programme’s documents prepared by the Joint FAO/IAEA Division, was presented to IFAD’s donor partners in late 1989 and then to its executive board in December 1989. The board approved the project and US$1.5 million in funds on December 4.

It had originally been proposed to start the project immediately. However, legal barriers to the sale of sterile NWS outside the Americas were not removed until March 1990, and protracted negotiations with MACES further delayed the start of the actual pilot phase until December 1990.

A preparatory phase, incorporating the pilot release of sterile flies got under way in July 1990.

Main programme

An IFAD consultant again travelled to Libya in June 1990 to work in conjunction with an FAO mission in the preparation of the project document for the main eradication programme. As a result, IFAD presented two “alternative scenario” budgets for the main programme, which was presented at the first donors’ pledging conference, in conjunction with the budget estimates prepared by FAO.

One of IFAD’s alternative budgets was based on a two-year campaign with the release of a maximum of 50 million flies per week and the other on a maximum of 100 million per week; estimated total costs were US$62.7 million and US$81.6 million respectively.

FAO and IFAD entered into two Memoranda of Understanding, one for the pilot phase and another for the main programme, which outlined an agreement on the financial aspects and execution of the programme. Under the agreement, IFAD pledged an additional grant of US$4 million from its regular resources for the eradication programme, as part of the funds pledged at the first donors conference.

Donors

IFAD played a crucial role in lobbying for donors’ funds for the eradication programme. The first donors’ pledging conference, in particular, resulted in pledges that were higher than anticipated; IFAD described the response of donors as demonstrating “an exceptional sense of international solidarity”.

Communication and information

IFAD allocated US$300 000, as part of its funding for the pilot phase, to support communication and information activities in Libya and neighbouring countries.

It formed a Regional Communication and Information Committee, with representatives from Libya, Egypt, the Sudan, Tunisia and IFAD. The aim was to provide the support and funding to enable the individual countries to develop their own programmes.

IFAD produced an information video on the screwworm and funded other videos produced by individual countries, which were used to educate livestock owners and the general public about the screwworm. Funds were also provided for the joint production by Libya, Egypt and Tunisia of a light television drama about the screwworm. Brochures, posters and other information materials were prepared and distributed in Egypt, Tunisia and the Sudan.
IFAD coordinated its own media campaign about the screwworm programme, which included the distribution of press releases and the organization of media visits to Libya. IFAD also organized a special ceremony on January 8, 1991 to mark the pilot release project.

UNDP

The largest specialized agency of the UN system, UNDP is essentially a funding body. UNDP is the highest UN authority in all countries where the United Nations has a presence. The organization funds development projects through its Country Development Programme, which is funded by a large budget on the basis of five-year plans. UNDP is also responsible for providing administrative, financial and logistical support to the field projects of other UN agencies.

UNDP is the only UN agency with a permanent presence in Libya and is headed by resident representative Dr. A. Al-Ani and deputy resident representative Mr. E. Murat.

Activities

UNDP activities during the initial phase of the North African screwworm programme were crucial in supporting FAO action against the emergency. It provided funds in June 1989, in a cost-sharing arrangement with the Libyan government, for a project which assisted in establishing surveillance and treatment activities, as well as providing the essential support and equipment for consultants working in Libya under an FAO Technical Cooperation Programme project.

UNDP was also involved in ensuring that any problems related to administrative and financial matters were resolved promptly. Going beyond normal requirements, it provided a mechanism to enable the employment of local staff and the purchase of equipment during the initial months of the SECNA programme.

IAEA

IAEA had a major support role in the screwworm campaign: in planning for both the pilot and main eradication programmes; in research and development; and in the provision of staff, equipment and funding (see box opposite).

IAEA was involved through the Joint FAO/IAEA Division of Nuclear Techniques in Food and Agriculture and also through its Department of Technical Cooperation. Funding for the Joint Division’s activities was provided by IAEA and Swedish International Development Aid (SIDA) (a total of just over US$507,000), FAO (US$25,000) and USAID (US$20,000), which funded research to establish the sexual compatibility of the Libyan and Mexican NWS strains.

