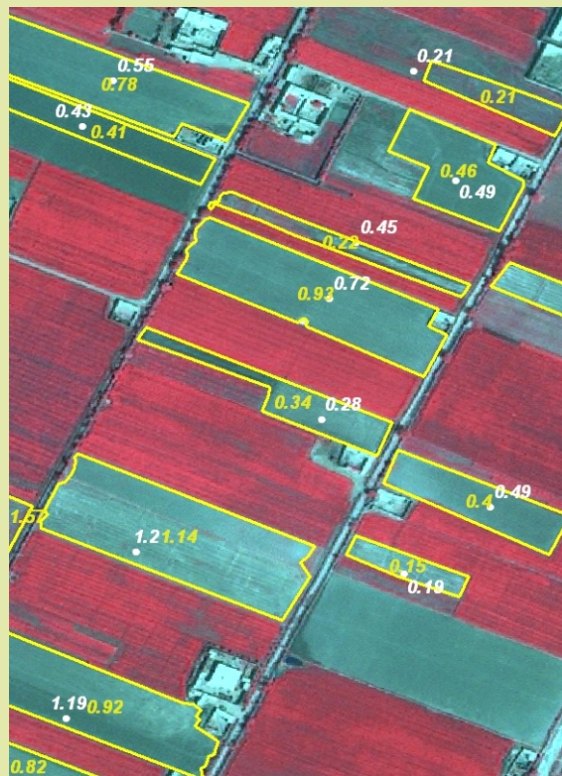




Afghanistan Poppy Eradication Verification



August 2010

Final Report

GROWTH STAGES OF POPPY



Emergence stage



Cabbage stage



Stem-elongation stage



Flowering stage



Capsule stage



Lancing stage

Abbreviations

GPS: Global Positioning System

GLE: Governor-led Eradication

PEF: Poppy Eradication Force

MCN: Ministry of Counter Narcotics

UNODC: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

AGE: Anti Government Elements

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Ministry of Counter-Narcotics:

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Survey Coordinators: Said Esaq Masomi (Central Region), Abdul Mateen (Eastern Region), Abdul Latif Ehsan (Western Region), Fida Mohammad (Northern Region), Mohammed Ishaq Anderabi (North-Eastern Region), Khalil Ahmad (Southern Region).

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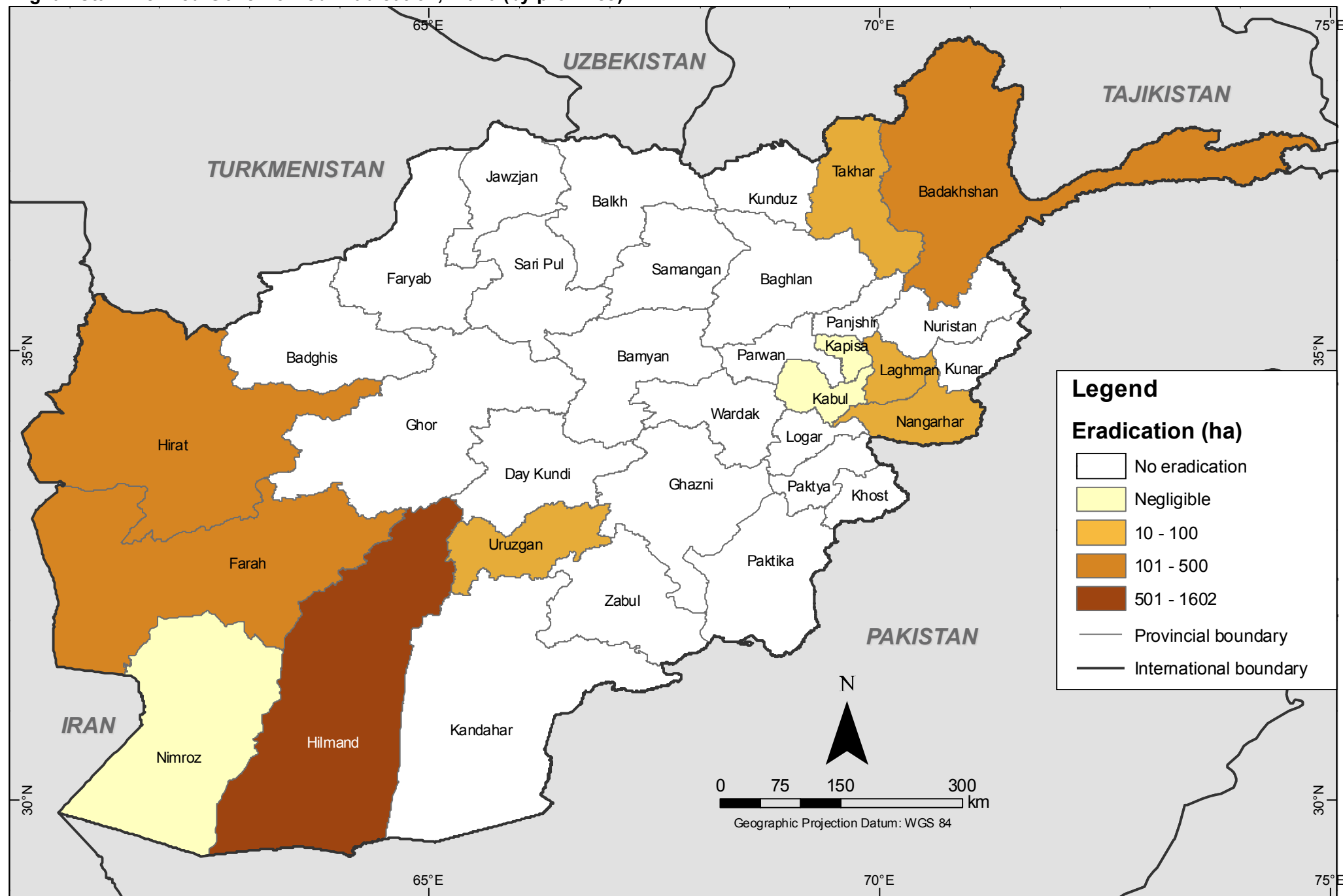
Implementation of verification survey would not have been possible without dedicated work of field surveyors, who conduct verification survey often in extremely risky situation.

Opium poppy eradication verification survey in Afghanistan was made possible by financial contribution from the Governments of United States of America and United Kingdom.

