



Afghanistan

Poppy Eradication Verification



July 2009

Final Report

Abbreviations

AGE: Anti Government Elements

ANP: Afghan National Police

ATV: All Terrain Vehicles







GLE: Governor-led Eradication Team

GPS: Global Positioning System

MCN: Ministry of Counter Narcotics

PEF: Poppy Eradication Force

UNODC: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

GROWTH STAGES OF POPPY	
	
Emergence stage	Cabbage stage
	
Stem-elongation stage	Flowering stage
	
Capsule stage	Lancing stage

Acknowledgements

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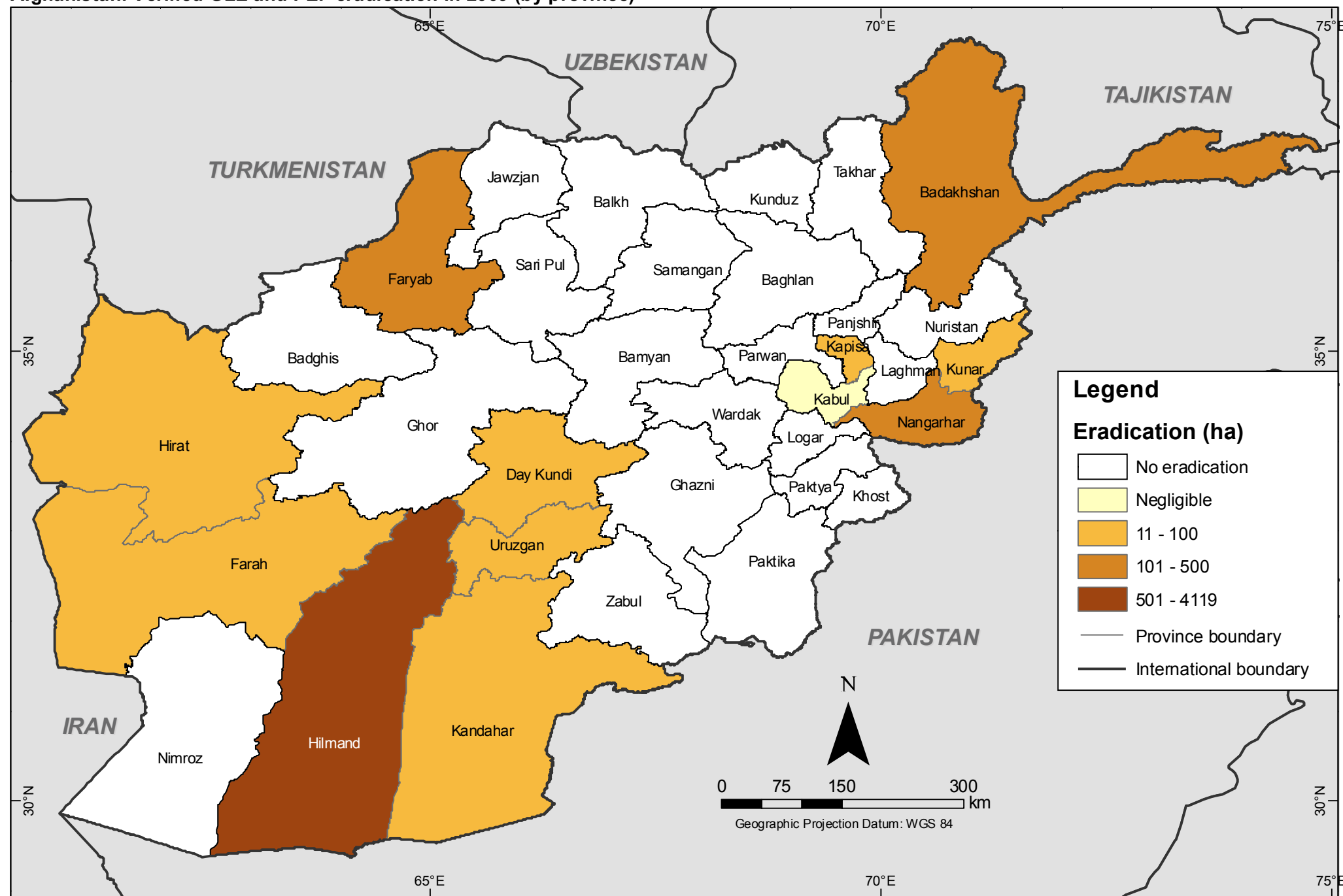
Implementation of verification survey would not have been possible without dedicated work of field surveyors, who conduct verification survey often in extremely risky situation.

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

Summary

- UNODC & MCN are joint partners to monitor both; Governor led eradication (GLE) and eradication led by Poppy Eradication Force (PEF) in Afghanistan.
- A total of **5,351 ha** of eradicated poppy fields were verified by MCN/UNODC verifiers including GLE (**2,687 ha**) and eradication led by PEF (**2,663 ha**). Compared to year 2008, eradication activities started late and continued at much slower pace.
- This year, Governor led eradication (GLE) was carried out in 12 provinces. PEF team conducted eradication in Hilmand (**2,644 ha**) and Badakhshan (**19 ha**) provinces.
- Law and security situation continued to be unfavorable for eradication campaigns this year also 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 (**1,475 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 and Badakhshan provinces since over reporting was noticed from these provinces. Final figures for eradication in these provinces are confirmed after detailed analysis of high resolution satellite data.
- Governor-led eradication activity has been reported from Badakhshan, Day Kundi, Farah, Faryab, Hilmand, Hirat, Kabul, Kandahar, Kapisa, Kunar, Nangarhar and Uruzgan provinces. A total of **2,687 ha** of poppy eradication were verified by UNODC/MCN verifiers till 26 June. At the same time last year, GLE had eradicated a total of **4,306 ha** in Badakhshan, Baghlan, Farah, Ghor, Hilmand, Hirat, Jawzjan, Kabul, Kandahar, Kapisa, Kunar, Laghman, Nangarhar, Nimroz, Nuristan, Uruzgan and Zabul provinces.
- PEF carried out **2,644 ha** eradication in Nad Ali (1,994 ha), Naheer-i- Saraj (642 ha), Lashkargha (8 ha) districts of Hilmand province and Argo (12 ha), Yaftal-i-Sufla (7 ha) districts of Badakhshan province. PEF team had eradicated a total of **1,174** hectares in Hilmand and Kapisa provinces last year.
- GLE and PEF teams were attacked thirty four times during eradication in Badakhshan, Faryab, Hilmand, Kandahar, Kunar, Hirat, Nangarhar, Uruzgan and Zabul provinces. Nineteen (19) police and two (2) laborers were killed while forty one (41) police, one (1) tractor driver, eight (8) laborers and two (2) villagers were injured in these attacks. The details of security incidents are mentioned in Annex 4 and 5.

