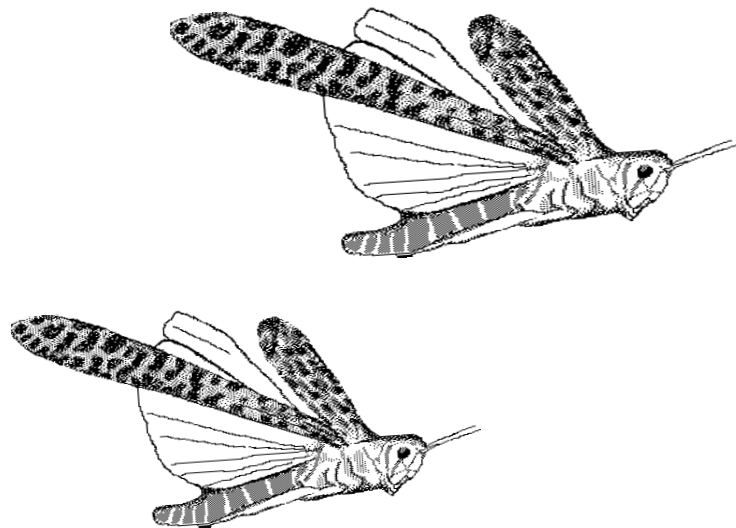


# Desert Locust Joint Survey in the Spring Breeding Areas of the I.R. Iran and Pakistan

April-May 2011



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**Desert Locust Joint Survey**  
**in the Spring Breeding Areas of Pakistan and I. R. Iran**

**April – May 2011**

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FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS  
Rome, 2011

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## **Conclusions and Recommendations**

The 2011 Joint Survey results indicate that the Desert Locust situation is important in the Kharan desert of Pakistan and the Jaz Murian Basin in I. R. Iran where good rains fell this spring and one generation of breeding took place. Consequently, locust numbers were increasing in April and May.

To address this potentially critical situation, intensive local surveys should be maintained in both areas until the end of June. National teams should undertake the necessary control operations in order to reduce the scale of adult movement towards the summer breeding areas along the Indo-Pakistan border in June and July.

For the first time in recent memory, the Pakistani team surveyed the Great Sandy Desert in northwest Baluchistan.

The Joint Survey should be continued in 2012, ideally as a joint activity if security permits or as two separate activities similar to what was undertaken this year.

# **Desert Locust Joint Survey in the Spring Breeding Areas of Pakistan and I.R. Iran**

**April – May 2011**

## **Introduction**

This is the 17<sup>th</sup> consecutive joint survey in the spring breeding areas of Pakistan and I.R. Iran recommended by the Nineteenth Session of the FAO Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in Southwest Asia (SWAC) in 1994. Pakistani and Iranian teams undertook the survey at the time of year when Desert Locusts are most likely to be present and breeding in both countries.

In view of security concerns in the survey areas of Baluchistan since 2009, two options for the survey were discussed in the 27<sup>th</sup> Session of SWAC held in Islamabad, Pakistan on 25-27 January 2011:

- Option A – the 2011 joint survey would be undertaken as a routine survey, that is, the joint survey team would consist of locust officers from both countries who will carry out the survey as a single joint team, first in Baluchistan, Pakistan and then in the provinces of Sistan-Baluchistan, Hormozgan and Kerman in I. R. Iran.
- Option B – the 2011 joint survey would be carried out by each survey team separately on its own territory, that is, a Pakistani team would survey Baluchistan, Pakistan and an Iranian team would survey Sistan-Baluchistan, Hormozgan and Kerman provinces in southeast I. R. Iran. At the end of survey, the Pakistani team leader and national locust unit head will visit Zahedan to discuss results, exchange information and to draft joint report with their respective counterparts and the Iranian team.

This year, Option B was adopted and the joint survey was carried out simultaneously in both countries from 17 April to 7 May 2011. The start of the survey was delayed by two weeks due to a potential conflict with an inter-regional locust workshop.

The participants and itinerary of this year's survey are listed in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2 respectively. Survey results for each country, rainfall data and maps are presented in Appendix 3-6. Photos taken during the survey are in Appendix 7. The proposed itineraries for the joint survey in 2012 are shown in Appendix 8.