Summary

- MCN & UNODC are joint partners to monitor Governor-led eradication (GLE).
- A total of **2,316 ha** of eradicated poppy fields were verified by MCN/UNODC verifiers in 11 provinces namely Badakhshan, Farah, Hilmand, Hirat, Kabul, Kapisa, Laghman, Nangarhar, Nimorz, Takhar and Uruzgan.
- Last year a total of **2687 ha** of Governor-led poppy eradication were verified by MCN/UNODC verifiers and finalized by satellite images. In addition, PEF team conducted a total of **2,663 ha** eradication last year.
- Law and security situation continued to be unfavorable for eradication campaigns this year as well since most of the poppy cultivation was confined to South and South-West provinces dominated by insurgency and organized crime groups.
- The highest eradication was reported from Hilmand (**1,602 ha**), however, this amount is negligible considering the amount of poppy cultivation in the province.
- Quality control of eradication verification was carried out using satellite data in Hilmand, Farah, Hirat and Badakhshan provinces. Final figures for eradication in these provinces are confirmed after detailed analysis of high resolution satellite images.
- Farmers resisted in different ways against poppy eradication. In Hilmand province, the eradication teams were attacked 8 times. In Nangarhar also, the eradication teams were attacked in Khogyani district. In these attacks, a total of 24 police and 4 farmers were killed, 24 police, 7 farmers and 5 tractor drivers were injured. In Hilmand, Farah, Uruzgan and Hirat provinces, farmers also resisted against poppy eradication by flooding their poppy fields by watering. This year many explosive devices were discovered from the poppy fields during eradication operations and were defused.
- Detailed methodology of GLE verification is given in Annexure 1.
- Detail results of district level eradication are given in Annexure 2.
- The locations of GLE are shown in Annexure 3.
- Details of farmer's resistance/security incidents during eradication operations are mentioned in Annexure 4.
- The map showing locations of GLE with Eradication Target Areas is depicted in Annexure 5
- The map showing farmer's resistance/security incidents during eradication operations is depicted in Annexure 6.

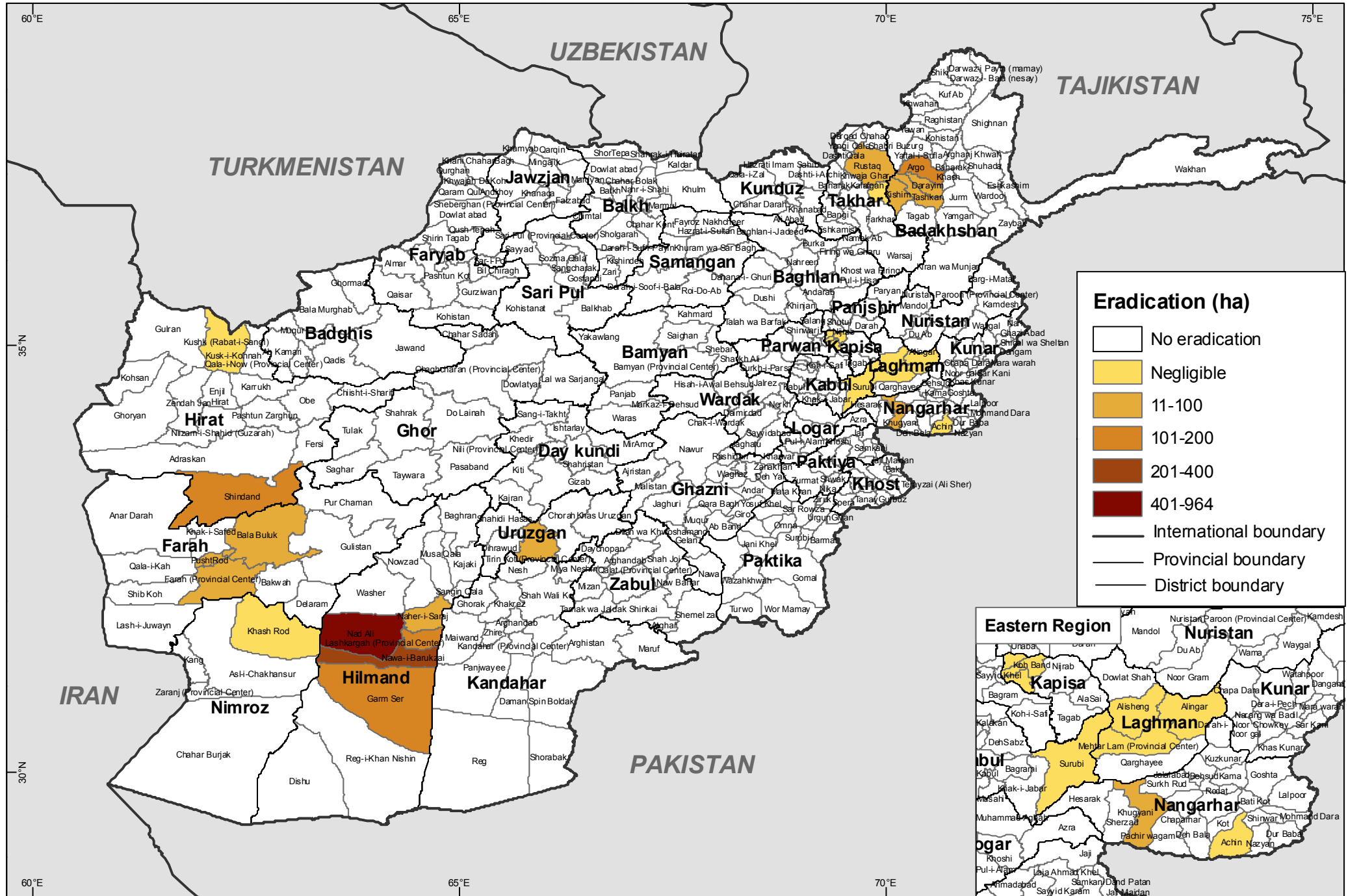
Afghanistan: Verified Governor-led Eradication, 2010 (by province)



Source: Government of Afghanistan - National monitoring system implemented by UNODC

Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Afghanistan: Verified Governor-led Eradication, 2010 (by district)



Source: Government of Afghanistan - National monitoring system implemented by UNODC

Note: The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Introduction

The Ministry of Counter Narcotics (MCN) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) have a joint responsibility of monitoring and verifying opium poppy eradication activities led by the Governors.

Governor led eradication verification

Provincial Governors are responsible for eradication of poppy crops in their respective provinces. Governor-led eradication activities were envisaged in all poppy cultivating provinces of Afghanistan.

A total of **71** eradication verifiers were trained on eradication verification techniques and deployed to the field based on eradication plan received from Governors. Out **71** verifiers, **24** verifiers were deployed in Hilmand province, **7** verifiers to Kandahar, **4** verifiers to Uruzgan, **4** verifiers to Zabul, **1** verifier to Day Kundi, **1** verifier to Nimroz, **2** verifiers to Hirat, **4** verifiers to Farah, **6** to Nangarhar, **2** to Kunar, **2** to Laghman, **4** to Badakhshan and **2** to Faryab provinces. **6** Verifiers were on standby for North and North-east regions.

The eradication verifiers were part of the eradication teams led by the respective provincial Governor. Verifiers were made available to the Provincial Governors before the eradication activities were started.

The area of the poppy fields eradicated was measured by trained verifiers. The eradicated area reported by the verifiers was randomly checked by survey coordinators in the field. The reported eradicated poppy fields and areas were also checked by satellite images wherever required.

