096/FRA). The four-year project, with a USD 3.5 million funding, has an objective of improving food security and livelihoods of populations likely to be affected by the Desert Locust in West and Northwest Africa. The project has four main components: 1) the use of technological innovations in order to monitor locust populations in inaccessible areas; 2) adaptation of prevention tools to climate change (in cooperation with CIRAD); 3) better conservation of the environment by developing more environment friendly control methods by promoting the use of biopesticide (*Metarhizium Acridum*); 4) and the regional collaboration between CRC and CLCPRO. The collaboration, around \$1.2 million, will focus on building institutional aspects (autonomy of the National Locust Control Units (NLCUs) of the frontline countries); financial aspects (strengthening the existing financial mechanisms at the level of the NLCUs of the front-line countries); and operational aspects (management, contingency planning, human resources capacity building, and research).

14. It was duly noted by member countries, that CRC needs to approach the impact of climate change in a more proactive manner. In CRC, there are seven front line countries (Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Sudan and Yemen) where locust breed and nine invaded countries where locusts can reach it during the invasion. All 16 countries have had locust invasions in the past years due to impact of climate change. The patterns are new, as climate is changing locust movement patterns, reaching countries that have not had locust in a long time (Syria as example).
15. Member countries also noted the need to increasingly monitor blind spots, areas of conflict, and inaccessible areas. Participants recognized the importance to mitigate issues around security access, and encouraged the commissions to explore available remedies, including the use of remote sensing and drones where possible.

Component Four: Improving the Strategic Mechanisms of Preventive Control and Dealing with Locust Upsurges / Invasions in the CLCPRO & CRC Countries

16. The component was presented by Mr. Al-Alawi, where he presented institutional, financial and operational aspects of component four for the AFD project. The institutional aspect is focused on building the autonomy of the National Locust Control Units (NLCUs) of the CRC countries, which includes support from CRC to member countries in setting up the institutional, legal and financial basis for the autonomy of the NLCU. The financial aspect aims at strengthening of existing financial mechanisms at the level of the NLCUs of the CRC countries includes building donor advocacy capacity in addition to south-south collaboration between member countries. The operational aspects is focused on building the human resources capacities, enhancing research activities, and strengthening the monitoring, surveillance and control systems, as well as reviewing and updating existing emergency plans.

Financial Aspects in CRC and CLCPRO

17. The financial aspects of CRC and CLCPRO were presented by Mr. Essam Khalifah and Mr. Hamouny respectively. Mr. Khalifah presented the existing budget trends in CRC, which showed a continuous gap in funding, even though the expenditures have always been less than the contributions. The financial resources gap limits the effort of CRC, and rather than mitigate risks, it ends up only covering operational work until the next emergency happens, resulting in losses that could have been originally mitigated through regular funding. Using the experience of CLCPRO, Mr. Hamouny showed how increasing annual contributions of member countries in CLCPRO has helped sustaining preventive control strategy in the region. He mentioned that to deal with possible invasion due to the existing blind areas (insecure zones and difficulties of access) and climate change, CLCPRO ministerial meeting held in 2016 in Algiers, Algeria, approved the creation of emergency fund called the Locust Risk Management Fund (FRGRA-Fonds regional de gestion du risqué acridien). Its funding provided for the time being exclusively from the member country voluntary contributions. Mr. Hamouny also explained that the increasing of annual contribution and the voluntary contribution to

the regional emergency funds were based on local agricultural production and size of the agricultural gross domestic product (GDP) of the CLCPRO's member countries, which offers an equitable distribution of the needed fund between member countries.