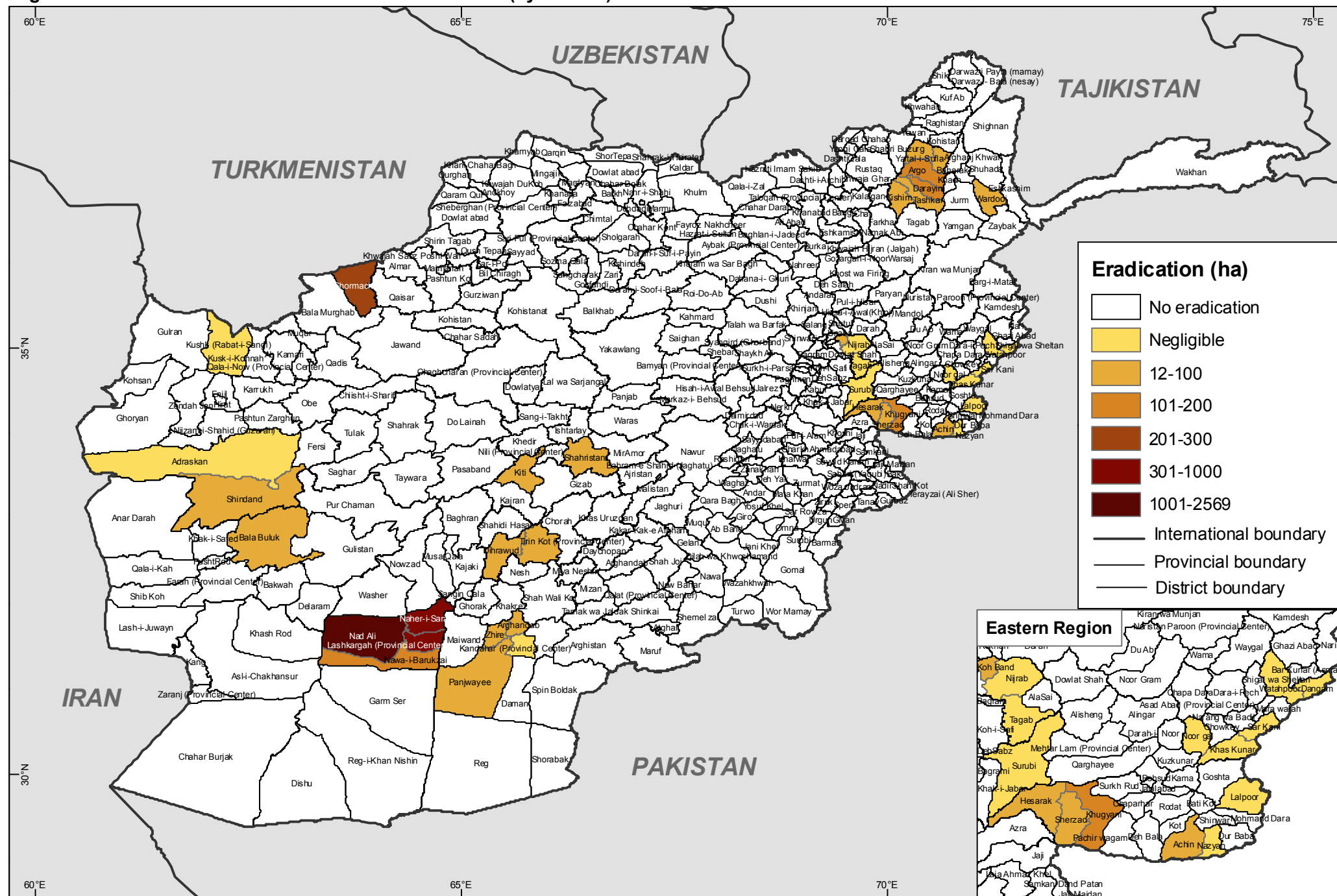
Afghanistan: Verified GLE and PEF eradication in 2009 (by province)



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 GLE and PEF eradication in 2009 (by district)



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.

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 and Poppy Eradication Force (PEF).

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 58 eradication verifiers were trained on eradication verification techniques. 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.

Detailed methodology of Governor-led eradication verification is given in Annex 1.

Eradication verification led by PEF

PEF had planned to eradicate in Hilmand and Kapisa provinces. However after eradication in Hilmand PEF continued eradication in Badakhshan province.

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

The High resolution satellite image has the capability to capture the details of eradication activity as seen in the snapshot below.



Results:

Governor led eradication (GLE)

GLE activities were reported from 12 provinces namely, Badakhshan, Day Kundi, Farah, Faryab, Hilmand, Hirat, Kabul, Kandahar, Kapisa, Kunar, Nangarhar and Uruzgan 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
Badakhshan	401	1598	158
Day Kundi	27	113	24
Farah	43	75	8
Faryab	261	236	10
Hilmand	1,475	2,275	54
Hirat	67	247	31
Kabul	1	9	3
Kandahar	69	154	28
Kapisa	31	224	25
Kunar	11	152	12
Nangarhar	226	808	33
Uruzgan	74	371	26
Grand Total	2687	6262	412

This year, MCN/UNODC verified reported **2,687** ha of verified eradication by physical measurement of **6,262** poppy fields in 412 villages of 12 provinces. Quality control using high resolution satellite image was carried out to authenticate the eradication figures, particularly in Hilmand and Badakhshan provinces.

In 2008, MCN/UNODC verifiers visited 763 villages (8,676 poppy fields) in 17 provinces where eradication had been carried out by governor-led eradication teams. Total verified eradication let by Governors was 4,306 ha in 2008.

PEF-led eradication

PEF started eradication operations in Hilmand province on 28 January 2009 and concluded on 09 April 2009. PEF also carried out eradication for one month (25 May - 25 June) in Argo and Yaftal-i-Sufla districts of Badakhshan province. A total of 2,663 ha of eradication were verified till 25 June. Of 2,663 ha, 2,644 ha of eradication has been carried out in Hilmand province while only 19 ha of eradication was carried out in Badakhshan province.

Table 2: PEF eradication figures (by province)

Province	Eradication (ha) verified	No. of fields eradication reported	No. of villages eradication reported
Badakhshan	19	239	11
Hilmand	2,644	1,379	12
Grand Total	2,663	1,618	23

