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Office on Drugs and Crime



Government of Afghanistan
Ministry of Counter Narcotics

Afghanistan

Poppy Eradication Verification



July 2008

Final Report

AGE: Anti Government Elements
ANP: Afghan National Police
ATV: All Terrain Vehicles
PEF: Poppy Eradication Force
GLE: Governor-led Eradication Force
ISAF: International Security Assistance Force
MCN: Ministry of Counter Narcotics
SMTV: Survey, Monitoring, Training and Verification
UNODC: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

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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.

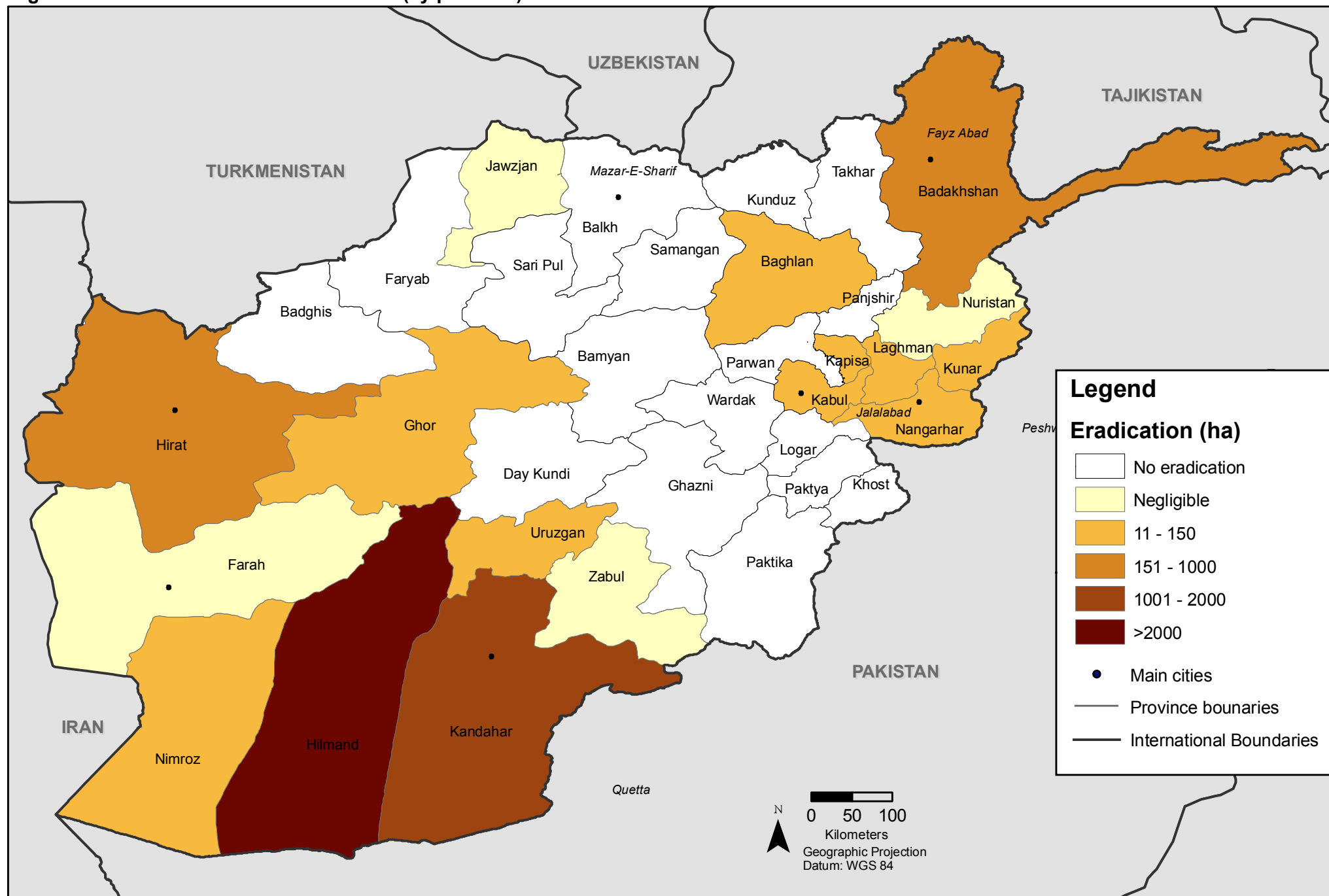
It is with great sadness that we acknowledge the loss of a MCN surveyor, Mr. Fazal Ahmad who was killed by anti-Government elements while performing his duties in Nangarhar province. The readiness of the surveyors to undertake survey activities at the risk of their lives is testimony to the commitment of MCN to counter illicit crop cultivation, and his lost will be greatly missed by their colleagues at UNODC.

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

Summary

- UNODC/MCN are responsible to monitor both, Governor led eradication and eradication led by Poppy Eradication Force (PEF).
- In 2008, Governor led eradication (GLE) was carried out in 17 provinces. PEF teams conducted eradication in Hilmand (1,121ha) and some in Kapisa (54 ha) provinces .
- Total of 5,480 ha of eradicated poppy fields were verified by MCN/UNODC verifiers including GLE (4,306 ha) and eradication led by PEF (1,174 ha). Compared to year 2007, eradication activities started late and continued at much slower pace.
- Law and security situation were not conducive for eradication campaigns in 2008 since most of the poppy cultivation (over 85%) was confined to South and South-West provinces dominated by insurgency and organized crime groups.
- Although, the highest eradication was reported from Hilmand (1,416 ha), this amount is negligible considering the amount of poppy cultivation in these provinces. Significant eradication was carried out in Kandahar province (1,222 ha). Government officials also forced farmers to eradicate their lands in early stage of cultivation in Kandahar province. Considering the low level of cultivation in 2008, eradication efforts in Badakhshan (714 ha), Hirat (322 ha) and Kunar (103 ha) provinces can be considered as good eradication campaign. Govern-led eradication figures by province are listed in Table 1. Only 9 ha of eradication was reported from Farah province despite high amount of poppy cultivation in 2008.
- Quality control using satellite data was enforced in Hilmand and Kandahar province since significant over reporting was noticed from these provinces. Final figures for these provinces are derived from detailed analysis of high resolution satellite data.
- PEF carried out 1,174 ha eradication in Nad Ali district of Hilmand (1,121 ha) and Tagab district of Kapisa province (53 ha). The PEF led eradication mission was hampered due to multiple attacks on PEF by anti-Government elements in Hilmand province.
- Governors of Hilmand, Kandahar, Uruzgan, Nimroz and Farah were requested to carry out eradication within the target zones defined by MCN. The percentage of poppy crops eradicated in each target zone is as follows: 55% in Hilmand, 8% in Kandahar, 47% in Uruzgan and 94% in Nimroz.
- Government officials forced the farmers to carry out self-eradication in Kandahar, Nangarhar, Baghlan and Sari Pul provinces. MCN/UNODC did not verify self eradication.
- On an average, approximately 39% of standing poppy fields was eradicated by GLE eradication teams where eradication was conducted (see Table1).
- Security incidents in Hilmand, Kandahar, Hirat, Nimroz, Kapisa, Kabul and Nangarhar provinces included shooting and mine explosions which have resulted in death of at least 78 persons, most of them were policemen. (Annex 3). Major incidents happened in Nangarhar and Nimroz province. In Khogyani district of Nangarhar province 20 policemen and one MCN surveyor were killed. In Khashrod district of Nimroz province 29 people died along with district police chief. Both attacks were carried out by suicide bombers.