A further US$324,000 was provided by the Austrian government for the purchase of computer-enhanced satellite maps of northern Libya. On a scale of 1:50,000, the maps were created by combining Landsat and SPOT imagery and showed not only topographical features such as roads, but also the locations of green vegetation, which signified the presence of water — an important factor in being able to identify potential areas of New World screwworm infestation.
Planning

With expertise in the sterile insect technique, staff at the Joint Division provided invaluable assistance during the early stages of the programme. The head of the Joint Division’s insect and pest control section was assigned to FAO headquarters in April 1989 to join FAO’s Screwworm Action Group and prepare an action plan for the eradication of the NWS from North Africa.

IAEA staff who had an involvement in the screwworm programme were: Dr H. Blix, Director-General; Dr B. Sigurbjornsson, director of the Joint FAO/IAEA Division; Dr M. Zifferero, Deputy Director-General, Department of Research and Isotopes; Dr W. Klassen, head of the insect and pest control section (who replaced Dr D.A. Lindquist after his appointment as SECNA FP director); Dr André van der Vloedt, technical officer, Insect and Pest Control Division (see box on this page); Dr R.E. Gingrich, head of the entomology unit, Seibersdorf Laboratories.

The Joint Division also prepared a pilot test project proposal in July 1989, which, after several revisions, formed the basis of the project document for the IFAD-funded pilot phase.

In January 1990, an IAEA consultants’ group prepared a key document that outlined a programme for the eradication of the NWS from North Africa. Published in April, the document was designed for use by the Joint Division as a guide in its support activities for the eradication programme. It formed the basis of the later FAO/IFAD project document and plan of action for the actual programme.

The consultants were Dr J. Novy, assistant chief, Policy and Programme Development, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA; Dr

IAEA involvement

IAEA activities in support of the screwworm programme were:

- arranging for tests in Fargo, North Dakota, to study the sexual compatibility of the Mexican mass-reared and the North African strains of NWS;
- making available the facilities and staff of the IAEA laboratory at Seibersdorf, Austria;
- supporting research, including trial shipments of sterile NWS pupae from Mexico to study the effects of shipment on fly quality;
- providing modest equipment, supplies and training to the programme in Libya through an IAEA Technical Assistance Project;
- making available staff to assist in programme planning and implementation, both in Rome and in Libya.

Dr André van der Vloedt

On December 31, 1991, Dr André van der Vloedt died in Vienna of an undiagnosed illness contracted during a field mission.

A respected member of the Joint FAO/IAEA Division team, Dr van der Vloedt was well known for his enthusiasm, energy and commitment to his work in animal health. He was an early proponent of the SIT eradication programme adopted by SECNA, to which he made extensive contributions through early research and planning work.
The New World screwworm eradication programme

L.F. Liera, area coordinator, MACES, Mexico; Dr J.W. Mackley, supervisory entomologist, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, USDA and MACES, Mexico.

The IAEA document outlined a work plan for the eradication programme and detailed the prerequisites for its implementation, as well as estimating the required donors' contribution at US$80 million, later revised by FAO in the preparation of financial estimates for the actual programme.

Field and training activities

The Joint Division sent several staff on missions to Libya, to assist in the regional training programmes, to provide technical backstopping during the programme and, most important, to gather live screwworm material for transport to the United States for vital tests, which would determine whether the wild Libyan NWS strain was sexually compatible with the mass-reared Mexican strain. After three unsuccessful attempts to gather live pupae, these tests proved positive.

After receiving the approval of the Austrian government in July 1989, the Seibersdorf laboratory received live NWS from the United States and Mexico to evaluate the effects of shipment on the quality of the flies.

Prior to the release of sterile flies in Libya, the Joint Division's Seibersdorf laboratory fabricated, or contracted construction of, the equipment for the eradication programme that was not commercially available, including fly traps.

IAEA also sponsored a one-month study tour to Mexico for three Libyan veterinarians in January 1990.

Research and development

Since the screwworm had been established in Libya for a short period, research on field ecology, population dynamics and population genetics was particularly important. The Joint Division was given responsibility for short-term research projects, including:

- quality control studies to determine the most appropriate packaging, transportation and short-term, pre-release storage conditions for NWS;
- studies of the relationship between screwworm activity and environmental and meteorological conditions;
- field and laboratory experiments to determine more specific details about the screwworm life cycle.

In February 1990, the joint Division prepared a research and development proposal that outlined possible activities in support of the North African screwworm programme. It was submitted to SIDA as the basis of a request for funding. SIDA responded with a grant of just over US$390 000 for the research and development programme. It also provided two experts to work for the SECNA field programme for one year.