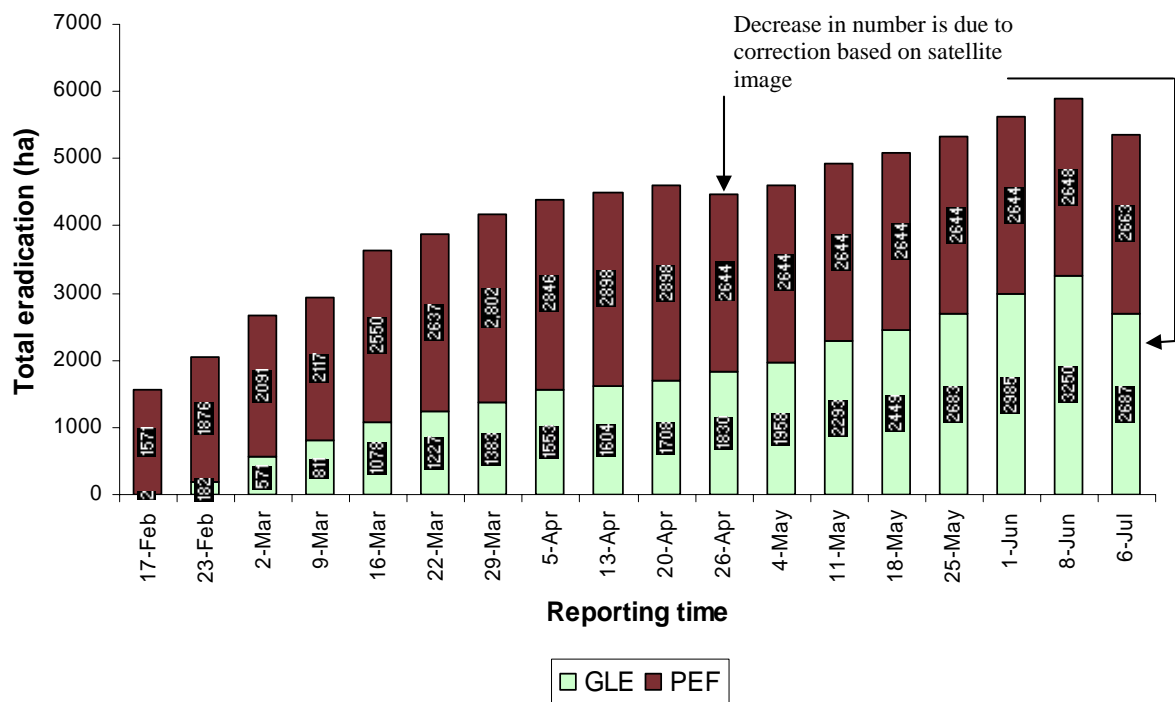


Figure 1: Total hectares of poppy eradication at the time of release of periodical report (Governor-led and Poppy Eradication Force)

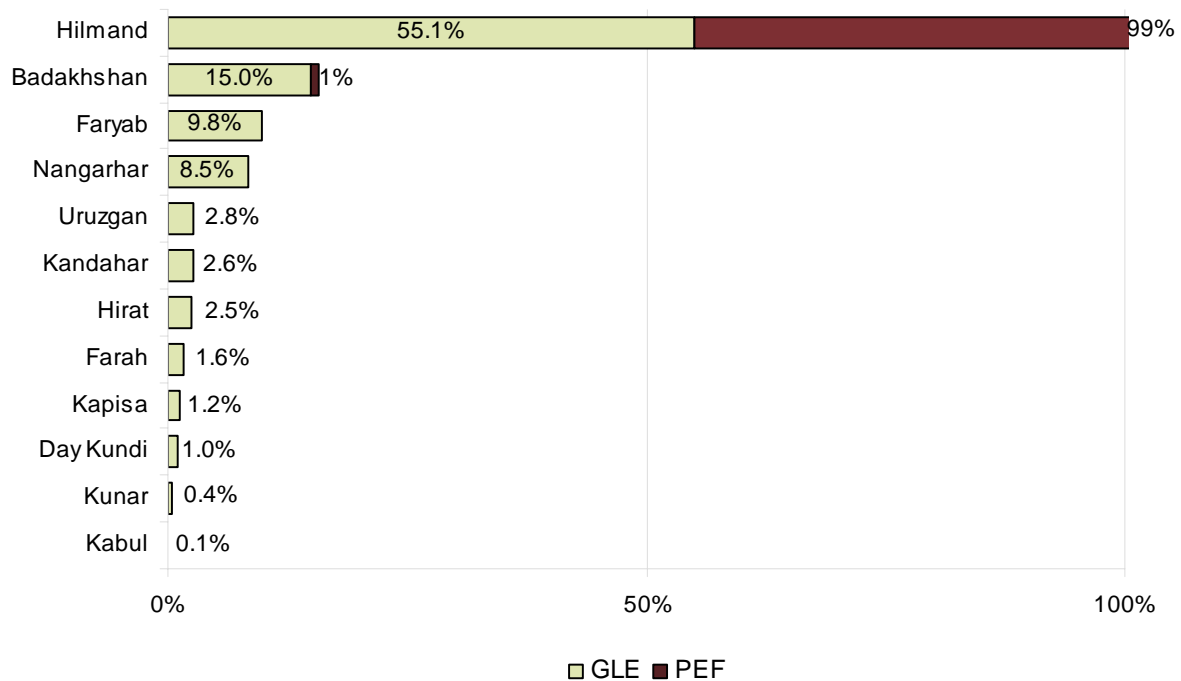


Figure 2: Percentage of total eradication (GLE and PEF) by province

Quality Control of eradicated fields by using satellite images

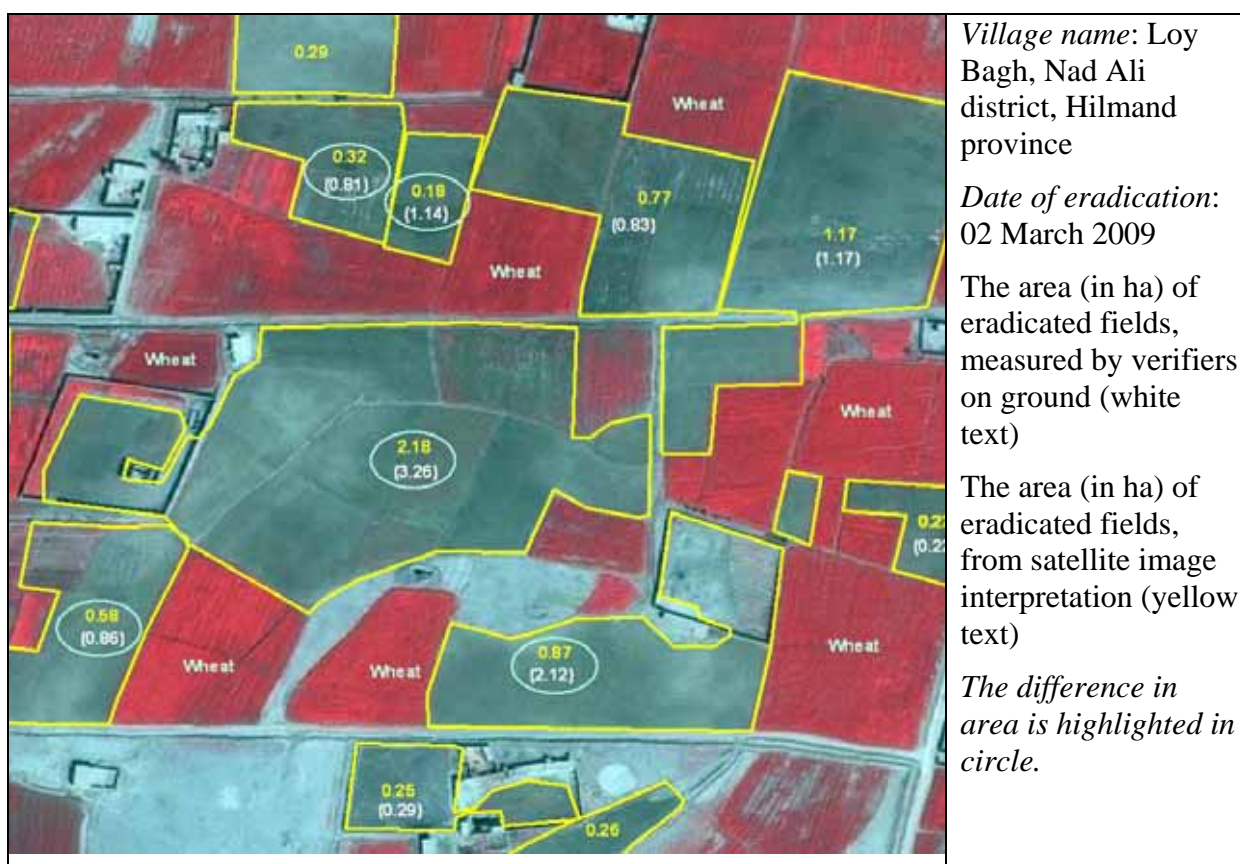
Cross checking of eradication verification reported by verifiers was done by using high resolution satellite image. UNODC procured satellite images based on the GPS readings recorded by verifiers in the eradicated poppy fields to validate authenticity of the reported eradication area by GLE and PEF from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

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

Over-reporting was noticed while GLE verification reports from Hilmand were compared with satellite image interpretation. GPS points of eradicated poppy fields were overlaid on the IKONOS images & actual area of eradicated field was interpreted. The area reported from field and area measured on satellite images was compared for each field.