Afghanistan: Verified GLE and PEF in 2008 (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.

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Introduction

The Ministry of Counter Narcotics (MCN) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) have joint responsibility of monitoring and verifying opium poppy eradication activities led by the Governors and Poppy Eradication Force (PEF). While Governor-led activities are envisaged in all poppy cultivating provinces, PEF planned its operations in specific provinces.

Governor led eradication verification

Detailed methodology of Governor-led eradication verification is given in Annex 1. In 2008, UNODC/MCN has improved the field based verification activities by enhancing control mechanism. The areas verified by the eradication verifiers were randomly checked by the verification inspectors for validation of the reported figures. Regional Verification Coordinators were appointed to coordinate verification activities and impose quality check on the eradication verification activities. A total of 131 eradication verifiers, 27 verification inspectors and 5 verification coordinators were trained on eradication verification techniques and deployed in phased manner to provinces where eradication activities are envisaged. The eradication verifiers were part of the eradication teams led by the respective Provincial Governor. Verifiers reported to the office of Provincial Governors from December 1, 2007.

Eradication verification led by PEF

Thirteen eradication verifiers are trained by UNODC/MCN to work with PEF international verifiers. Detailed methodology of PEF-led eradication verification is given in Annex 1.

Eradication Target zones

The Government's National Drugs Control Strategy calls for targeted eradication in areas where it is assessed that opportunities for alternative livelihoods exist. The assessment is made against a range of socio-economic indicators based on a wide range of data-sets. Governors and PEF were requested to carry out eradication within target zones demarcated by Planning Cell of MCN supported by the UK Government under the programme 'Survey, Monitoring, Training and Verification (SMTV)'. This year, five of the highest cultivating provinces have been given target zones (Farah, Hilmand, Kandahar, Nimroz and Uruzgan). Those provinces which cultivated less than 5000 ha of poppy in 2007 were assessed as having the possibility to achieve negligible poppy cultivation, so no target zones have been set for these provinces.

UNODC/MCN reported eradication figures within and outside eradication target zones provided by MCN.

Results:

Governor led eradication (GLE)

GLE activities were reported from 17 provinces namely, Badakhshan, Baghlan, Farah, Ghor, Hilmand, Hirat, Jawzjan, Kabul, Kandahar, Kapisa, Kunar, Laghman, Nangarhar, Nimroz, Nuristan, Uruzgan, and Zabul provinces.

Table 1 shows the detailed results of the eradication verification survey (by province). District level details are given in Annex 2.

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

Province	Eradication (ha) verified	No. of fields eradication reported	No. of villages eradication reported	Total standing poppy after eradication in the reported villages (ha)	Per centage of opium poppy eradication in surveyed villages
Badakhshan	774	1374	145	125	86%
Baghlan	85	125	16	0	100%
Farah	9	15	9	670	1%
Ghor	38	170	38	11	78%
Hilmand	1416	2221	140	1449	49%
Hirat	352	606	55	140	72%
Jawzjan	0.05	1	1	0	100%
Kabul	20	95	6	118	14%
Kandahar	1222	2141	228	3199	28%
Kapisa	6	21	3	0	100%
Kunar	103	1124	58	18	85%
Laghman	26	106	7	0	100%
Nangarhar	26	227	18	7	79%
Nimroz	113	199	16	377	23%
Nuristan	3	28	1	0	87%
Uruzgan	113	221	21	636	15%
Zabul	0.14	2	1	0	100%
Grand Total	4,306	8,676	763	6,749	39%

In 2008, MCN/UNODC verified reported 4,306 ha of verified eradication by physical measurement of 8,676 poppy fields in 763 villages of 17 provinces. Quality control using high resolution satellite image was carried out to provide most authentic eradication figures, especially in Hilmand and Kandahar province.

In 2007, eradication activities were more intense. UNODC and MCN verifiers visited 2,109 villages (24,864 poppy fields) in 26 provinces where eradication had been carried out by governor-led eradication teams in 2007. Total verified eradication in 2007 was 19,047 ha.

Following are some of the observations about 2008 eradication campaign:

- Although the highest eradication was reported from Hilmand (1,416 ha), this amount is negligible considering the amount of poppy cultivation in this province.

- Significant amount of eradication was carried out in Kandahar province (1,222 ha). Government officials also forced farmers to eradicate their lands in early stage of cultivation.
- Considering the low level of cultivation, eradication efforts in Badakhshan (714 ha), Hirat (322 ha) and Kunar (103 ha) provinces can be considered as successful. Only 9 ha of eradication was reported from Farah province despite high amount of poppy cultivation in 2008.
- Most of the poppy cultivation (over 85%) is restricted to south and south-west provinces where law and security situations are not conducive to carry out eradication campaigns.

Eradication area within/outside target zones

Eradication target zones were defined by SMTV/MCN for five highest opium poppy cultivating provinces (Farah, Hilmand, Kandahar, Nimroz and Uruzgan). Target zones are shown in the maps provided towards the end of report. Table 2 shows the total eradicated poppy area within or outside of target zones in each province.

Table 2: Area within/outside target zones

Province	Area within eradication target zone (ha)	Area outside eradication target zone (ha)	Total eradication verified (ha)
Farah	5	4	9
Hilmand	780	636	1,416
Kandahar	97	1,125	1,222
Nimroz	106	7	113
Uruzgan	54	60	113
Grand Total	1,042	1,832	2,873

PEF-led eradication

PEF started the eradication in Hilmand province on 17 February 2008 and concluded on 8 April 2008. PEF also carried out eradication activities for three days (7-9 May) in Tagab district of Kapisa province. Total of 1,174 ha of eradication has been verified till 9 May. Of 1,121 ha, 1,025 ha (91%) of eradication has been carried out within eradication target zone in Hilmand province.

Fig.1 shows eradication figures at the time of release of periodic reports. The total eradication figure has been reduced compared to what has been reported till 3 May. After quality control was done using satellite data and ground control mechanisms, a significant over reporting was noticed from Hilmand and Kandahar provinces. The figures were corrected based on satellite data checks.