A screwworm research planning workshop, organized by the Joint Division and held at the IAEA headquarters in Vienna in December 1990, confirmed the agenda for research to support the SECNA programme.

British Museum (Natural History)

The British Museum accepted an FAO invitation in October 1989 to act as its reference laboratory for screwworm and animal myiasis during the North African screwworm programme.
Through its department of entomology, the museum had three main functions as a support body to the North African screwworm programme. The museum staff associated with the reference laboratory were Dr M. Hall and Mr N. Wyatt.

The laboratory was required to:
- identify entomological specimens submitted by individual countries or by FAO, which were suspected to be Cochliomyia hominivorax;
- notify immediately FAO and the senior veterinary official of the country where a specimen had originated of any positive identifications;
- advise on animal myiasis biology, identification and control measures.

The reference laboratory received no samples of NWS for identification in 1990 and received only samples from the Zawia municipality in Libya during 1991. Scientists associated with the laboratory were involved in research and training activities related to the screwworm, provided information on the pest throughout the campaign and contributed to several papers on the NWS for publication.

Research

Reference laboratory staff collaborated with the Natural Resources Institute and the Tsetse Research Laboratory, aiming to develop a system to suppress adult fly populations and improve monitoring systems (including traps and odour baits).

A mission was undertaken to Libya to assess the potential for the use of electric nets to improve monitoring and control of the New World screwworm (funded by the Joint FAO/IAEA Division). Tests in Mexico and Libya demonstrated that NWS flies could be attracted to baits by using a black cloth screen (impregnated with swormlure-4). The majority of flies remained on the cloth long enough to acquire a lethal dose of the insecticide. They found that in Mexico greater numbers of flies were attracted to the black cloth baits than were caught by wind-oriented traps.
Conclusion

Following the official declaration that North Africa was screwworm-free on June 22, 1992, responsibility for the Libyan component of the final phase of the eradication programme was handed over to the Libyan veterinary authorities, with FAO retaining responsibility for its implementation in the region.

The US$2.5 million preventive phase, which was to continue for at least one year, was conceived to secure Libya, the entire North African region and southern Europe against any further introduction of the NWS.

The three main objectives of the preventive phase were to:

- reduce the risk of future outbreaks of NWS or other exotic threats to the livestock sector in North African countries;
- reduce the risk of spread of NWS from enzootic areas;
- improve the technology of NWS eradication.

It was anticipated that, on the basis of these objectives, the preventive phase would result in:

- the establishment of diagnostic systems to detect and monitor myiasis in the North African region;
- a study to establish and implement strategy for controlling live animal movement to prevent introduction of NWS to countries free of the pest;
- a report on the worldwide situation of infested and NWS-free countries and on risks involved in international trade;
- the improvement of methods for rapid and economical deployment of the sterile insect technique.

In preparing this phase of the eradication programme, it was acknowledged that there would always be the threat that the region could be reinfested. Millions of live sheep and
other animals are imported annually into countries in North Africa and the Near East and, in many cases, the development of control procedures necessary to protect the health of the domestic animal populations have not kept pace with the growing scale and speed of these international animal movements.

As a result, SECNA took into account the constant risk of the introduction of serious diseases into the region, as underlined by the screwworm emergency.

The Libyan campaign

The implementation of the preventive phase as the final phase of the eradication campaign provided the opportunity to increase security against the threat of further infestations as well as to consolidate the lessons of the whole programme.

While much valuable experience was gained from the United States and Mexican eradication programmes, the North African campaign presented a new set of technical problems that had to be resolved. Many of these concerned the logistics and biological considerations of long-distance transport and delivery of sterile flies. Since the transportation of flies accounted for half of the total cost of the North African programme, the efficiency of this operation in any future campaigns was considered critically important.

Technical challenges in the area of population suppression were also taken on by the SECNA programme. While some experience was gained in North Africa, the short duration of the campaign meant that further work was needed to develop the experience to provide clear guidelines on increasing the efficiency and reducing the cost of responses to any future outbreaks.

Activities

During the one-year phase, a range of activities was to be undertaken to achieve these objectives.

Diagnostic systems were to be established to detect and monitor myiasis in the region, including the upgrading of capabilities for collection and identification of myiasis samples and the preparation of national and regional NWS emergency plans. Recommendations were also to be developed for a cooperative agreement and legislation to avoid reintroduction of NWS.