Total area of eradication reported by our verifiers from field in Hilmand province was 1,589 ha. After quality check with satellite images, total eradication was reduced to 1,475 ha.

Snapshot of satellite data showing over reporting of eradication in Hilmand is provided below.



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

The total area of eradication carried out by PEF in Hilmand province has been checked using satellite images. The GPS track data of the eradicated fields recorded by PEF have been processed, overlaid over the satellite image for verification. The reported area of poppy fields that had been eradicated twice, have been adjusted to the extent of 253 hectares. Total area of eradication reported by our verifiers from field in Hilmand province was 2898 ha. After quality check with satellite images, total eradication was reduced to 2644 ha.

Snapshots of satellite data showing reporting of eradication twice for the same field in Hilmand is provided below.



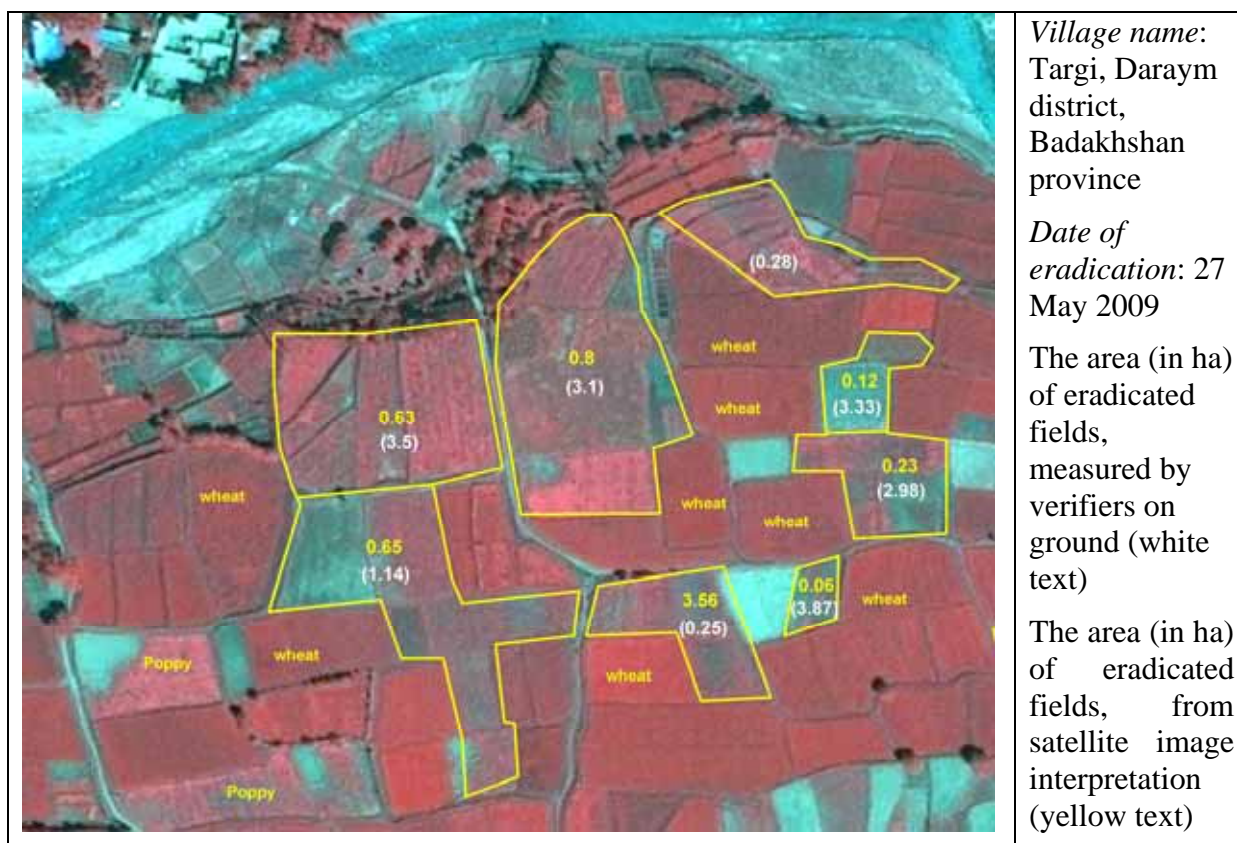
Correction of GLE reports in Badakhshan province based on satellite image analysis

An area of 1389 ha of eradication was reported by verifiers in Badakhshan province. Satellite images covering approximately 1100 ha (79%) of the total eradicated area were checked for authenticating the reported eradication. The eradication area reported from field and area measured on satellite images was compared for each field.

Over-reporting of the eradicated area was observed to the extent of 3.46 times the reported area. The final eradication figure for Badakhshan province is derived using 3.46 as correction factor.

Total area of eradication reported from field in Badakhshan province was 1,389 ha. After quality check with satellite images, total area of eradication was reduced to 401 ha.

Snapshot of satellite data over Badakhshan showing the over reported area of eradication is provided below.



Methods used for eradication

Methods of governor-led eradication included the tractor, animal plough and manual eradication (using sticks). 59% of the governor-led eradication was carried out by tractor, 38% by manual (sticks, uprooting) and 3% by animal plough.

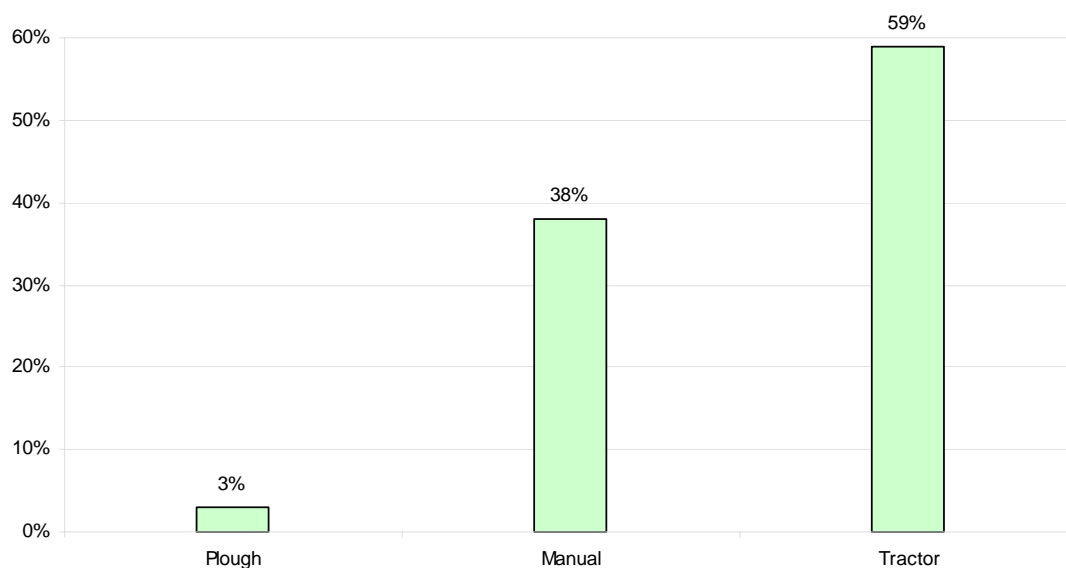


Figure 3: Percentage of poppy eradication by different methods (GLE)

Eradication by PEF was mostly carried out by ATV and tractors in Hilmand province. However in Badakhshan province the eradication was carried out manually with sticks.