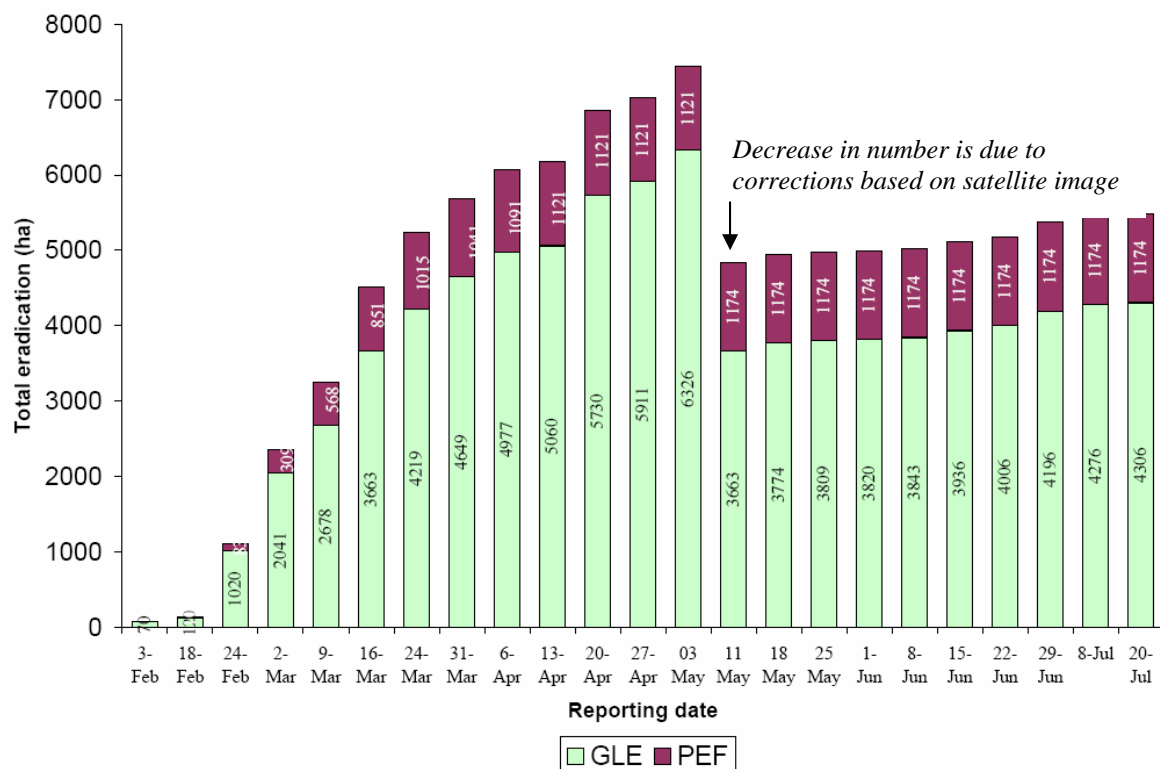


Figure 1: Total hectares of poppy eradication at the time of release of periodical report (Governor-led)

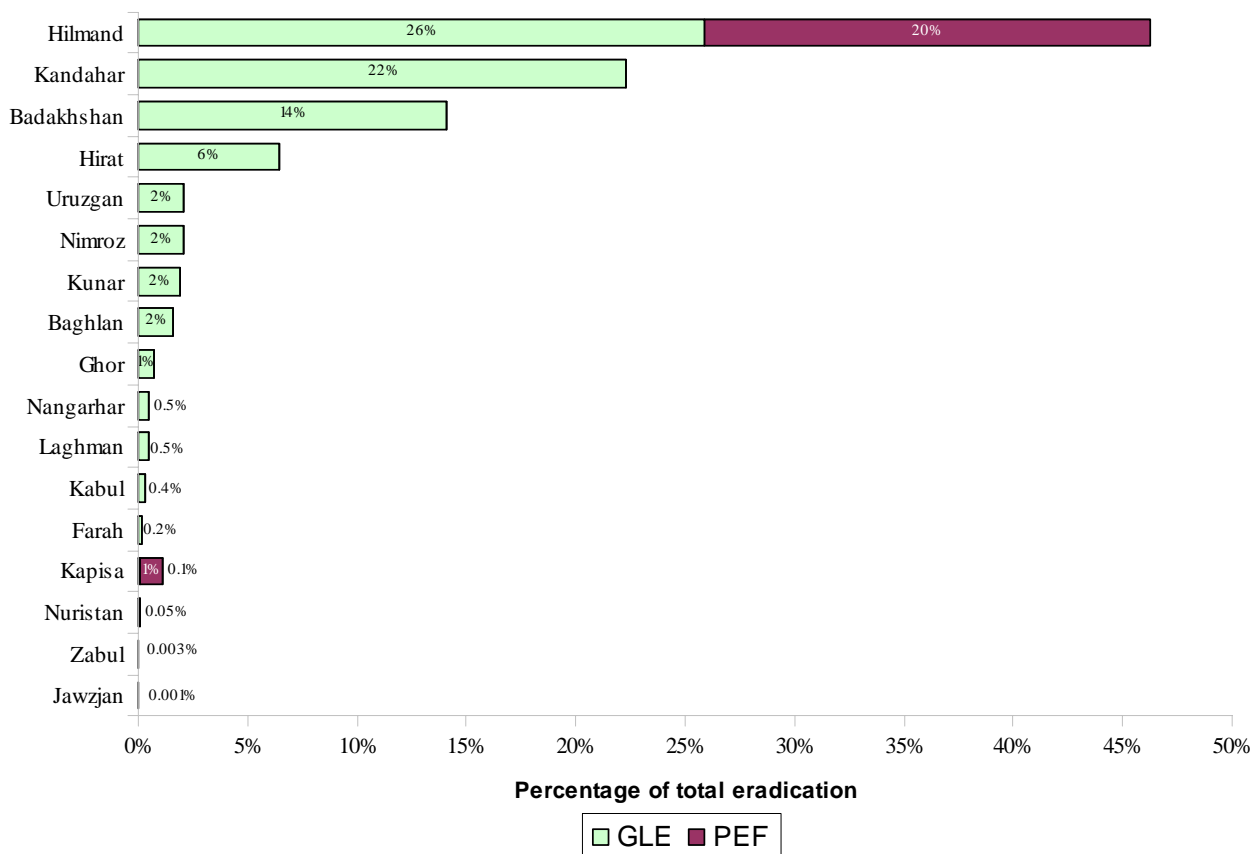


Figure 2: Percentage of total eradication (GLE and PEF) by province

Quality Control of field reports by using satellite images

Since eradication verification is done under insecure and stressful situation, possibility of false reporting could not be ruled out. Therefore, cross checking of field data by using high resolution satellite image was required. UNODC procured satellite images to validate authenticity of the GLE and PEF field reports from Hilmand and Kandahar province.

Correction of GLE reports in Hilmand province based on satellite image analysis

Gross over-reporting was noticed while GLE verification reports from Hilmand were compared with satellite image interpretation. Such over-reporting was anticipated considering current political situation, pressure from local authorities and difficulty in supervising field operations in the prevailing security conditions. Satellite images (1M IKONOS) covering approximately 75% area of GLE area were acquired after eradication. GPS points of eradicated poppy fields were overlaid on the IKONOS images & actual area of eradicated field was interpreted. The area reported from field (associated with GPS points) and area measured on satellite images was compared for each field.

