



UNITED NATIONS  
*Office on Drugs and Crime*



Government of Afghanistan  
Ministry of Counter Narcotics

# Afghanistan

## Poppy Eradication Verification



August 2007

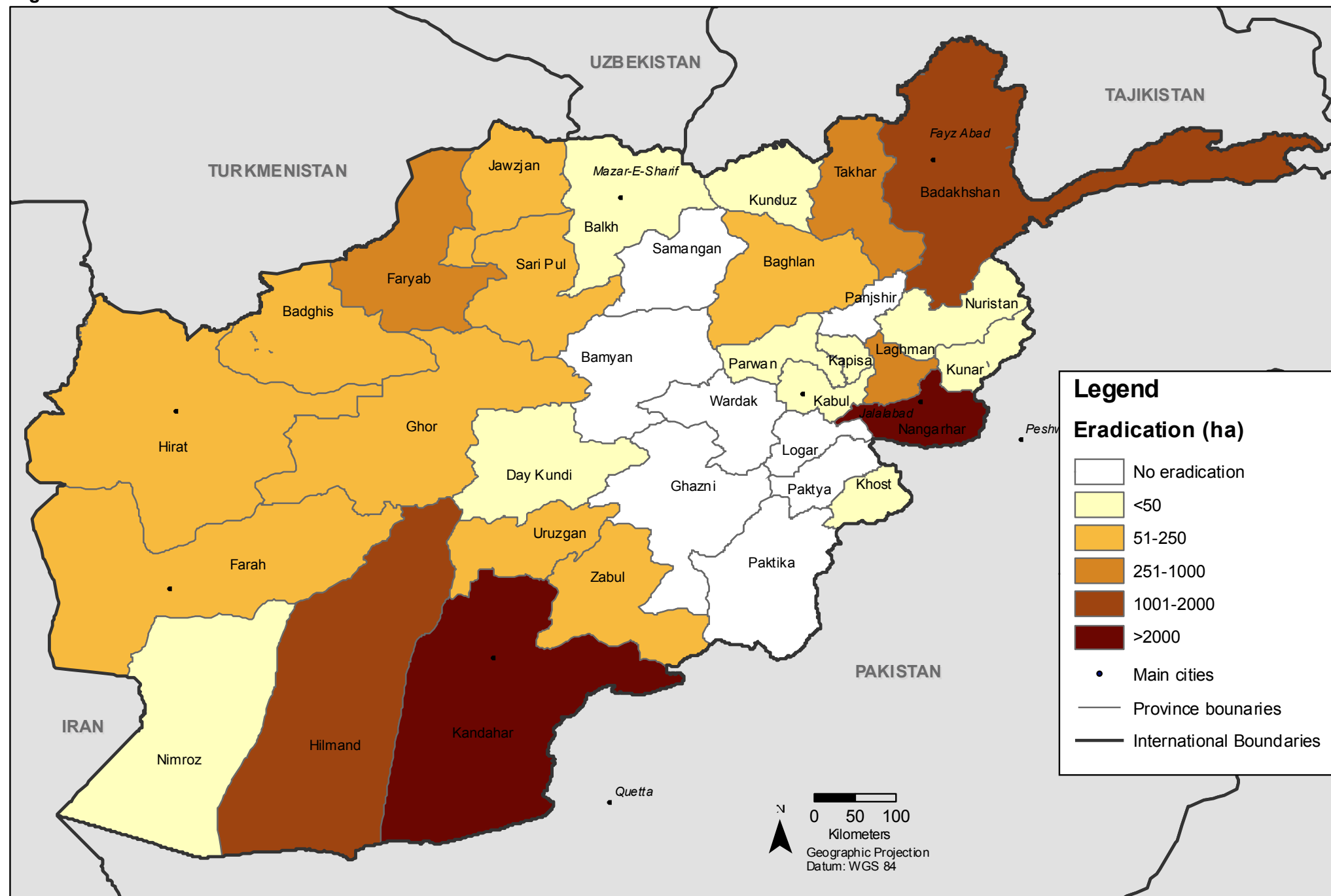
Final Report

AEF: Afghan Eradication Force  
GLE: Governor-led Eradication Force  
ICMP: Illicit Crop Monitoring Programme  
MCN: Ministry of Counter-Narcotics  
RAS: Rapid Assessment Survey  
UNODC: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

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MCN survey coordinators and eradication verifiers