Timing and percentage of eradication by month

The graph (Figure 3) shows timing and percentage of governor-led eradication each month. 58 per cent of eradication was carried out in three months from February 2009 to April 2009.

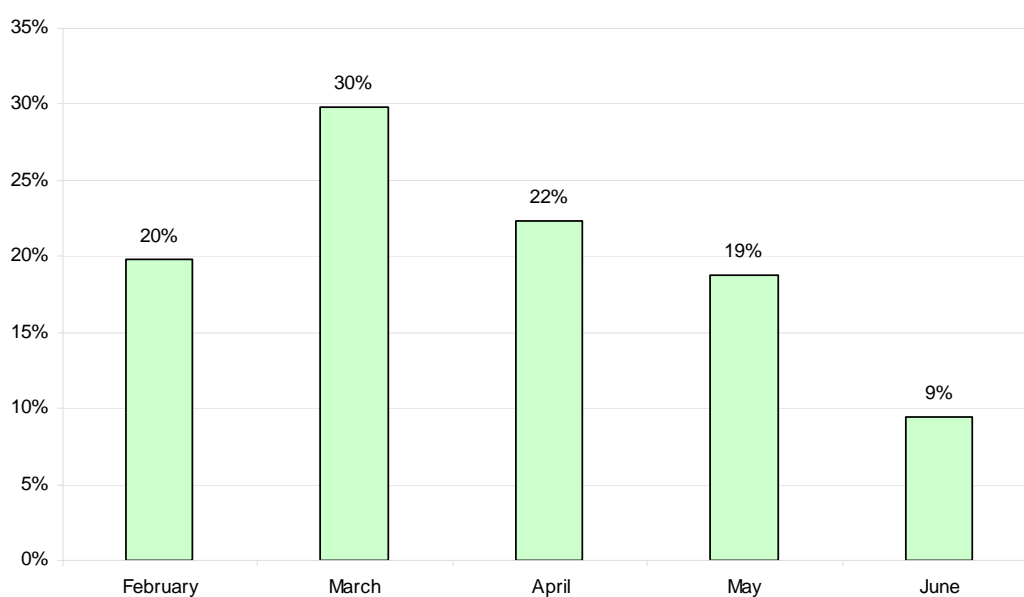


Figure 4: Total area of eradication in each month, shown as percentage (GLE)

Table 3. Start and end dates of governor-led eradication

PROVINCE	Feb-09	Mar-09	Apr-09	May-09	Jun-09	Eradication (ha)
Badakhshan		21-Mar			26-Jun	401
Day Kundi				31-May	6-Jun	27
Farah			14-Apr	18-Apr		43
Faryab				1-May	10-May	261
Hilmand	14-Feb		12-Apr			1475
Hirat	9-Feb			10-May		67
Kabul				6-May		1
Kandahar			13-Apr	10-May		69
Kapisa			3-May		14-Jun	31
Kunar			14-Apr	11-May		11
Nangarhar			12-Apr	21-May		226
Uruzgan			2-Apr	7-May		74

Comparison of Governor-led poppy eradication in 2009 and 2008

Total eradication in 2009 was 2,687 ha from 12 provinces compared to 4,306 ha from 17 provinces in 2008. Major observations on eradication campaign in 2008 and 2009 are given below:

- Eradication campaign started in February 2009 in Hilmand and Hirat provinces. In 2008, eradication was reported only from Hilmand province in January.
- Eradication progressed in slower pace in 2009 compared to 2008 throughout the country.
- Since poppy cultivation level was insignificant in Northern and Eastern regions of Afghanistan in 2008, eradication campaigns were active mostly in South and South-West.
- Number of security incidents and fatalities were less in 2009 compared to 2008. About 21 eradication campaign related fatalities were recorded this year against 78 deaths in 2008.

Table 4. Area of Governor-led eradication, 2005-2009

Year	Eradication (ha)	No. of provinces	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	NA

Security incidents

Security incidents in Badakhshan, Faryab, Hilmand, Hirat, Kandahar, Kunar, Nangarhar, Uruzgan and Zabul provinces included attack, mine explosions, demonstration which have resulted in death of at least 21 persons, most of them were policemen. Majority of the incidents were reported in Hilmand and Kandahar provinces.

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

Table 5. Summary of security incidents during GLE and PEF

Province	No of incidents	Injured	Dead	Eradication (Ha)
Badakhshan	3	5		420
Day Kundi	0			27
Farah	0			43
Faryab	2	1	1	261
Hilmand	16	25	9	4,119
Hirat	1	1	1	67
Kabul	0			1
Kandahar	6	8	7	69
Kapisa	0			31
Kunar	1			11
Nangarhar	3	5	1	226
Uruzgan	1	3		74
Zabul	1	4	2	0

Regional findings

Eastern region (Kunar, Nangarhar, Kapisa):

Governor-led eradication verification

- Kunar: A total of 11 hectares of poppy eradication was verified in 12 villages
- Nangarhar: A total of 226 hectares of poppy eradication was verified in 33 villages..
- Kapisa: A total of 31 hectares of poppy eradication was verified in 25 villages.



Governor-led eradication in Khugyani district of Nangarhar province

Governor-led eradication in Dangam district of Kunar province

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

Governor-led eradication verification

- Hilmand: A total of 1,475 hectares of poppy eradication were verified by MCN/UNODC verifiers in 54 villages based on satellite data analysis and field reports.
- Kandahar: A total 69 hectares of poppy eradication were verified by MCN/UNODC verifiers in 28 villages based on satellite data and field reports.
- Uruzgan: A total of 74 hectares of poppy eradication were verified by MCN/UNODC verifiers in 25 villages.
- Day Kundi: A total of 27 hectares of poppy eradication were verified by MCN/UNODC verifiers in 25 villages.
- Zabul: No eradication was carried out.

Governor -Led Eradication

Field photo after eradication



Eradication activities led by Poppy Eradication Force (PEF)

- PEF-led eradication started in Hilmand on 28 January 2009 and concluded on 9 April. A total of 2,644 hectares of PEF eradication was verified by MCN/UNODC verifiers. PEF eradicated 135% more than last year in Hilmand province (1,121 hectares in 2008).
- Cross-checking of eradication using satellite data confirms that eradication was delivered with best possible quality and eradicated fields were accurately measured.

Snapshots of satellite data showing validation of PEF eradication verification is provided below.