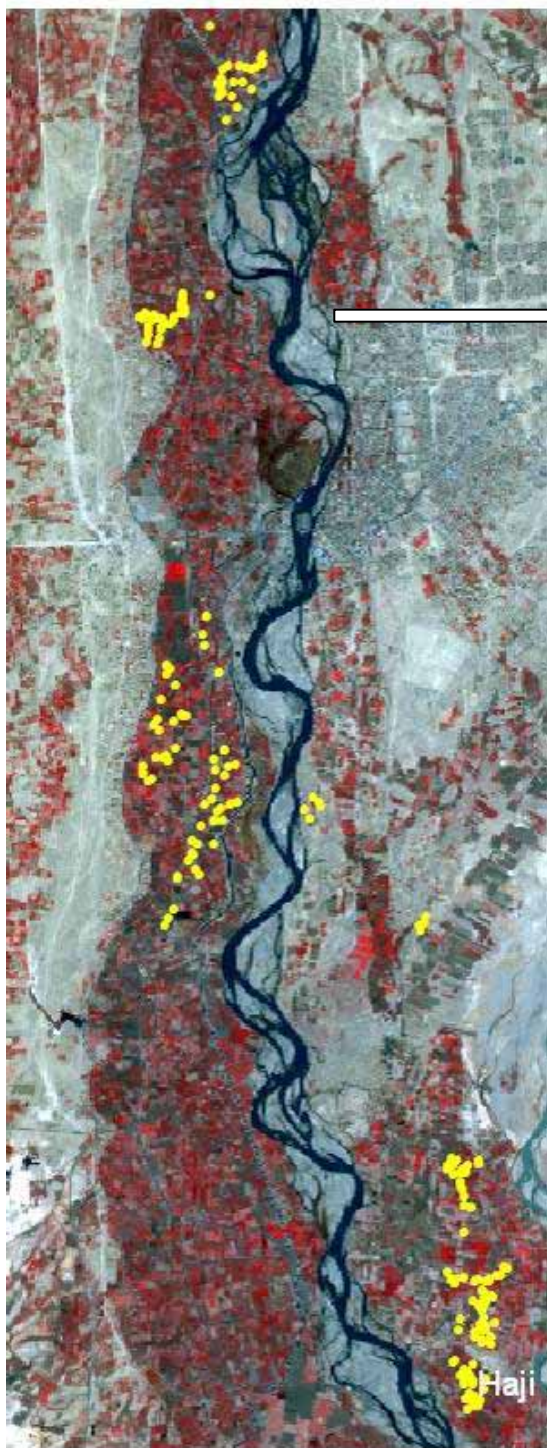
In order to calculate amount of over-reporting and correction factor, weighted average (ratio of area measured by GPS and area measured using satellite imagery) was calculated. The field observations were 3.26 times more than the area measured using satellite images. The final eradication figure for Hilmand province is derived using 3.26 as correction factor.

Comparison of GLE reports in Kandahar province based on satellite image analysis

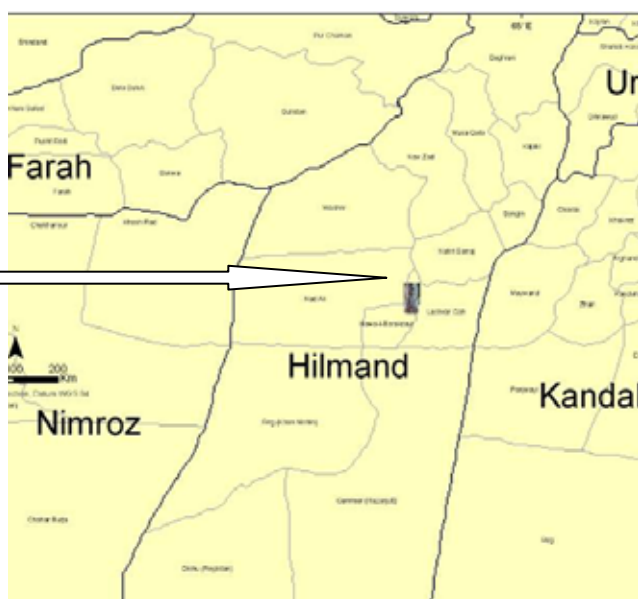
Eradication in Kandahar was also over-reported by 2.26 times. Over-reporting in Kandahar was calculated in the same way as done in Hilmand province. The final eradication figure for Kandahar province is derived using 2.26 as correction factor.

Snapshots of satellite data over Hilmand and Kandahar are provided below.

Hilmand province



Overview of IKONS image overlaid with GPS points of eradicated fields



Location of satellite image in Hilmand Province



Interpretation of eradicated fields for validation of field data.



Hilmand – Image acquired on 9 March 2008

Village name: Bolan
 Ismayel Kalay,
 Lashkar Gah district,
Hilmand

Date of eradication: 6
 Feb 2008

*Sum of area given
 with GPS point
 (measured in field):*
 14.91 ha (yellow text)

Actual eradication as
 seen on satellite data:
 0.43 ha (White text)

Observations:

- Many GPS points in one field.
- Vast difference in what's seen on satellite data and reporting from field

Kandahar province



Kandahar – Image acquired on 16 April 2008

Village name: Mard Kala, Dand district, **Kandahar**

Sum of area given with GPS point (measured in field):
13.8 ha (white text)

Actual eradication as seen on satellite data:
14 ha (yellow text)

Observations:

- Report confirmed with satellite imagery



Kandahar – Image acquired on 16 April 2008

Village name: Salihan, Panjwayi district, **Kandahar**

Sum of area given with GPS point (measured in field):
8.85 ha (white text)

Actual eradication as seen on satellite data:
1.54 ha (yellow text)

Observations:

- Over-reporting noted several parts in Kandahar.

Methods used for eradication

Methods of governor-led eradication included the tractor, animal-drawn plough and manual eradication (using sticks or sickles). 88% of the governor-led eradication was carried out by tractor (Figure 3). PEF used tractors and All Terrain Vehicles (ATV) for eradication.

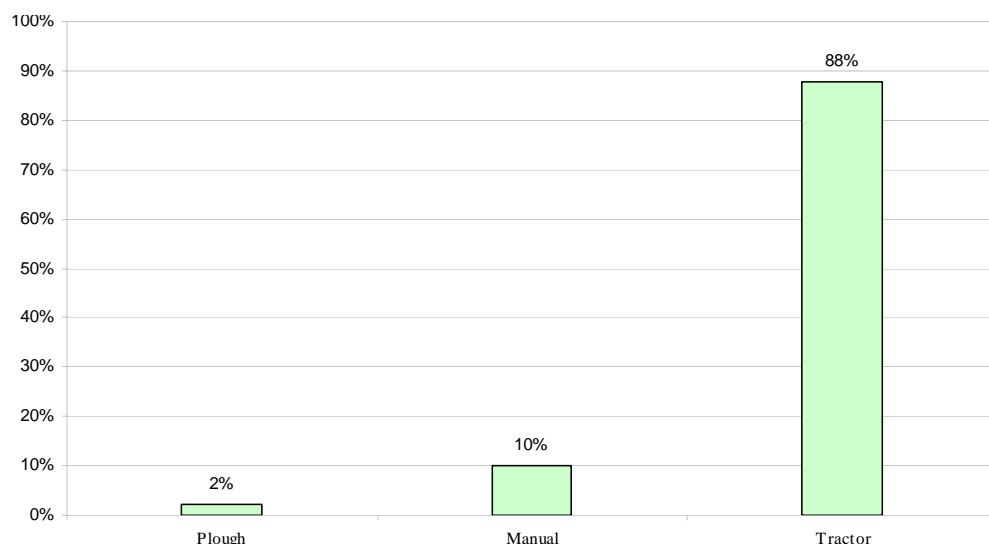


Figure 3: Area of eradicated poppy by different methods (GLE)

Timing and percentage of eradication by month

The graph (Figure 4) shows timing and percentage of governor-led eradication each month. 91 per cent of eradication was carried out in three months from February 2008 to April 2008. Negligible amount of eradication was carried out between October (planting time) and January.