## **Methodology**

Two locust experts from Pakistan and three locust experts from I. R. Iran participated in the joint survey (Appendix 1). In addition to the national locust experts from both the countries and on recommendation of FAO Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region (CRC), Mr. Nassor Al-Harthy, Locust Unit Head from Oman, participated for ten days in the survey along the southeastern coastal plains of I.R. Iran from Chabahar to Bandar-e Abbas.

As the joint survey team in each country was only half the size of the full joint team in previous years, only two vehicles were used in each country this year. The itinerary was extended in both countries and focused on potential areas for locust presence and breeding (Appendix 2). A total distance of 14,000 km was covered during the survey, of which 6,000 km were in Pakistan and 8,000 km in I.R. Iran.

The Pakistani team surveyed an estimated area of 12,670 ha with a total of 132 survey stops while the Iranian team covered about 5,610 ha with a total of 98 stops.

Both teams used eLocust2 during the entire survey to record and transmit field observations to their respective national locust units.

At the end of the survey, the team leaders and the national locust unit heads of both countries met in Zahedan, I.R. Iran for three days to discuss the survey results and finalize the joint report. During the meeting and when preparing the draft report, it was noted that some data sent by eLocust2 were incomplete and had missing survey stops and/or ecological data. These data were corrected by using the history option in eLocust2 and then added with the eLocust2Mapper application.

During this year's survey, it was for the first time that:

- two teams conducted separate survey operations due to the security situation;
- the Pakistani team surveyed the western and southern side of the Great Sandy Desert from Nokundi to Washuk via Mashkhel;
- the Iranian team used GPRS modem to access the Internet during the survey;
- one locust officer from Oman participated to Iranian side of survey.

## **Results and Discussion**

### ***Pakistan***

After a great many years, the team surveyed the western and southern portions of the Great Sandy Desert (GSD) near the Iranian border covering the interior of the desert from Nokundi to Mashkhel, Washuk, Shamsi, and Borko to Kharan. This allowed the team to avoid returning along the same route from Taftan to Nushki in order to reach Kharan. From Nokundi, the team headed south and crossed the Hamum-i-Mashkhel, a vast dry lake of shimmering white barren soil, sun-baked clay and salty marshes with poorly defined tracks, to Qila Ladgasht, a small oasis village about 13 km east of the I.R. Iran border. The team then moved south-southeast along a track on the southern edge of the GSD where there were limited areas of vegetation near Duzab. The team continued east at Wadan Kaur (272628N/631456E) to the oasis of Washuk (2744N/6448E). From Washuk, the team proceeded in a northeasterly direction via Madag to Kharan. The central portion of the GSD, west of Bhakal (2810N/6453E) consists of sand dunes and becomes increasingly uninhabited, remote and inaccessible. Consequently, this area is generally not surveyed for Desert Locusts.

During the survey, it was observed that ecological conditions in Nushki and Kharan areas up to Washuk were favourable for locust breeding (Appendix 3). As rain fell recently in these areas, vegetation was green or already green, and the soil was sufficiently moist for egg laying (Appendix 5). Solitary adults and solitary hopper populations were recorded in these areas up to Nag. In some localities of Nushki and Kharan, solitary adults were also seen copulating and laying eggs. No gregarious populations were seen anywhere by the team during the entire course of the survey. Camel herders and shepherds reported to the team that some scattered locust populations were present in Naru desert of Kharan but due to limited time, the team could not visit the locations and confirm the situation. However, the local locust officer at Kharan visited the area on the following day and confirmed the presence of Desert Locust populations.

In the sub-coastal areas of Baluchistan from Panjgur to Turbat and along the coast from Jiwani, Gwadar, Pasni, Ormara to Uthal, ecological conditions were not favourable for locust breeding and hence no locust populations were seen in these areas except near Uthal where only two solitary isolated adults were found. No locusts were seen in the Khuzdar area.



The ecological conditions in Nushki, Kharan and Washuk areas were favourable for locust breeding and some breeding was noted in these areas as mentioned above. The recent rainfall received in these areas will allow ecological conditions to remain suitable and further breeding may take place in the coming month, causing locust numbers to increase in the area.

Based on local reports and confirmed by the Locust Officer in Kharan, local infestations that were present in the Naru desert need to be controlled.