	<p><i>Village name:</i> Shekh Ali, Nad Ali district, Hilmand province</p> <p><i>Date of eradication:</i> 04 Feb 2009</p> <p>The area (in ha) of eradicated fields, measured by verifiers on ground (white text)</p> <p>The area (in ha) of eradicated fields, from satellite image interpretation (yellow text)</p>
	<p><i>Village name:</i> Di mohammad Awor, Nad Ali district, Hilmand province</p> <p><i>Date of eradication:</i> 31 Jan 2009</p> <p>The area (in ha) of eradicated fields, measured by verifiers on ground (white text)</p> <p>The area (in ha) of eradicated fields, from satellite image interpretation (yellow text)</p>



Governor-led eradication in Nad Ali district of Hilmand province



Governor-led eradication in Zhire district of Kandahar province



Poppy at lancing stage in Tirinkot district of Uruzgan province



Poppy at lancing stage in Zhire district of Kandahar province



PEF eradication in Nad Ali district of Hilmand province

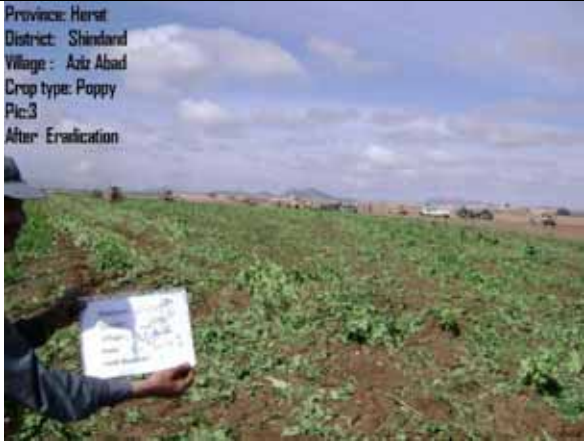


Farmer resistance against PEF eradication in Nad Ali district of Hilmand province

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

Governor-led eradication verification

- Farah: A total of 43 hectares of poppy eradication were verified by MCN/UNODC verifiers in 8 villages.
- Hirat: A total of 67 hectares of poppy eradication were verified by MCN/UNODC verifiers in 31 villages.
- No eradication was carried out in Badghis, Ghor and Nimroz provinces.

	
Governor-led eradication in Adraskan district of Hirat province	Governor-led eradication in Shindand district of Hirat province

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

Governor-led eradication verification

- Faryab: A total of 261 hectares of poppy eradication were verified by MCN/UNODC verifiers in 10 villages.
- No eradication was carried out in Baghlan, Balkh, Jawzjan, Samangan and Sari Pul provinces. .

	
Governor-led eradication in Ghormach district of Faryab province	Governor-led eradication in Ghormach district of Faryab province



North-eastern region (Badakhshan, Takhar):

Governor-led eradication verification

- Badakhshan: A total of 401 hectares of poppy eradication were verified by MCN/UNODC verifiers in 158 villages based on satellite data analysis and field reports.
- No eradication was carried out in Takhar province.

Eradication activities led by Poppy Eradication Force (PEF)

- Badakhshan: A total of 19 hectares of poppy eradication were verified by MCN/UNODC verifiers in 11 villages.

	
Governor-led eradication in Yaftal-iSufla district of Badakhshan province	Governor-led eradication in Argo district of Badakhshan province

Central region (Kabul):

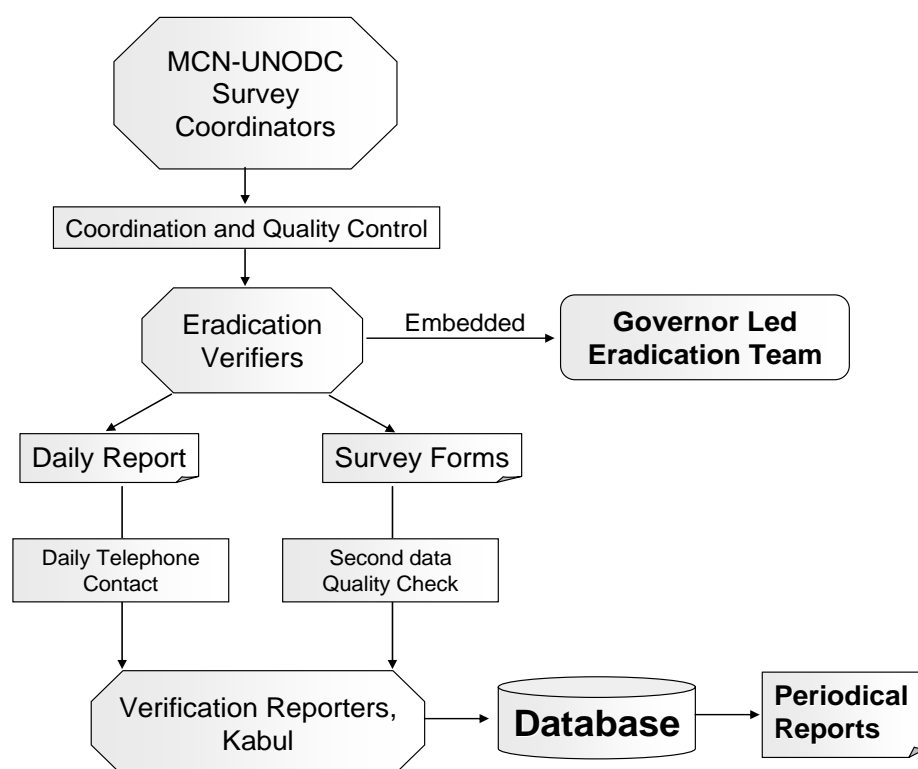
- Kabul: A total of 1 hectares of poppy eradication were verified by MCN/UNDOC verifiers in 3 villages.

The locations of GLE and PEF eradication are shown in Annex 3.

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 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.
7. The cumulative area eradicated for each province is reported in the weekly reports.
8. Further validation of the results is done using data obtained through 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. MCN/UNODC appointed 14 verifiers. They work together with PEF International verifiers who 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. MCN/UNODC 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. The report prepared by PEF International Verifiers is integrated with the observations by MCN/UNODC verifiers and sent to MCN/UNODC, Kabul
5. Further validation of the results is done using data obtained from satellite imagery to calculate the final area of eradicated poppy fields.

Annex 2:

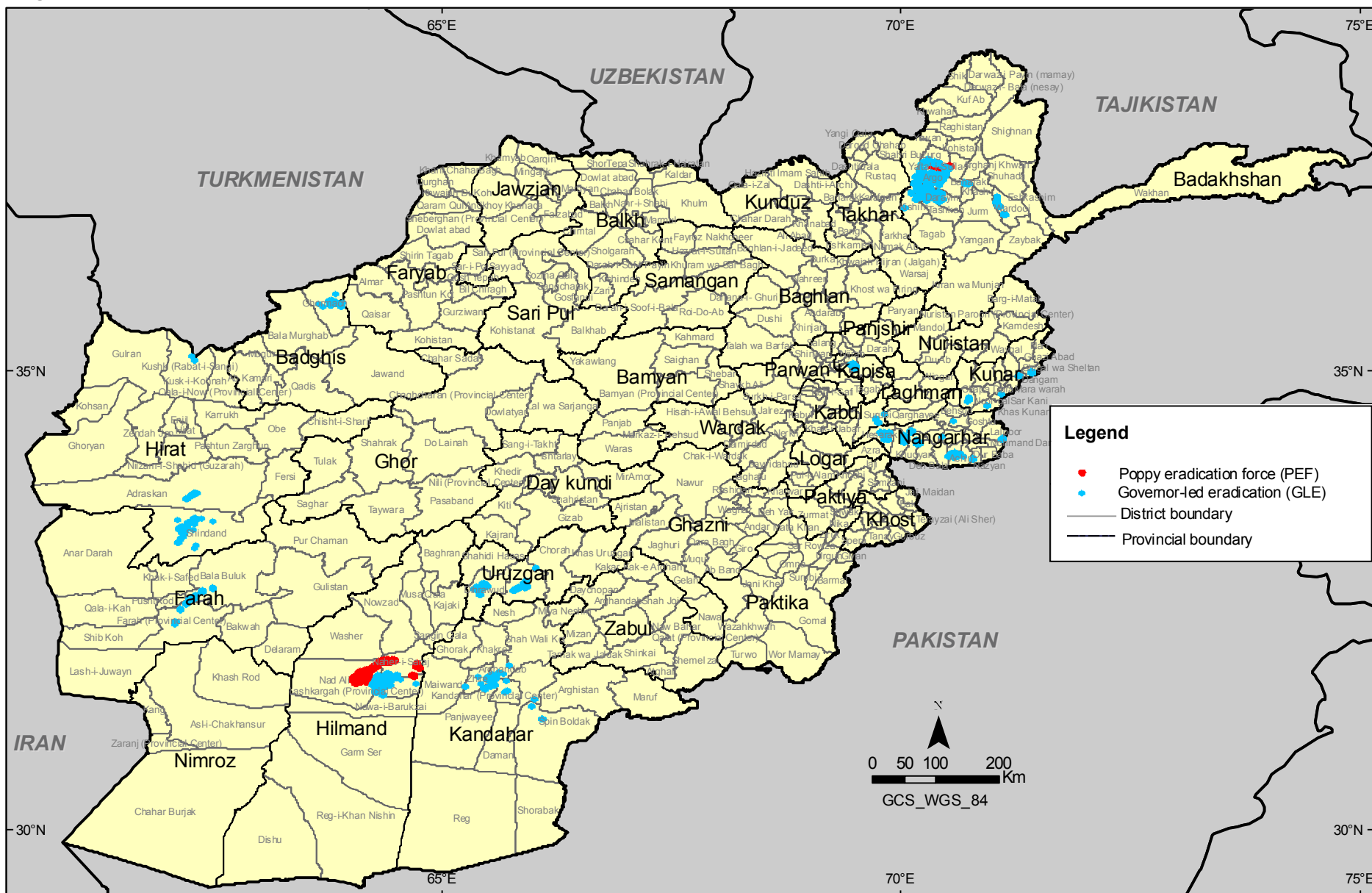
GLE and PEF eradication figures verified (by district)

Province	District	Eradication (ha) verified	No. of fields eradication reported	No. of villages eradication reported
Badakhshan-GLE	Argo	162	797	60
Badakhshan-GLE	Darayim	135	458	52
Badakhshan-GLE	Faizabad	14	25	4
Badakhshan-GLE	Kishim	14	56	10
Badakhshan-GLE	Tashkan	23	85	14
Badakhshan-GLE	Wardooj	14	141	8
Badakhshan-GLE	Yaftal-I-Sufla	39	36	10
Badakhshan-PEF	Argo	12	150	7
Badakhshan-PEF	Yaftal-i-Sufla	7	89	4
Sub total		420	1,838	169
Day Kundi-GLE	Kiti	15	48	5
Day Kundi-GLE	Shahristan	12	65	8
Sub total		27	113	13
Farah-GLE	Bala Buluk	43	75	8
Sub total		43	75	8
Faryab-GLE	Ghormach *	261	236	10
Sub total		261	236	10
Hilmand-GLE	Lashkargah (Provincial Center)	616	973	26
Hilmand-GLE	Nad Ali	575	910	19
Hilmand-GLE	Naher-I- Saraj	175	193	6
Hilmand-GLE	Nawa-i- Barukzai	109	199	3
Hilmand-PEF	Nad Ali	1,994	1,002	8
Hilmand-PEF	Naher-i- Saraj	642	370	3
Hilmand-PEF	Lashkargah (Provincial Center)	8	7	1
Sub total		4,119	3,654	66
Hirat-GLE	Adraskan	7	52	4
Hirat-GLE	Kushk (Rubat-I- Sangi)	5	9	3
Hirat-GLE	Shindand	55	186	24
Sub total		67	247	31
Kabul-GLE	Surubi	1	9	3
Sub total		1	9	3
Kandahar-GLE	Arghandab	24	60	12
Kandahar-GLE	Kandahar (Provincial Center)	2	5	2
Kandahar-GLE	Panjwayee	12	13	6
Kandahar-GLE	Shiga(Takhta Pul)	6	20	4
Kandahar-GLE	Zhire	25	56	4
Sub total		69	154	28
Kapisa-GLE	Koh Band	22	154	19
Kapisa-GLE	Mahmood Ragi (Provincial Center)	0.22	1	1
Kapisa-GLE	Nijrab	7	58	4
Kapisa-GLE	Tagab	2	11	1
Sub total		31	224	25
Kunar-GLE	Dangam	8	79	3
Kunar-GLE	Khas Kunar	1	8	1
Kunar-GLE	Noor Gal	1	32	5
Kunar-GLE	Sar Kani	1	6	1
Kunar-GLE	Shigal Wa Sheltan	1	27	2
Sub total		11	152	12

Province	District	Eradication (ha) verified	No. of fields eradication reported	No. of villages eradication reported
Nangarhar-GLE	Achin	61	215	3
Nangarhar-GLE	Hesarak	27	95	9
Nangarhar-GLE	Khugyani	105	371	15
Nangarhar-GLE	Lalpoor	4	30	2
Nangarhar-GLE	Nazyan	2	16	1
Nangarhar-GLE	Sher Zad	27	81	3
Sub total		226	808	33
Uruzgan-GLE	Chora	0.01	5	1
Uruzgan-GLE	Dihrawud	37	77	9
Uruzgan-GLE	Tirinkot (Provincial Center)	33	265	16
Sub total		74	371	26
Grand Total		5,351	7,881	435

* Ghormach earlier was a district of Badghis province. Now it is under the administrative control of Faryab province.