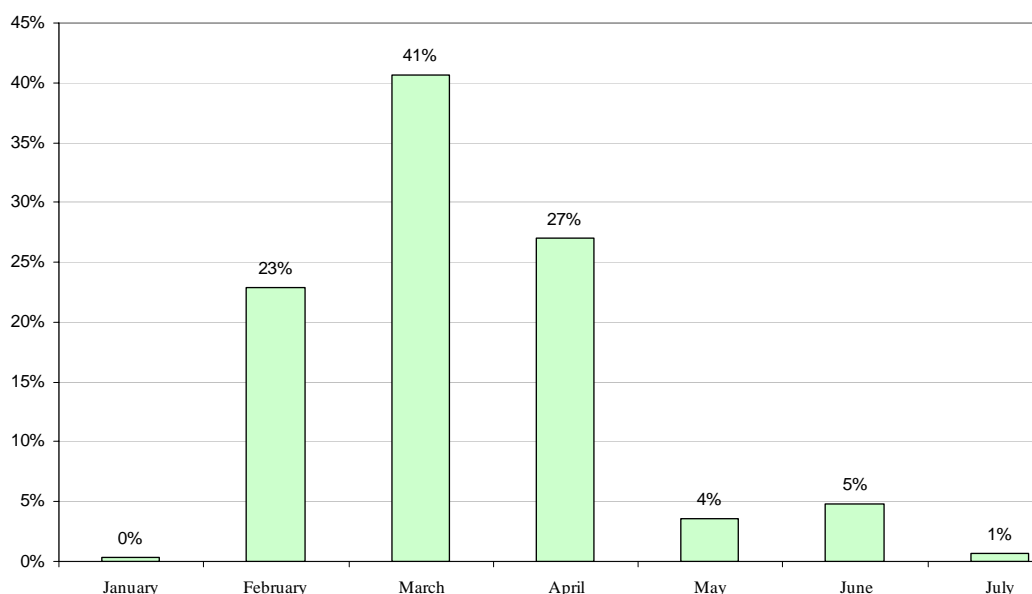


Figure 4: Total area eradicated each month, shown as percentage

Table 3 shows the start and end dates of eradication activities in each province. Eradication was suspended several times in all provinces.

Table 3. Start and end dates of eradication during poppy cultivation calendar

Province	Jan-08	Feb-08	Mar-08	Apr-08	May-08	Jun-08	Jul-08	Eradication (Ha)
Badakhshan			26-Mar				15-Jul	774
Baghlan			30-Mar		9-May			85
Farah	27-Jan			13-Apr				9
Ghor					3-May		4-Jul	38
Hilmand	30-Jan			16-Apr				1,416
Hirat			24-Mar	29-Apr				352
Jawzjan				10-11 Apr				0
Kabul				21-26 Apr				20
Kandahar			1-Mar	21-Apr				1,222
Kapisa				21-23 Apr				6
Kunar		6-Feb			20-May			103
Laghman				14-Apr	8-May			26
Nangarhar				7-30 Apr				26
Nimroz			25-Mar	17-Apr				113
Nuristan			25-Mar					3
Uruzgan				2-Apr	7-May			113
Zabul					14-15 May			0.14

Comparison of opium poppy eradication in 2008 and 2007

Total eradication in 2008 was 5,480 ha from 17 provinces compared to 19,047 ha from 26 provinces in 2007. Major observations on eradication campaign in 2008 and 2007 are given below:

- Eradication campaign was already started in 9 provinces by end of January, 2007. In 2008, eradication was reported only from Hilmand province till end of January.
- Eradication progressed in much slower pace in 2008 compared to 2007 throughout the country.
- Since poppy cultivation level was insignificant in Northern and eastern Afghanistan in 2008, eradication campaigns were active mostly in South and South-West. Eradication activities were reported from 17 provinces compared to 26 provinces in 2007.
- Number of security incidents and fatalities were very high in 2008 compared to 2007. At least 78 eradication campaign related fatalities were recorded this year against 19 deaths in 2007.

Year	Eradication (ha)	No. of provinces	Cultivation (ha)
2005	4,007	11	104,000
2006	13,051	19	165,000
2007	17,035	26	193000
2008	4,306	17	<193000*

*Expected level of estimation according to UNODC Winter Rapid Assessment Survey January 2008.

Security incidents

Security incidents in Hilmand, Kandahar, Hirat, Nimroz, Kapisa, Kabul and Nangarhar provinces included shooting and mine explosions which have resulted in death of at least 78 persons, most of them were policemen. (Annex 3). Major incidents happened in Nangarhar and Nimroz province. In Khogyani district of Nangarhar province 20 policemen and one MCN/UNODC surveyor were killed. In Khashrod district of Nimroz province 29 people died along with district police chief. Both attacks were carried out by suicide bombers.

A summary of security incidents is provided in the table below. A detailed description of the security incidents is set out in Annex 3.

Regional findings

Eastern region (Kunar, Laghman, Nangarhar, Nuristan, Kapisa):

- Kunar: Total of 103 hectares of poppy eradication was verified in 54 villages
- Nuristan: Total of 3 hectares of poppy eradication was verified in 1 village.
- Nangarhar: Total of 26 hectares of poppy eradication was verified in 18 villages. Moreover, total of 944 hectares (4,723 jerib) of eradication was claimed by Nangarhar provincial authority as self-eradication by farmers. Government authorities arrested number of poppy farmers as an anti-cultivation campaign.
- Laghman: Total of 26 hectares of poppy eradication was verified in 7 villages.
- Kapisa:
 - GLE: Total of 6 hectares of poppy eradication was verified in 3 villages. Because of the strong resistance of elders the poppy eradication campaign was stopped.
 - PEF: PEF eradicated 54 ha of poppy in Tagab district of Kapisa province from 07 to 09 May 2008.



Governor-led poppy eradication in Kunar province



Onion growth stage in Shigal district of Kunar province



Poppy at lancing stage in Achin district of Nangarhar province



Poppy and onion cultivation in the same field in Tagab district of Kapisa province

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

Governor-led eradication verification

- Hilmand: Total of 1,416 hectares of poppy eradication fields were verified in 140 villages based on satellite data analysis and field reports. It is evident that local authorities linked to eradication interfered in the verification process. MCN/UNODC verifiers were not able to perform properly under given circumstances. Re-visiting of eradicated fields for re-verification was not possible since provincial authorities failed to provide security to the verifiers. Out of 1,416 hectares, 780 (55%) hectares fall within, and 636 (45%) hectares is outside the target zone
- Kandahar: A total 1,222 hectares of eradicated poppy fields were verified by MCN/UNODC verifiers in 228 villages based on satellite data and field reports. Out of 1,222 hectares, 97 (8%) hectares fall within, and 1,125 (92%) hectares is outside the target zone.



Poppy lancing tools



Poppy at senescence (dying) stage in Arghandab district of Kandahar province



Dry capsules being collected for the purpose of seed



Cannabis growth stage in Kandahar province

- Uruzgan: A total of 113 hectares of poppy eradication fields were verified by MCN/UNODC verifiers in 21 villages. Out of 113 hectares, 54 (47%) hectares fall within the target zone.

- Zabul: A total of 0.14 hectares of poppy eradication fields were verified by MCN/UNODC verifiers in 1 village.
- Day Kundi: No eradication campaign was carried out in Day Kundi province.



Poppy is in lancing stage in Uruzgan province



Governor-led poppy eradication in Uruzgan province

Self eradication activities

- Provincial authorities claims a total of 1,890 hectares of poppy eradication in about 55 villages by the farmers from eight districts namely, Arghandab, Dand, Daman, Zhari, Spin Boldak, Arghistan, Panjwayi and Takhta Pul in Kandahar province. These claims were not verified by MCN/UNODC.
- UNODC/MCN verifiers visited some of these villages and reported that provincial authorities distributed wheat seeds to the farmers.