During the survey, the team leader provided on-the-job training to the field officers posted at various locust outposts along the survey route in Baluchistan.

### ***I. R. Iran***

All surveyed areas were dry with low-density vegetation and were not suitable for locust breeding except in the Jaz Murian Basin where vegetation was green and dense and good rain fell recently (Appendix 5).

Low numbers of solitary adult were observed in the Jaz Murian Basin at Dalgan and Sardgol (Iranshahr), and on the southeast coastal plains near Beris (Chabahar) of Sistan-Baluchistan province and Koh Mobarak (Jask) of Hormozgan province (Appendix 4). Various stages of solitary hoppers were seen in the Jaz Murian Basin as a result of one generation of local breeding. It is likely that these populations may need to be treated to prevent locust numbers from increasing further.

## **Conclusions and Recommendations**

### ***Desert Locust***

The survey results indicate that the Desert Locust situation is important in the Kharan desert of Pakistan and the Jaz Murian Basin in I. R. Iran (Appendix 6). These areas received good rainfall so that ecological conditions were sufficiently favourable to allow one generation of breeding to take place this year in both areas. Consequently, locust numbers were in the process of increasing during April and May.

No significant Desert Locust infestations were seen in the remainder of the surveyed areas in both countries, and no further developments are likely.

It is recommended that intensive local surveys be carried out in the areas where breeding has occurred this year so that strict vigilance is maintained until June. Both countries should undertake the necessary control operations, especially in the Kharan desert in Pakistan and in the Jaz Murian Basin in I. R. Iran to reduce locust infestations and the possibility of movement towards the summer breeding areas along the Indo-Pakistan border in June and July.

### ***Joint survey of 2012***

Both teams recommend the following points for the Joint Survey in 2012:

1. The joint survey must be continued next year (Appendix 8);
2. Both countries should try to have a single joint survey as in previous years;
3. In case security conditions do not improve, then Option B used this year should be implemented in 2012;
4. In either case, the three-day meeting should be conducted at end of the survey;

5. Experts participating in the survey must be experienced and well informed of survey procedures. Likewise, drivers must be familiar with driving in desert areas and in off-road conditions using appropriate vehicles in excellent condition;
6. Each country should organize a national training course on Desert Locust survey before commencing the joint survey;
7. Locust officers participating in the joint survey, at least the team leader, should have a basic understanding and ability to read, write and converse in English;
8. As the Iranian team uses GPRS mobile service to access the Internet during the survey, DPP Pakistan should try to arrange the same facility for future joint surveys;
9. The Pakistani team proposes that the three-day meeting between the team leaders and national locust heads be held in Karachi if this does not represent unnecessarily high travel costs or visa difficulties; otherwise, the meeting should continue to be held in Zahedan, I.R. Iran;
10. In 2009, the Iranian team used software on their laptop (FlyBook) that could be connected to a GPS data logger to show current coordinates and location on custom maps. By using that software, the team could better understand their position in relation to potentially green areas. This software should be developed and made available for both countries and used during the joint survey.

## **APPENDICES**

## Appendix 1. Survey participants

	Name	Title	City
<b>I.R. Iran</b>			
<b>Team Leader</b>	Mahmoud Chalaki Zabardast	Head, Locust Control Group	Tehran PPO
<b>Locust Officer</b>	Abbas Ahmadi Kahnali	PPO expert	Chabahar
<b>Locust Officer</b>	Mohammad Akram Hoodiani	PPO expert	Jiroft
<b>Drivers</b>	Ezat Kazemi		Dalgan
	Nasser Mirabdollahi		Zahedan
<b>Pakistan</b>			
<b>Team Leader</b>	Ghulam Qadir Lund	Entomologist	Karachi
<b>Locust Officer</b>	Muhammad Younas	Asst. Entomologist	Panjgur
<b>Maintenance Asst.</b>	Rahim Bakhsh	Maintenance asst.	Panjgur
<b>Drivers</b>	Imam Bakhsh		Turbat
	Abdul Ghani		Karachi