A strategy to control animal movement to prevent introduction of NWS into NWS-free countries was to be established and implemented. The actual sources and routes of live animals entering into and crossing boundaries between North African countries had therefore to be determined. International quarantine stations were to be identified and guidelines prepared on technical and legal procedures.

Research

A method was to be developed for rapid, economical and biologically effective long-distance transportation of sterile insects and a manual prepared on the practical aspects of using SIT for NWS eradication.

The programme would also aim to increase the efficiency of monitoring release operations and would identify suitable and environmentally safe insecticides. The possibility of modifying the screwworm adult suppression system to make it environmentally safe for use in tropical and arid regions was also to be investigated.

Based on operational experience gained in Libya, the ILWIS GIS computer
The New World screwworm eradication programme

Information management system was to be modified and upgraded, and a simple computerized system was to be developed for monitoring day-to-day worldwide geographical distribution of NWS and other exotic diseases under regular and outbreak conditions.

Several training courses for veterinary officials in the region were to be conducted, post-graduate fellowship and study tour programmes initiated and consultancy missions organized.

SECNA disbands

The final report on the Screwworm Emergency Centre for North Africa programme was presented to the last meeting of the Coordination Committee on June 25, 1992, three days after the formal declaration that North Africa was screwworm-free. SECNA was to continue for a further six months to finalize activities and was to be disbanded as of December 31, 1992.
Annex one

FAO chronology of events

1988
March
New World screwworm Cochliomyia hominivorax (Coquerel) discovered in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

1989
January 28
First published report of NWS in Libya in the Veterinary Record by Dr El-Azazy.

February 1
FAO receives CAB report on identification of NWS samples received from Libya in November/December 1988.

February 7
FAO sends Libya's NWS information to IAEA, APHIS, OIE and WHO.
FAO telexes to Libya, requesting confirmation of and details on NWS presence.
FAO telex to OAU/IBAR advising of NWS presence in Africa.

March 19
FAO telexes to Tunisia and Algeria requesting information.

April 22
IAEA receives Note verbale from the Libyan Permanent Mission requesting the agency's assistance.

April 15-22
FAO mission to Libya, which confirmed NWS presence.

April 24
FAO meeting with permanent representatives to FAO of North African countries (Algeria, Egypt, Libya, the Niger, the Sudan and Tunisia).

April 27
FAO Screwworm Action Group formed.
FAO Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) project approved for emergency assistance to Libya (initially for US$182 000, later increased to US$345 000).

May 2
FAO Director-General telexes member countries concerning risk of NWS.
May 9-13
FAO mission to Tunisia.

May 12
Meeting in Paris of directors of Veterinary Services of countries at risk in North Africa. The General Session of OIE agrees to include screwworm myiasis caused by C. hominivorax in List B of international notifiable animal diseases.

May 13-17
FAO mission to Egypt.

May 27-31
FAO/IAEA mission to Algeria. First FAO Screwworm Information Note issued. FAO employs a Mexican screwworm specialist as a four-month consultant.

May 27
Libya forms National Screwworm Committee. Libya pledges to cover most of expenses for screwworm control programme.

May 30
Libyan National Screwworm Committee commences its monthly meetings.

June 4
Libya, UNDP and FAO approve US$1.25 million cost-sharing project, funded by Libya (US$1 million), UNDP (US$250 000) and executed by FAO.

June 5-6
FAO holds preparatory meeting in Rome on the formulation of a regional strategy for control and eradication of the screwworm in North Africa. Representatives of North African countries, Mexico and the United States attend.

June 6
FAO TCP project for the region approved, worth US$400 000 in technical support and training.

June 8
FAO TCP project for Tunisia approved, which was worth US$250 000.

June 14
Libya organizes 55 surveillance teams in infested area, gradually increased to 94.

June 18-22
FAO/IAEA mission to Libya.

June 21
FAO Director-General writes to Ministry of Agriculture, Mexico, regarding Mexican experts and provision of sterile flies.

June 27
FAO TCP project approved for Algeria, worth US$250 000.

July 2-13
IAEA mission to Libya collects NWS egg masses from sentinel sheep.

July 4
First FAO consultants arrive in Tripoli.

July 14
FAO TCP project approved for Egypt, worth US$250 000.

July 22-27
FAO-sponsored training course in Tripoli for North African countries at risk.