Results:

Governor-led eradication (GLE) activities were reported from 11 provinces namely Badakhshan, Farah, Hilmand, Hirat, Kabul, Kapisa, Laghman, Nangarhar, Nimroz, Takhar and Uruzgan.

The eradication verification figures (by province) are as below.

Table 1: Governor-led eradication figures (by province)

Province	Eradication (ha) verified	No. of fields eradication reported	No. of villages eradication reported
Badakhshan	302*	1,760	103
Farah	198*	431	35
Hilmand	1,602*	3,573	178
Hirat	159*	741	42
Kabul	0.48	9	1
Kapisa	1	28	11
Laghman	10	27	4
Nangarhar	16	45	5
Nimroz	0.43	14	2
Takhar	12	51	7
Uruzgan	15	197	14
Grand Total	2,316	6,876	402

* verified by satellite images

This year, MCN/UNODC verified **2,316 ha** of eradication by physical measurement of **6,876** poppy fields in **402** villages of 11 provinces. Quality control using high resolution satellite image was carried out to authenticate the eradication figures in Hilmand, Farah, Hirat and Badakhshan provinces.

In 2009, the total verified Governor-led Eradication was **2,687 ha**. MCN/UNODC verifiers visited **412** villages (**6,262** poppy fields) in **12** provinces where eradication had been carried out by Governor-led eradication teams.

Quality Control of eradicated fields by using satellite images

Cross checking of eradication verification reported by verifiers was done using high resolution satellite images. UNODC procured satellite images based on the GPS readings recorded by verifiers in the eradicated poppy fields to validate authenticity of the reported eradication area by GLE in Hilmand, Farah, Hirat and Badakhshan provinces.

The satellite images have been interpreted for eradicated fields and compared with the figures available from the ground. Generally a good match is observed between the eradicated areas calculated from satellite image with that measured on the ground by verifiers.

Hilmand Province

However, there was very minor difference observed between the satellite images and ground measurements of eradication in Hilmand province. Total area of eradication reported by our verifiers from field in Hilmand province was **1,665 ha**. After quality check with satellite images, total eradication was reduced to **1,602 ha**.

In Hilmand province the quality of eradication has been very good as compared to last year. Most of the eradicated fields were eradicated **100 %**. Also this year most of the eradication was carried out in intense cultivated areas compared to last year.

Snapshot of satellite data showing eradication points in Nad Ali district of Hilmand province for 2010 and 2009.



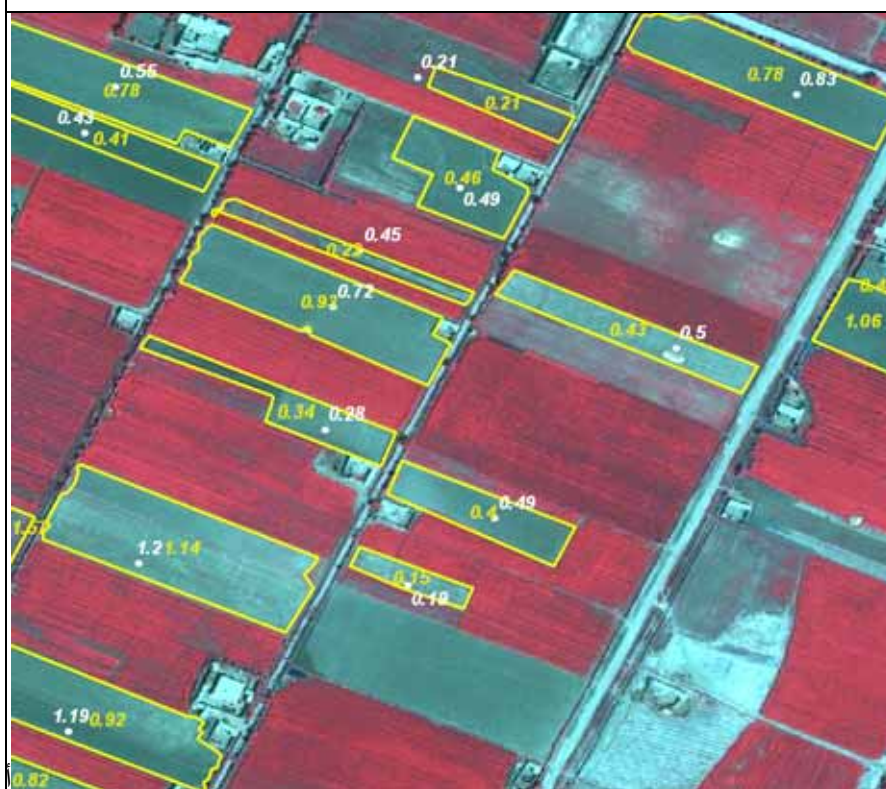
Comparison of GLE 2010 with 2009

**Nad Ali district,
Hilmand province**

GLE 2010- Green dots

GLE 2009- Yellow dots

GLE in 2010 in more intense cultivated areas compared to GLE 2009



*Village name: Haji Obaidullah, **Nad Ali district, Hilmand province***

Date of eradication: 22 Mar 2010

The area (in ha) of eradicated fields, measured by verifiers on ground (white text)

The area (in ha) of eradicated fields, from satellite image interpretation (yellow text)

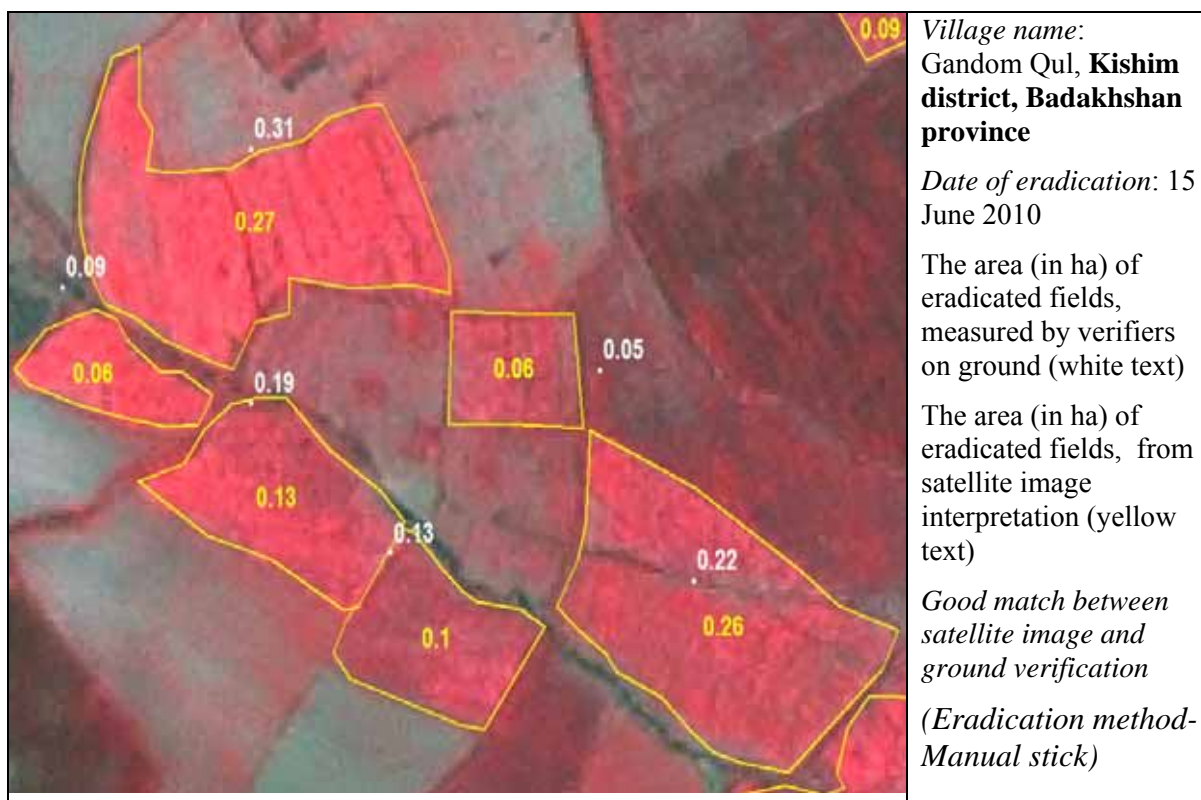
Good match between satellite image and ground verification