## Appendix 2. Itinerary

Day	Date	Pakistan route	Night Halt
1	17/04/2011	Start joint survey	Quetta
2	18/04/2011	Quetta	Quetta
3	19/04/2011	Quetta → Nushki area → Nushki	Nushki
4	20/04/2011	Nushki → Dalbandin → Chaghi hills → Nokundi → Taftan	Taftan
5	21/04/2011	Taftan → Nokundi → Great Sandy Desert (GSD) → Washuk	Washuk
6	22/04/2011	Washuk → GSD → Madag → Kharan	Kharan
7	23/04/2011	Kharan → Ziarat → Shamsi → Washuk → Borko → Kharan	Kharan
8	24/04/2011	Kharan → Basima → Kharan	Kharan
9	25/04/2011	Kharan → Nag → Panjgur	Panjgur
10	26/04/2011	Panjgur → Prome → Panjgur	Panjgur
11	27/04/2011	Panjgur → Panjgur area → Panjgur	Panjgur
12	28/04/2011	Panjgur → Hoshab → Turbat	Turbat
13	29/04/2011	Turbat → Mirani Dam area → Turbat	Turbat
14	30/04/2011	Turbat → Solaika → Turbat	Turbat
15	01/05/2011	Turbat → Gwadar area → Gwadar	Gwadar
16	02/05/2011	Gwadar → Jiwani → Gwadar → Pasni	Pasni
17	03/05/2011	Pasni → Pasni area → Ormara coastal area → Uthal	Uthal
18	04/05/2011	Uthal → Wadh → Khuzdar area → Khuzdar	Khuzdar
19	05/05/2011	Khuzdar → Qallat area → Quetta	Quetta
20	06/05/2011	Quetta (visa process)	Quetta
21	07/05/2011	Team Leader and National Locust Head Quetta to Zahedan	Zahedan
22	08/05/2011	Locust Heads / Team review survey results	Zahedan
23	09/05/2011	Locust Heads / Team Meeting, prepare report	Zahedan
24	10/05/2011	Locust Heads / Team Meeting, prepare report	Zahedan
25	11/05/2011	Locust Heads / Team Meeting, prepare report	Karachi
26	12/05/2011	Due to flight schedule Pakistan team in/out one day earlier	-

<b>Day</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>I.R. Iran route</b>	<b>Night Halt</b>
1	17/04/2011	Start joint survey	Zahedan
2	18/04/2011	Zahedan → Khash → Gosht → Saravan	Saravan
3	19/04/2011	Saravan → Soran → Zaboli → Saravan	Saravan
4	20/04/2011	Saravan → Iranshahr	Iranshahr
5	21/04/2011	Iranshahr → Jolgeh Chah Hashem → Iranshahr	Iranshahr
6	22/04/2011	Iranshahr → Dalgan Area → Iranshahr	Iranshahr
7	23/04/2011	Iranshahr → Espake → Nikshahr → Chabahar	Chabahar
8	24/04/2011	Chabahar → Konarak Area → Chabahar	Chabahar
9	25/04/2011	Chabahar → Zarabad → Chabahar	Chabahar
10	26/04/2011	Chabahar → Beris → Sham → Govatr → Chabahar	Chabahar
11	27/04/2011	Chabahar → Vashnam → Dashtyari → Negor → Chabahar	Chabahar
12	28/04/2011	Chabahar → Zar Abad → Jask	Jask
13	29/04/2011	Jask area	Jask
14	30/04/2011	Jask → Minab	Minab
15	01/05/2011	Minab → Bandar Abbas	Bandar Abbas
16	02/05/2011	Rest day	Bandar Abbas
17	03/05/2011	Rest day	Bandar Abbas
18	04/05/2011	Bandar Abbas → Manojan → Qale Ganj → Solan → Kahnoj	Kahnoj
19	05/05/2011	Kahnoj → west Jaz Murian → Kahnoj	Kahnoj
20	06/05/2011	Kahnoj → east Jaz Murian → Kahnoj	Kahnoj
21	07/05/2011	Zehkalot → Dalgan → Bampour → Sardegal → Iranshahr	Iranshahr
22	08/05/2011	Iranshahr → Zahedan; review survey results	Zahedan
23	09/05/2011	Locust Heads / Team Meeting, prepare report	Zahedan
24	10/05/2011	Locust Heads / Team Meeting, prepare report	Zahedan
25	11/05/2011	Locust Heads / Team Meeting, prepare report	Zahedan
26	12/05/2011	Iranian Team back to their home	