Afghanistan: Eradication locations - GLE and PEF, 2009



Source: MCN - UNODC Afghanistan Eradication Survey 2009

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 3:

Resistance by farmers and security incidents

- 9 February: PEF eradication team in Nad Ali district of Hilmand province was hit by road mine on its way from eradication site to the base camp. It was not clear if IED was planted intentionally or it was left over from the civil war.
- 16 February: PEF eradication team was attacked by anti-government elements that caused two fatalities of national force. One car is completely damaged.
- 18, 19 February: GLE team in Nawah-i-Barukzayi and Nad Ali districts came under attack from anti-government elements injuring 3 police personnel.
- 26 February: GLE team in Lashkar Gah district came under attack from anti-government elements without causing any injuries or loss of life.
- 02, 05 March: AGE attacked the GLE team but fortunately no one either injured or dead.
- 03 March: PEF eradication team was attacked by AGE killing one national army soldier.
- 07 March: GLE team was under heavy attack by AGE in Nawa-i-Barakzayi district in which 3 police personnel were hurt.
- 11 March: There was attack on GLE team by AGE in Dast-e Bolan area where 1 tractor driver was injured.
- 12 March: A mine exploded on the way of PEF team which injured 5 police.
- 14 March: GLE team was attacked by AGE in Dorahi Marja area of Nad Ali district. There was no report of casualty.
- 18 March: AGE attacked the GLE team in Basharan village of Lashkar Gah district of Hilmand province. In the attack one police was killed and two seriously injured.
- 23 March: AGE attacked the GLE team in Dorahi Marja area of Nad Ali district. A total of seven police were injured in the attack.
- 29 March: AGE attacked the GLE team in Shindak Manda village, Nahri Sarraj district of Hilmand province.
- 1 April: GLE came under AGE attack in Naher-i-Saraj district of Hilmand province in which two police were injured.
- 9 April: A Suicide attack hit the GLE team on their way to Naher-i-Saraj district of Hilmand province. In the attack, 6 police including one police chief were killed and 2 police were injured.
- 16 April: GLE team was attacked by AGE in Zhire district of Kandahar province. No causality is reported.
- 16 April: GLE team was attacked by AGE in Shindand district of Hirat province. One police was killed and one injured.
- 19 April: GLE team was attacked by AGE in Nazyan district of Nangarhar province. One police was killed and one injured.
- 19 April: The GLE teams was attacked by mine explosion on the way to Panjwayee district of Kandahar province. In the explosion, two police were killed and one police was injured.
- 22 April: Farmers resisted on eradication by attacking the GLE team in Wochkot Nargosi area of Achin district.

- 25 April: A mine blasted in Kaftar Manda area of Tirinkot district of Uruzgan province. Three police were injured.
- 26 April: A mine exploded in Zhire Dasht of Zhire district of Kandahar province. In the blast three police and 2 labors died and seven labors were injured.
- 27 April: GLE team was attacked by AGE in Panjwayee district of Kandahar province with no casualty.
- 27 April: A mine discovered in Nagahan area of Arghandab district of Kandahar province which was put for the GLE team.
- 29 April: GLE team was attacked by AGE in Panjwayee district of Kandahar province with no casualty.
- 05 May: GLE team came under the attack of AGE in Ghormach district of Faryab province during eradication operations. One police was killed and one was injured.
- 09 May: AGE attacked the GLE team in Khugyani district of Nangarhar province and a mine exploded in Kachala village of Khugyani district. In the blast, two police, one laborer and one villager were injured.
- 08 May: A mine blasted on the way of GLE team while they were proceeding for eradication in Arghandab district of Zabul province. In the explosion, two police were killed and four were injured.
- 10 May: GLE team came under attack of the AGE in Ghormach district of Faryab province.
- 11 May: AGE attacked the GLE team on the way to Dangam district of Kunar province.
- 14 May: A demonstration was held by villagers of Kishim district of Badakhshan province against Governor-led eradication. During the demonstration, two police and one villager were injured.
- 18 May: A demonstration was held by villagers of Tashkan district of Badakhshan province against Governor-led eradication.
- 20 May: A demonstration was held by villagers in Kishim district of Badakhshan province. During the demonstration, two police were injured.

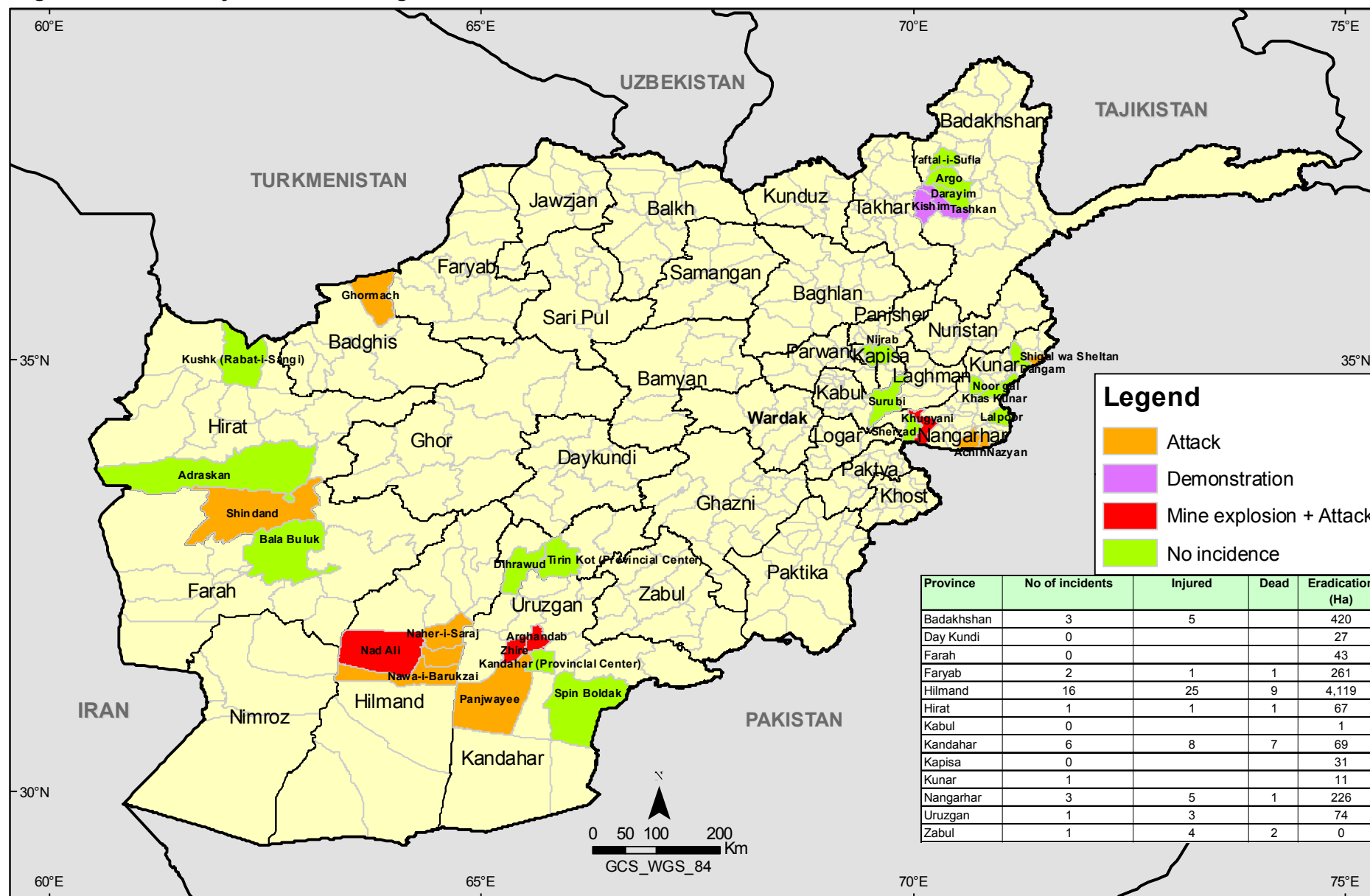


Suicide attack on GLE team in Lashkargah district of Hilmand province



Mine explosion in Khugyani district of Nangarhar province

Afghanistan: Security incidents during eradication, 2009



Source: MCN - UNODC Afghanistan Eradication Survey 2009

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