Eradication activities led by Poppy Eradication Force (PEF)

- PEF-led eradication started in Hilmand (Nad Ali district) on 17 February 2008 and concluded on 8 April. A total of 1,121 hectares of PEF eradication was verified by MCN/UNODC verifiers. The PEF led eradication mission was hampered due to multiple attacks by anti-Government elements in Hilmand province.
- Cross-checking of eradication using satellite data confirms that eradication was delivered with best possible quality and eradicated fields were accurately measured. Snapshot of satellite data showing validation of PEF eradication verification is provided below.



Figure shows satellite data of part of Nad-Ali district. Area measured based on satellite data and area reported from field shows perfect agreement.

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

- Farah: GLE was carried out in Pusht Rod district of Farah province on 27 January 2008. A total of 9 hectares of eradication were verified by MCN/UNODC verifiers in 9 villages. Out of 9 hectares, 5 (56%) hectares fall within, and 4 (44%) hectares fall outside the target zone.
- Hirat: A total of 349 hectares of eradicated poppy fields were verified by MCN/UNODC verifiers in 52 villages.
- Nimroz: GLE was carried out in Khash Rod district of Nimroz province. A total of 113 hectares of eradicated poppy fields were verified by MCN/UNODC verifiers. Out of 113 hectares, 106 (94%) hectares fall within, and 7 (6%) hectares fall outside the target zone.



Governor-led poppy eradication in Ghor province



Alfalfa growth stage in Shindand district of Hirat province

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

- Faryab: In Qaisar district of Faryab province self-imposed eradication was reported from 1 March 2008 and 13 March 2008. Provincial authorities claimed a total of 40 hectares of poppy eradication by the farmers. This claim was not verified by MCN/UNODC.
- Baghlan: A total of 85 ha of eradicated poppy fields were verified by UNODC/MCN verifiers in 13 villages. In addition to that 2 ha self eradication was also reported. This claim was not verified by MCN/UNODC.
- Jawzjan: A total of 0.05 hectares of poppy eradication fields were verified by MCN/UNODC verifiers in 1 village till date.
- Sari Pul: Self-imposed eradication operation took place from 16 April 2008 up to 19 April 2008. Provincial authorities claimed a total of 364 hectares of poppy eradication in about 11 villages by the farmers from only Sayad district. These claims were not verified by MCN/UNODC



Growth stage of cumin in Chimtal district of Balkh province



Growth stage of wheat in Sholgara district of Balkh province

North-eastern region (Badakhshan, Takhar):

- Badakhshan: A total of 774 hectares of eradicated poppy fields were verified by UNODC/MCN verifiers in 71 villages till date.



Governor-led poppy eradication in Argo district of Badakhshan province



Poppy growth stage in Argo district of Badakhshan province



Wheat growth stage in Argo district of Badakhshan province



Flax growth stage in Argo district of Badakhshan province

- Takhar: There is no report for Governor led eradication from Takhar province due to negligible amount of poppy cultivation.

Central region (Kabul, Khost):

- Kabul: A total of 20 hectares of poppy eradication fields were verified by MCN/UNODC verifies in 6 villages. There was resistance against poppy eradication one police was killed and one was injured.
- Khost: There is no report for Governor led eradication from Khost province due to negligible amount of poppy cultivation.



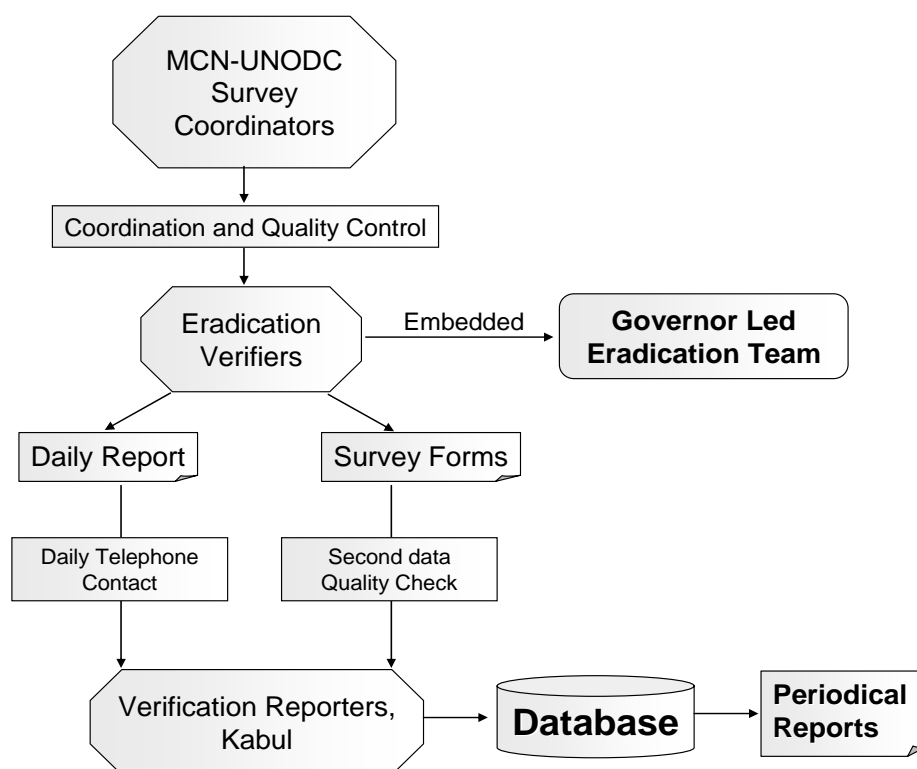
Governor-led poppy eradication in Surobi district of Kabul province



Poppy is in capsule stage 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 base.
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 coordinators and regional verification coordinators at the regional level. Eradicated fields will be revisited randomly by verification inspectors to check accuracy of the reports.
6. MCN/UNODC publishes periodical reports to inform stakeholders on eradication activities. The eradication figures provided in these reports are provisional.
7. The updated 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.

Verification of eradication led by Poppy Eradication Force (PEF)

1. UNODC/MCN appointed 13 verifiers. They work together with PEF International verifiers who will verify eradication using GPS.
2. PEF international verifiers use “All Terrain Vehicle (ATV)” along eradicated field boundaries and digitize the shape of eradicated poppy field. Verifiers take photograph before and after eradication.
3. UNODC/MCN verifiers accompany PEF International Verifiers to observe the eradication and verification done by PEF verifiers. They also carry out field measurements by manual technique as used in Governor-led eradication verification.
4. UNODC/MCN verifier will train few police personnel to carry out field measurements using manual method. This will be useful in case there is need of additional verifiers or GPS goes out of order.
5. The report prepared by PEF International Verifiers will be integrated with the observations by UNODC/MCN verifiers and sent to MCN/UNODC, Kabul
6. Further validation of the results will be done using data obtained through helicopter flights, as well as from satellite imagery to calculate the final area of eradicated poppy fields.