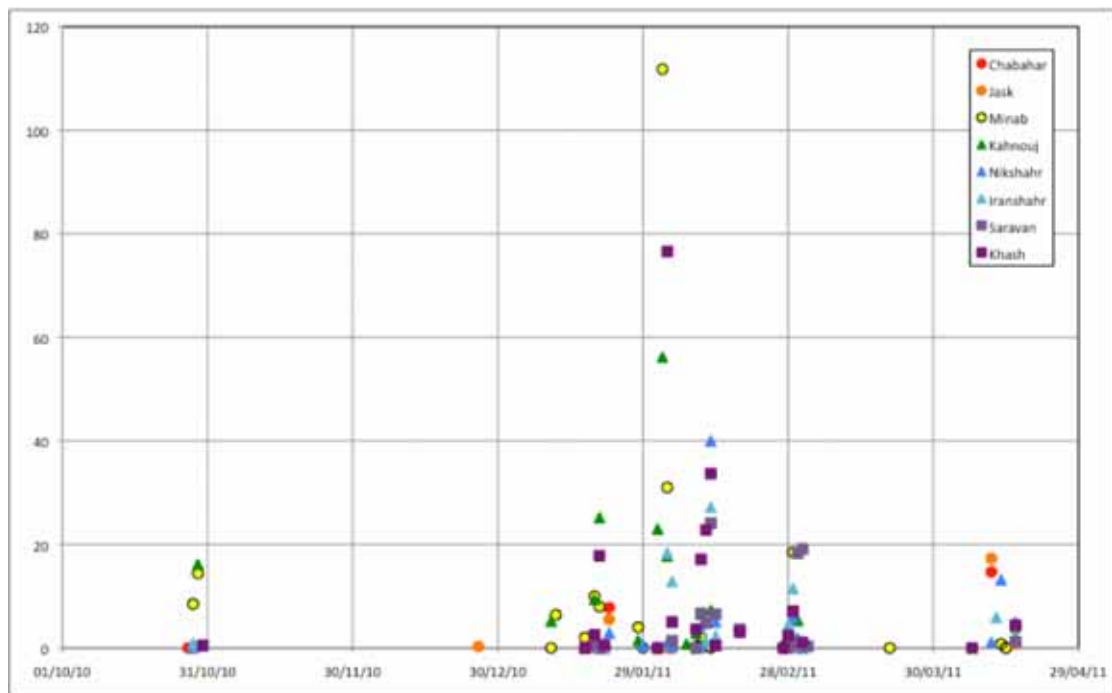




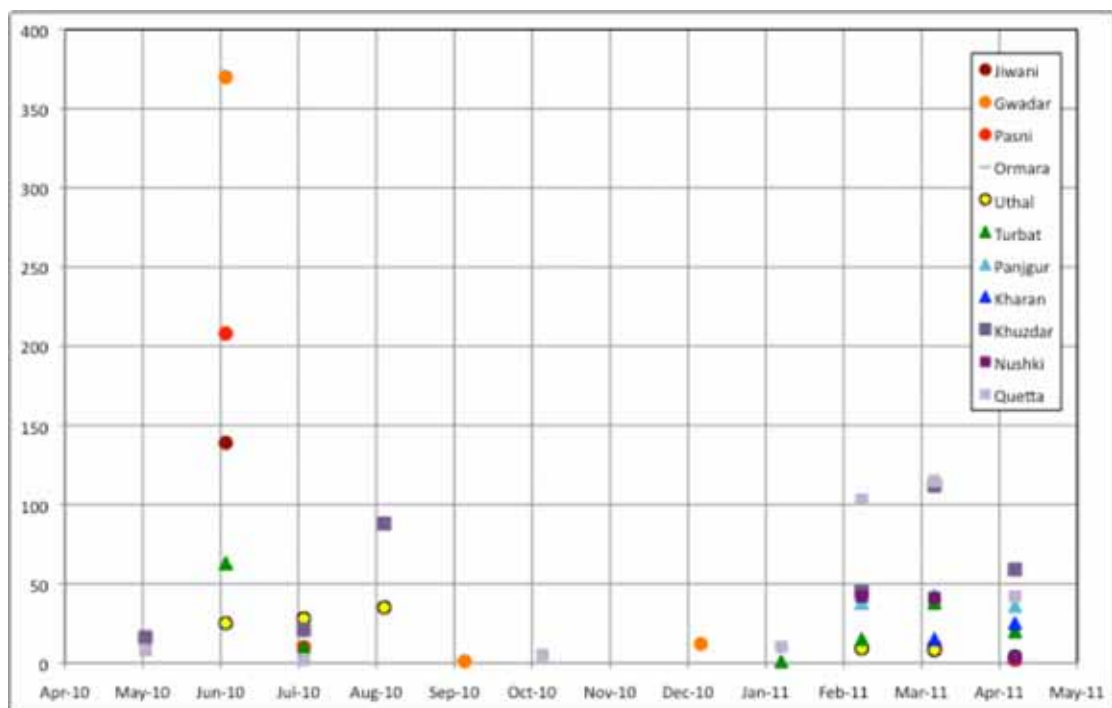




## Appendix 5. Rainfall data



**I.R. Iran.** Good rains fell during January and February 2011 in the central interior (triangles) and, to a lesser extent, on the coast (circles) and in the northern interior (squares).

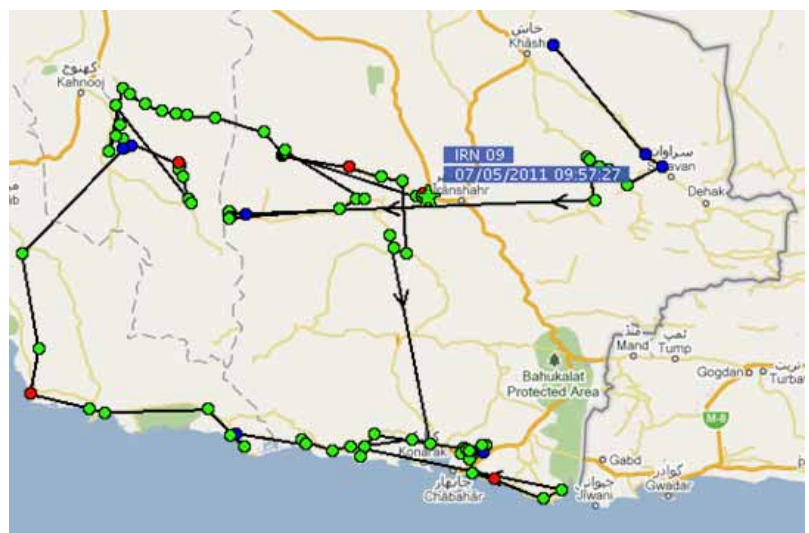


**Pakistan.** Heavy rains associated with Cyclone Phet fell in June 2010 on the coast (circles), and good rains fell from February to April 2011 in the central (triangles) and northern (squares) interior.

## Appendix 6. Survey maps



**Baluchistan, Pakistan.** Survey stops indicated in blue.



**Southeast I.R. Iran.** Survey stops where red indicates locust presence and green indicates locust absence.

## Appendix 7. Photos



Dry land in Turbat area, Pakistan



Solitary hoppers feeding on weeds in Kharan area, Pakistan



Team Leader checking soil moisture in Kharan Desert, Pakistan



Solitary female laying in Nushki area, Pakistan



Vegetation greening in Kharan desert, Pakistan



Pakistan team members (L-R): Imam Bakhsh, Rahim Bakhsh, M. Younas, Ghulam Qadir, Abdul Ghani





Dry conditions west of Chabahar, I.R. Iran



Dry conditions east of Chabahar, I.R. Iran



Dry conditions east of Chabahar, I.R. Iran



Isolated immature adults at Beris (251328N/605941E), I.R. Iran



Isolated adults at Kumubarak (254948N/571836E), I.R. Iran



Iranian team members (L-R): Mahmoud Chalaki, Nasser Mirabdollahi, Abbas Ahmadi, Nassor Al Harthy (Oman), Mohammad Hoodiani, Ezat Kazemi