Operational Aspects of CRC and CLCPRO

18. During the sessions on the operational aspects of CRC and CLCPRO, both Mr. Khalifa and Hamouny gave a presentation on the operational challenges and best practices. Mr. Khalifa presented the current assessment of operations in CRC countries. While significant progress was achieved in training staff and experts, locust management plans are still lagging. Contingency planning and conducting simulations is still rare among member countries, and the utilization of available software resources such as DeLCoPA, SVDN, and e-LERT is still limited. Applied research is minimal, in addition to the wide usage of new technologies such as drones and remote sensing in ground operations. Mr. Khalifa explained how the new project would help member countries in addressing these challenges. This include building human resource capacities through Training-of-Trainers (ToTs), new training modules and interregional trainings, and a database of EHS and trainings conducted to effectively manage capacity building in the region. The project will also support update and functioning the tools (DeLCoPA, e-LERT, SVDN, ICS, etc.), in addition to strengthening the capacity for planning and conducting survey and control.
19. Member countries have stressed on the importance of on-the-job training, in addition to providing managerial training for leading control campaigns, in addition to the usual technical trainings. Sudan has also offered the utilization of the Training Center being established in partnership with FAO and CRC in the Red Sea state that will be dedicated for training in Desert Locust management.
20. Mr. Hamouny presented the regional surveillance and control plan approved by member countries during recession periods and beginning of outbreaks, as well as the success around the implementation of the Task Force in the Western Region (FIRO). FIRO supports the efforts of countries in carrying out intensive surveys and control during major outbreaks and upsurges. FIRO works in two logistical bases, one in Mauritania and one in Chad, covering all four frontline countries in CLCPRO. The task force was initiated in 2018, and has currently 12 field teams and one coordinating team that works across the region and it's recurrent cost is supported by the trust fund of the Commission.

Workplan for Component 4

21. The participants discussed, amended and reviewed the draft work plan prepared by the two Commissions Secretariats. The work plan in annex is composed of the following five results. For each result, participants defined the activities and sub activities for the four-year plan (2021-2024).

- The National Locust Control Units (NLCUs) are Sustainably Operational;
- The current financial mechanisms at the NLCUs of the CRC countries are strengthened;
- The mechanisms for the sustainable management of the Desert Locust are operational;
- Human resources are qualified and sufficient;
- The regional research plan is implemented.

Adoption of the report of the Regional Workshop

22. The report of the regional workshop, held in Cairo, Egypt on September 28-30, 2021, with the agreed amendments, was unanimously endorsed and approved by the participants.

Closure of the Workshop

23. Finally, and after the endorsement of the regional workshop report by the member countries, the Executive Secretaries of the Commissions CRC and CLCPRO thanked all the participants for their fruitful discussions and hard work that resulted in several recommendations covering many activities that concern the member countries in Desert Locust Management.

Acknowledgements

The participants expressed their gratitude to the French Development Agency for the funding of this important project and thanks to the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region for their warm welcome, generous hospitality, excellent arrangements which resulted in the success of this session.

The participants appreciated the holding of the regional workshop under the auspices of Mr Abdulhakim Elwaer, FAO Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative for the Near East and North Africa.

They also thanked the Chairman of the Commission for his good management during the intense discussions in the workshop on various subjects resulting in positive recommendations to support the Commission's goal, thus benefiting its member countries in different Desert Locust activities.

Appreciations and thanks are extended to the Secretaries of the Commissions and its Secretariat for their enormous valuable efforts in preparing and executing this important meeting which has contributed to its success.

Annex I: Meeting Agenda



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Regional workshop for the implementation of the action plan of the “fourth component” of the project financed by French Development Agency Cairo, Egypt, 27th - 30th September 2021

Date	Time	Activity	Responsible
Monday 27/09/2021	10:00	Coordination meeting CLCPRO - CRC - NSPMD	
Tuesday 28/09/2021	09:00	Arrival of participants	FAO-HQ, RNE, CLCPRO, CRC
	09:30	Opening ceremony	RNE
	09:45	Agenda Overview & Introductions	
	10:30	Coffee break	
	11:00	Presentation of CLCPRO experience (institutional, financial & operational)	Hamouny (CLCPRO)
	12:00	Presentation of the institutional aspect in CRC countries	Al-Alawi (CRC)
	12:30	Lunch break	
	14:00	Presentation of the FDA project components	Hamouny (CLCPRO),
	14:30	Presentation of the component 4 of the AFD project	Al-Alawi (CRC)
	15:00	Discussions on the improvement of the institutional aspects in CRC countries	All participants
	15:30	Coffee break	
	16:00	Presentation of the financial aspect in CRC countries	Al-Alawi (CRC)
	16:30	Presentation of the financial aspect in CLCPRO countries	Hamouny (CLCPRO)
	17:00	Discussions on the improvement of the financial aspects in CRC & CLCPRO countries	
		Wrap- up and plan for next day	
Wednesday 29/09/2021	09:00	Presentation of the operational aspect in CRC countries	Al-Alawi (CRC),
	09:30	Presentation of the operational aspect in CLCPRO countries	Hamouny (CLCPRO)
	10:00	Discussions on the improvement of the operational aspect in CRC & CLCPRO countries	All participants
	10:30	Coffee break	
	11:00	Preparation of the work plan : Introduction of methodology	Al-Alawi & Hamouny
	11:30	Preparation of work plan Result 1: The national locust control units (UNLA) are operational in the long term	
	12:30	Lunch break	