Badakhshan Province

An area of **368 ha** of eradication was reported by verifiers in Badakhshan province. Satellite images were used for authenticating the reported eradication. The eradicated area reported from field and area measured on satellite images was compared for most of the eradicated poppy fields.

There has been a very minor difference in the verification figures reported from the fields and that checked with satellite images. Total area of eradication reported from field in Badakhshan province was **368 ha**. After quality check with satellite images, total area of eradication was reduced to **302 ha**.

Snapshot of satellite data showing good match between field verification and satellite image in Kishim district of Badakhshan province.



Farah and Hirat Provinces

The eradication verification figures reported for the field were verified with satellite images in Farah and Hirat provinces and very minor differences were observed.

Farah province reported **218 ha** of eradication by the verifiers in the field whereas after confirming with satellite images the same was corrected to **198 ha**.

Similarly **169 ha** of eradication were reported from Hirat province by the field verifiers and **159 ha** was verified with satellite images.

Methods used for eradication

Methods of Governor-led eradication include tractor, manual eradication (using sticks) and animal plough. **86%** of the governor-led eradication was carried out by tractor, **13%** by manual (sticks, uprooting) and **1%** by animal plough.

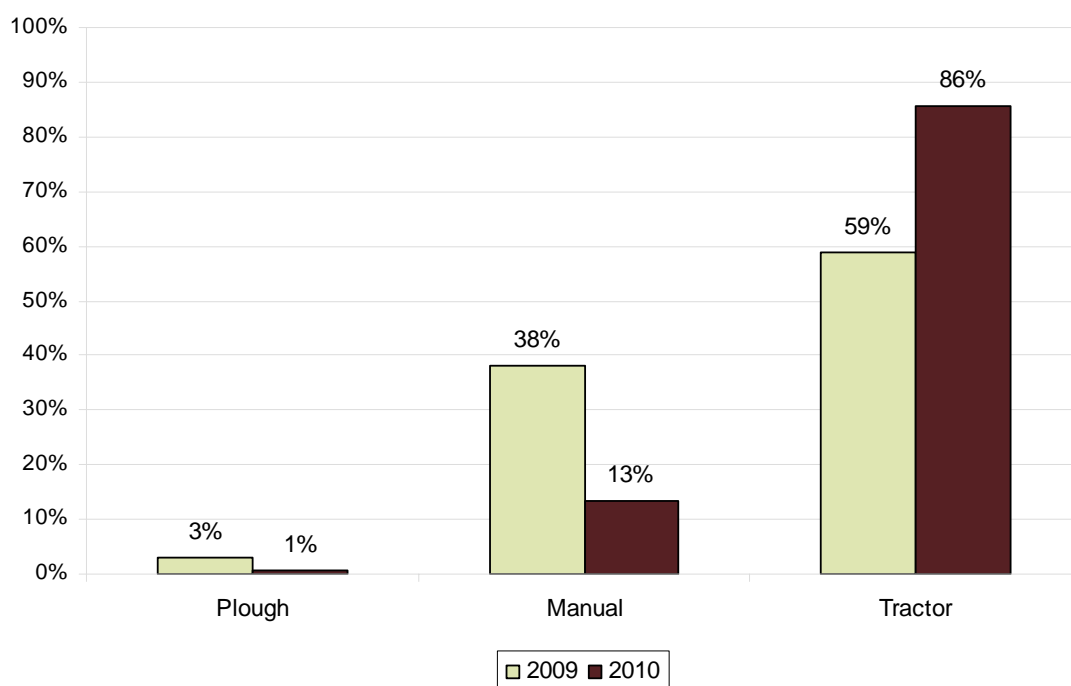


Figure 1: Percentage of poppy eradication by different methods in 2010 and 2009

Timing and percentage of eradication by month

The graph (Figure 2) shows timing and percentage of Governor-led eradication each month. **86** per cent of eradication was carried out in three months from February 2010 to April 2010 mostly in Hilmand province.