## Appendix 8. Itinerary for 2012

Day	Date	Option A (normal joint survey) route	Night halt
1	01/04/2012	I.R. Iran team cross into Pakistan at Mirjaveh	Taftan
2	02/04/2012	Taftan, Dalbandin, Chagi Hills, Nushki	Nushki
3	03/04/2012	Nushki, Kharan, Kharan area (Naroo)	Kharan
4	04/04/2012	Kharan area (Shamsi – Borko)	Kharan
5	05/04/2012	Kharan area (Ormage and Sole area)	Kharan
6	06/04/2012	Kharan, Basima, Nag, Panjgur	Panjgur
7	07/04/2012	Panjgur, Prome, Panjgur	Panjgur
8	08/04/2012	Panjgur, Hoshab, Turbat	Turbat
9	09/04/2012	Turbat, Solaika, Turbat	Turbat
10	10/04/2012	Turbat, Suntsar, Gwader	Gwader
11	11/04/2012	Gwader, Jiwani, Gwader	Gwader
12	12/04/2012	Gwader, Kulanch, Pasni	Pasni
13	13/04/2012	Pasni area	Pasni
14	14/04/2012	Pasni, Ormara, Uthal	Uthal
15	15/04/2012	Uthal, Khuzdar, Quetta	Quetta
16	16/04/2012	Report day, prepare 1 <sup>st</sup> half joint survey results	Quetta
17	17/04/2012	Quetta, Nushki, Taftan	Taftan
1	18/04/2012	Both teams cross border point Taftan/Mirjaveh	Zahedan
2	19/04/2012	Zahedan, Khash, Gosht, Saravan	Saravan
3	20/04/2012	Saravan, Souran, Zaboli, Iranshahr	Iranshahr
4	21/04/2012	Iranshahr, Jolgeh Chah Hashem, Iranshahr	Iranshahr
5	22/04/2012	Iranshahr, Espakeh, Nikshahr, Chahbahar	Chahbahar
6	23/04/2012	Chahbahar, Beris, Sham, Govater, Chahbahar	Chahbahar
7	24/04/2012	Chahbahar, Vashnam, Dashtiari, Negur, Chahbahar	Chahbahar
8	25/04/2012	Chahbahar, Zarabad, Jask area	Jask
9	26/04/2012	Jask, Minab, Bandar Abbas	Bandar Abbas
10	27/04/2012	Report day, prepare 2 <sup>nd</sup> half joint survey results	Bandar Abbas
11	28/04/2012	B.Abbas, Manujan, Ghale Ganj, Sowlan, Kahnuj	Kahnuj
12	29/04/2012	East Jaz Murian, Kahnuj	Kahnuj
13	30/04/2012	Zeh Kalout, Dalgan, Bampour, Sardegah, Iranshahr	Iranshahr
14	01/05/2012	Iranshahr, Zahedan, send 2 <sup>nd</sup> half results	Zahedan
15	02/05/2012	Locust Heads/ JS team meeting, prepare JS report	Zahedan
16	03/05/2012	Locust Heads/ JS team meeting, prepare JS report	Zahedan
17	04/05/2012	Zahedan, Mirjaveh; Pakistani Team cross the border	

Day	Date	Option B (separate survey) route: I.R. Iran	Night halt
1	01/04/2012	Start joint survey	Zahedan
2	02/04/2012	Zahedan → Khash → Gosht → Saravan	Saravan
3	03/04/2012	Saravan → Soran → Saravan	Saravan
4	04/04/2012	Saravan → Zaboli → Iranshahr	Iranshahr
5	05/04/2012	Iranshahr → Jolgeh Chah Hashem → Iranshahr	Iranshahr
6	06/04/2012	Iranshahr → Dalgan area → Iranshahr	Iranshahr
7	07/04/2012	Iranshahr → Espake → Nikshahr → Chabahar	Chabahar
8	08/04/2012	Chabahar → Konarak area → Chabahar	Chabahar
9	09/04/2012	Chabahar → east Vashnam → Kambel → Kohdim → Chabahar	Chabahar
10	10/04/2012	Chabahar → Beris → Sham → Govatr → Chabahar ( <i>Omani officer arrives in Tehran and flies to Chabahar on the same day</i> )	Chabahar
11	11/04/2012	Chabahar → west Vashnam → Maleki → Berijdar → Abkan → Chabahar	Chabahar
12	12/04/2012	Chabahar → Zar Abad → Jask	Jask
13	13/04/2012	Jask area	Jask
14	14/04/2012	Jask → Jask Kohneh → Kohmobarak → Bandar Abbas	Bandar Abbas
15	15/04/2012	Rest day ( <i>Omani officer depart for Tehran for next day flight to his country</i> )	Bandar Abbas
16	16/04/2012	Bandar Abbas → Manojan → Qale Ganj → Kahnuj	Kahnuj
17	17/04/2012	Kahnuj → west Jaz Murian → Soolan → Kahnuj	Kahnuj
18	18/04/2012	Kahnuj → east Jaz Murian → Kahnuj	Kahnuj
19	19/04/2012	Kahnuj → Zehkalot → Bampour → Sardegal → Iranshahr	Iranshahr
20	20/04/2012	Iranshahr → Zahedan	Zahedan
21	21/04/2012	JS Team leader travels back to Tehran	Tehran
22	22/04/2012	Iranian Locust Head & Team Leader fly to Karachi	Karachi
23	23/04/2012	Locust Heads / JS team meeting, prepare JS report	Karachi
24	24/04/2012	Locust Heads / JS team meeting, prepare JS report	Karachi
25	25/04/2012	Locust Heads / JS team meeting, prepare JS report and to submit to DLIS, Rome	Karachi
26	26/04/2012	Iranian Locust Head & Team Leader return to Tehran	