Annex 2:

Governor-led eradication figures verified (by district)

Province	District	Eradication (ha) verified	No. of fields eradication reported	No. of villages eradication reported	Total standing poppy after eradication in the reported villages (ha)
Badakhshan	Argo	611	735	92	106
	Darayim	18	53	12	1
	Khash	113	522	27	14
	Kishim	12	21	7	5
	Warduj	21	42	6	0
	Yaftali Sufla	0.25	1	1	0
Baghlan	Andarab	26	60	9	0
	Baghlani Jadid	0.29	4	1	0
	Dih Salah	18	26	4	0
	Nahrin	1	7	1	0
	Puli Hisar	40	28	1	0
Farah	Bala Buluk	9	15	9	670
Ghor	Chaghcharan	25	82	16	7
	Charsada	2	20	7	3.00
	Dawlat Yar	1	5	1	0.40
	Taywara	2	10	2	0.00
	Tulak	8	53	12	0.20
Hilmand	All verified districts*	1,416	2,221	140	1,449
Hirat	Kushk	336	548	13	6
	Shindand	16	58	42	134
Jawzjan	Shibirghan	0.05	1	1	0
Kabul	Surobi	20	95	6	118
Kandahar	All verified districts*	1,222	2,141	228	3,199
Kapisa	Tagab	6	21	3	0
Kunar	Asadabad	0.38	7	1	0
	Bar Kunar (Asmar)	18	214	7	11
	Chawkay	24	239	10	1
	Dangam	10	172	8	0
	Ghaziabad	1	23	1	2
	Khas Kunar	0.19	12	1	2
	Marawara	6	31	2	0
	Narang	4	39	5	0
	Nurgal	15	187	11	0.2
	Shaygal wa Shiltan	9	121	6	1.2
	Sirkanay	14	69	5	1
	Wata Pur	1	10	1	0
Laghman	Alingar	22	63	3	0
	Mihtarlam	4	43	4	0
Nangarhar	Achin (Spin Ghar)	25	206	11	7
	Bati Kot	0.05	1	1	0
	Bihsud	0.03	1	1	0
	Khogyani	1	15	3	0
	Lal Pur	1	3	1	0
	Muhmand Dara	0.06	1	1	0
Nimroz	Khash Rod	113	199	16	377
Nuristan	Du Ab	3	28	1	0.40
Uruzgan	Dihrawud	25	61	4	122
	Tirin Kot	88	160	17	514
Zabul	Qalat	0.14	2	1	0
Grand Total		4,306	8,676	763	6,749

PEF-led eradication figures verified (by district)

Province	District	Eradication (ha) verified	Area within eradication target zone (ha)	Area outside eradication target zone (ha)	No. of fields eradication reported
Hilmand	Nad Ali	1121	1025	96	828
Kapisa	Tagab	54			191
Grand Total		1,174	1,025	96	1,019

Annex 3:

Resistance by farmers and security incidents

Security incidents have resulted in death of at least 78 persons (majority were policemen) and over 100 serious injuries so far during poppy eradication. These are the incidents reported by verifiers and not validated by Government authorities.

- *8 May*: Eradication team returning from eradication in Andarab district (Baghlan province) faced ambush from anti-government elements. Fortunately there were no casualties to both sides.
- *7 May*: Eradication team was attacked by farmers in Alingar district of Laghman province. As a result of this attack, 1 police died and 4 injured.
- *29 April*: Poppy eradication team was attacked in Khogyani district of Nangarhar province by suicide bomber, while team was engaged in discussions at district head quarter. The attack was so severe that it killed 19 including one MCN/UNODC verifier and 18 policemen. 40 others were seriously injured.
- *29 April*: GLE team faced farmers' resistance in Khash district of Badakhshan province. During the resistance, farmers put on fire a tractor.
- *22 April*: Farmers and elders of the villages of Tagab district of Kapisa province have shown strong resistance to eradication. Due to this resistance poppy eradication has been stopped. There was also resistance to eradication in Sarubi district of Kabul which caused killing of one police.
- *21 April*: GLE in Surobi district of Kabul province faced attack during eradication. As a result of this attack, 1 police died, 1 injured and 2 villagers died and 4 injured.
- *18 April*: A suicide attached took place on convoy of Chief of Police of Khashrod returning from eradication campaign to Zanranj city. 29 people were killed during attack.



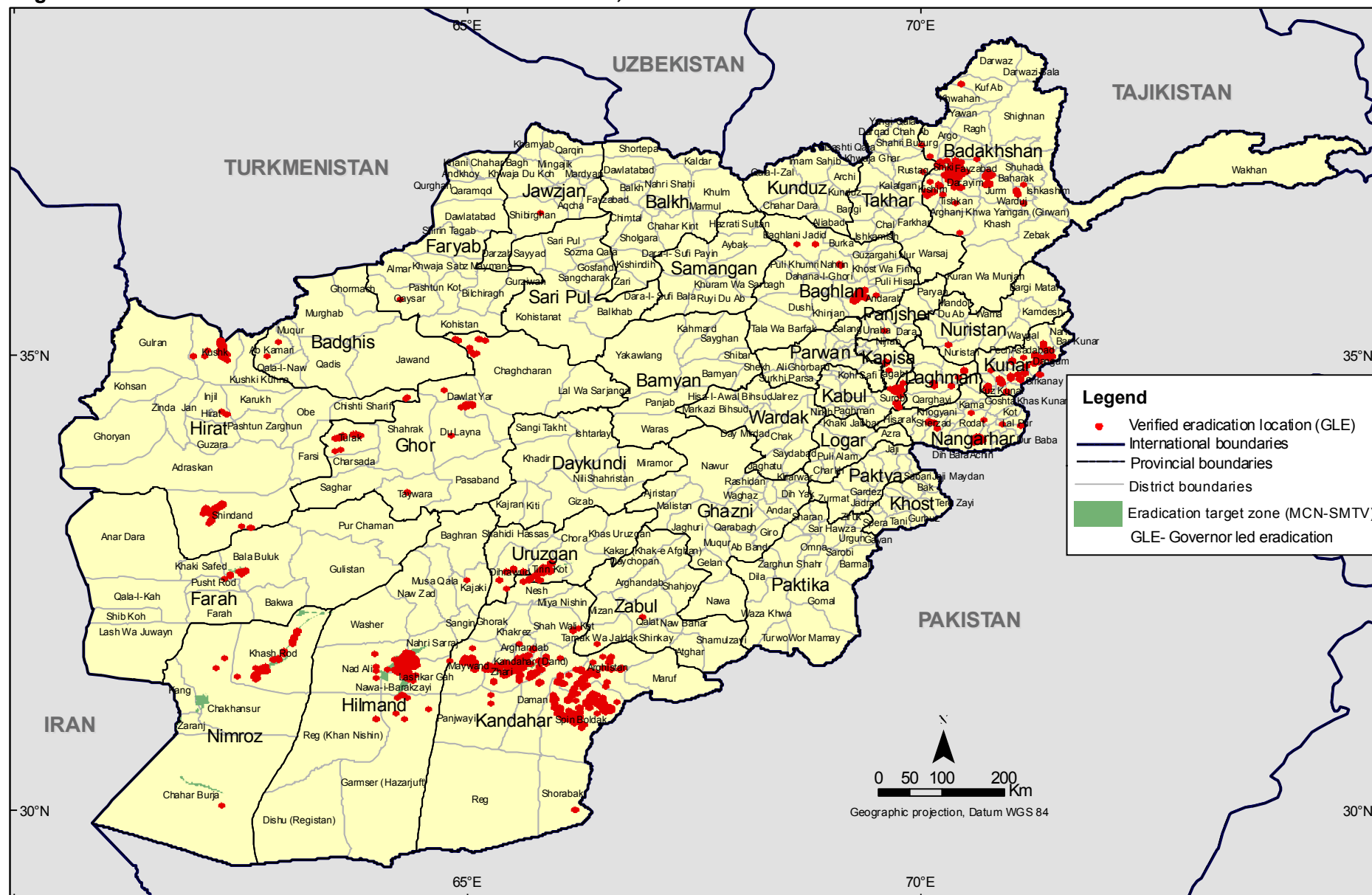
Passenger car exploded by road side mine while PEF convoy is passing by (Hilmand Province)



Land mine, intended to target eradication team, hit the bus in Zhari district of Kandahar province. Fortunately there were no passengers in the bus.