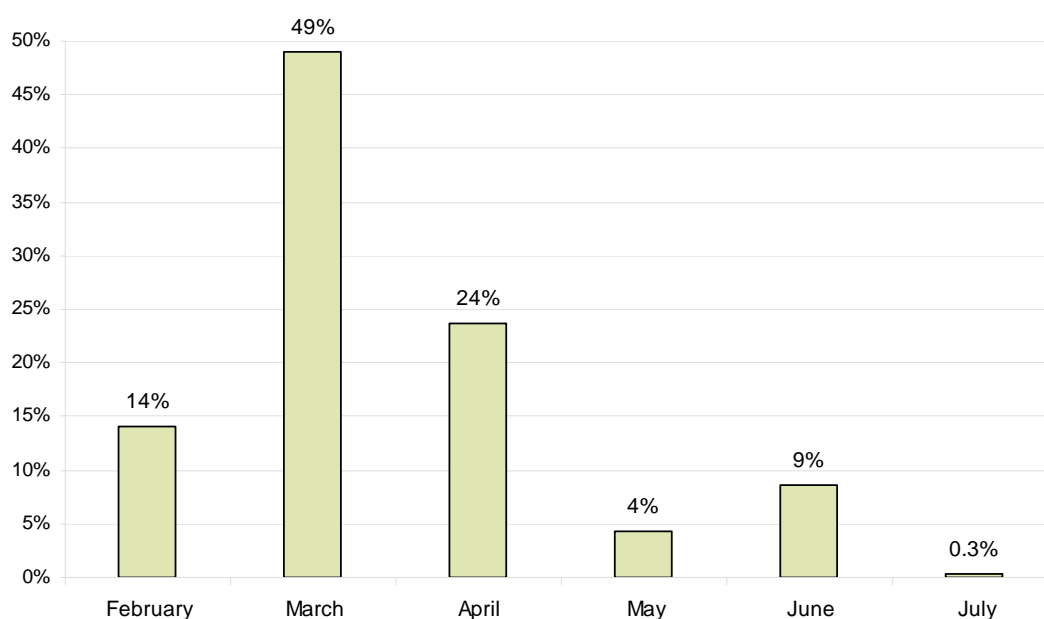


Figure 2: Percentage of poppy eradication by month

Table 2. Start and end dates of Governor-led eradication

Region	Province	Feb-10	Mar-10	Apr-10	May-10	Jun-10	Jul-10	Eradication (ha)
Central	Kabul				05-May 06-May			0.48
	Kapisa				05-May	20-Jun		1
East	Laghman			11-Apr	02-May			10
	Nangarhar			16-Apr	05-May			16
North-east	Badakhshan			15-Apr			08-Jul	302
	Takhar					05-June 10-June		12
South	Hilmand	15-Feb		16-Apr				1,602
	Uruzgan			18-Apr	04-May			15
West	Farah	21-Feb		05-Apr				198
	Hirat		16-Mar		06-May			159
	Nimroz		24-Mar 25-Mar					0.43

Comparison of Governor-led poppy eradication in 2010 and 2009

Total eradication in 2010 was **2,316 ha** from **11** provinces compared to **2,687 ha** in **12** provinces in 2009. Major observations on eradication campaign in 2009 and 2010 are given below:


- Eradication campaign started in February 2010 in Hilmand and Farah provinces. In 2009, eradication started at the same time in Hilmand and Hirat provinces.
- Eradication progressed at a slower pace in 2010 compared to 2009 throughout the country.
- Eradication campaigns were mostly active in South, West, and North-eastern regions in 2010 while there was more eradication in the Eastern region last year as well. This year eradication in Nangarhar province was not intense due to frequent attacks on eradication teams.
- In 2010, number of security incidents was less than the year 2009. GLE teams were attacked **12** times in 2010 while there were **34** attacks on GLE in 2009. However the number of fatalities is more this year as compared to 2009. This year about **28** eradication campaign related fatalities were reported against **21** in 2009.

Table 3. Area of Governor-led eradication, 2005-2010

Year	Eradication (ha)	Number of provinces where GLE activities reported	Cultivation (ha)
2005	4,007	11	104,000
2006	13,051	19	165,000
2007	17,035	26	193,000
2008	4,306	17	157,000
2009	2,687	12	123,000
2010	2,316	11	NA



Southern region (Day Kundi, Hilmand, Kandahar, Uruzgan and Zabul):

- Hilmand: A total of **1,602 ha** of poppy eradication were verified by MCN/UNODC verifiers in **178** villages based on satellite data analysis and field reports.
- Uruzgan: A total of **15 ha** of poppy eradication were verified by MCN/UNODC verifiers in **14** villages.
- Day Kundi, Kandahar and Zabul: No eradication was carried out.

<p>GLE 2010 Province: Helmand Village: Khesrow Abad</p> <p>District: Nawa e Barakzai Date: 25 March 2010</p> 	<p>First day of Poppy Eradication Campaign 2010 in Helmand</p> <p>District: Lashkargah Date: 15 Feb 2010</p> <p>Village: Dashte Bolan</p> 
<p>Governor-led eradication in Nawa-i-Barukzai district of Hilmand province</p>	<p>Governor-led eradication in Lashkar Gah district of Hilmand province</p>

Western region (Badghis, Ghor, Farah, Hirat, Nimroz):

- Farah: A total of **198 ha** of poppy eradication were verified by MCN/UNODC verifiers in **35** villages.
- Hirat: A total of **159 ha** of poppy eradication were verified by MCN/UNODC verifiers in **42** villages.
- Nimroz: A total of **0.43 ha** of poppy eradication were verified by MCN/UNODC verifiers in **2** villages.
- Badghis and Ghor: No eradication was carried out.

<p>Province: Farah District: Shindand Village: Sarayak Date: 04/2010 N: 33.3528 E: 62.21175 Field ID: P: 18</p> 	<p>Province: Farah District: Paktia Rud Village: Heangak Date: 1/03/2010 P: 2</p> 
<p>Governor-led eradication in Shindand district of Hirat province</p>	<p>Governor-led eradication in Psht Rud district of Farah province</p>

Northern region (Baghlan, Balkh, Faryab, Jawzjan, Samangan, Sari Pul):

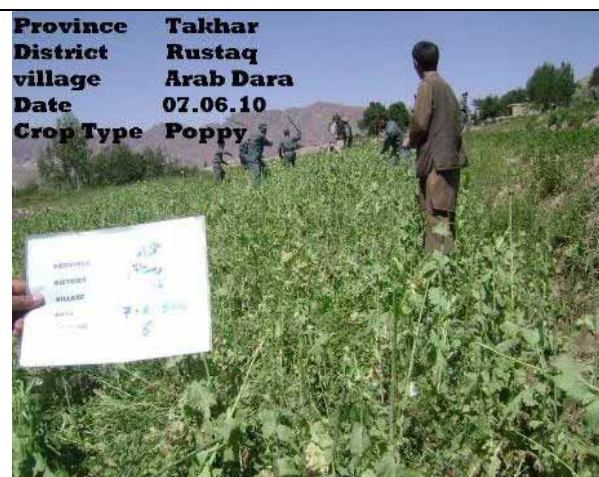
- No eradication was carried out.

North-eastern region (Badakhshan, Takhar):

- Badakhshan: A total of **302 ha** of poppy eradication were verified by MCN/UNODC verifiers in **103** villages based on satellite data analysis and field reports.
- Takhar: A total of **12 ha** of poppy eradication were verified by MCN/UNODC verifiers in **7** villages.



Governor-led eradication in Argo district of Badakhshan province



Governor-led eradication in Rustaq district of Takhar province

Central region (Kabul):

- Kabul: A total of **0.48 ha** of poppy eradication was verified by MCN/UNDOC verifiers in **1** village.