July 24
IAEA receives official Austrian government authorization to import sterile NWS from Mexico, for research work at Seibersdorf.

July 27
FAO TCP project approved for Chad, worth US$316 000.

July 28
FAO sends letters to all chief veterinary officers worldwide, notifying them of the screwworm threat in North Africa, with accompanying Screwworm Information Notes.

July 31
IFAD joins the FAO Screwworm Action Group.
FAO designates the British Museum (Natural History) as FAO reference laboratory for screwworm and animal myiasis identification.

August 4
FAO TCP project approved for the Niger, worth US$250,000.

September 25-26
Libyan National Screwworm Committee chairman visits IAEA, Vienna.

October 4
FAO Animal Health Service chief provides chief veterinary officers worldwide with an update on the screwworm situation and An Abbreviated Guide to Identification of the Screwworm, provided by the British Museum (Natural History).

October 23-27
FAO/IAEA mission to Libya for collection of NWS pupae, for transfer to Fargo, North Dakota for compatibility studies on Libyan and Mexican strains.

October 24
FAO holds second briefing session on the NWS in North Africa, attended by permanent representatives to FAO from Algeria, Egypt, Ethiopia, Libya, the Niger, the Sudan, Tunisia, Yemen and Yemen Arab Republic and representatives of IFAD.

November 5
Libya initiates strict control of stray animals.

November 7-12
Study tour of Libyan specialists in Mexico.

November 16
FAO sends letter to Minister Counsellor of United States Permanent Representation, requesting provision of sterile flies and permission for US nationals to take part in the eradication campaign.

November 29
FAO mission to OIE to present NWS diagnosis prevention and eradication information to Commission on FMD and Other Epidemic Diseases.

December 14
FAO TCP project for second-line countries approved, worth US$250,000.
Sexual compatibility of Mexican and Libyan strains confirmed by USDA.

1990
January 8-19
Consultants' group meeting in Vienna to draft a project document for NWS eradication programme (experts from FAO, IAEA, United States and Mexico).

January 16
Three Libyan veterinarians undertake a one-month study tour in Mexico, sponsored by IAEA.

January 17
Meeting of representatives of the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development of countries under direct threat of spread of NWS.

January 28
FAO/IAEA mission to Libya for preparatory work related to experimental rearing of NWS for quality control.

February 12-17
FAO mission to Washington, D.C. to discuss provision of experts, sterile flies and materials.

March 15
US President George Bush signs legislation to permit the sale of sterile screwworm anywhere in the world.

March 17-22
Training course in Tripoli for representatives of second-line African countries.

March 30
Technical responsibility for screwworm assigned to Animal Production and Health
Division. Animal Health Service Task Force established.

April 12
Third letter to chief veterinary officers worldwide, updating screwworm situation and making recommendations of use of insecticides for screwworm prevention and control and emphasizing the need for immediate reporting of screwworm (as a notifiable disease).

April 18
FAO press conference on NWS, Rome.

May 18
FAO donors consultation, Rome.
FAO/IFAD Technical Assistance Execution Agreement signed for implementation of the preparatory phase.

May 26-June 1
Formulation mission to Libya to draft final project document for eradication programme.

June 1
First batch of sterile pupae from Mexico received at Sebersdorf for research and development work.

June 15
FAO Director-General establishes the Screwworm Emergency Centre for North Africa (SECNA), under the Plant Production and Protection Division. Action Group enlarged to include donors and other organizations.

June 19
FAO Director-General assigns FAO personnel to SECNA.

June 29
Joint FAO/IFAD press briefing, hosted by IAEA in Vienna.

July 1
Animal Health Service Task Force disbanded.

July 17
IFAD/FAO donor pledging conference held at IFAD, Rome, resulting in pledges for US$30.5 million.

July 23-August 1
FAO/IAEA mission to United States for negotiations on NWS programme and mission to Mexico to make arrangements for SIT programme.

August 17
SECNA field programme established in Libya and field programme director appointed.

September
OIE/FAO finalize proposal for NWS import/export control.

September 2
Libya assigns counterpart staff to SECNA field programme.

September 27
Libyan co-director assigned to SECNA field programme. Just under 3,000 cases of NWS infestation recorded in Libya during September.

October 28
SECNA field programme starts Libyan NWS strain in laboratories.

October 29
FAO transfers SECNA to Animal Production and Health Division.