- *17 April:* ANP convoy was attacked by AGEs (Taliban) in Pusht Rod district of Farah. One police was killed during attack.
- *16 April:* ANA convoy was attacked by AGEs in Khak-e-Safid district of Farah. Two policemen were injured.
- *12 April:* GLE team was attacked by insurgents in Maywand district of Kandahar which resulted in killing 8 policemen and missing 4 policemen and injuring 3 policemen. Numbers of police vehicles and tractors have been burnt during incident. ISAF troops reached the site to help controlling situation and rescue the team.
- *12 April:* In Kush district of Hirat province, insurgents attacked eradication team but fortunately no one was either died or hurt.
- *13 April:* Mine exploded while GLE team was proceeding to Nava in Hilmand Province. Police vehicle was damaged, but no casualty happened during incident.
- *1 April:* PEF faced multiple rocket attacks and shooting from anti-government elements which affected progress of eradication activities and eradication came almost to halt. It resulted into one fatality of one policeman and several injuries.
- *27 March:* GLE in Nimroz faced severe attack in Khash Rod district. It resulted into fatality of 3 policemen and 2 were seriously injured.
- *25 March:* Mine was installed on the way of eradication team in Shindad district of Hirat, but it was discovered and destroyed by police.
- *4 April:* The commander, who involved in protecting GLE teams in Hilmand and was killed along with two policemen while he was off duty in Kandahar city.
- Farmers have shown resistance to eradication in Kandahar province by demonstration, shooting and watering poppy fields. Watering fields prior to arrival of eradication team is common practice in many provinces (Kunar, Nimroz, Hirat, Uruzgan). ANP have burned water pumps in response to resistance in Kandahar province.

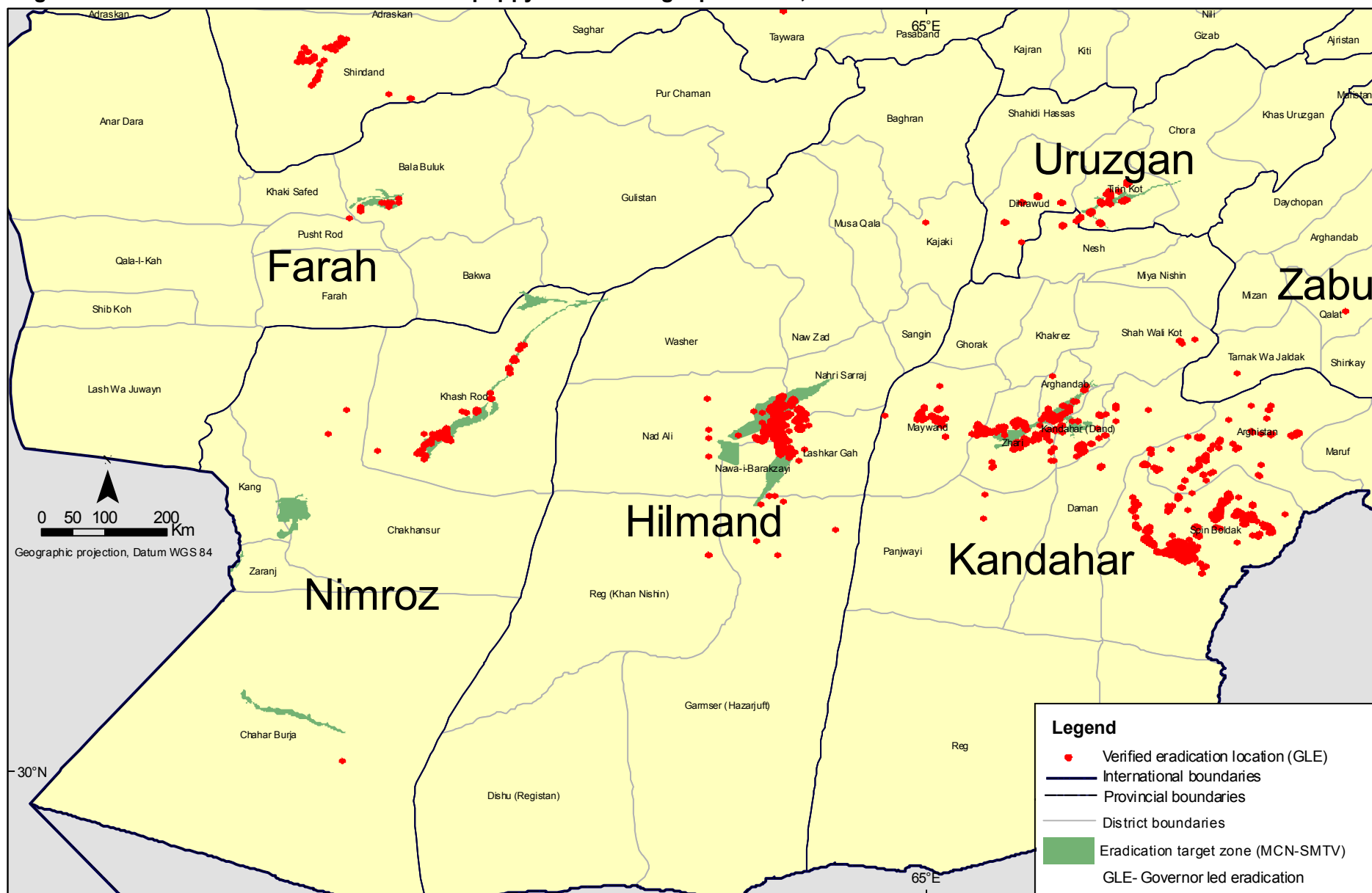
Afghanistan: Verified locations of Governor-led eradication, 2008



Source: MCN - UNODC Afghanistan Eradication Survey 2008

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 locations of eradicated poppy fields in Target provinces, 2008



Source: MCN - UNODC Afghanistan Eradication Survey 2008

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

The map displays the provinces of Afghanistan, with districts labeled within each. Key provinces shown include Badghis, Bamiyan, Kabul, Parwan, Kapisa, Laghman, Nuristan, Kunar, Paktia, Khost, Paktika, Zabul, Uruzgan, Farah, Herat, Ghor, Daykundi, Wardak, Logar, Nangarhar, and Nimroz. The map highlights two specific areas: a red dot in the Laghman province indicating a verified eradication location (PEF), and a green shaded area in the Herat province indicating an eradication target zone (MCN-SMT). The legend explains these symbols and other map features like international boundaries, provincial boundaries, district boundaries, and the eradication target zone (MCN-SMT). A scale bar and north arrow are also present.

Legend

- Verified eradication location (PEF)
- International boundaries
- Provincial boundaries
- District boundaries
- Eradication target zone (MCN-SMT)
- GLE- Governor led eradication

Scale: 0 50 100 200 Km
Geographic projection, Datum WGS 84

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