14:00	Preparation of work plan	All participants
15:00	Result 2: The existing financial mechanisms at the level of the NLCUs of the countries in the front line of the CRC are strengthened Preparation of work plan Result 3: The mechanisms for the sustainable management of the Desert Locust are operational	
15:30	Coffee break	
16:00	Preparation of work plan Result 4: Human resources are qualified and sufficient	All participants
17:00	Preparation of work plan Result 5: The regional research plan is implemented Wrap- up and plan for next day	

**Thursday
30/09/2021**

09:00	Presentation and validation the Schema of planning activities for the four years	Al-Alawi (CRC), Hamouny (CLCPRO) All participants
10:30	Coffee break	
11:00	Recommendations & report drafting	All participants
12:30	Lunch break	
16:00	Report validation	All participants
17:00	Meeting Closure	

Annex II: Participants List

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Annex III: Work Plan for Component 4

The National Locust Control Units (NLCUs) are Sustainably Operational															
RESULT 1	Activities/Sub-activities	Indicators	Timeline								Responsible	Resources	Remarks	Assumptions	Budget
			2021		2022		2023		2024						
			1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2					
1.1.		Evaluate the current institutional status of the NLCUs, regarding the autonomous													
	1.1.1.	Carry out missions for 6 CRC countries	- Report is prepared for 6 countries								CRC, CLCPRO, Countries	DL expert	SOM, OMN, SUD, ERI, ETH, (KEN Recommendation)	can be carried out in all proposed countries	
1.2.		Provide technical & financial support to ensure the autonomy of NLCUs													
	1.2.1.	Exchange visits between the two commissions member countries	- Heads of NLCUs, to exchange visits (for at least 2 countries) between the two regions								CRC, CLCPRO, Countries	Directors of Locus Control Units			
	1.2.2.	Develop a guidance document on "institutional organization for an autonomous NLCU" which can be adopted in the CRC countries	-A guidance document is prepared. - The guidance document is adopted by 3 countries.								DL experts, CRC, CLCPRO	Locust Control Units			
1.3.		Provide a legal support to establish/strengthen the autonomy of NLCUs	- A legal document is prepared								CRC, CLCPRO, Countries	legal consultant			
1.4.		Develop an annual workplan (technical and financial)	- An annual workplan (technical and financial) is in place and approved								Countries	NLCUs	Member states send the plan to the Commission's secretariat.		

The current financial mechanisms at the NLCUs of the CRC countries are strengthened

RESULT 2	Activities/Sub-activities	Indicators	Timeline								Responsible	Resources	Remarks	Assumptions	Budget
			2021		2022		2023		2024						
			1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2					
2.1.	Assess the current financial state of the NLCUs in the countries, and of regional financial instruments	- Reports on the current financial status of the NLCUs in at least 3 CRC countries									CRC, CLCPRO, Countries	Financial consultant	In parallel with result 1		150 K
2.2.	Support advocacy to finance the preventive control strategy at the national level														
2.2.1.	Organize Regional Donor meeting	- One Donor Committee meeting is organized									Countries	Financial consultant, CRC			
2.2.2.	Organize National Donor meetings	- At least 2 Donor meetings are organized in each country by 2024									Countries	Countries, CRC	Addressed to countries that require financial support		
2.3.	Support through technical guidance the advocacy strategy to finance regional funds														
2.3.1.	Carry out a review of the current regional emergency funding (Needs/Gaps)	- An expert report on regional funding is available									CRC	Financial consultant, CRC			
2.3.2.	The technical and financial justification of the regional fund is used to advocate its funding	- The CRC session approved the technical and financial justification of the regional funds									CRC	Financial consultant, CRC			
2.4.	Support advocacy to institutionalize south-south collaboration	- Number of activities developed in one region and introduced in the other by 2024, - At least one exchange visit to be carried out each year									CRC & CLCPRO	Media Consultant, CRC			

The current financial mechanisms at the NLCUs of the CRC countries are strengthened