November 10-16
FAO/IAEA mission to Libya to discuss technical backstopping of NWS programme.

December 5
International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources urges funding support for NWS programme.

December 12
The contract under which MACES would provide sterile NWS finalized.

December 13-14
FAO/IAEA Research Planning Workshop on NWS at IAEA, Vienna.
December 15-18
SECNA field programme receives first shipment of sterile NWS (3.5 million) from Mexico for dispersal during the preparatory phase. SECNA begins case reporting by geographic coordinates.

1991
January 24
Donors consultation held at FAO, Rome.

February 1
Main eradication programme started. Sterile flies transported twice weekly from Mexico (28 million per week).

February 12
IFAD/FAO donors pledging conference held at IFAD, Rome. A further US$8.6 million pledged.

February 13
First dispersal of sterile NWS over entire known infested area (25,000 km²).

February 25-March 2
FAO mission to Mexico to arrange expanded transport schedule for 40 million sterile flies per week.

March
First month in Libya with no NWS cases reported.

April 7
The last recorded case of NWS infestation in Libya.

April 27
Last fertile NWS fly trapped in Libya.

May 3
Direct charter flights from Tuxtla Gutierrez to Tripoli start, carrying 40 million sterile flies once a week.

May 5-10
SECNA Technical Advisory Committee holds first meetings in Tripoli and Rome.

May 5-6
Dispersal area is expanded to include a protective barrier around known infested area.

May 18
Sterile fly dispersal starts over a 2,500 km² area of Tunisia, near its border with Libya. SECNA management meeting held in Tripoli.

Second month in Libya with no recorded cases of NWS infestation.
Number of animals inspected per month exceeds 2 million.
Number of inspection teams working outside the infested area is increased.

June 11
SECNA holds first Coordination Committee meeting in Rome.
A number of quarantine stations in Libya begin 24-hour control.

July
Number of fly traps increased.
NWS expert studies relationship of weather to NWS and concludes that use of SIT eliminated the NWS population.

July 15-16
SECNA management meeting held in Tripoli.
North African chief veterinary officers meet at SECNA field programme offices in Tripoli.

July 28
Libyan leader Col. Muammar El Qaddafi visits SECNA in Tripoli.
FAO Director-General and SECNA director address the second regular session of the Economic and Social Committee of the UN (ECOSOC) in Geneva on the NWS programme.

August
Number of animals inspected per month exceeds three million.

August 31-September 6
Second TAC mission visits Libya and SECNA headquarters, Rome.

September
Livestock economist commissioned to
study the economic impact of NWS eradication.

October 12
Last shipment of sterile flies leaves Mexico for Tripoli.

October 15
Final day of sterile fly dispersal in Libya.

October 21-23
SECNA management meeting held in Rome.
Second Coordination Committee meeting held at FAO, Rome.

November 5
Drs Knipling and Bushland presented with FAO awards for their pioneer work in developing SIT.

1992
January
NWS outbreak reported in Mexico.

February 12
Coordination Committee meeting at FAO, Rome.

April 8
SECNA management meeting, Rome.

April 29-30
SECNA management meeting, Tunis.

June 22
Formal declaration of Libya as screwworm-free and responsibility for Libyan component of the preventive phase handed over to the Libyan authorities.

June 25
Final meeting of the Coordination Committee and presentation of final reports on the eradication programme.

December 31
SECNA disbanded.
Annex two

SECNA documents

More than 100 documents were produced during the North African NWS eradication campaign, which detail all aspects and stages of the programme. They are available in the Animal Health and Production Division registry, FAO, Rome.

Project documents


Programme reports


Technical Advisory Committee Reports


Consultants’ reports


Agreements


Agreement between FAO, IFAD and the Governments of Libya, Algeria, Chad, Egypt, the Niger, the Sudan and Tunisia. August 1, 1990.

Special documents


Information

NWS Newsletter, SECNA. Nos 12-29 (issued monthly from November 1990 to April 1992).
Annex three

Coordination Committee

Donor countries

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Permanent Representation of the Republic of Austria to FAO
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Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany
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Alois Baier
Minister Counsellor and Deputy Representative to FAO
Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany
Rome
John Gaule
Alternate Permanent Representative
to FAO
Embassy of Ireland, Rome

Gian Luigi Valenza
Ambassadeur auprès de la FAO
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