*N.B. In case of unnecessarily high travel costs and visa difficulties to allow the Iranian Locust Head and Team Leader to participate in the JS Team Meeting in Karachi, the meeting venue can be changed to Zahedan, I.R. Iran at the discretion of the SWAC Secretary and in consultation with both countries.*



Day	Date	Option B (separate survey) route: Pakistan	Night halt
1	01/04/2012	Quetta → Nushki (Nushki desert) → Nushki	Nushki
2	02/04/2012	Nushki → Mul area → Dalbandin → Nokundi → Taftan	Taftan
3	03/04/2012	Taftan → Nokundi → Mashkhel → Washuk	Washuk
4	04/04/2012	Washuk → Naru desert → Kharan	Kharan
5	05/04/2012	Kharan → Totazai → Ormage → Kharan	Kharan
6	06/04/2012	Kharan → Haji Chah → Jamak → Kharan	Kharan
7	07/04/2012	Kharan → Ziarat → Shamsi → Washuk → Borko	Borko
8	08/04/2012	Borko → Basima → Nag → Panjgur	Panjgur
9	09/04/2012	Panjgur → Prome area → Panjgur	Panjgur
10	10/04/2012	Panjgur → Hoshab area → Turbat	Turbat
11	11/04/2012	Turbat → Solaika area → Turbat	Turbat
12	12/04/2012	Turbat → Sunstar area → Gwadar	Gwadar
13	13/04/2012	Gwadar → Jiwani → Gwadar	Gwadar
14	14/04/2012	Report day for first half of the survey	Gwadar
15	15/04/2012	Gwadar → Kolanch area → Pasni	Pasni
16	16/04/2012	Pasni → Pasni area → Pasni	Pasni
17	17/04/2012	Pasni → Ormara coastal area → Uthal	Uthal
18	18/04/2012	Uthal → Uthal area → Uthal	Uthal
19	19/04/2012	Uthal → Wadh → Khuzdar	Khuzdar
20	20/04/2012	Khuzdar → Qallat area → Quetta	Quetta
21	21/04/2012	Report day for second half of the survey & winding up	Quetta
22	22/04/2012	Pakistan Team Leader travels to Karachi for meeting	Karachi
23	23/04/2012	Meeting of Team Leaders and Locust Heads of both countries to exchange views and information on JS	Karachi
24	24/04/2012	Meeting of Team Leaders and Locust Heads of both countries to draft the JS Report	Karachi
25	25/04/2012	Meeting of Team Leaders and Locust Heads of both countries to submit the Final JS Report to DLIS, Rome	Karachi
26	26/04/2012	The delegates of I. R. Iran travel back to their destinations	-

***N.B.** In case of unnecessarily high travel costs and visa difficulties to allow the Iranian Locust Head and Team Leader to participate in the JS Team Meeting in Karachi, the meeting venue can be changed to Zahedan, I.R. Iran at the discretion of the SWAC Secretary and in consultation with both countries.*