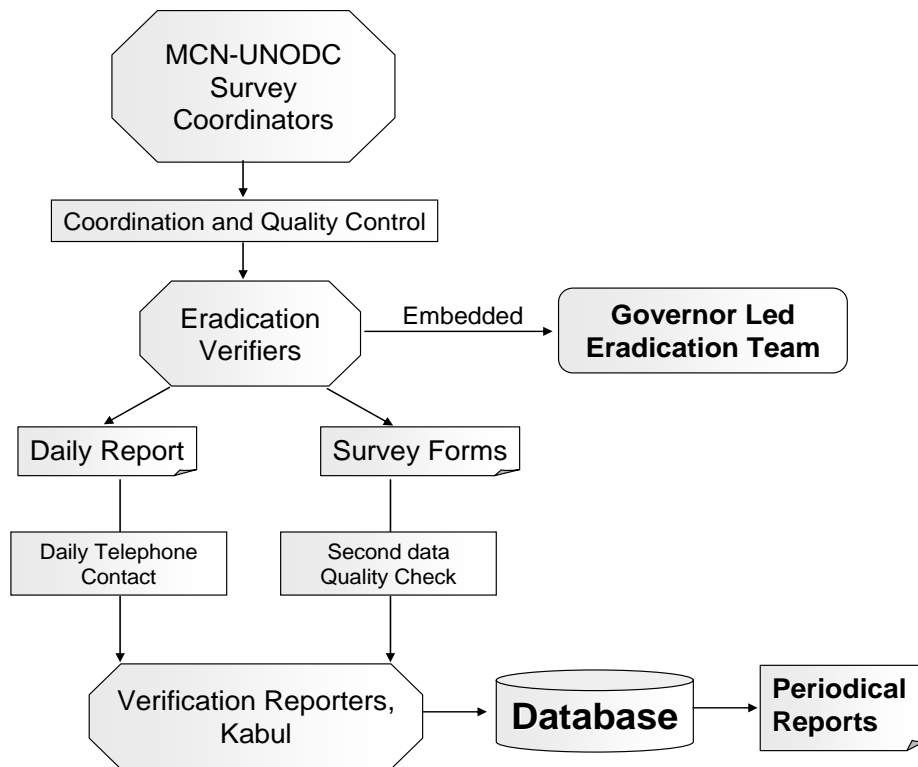


Governor-led eradication in Surobi district of Kabul province

Annex 1

Methodology:

Governor-led eradication verification



1. Eradication verifiers are part of the governor-led eradication teams.
2. The verifiers take measurements of each eradicated field, collect its GPS coordinates and take photographs.
3. The verifiers draw sketch maps of each field as a reference for area calculations done at a later stage in the Kabul office.
4. The verification reporting officers in Kabul obtain the provisional data from the verifiers through telephone (mobile/satellite phones) and update the database on a daily basis.
5. The verifiers fill in hardcopy survey forms and submit them to the UNODC regional offices. The forms are then sent to the Kabul office for data entry. Quality control is undertaken by MCN/UNODC survey inspectors and regional survey coordinators at the regional level.
6. MCN/UNODC publishes periodical reports to inform stakeholders on eradication activities. The eradication figures provided in these reports are provisional.
7. The updated eradicated area figure for each province is reported in the periodical reports.
8. Further validation of the results is done using data obtained through helicopter flights, as well as from satellite imagery to calculate the final area of eradicated poppy fields wherever possible.
9. Pressure of any kind on verifiers to influence their reporting may lead to the suspension or cancellation of the verification survey in that region.
10. The verification survey does not cover self-eradication.
11. The verification of the eradication is not carried out for the lanced poppy fields even after first lancing.

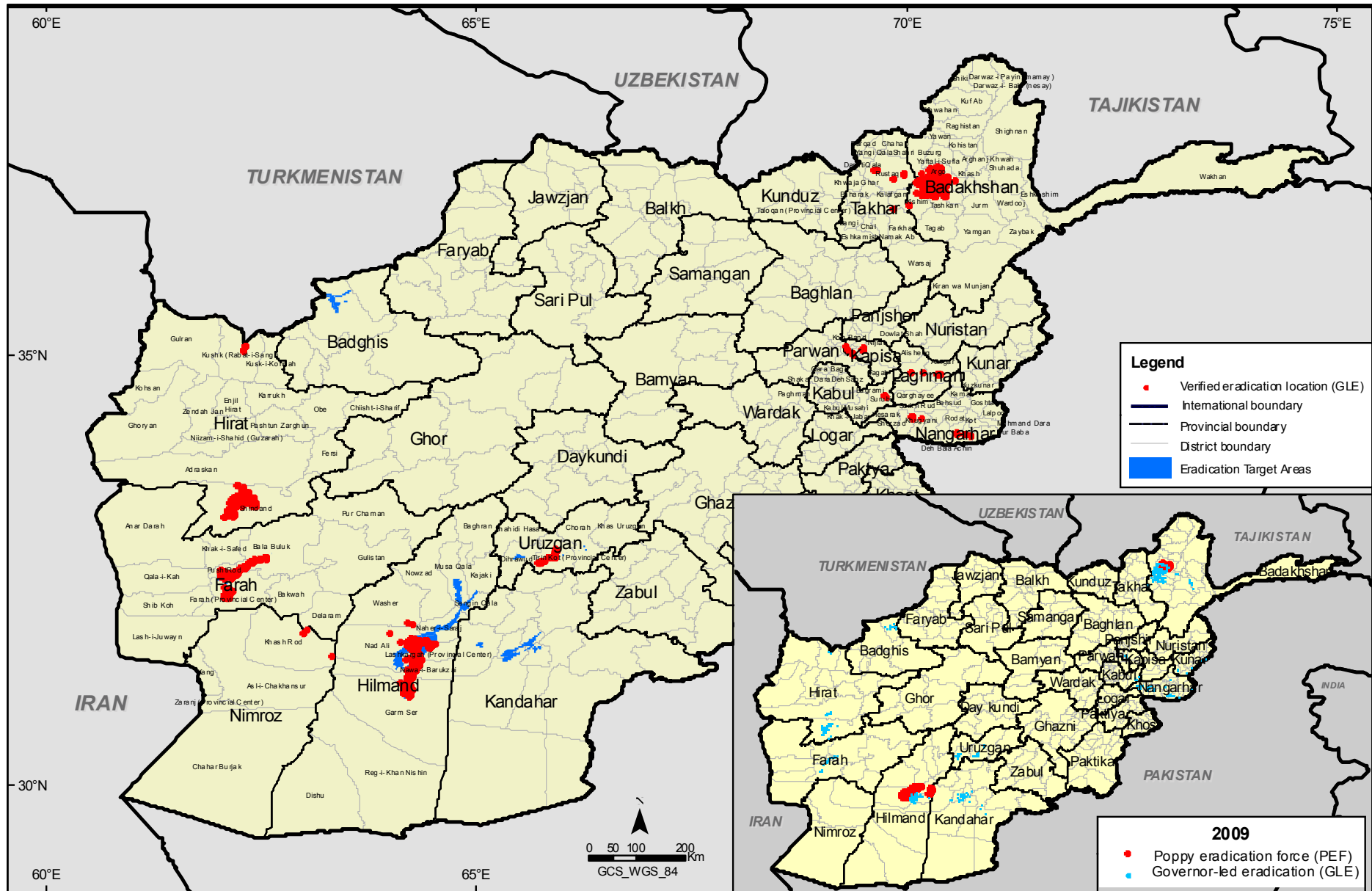
Annex 2:

GLE eradication figures verified (by district)

Province	District	Eradication (ha) verified	No. of fields eradication reported	No. of villages eradication reported
Badakhshan	Argo	146	918	46
	Darayim	63	361	27
	Kishim	64	299	7
	Tashkan	29	182	23
Sub total		302*	1760	103
Farah	Bala Buluk	88	134	7
	Farah (Provincial Center)	61	174	17
	Pushtrud	49	123	11
Sub total		198*	431	35
Hilmand	Garm Ser	177	401	39
	Lashkargah (Provincial Center)	103	340	12
	Nad Ali	964	1,876	74
	Naheer-I- Saraj	41	65	1
	Nawa-I- Barukzai	316	891	52
Sub total		1602*	3,573	178
Hirat	Kushk (Rubat-I- Sangi)	6	22	3
	Shindand	153	719	39
Sub total		159*	741	42
Kabul	Surubi	0.48	9	1
Sub total		0.48	9	1
Kapisa	Hissa-I-Awal Kohistan	0.04	1	1
	Hissa-I-Duwumi Kohistan	0.01	1	1
	Koh Band	1	24	7
	Mahmood Raqi (Provincial Center)	0.05	2	2
Sub total		1.02	28	11
Laghman	Alingar	8	21	2
	Alishing	2	5	1
	Mehterlam (Provincial Center)	0.24	1	1
Sub total		10	27	4
Nangarhar	Achin	2	18	3
	Khogyani	14	27	2
Sub total		16.24	45	5
Nimroz	Khashrod	0.43	14	2
Sub total		0.43	14	2
Takhar	Kalafgan	1	5	2
	Rustaq	11	46	5
Sub total		12	51	7
Uruzgan	Tirinkot (Provincial Center)	15	197	14
Sub total		15	197	14
Grand Total		2316	6876	402

* verified by satellite images

Annex 3: Afghanistan: Locations of Governor-led eradication of poppy fields, 2010



Source: MCN - UNODC Afghanistan Eradication Survey 2010

Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Annex 4:

Resistance by farmers and security incidents

- 20 Feb 2010: Governor-led eradication team was attacked by AGE in Baghranyan village of Nahri Saraj district of Hilmand province where **6** police were killed and **4** were injured.
- 21 Feb 2010: One of the tractors of Governor-led eradication team was hit by land mine in Tangan village of Lashkargah district of Hilmand province, Tractor was damaged and driver was injured.
- 23 Feb and 2 Mar 2010: Governor-led eradication team was attacked by AGE in Nawa and Lashkargah districts, fortunately there was no casualty.
- 06 March 2010: Governor-led eradication team was attacked by AGE in Lashkargah district, two tractors were damaged and the drivers of tractors were injured.
- In Hilmand, Farah and Hirat provinces, farmers also showed their resistance against poppy eradication by watering their poppy fields.
- 10 March 2010: A mine exploded during eradication on the poppy field in Loy Bagh (Naserano Kalay) village of Nad Ali district which injured a tractor driver.
- 10 March 2010: Four mines planted on poppy fields in Naserano Kalay of Nadi Ali district, were discovered during eradication operations.
- 16 March 2010: A mine exploded during eradication on the poppy field in Group-6 village of Nad Ali district of Hilmand province which injured two police.
- 30 March 2010. During a demonstration against eradication operations, one tractor driver was injured in Shindand district of Hirat province.
- 15 April 2010: Governor-led eradication team was attacked by AGE in Nad Ali district of Hilmand province, fortunately there was no casualty.
- 21 April 2010: Governor-led eradication team was attacked by AGE in Alingar district of Laghman province, fortunately there was no casualty.
- 25 April 2010: Governor-led eradication team was attacked by AGE in Khogyani district of Nangarhar province in Kachara village. Fortunately there was no casualty.
- 25 April 2010: Governor-led eradication team was attacked by AGE in Khogyani district of Nangarhar province in Nokor village, where **8** police and **1** farmer were killed and **12** police and **6** farmers were injured.
- In Uruzgan province, farmers also showed their resistance against poppy eradication by watering their poppy fields.
- 30 May 2010: In Badakhshan province, a police vehicle was exploded by a road mine on the way to Kingani village of Darayim district while going for eradication operations. In the incident **9** police were killed and **1** was injured.
- 22 June 2010: In Tirgani village of darayim district in Badakhshan province, there was a demonstration from the villagers but fortunately there was no casualty.
- 27 June 2010: GLE team was attacked by AGE in Yamchian village of Darayim district of Badakhshan province. In the attack, **2** police were injured and **3** villagers dead.
- 29 June 2010: A demonstration in Turgani-e Ulya village of Darayim district of Badakhshan province, unfortunately **1** farmer died and **1** farmer and **3** police were injured.



GLE 2010, Security
Tractor damaged by land mine explosion
Province: Helmand District: Nade Ali
Village: Loy Bagh (Nasarano Kalay) Date: 10-03-2010

A tractor damaged by land-mine during GLE operations in Nad Ali district of Hilmand province



Farmer resistance against GLE operations in Hilmand province (watering poppy fields)