RESULT 3	Activities/Sub-activities	Indicators	Timeline								Responsible	Resources	Remarks	Assumptions	Budget
			2021		2022		2023		2024						
			1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2					
3.1.	Develop locust risk management plans														300 K
3.1.1.	Evaluate the risk management plans available at the level of CRC & CLCPRO countries	A report on the status of locust risk management plans is available									CRC & CLCPRO	Consultant			
3.1.2.	Carry out simulation exercises at national and regional levels	At least two countries to organize a national simulation exercises · At least two regional simulations are organized									CRC & CLCPRO	Consultant			
3.1.3.	Provide the necessary resources to implement risk management plans	- A report on mechanism for mobilizing funds in a crisis situation is available in at least 5 countries, - A regional emergency fund at the level of CRC is supplemented in 2023									CRC Countries	Consultant			
3.2.	Update plans based on inventory reports														
3.2.1.	Improve the tools of risk management plans,	<i>DeLCoPA, SVDN, ICS, EHS Database</i>									CRC Countries	Consultant			
3.3.	Support the operationality of surveillance / control systems										CRC Countries	Consultant			

The current financial mechanisms at the NLCUs of the CRC countries are strengthened

RESULT 3	Activities/Sub-activities	Indicators	Timeline								Responsible	Resources	Remarks	Assumptions	Budget
			2021		2022		2023		2024						
			1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2					
3.3.1.	Supporting the use of drones in breeding countries	At least 2 drones will procure to ensure the promotion of its operational use in the breeding									CRC Countries	Procurement	ERI, SOM, EGY, OMN		
3.3.2.	Introducing the biopesticides in locusts operations	At least 200 kg of biopesticides procured and used in locust control in the breeding countries									CRC Countries	Procurement	EGY, ERI, ETH, OMA, SAD, SUD, YEM		
3.3.3.	Support national activates surveillance and control	Procurement tools for surveying and control activates									CRC invasions countries	Procurement	CRC invasions countries		
3.4.	Support environmental health and safety programme														
3.4.1.	Evaluation of the current status of the implementation of Environmental Health and Safety processes	Regional workshop and evaluation report									CRC& Countries	Regional workshop	CRC countries		
3.4.2.	Support Locust units with Cholinesterase Assay Kit	Procurement 10 Test Mate and solutions									CRC	Procurement	EGY, ERI, ETH, OMA, SAD, SUD, YEM		
3.4.3.	Support the action plans implementation of EHS	Conducting a cholinesterase enzyme analysis periodically for the employees of locust control units									Countries	NDLUs	EGY, ERI, ETH, OMA, SAD, SUD, YEM		

Human resources are qualified and sufficient

RESULT 4	Activities/Sub-activities	Indicators	Timeline								Responsible	Resources	Remarks	Assumptions	Budget
			2021		2022		2023		2024						
			1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2					
4.1.	Regional workshop to set up training work plan for 4 years	Regional Training Plan is endorsed or validated									CRC & consultant	CRC			200 K
4.2.	Strengthen CRC human capacities														
4.2.1.	Harmonize training modules,	Training modules are harmonized and validated by Publications Workflow System (WSP)									CRC & CLCPRO	CRC & CLCPRO			
4.2.2.	Organize a Joint ToTs training	At least one joint ToT is organized									CRC & CLCPRO	CRC & CLCPRO			
4.3.	Establish a training database, for CRC 16 member countries	A training database is in place, to record and retrieve all training data of CRC countries,									CRC	CRC + Database expert			

The regional research plan is implemented

RESULT 5	Activities/Sub-activities	Indicators	Timeline								Responsible	Resources	Remarks	Assumptions	Budget
			2021		2022		2023		2024						
			1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2					
5.1.	Regional workshop to assess the current status of research in CRC countries	Report of the workshop is endorsed or validated									CRC & CLCPRO	CRC			150 k
5.2.	Regional workshop to set up research plan for CRC	Report of the workshop is endorsed or validated									CRC & CLCPRO	CRC			
5.3.	Strengthen the applied research between the two commissions														
5.3.1.	Exchange research experiences between the two regions	A joint research project is endorsed									CRC & CLCPRO				
5.3.2.	Include CRC in the CLCPRO/AFD research project (2021-2024),	A joint workshop to discuss the research programmers									CRC & CLCPRO				



Commission
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