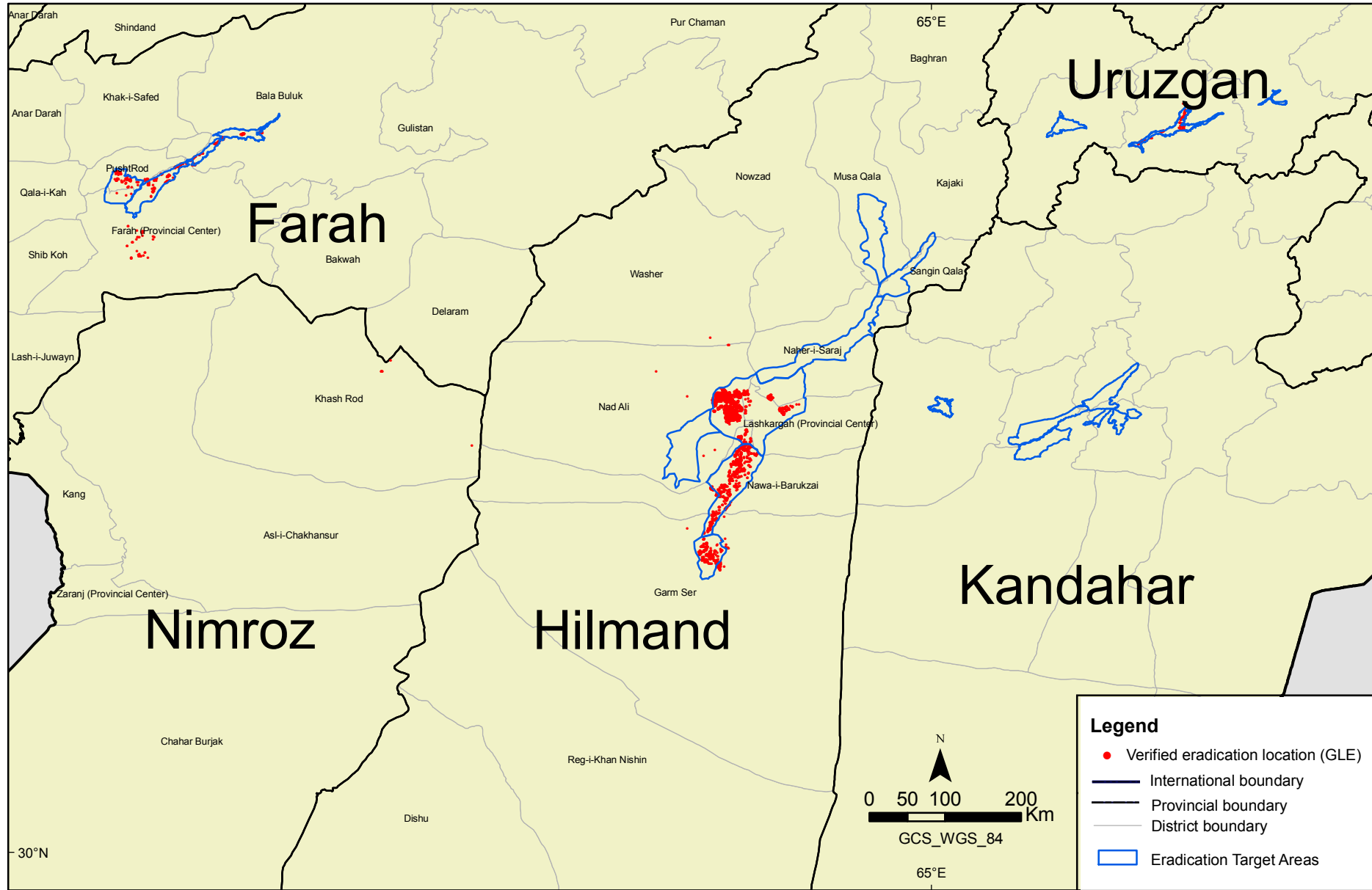
GLE 2010, Security
Another land mines discovered
Province: Helmand District: Nade Ali
Village: Loy Bagh (Nasarano Kalay) Date: 10-03-2010

Land-mines discovered in poppy fields in Nad Ali district of Hilmand province during GLE operations



GLE 2010, Security
Land mines discovered and the man who had put the mine was captured
Province: Helmand District: Nade Ali
Village: Loy Bagh (Nasarano Kalay) Date: 10-03-2010

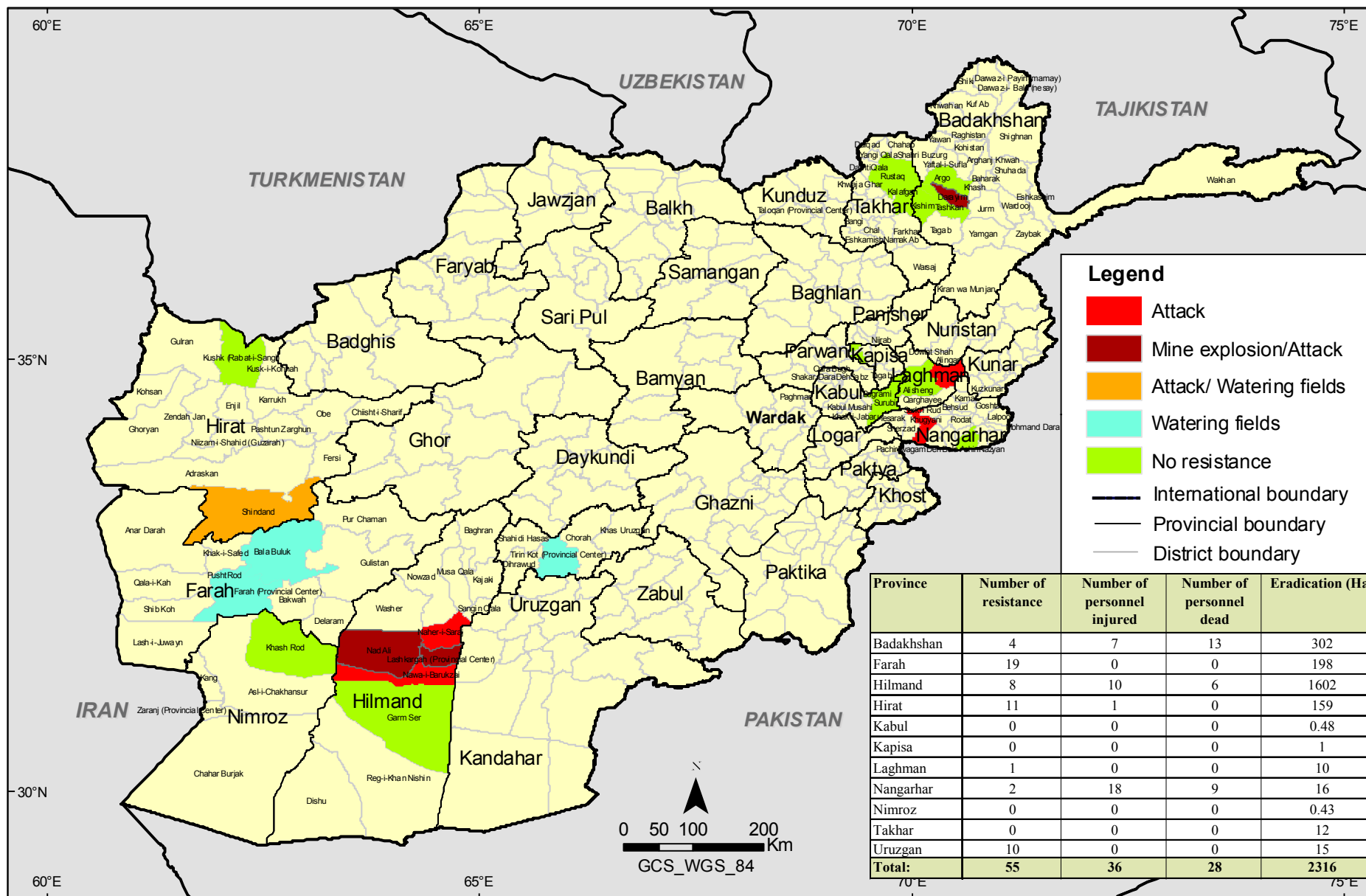
Annex 5: Afghanistan: Locations of Governor-led eradication of poppy fields with Eradication Target Areas, 2010



Source: MCN - UNODC Afghanistan Eradication Survey 2010

Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Annex 6: Afghanistan: Farmers resistance/security incidents during Governor-led eradication operations, 2010



Source: MCN - UNODC Afghanistan Eradication Survey 2010

Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.