# Afghanistan: Verified Governor-led Eradication in 2007



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.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Opium poppy eradication was carried out in 26 provinces (see Table 1).
- In 2007, total effective eradication (including governor-led and AEF-led eradication) reached **19,047 hectares**, while the overall eradication total (including eradication carried out after first lancing) was 20,736 ha. The details of eradication are as follows:
  - 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, whereas in 2006 surveyors visited some 1,400 villages in 19 provinces.
  - UNODC and MCN jointly verified a total of 17,587 ha of governor-led poppy eradication, including 1,689 hectares that were eradicated after first lancing. In view of the definition in the National Drug Control Strategy (NDCS) of “effective eradication”, it has been agreed that eradication after first lancing should not be taken into consideration. Effective governor-led eradication therefore amounts to **15,898 hectares** (see Table 2 and Annex I). Details of eradication verified during the lancing stage in 2007 are provided in Annex V.
  - AEF initially claimed that 7,573 hectares had been eradicated in Hilmand province, basing that claim on reports from verifiers on the ground. However, the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) of the United States Department of State verified by satellite that the actual figure was 3,000 ha.
  - AEF subsequently revised its figure for total eradication to **3,149 hectares**, including 3,000 ha in Hilmand province, 83.44 ha in Uruzgan province and 65.22 ha in Takhar province. UNODC does not verify AEF-led eradication (see Annex III).
  - The final figure for governor-led eradication (effective eradication) shows a decrease of 1,137 ha as compared to the figure reported in periodic report No. 24 (June 2007). The figures given in the periodic reports were based on daily reports by verifiers on the ground. The revised figure was calculated on the basis of data generated by detailed survey forms submitted by verifiers. These survey forms include a sketch of each of the poppy fields where eradication took place, and indicate the percentage of crops eradicated in each field. The final eradication figure is therefore lower than the provisional figures given in the periodic reports.
- Effective eradication in 2007 increased by 24 per cent as compared to total eradication in 2006 (15,300 hectares (ha)) and by 281 per cent as compared to total eradication in 2005 (5,000 ha).
- Eradication has not contributed to an effective reduction in cultivation in most of the provinces.
- In Badakhshan, eradication was carried out at an early stage, thus allowing farmers to cultivate alternative crops. This, together with a relatively successful pre-planting campaign, contributed to an overall decline in poppy cultivation.
- On average, 63 per cent of cultivated poppy was left standing after eradication teams had carried out their activities in the 2,109 villages visited by verifiers in 2007, although there was considerable regional variation.
- Incidents of resistance to eradication resulted in deaths of 15 policemen and 4 farmers and several injuries. Several tractors used in eradication activities were burned by insurgents (Annex IV).

## Introduction

The Ministry of Counter-Narcotics (MCN) of the Government of Afghanistan and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) jointly verified governor-led poppy eradication campaigns in 26 provinces across Afghanistan in 2007.

Initially, 71 verifiers were employed to carry out the verification survey (Table 3). This number was increased to 107 verifiers by April 2007. Thus, a total of 107 eradication verifiers and fifteen survey coordinators (UNODC and MCN) have been trained and deployed since 1 January 2007. The eradication verifiers were assigned to eradication teams led by governors of provinces.

This report details the results of the verification survey reported in 24 periodic (weekly) reports issued between 17 December 2006 and 24 June 2007. There will be no further weekly reports. The final findings of the 2007 Eradication Verification Survey will be presented in the 2007 Annual Opium Poppy Survey Report.

## Results

### Eradication in 2007

Details of the final results of the eradication verification survey for 2007 are given below:

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

Province	Eradication (ha) verified (includes eradication during lancing stage)	Eradication (ha) verified after first lancing	Effective eradication verified (ha) (eradication upto first lancing)	No. of fields where eradication reported	No. of villages where eradication reported	Total ha of poppy remaining after eradication in surveyed villages	% of opium poppy eradication in surveyed villages
Badakhshan	1311		1311	2475	273	517	72
Badghis	232		232	1322	34	3491	6
Baghlan	185		185	273	33	17	92
Balkh	14		14	25	3	11	56
Day Kundi	5		5	102	5	13	29
Farah	143		143	301	36	1626	8
Faryab	337		337	1456	110	85	80
Ghor	188		188	242	37	530	26
Hilmand	1945	943	1003	648	93	3706	34
Hirat	70		70	259	65	270	21
Jawzjan	122		122	209	17	0	100
Kabul	14		14	53	5	8	64
Kandahar	7905		7905	3028	425	4951	61
Kapisa	10		10	398	34	45	18
Khost	18	2	16	171	12	0	100
Kunar	55	28	27	442	33	9	85
Kunduz	5		5	17	2	0	100
Laghman	802		802	2497	100	111	88
Nangarhar	3048	709	2339	8002	548	13775	18
Nimroz	35		35	87	16	125	22
Nuristan	0.44		0.44	8	2	13	3
Parwan	4	3	1	144	4	0	100
Sari Pul	119	5	114	233	41	25	83
Takhar	716		716	2249	140	268	73
Uruzgan	121		121	156	18	445	21
Zabul	183		183	67	23	61	75
<b>Total</b>	<b>17587</b>	<b>1689</b>	<b>15898</b>	<b>24864</b>	<b>2109</b>	<b>30103</b>	<b>37</b>

In 2007, total effective eradication (including governor-led and AEF-led eradication) reached **19,047 hectares**, while the overall eradication total (including eradication carried out after first lancing) was 20,736 ha. The details of eradication are as follows:

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, whereas in 2006 surveyors visited some 1,400 villages in 19 provinces.

UNODC and MCN jointly verified a total of 17,587 ha of governor-led poppy eradication, including 1,689 hectares that were eradicated after first lancing. In accordance with the definition in the National Drug Control Strategy (NDCS) of “effective eradication”, it has been agreed that eradication after first lancing should not be taken into consideration. Effective governor-led eradication therefore amounts to **15,898 hectares** (see Table 2 and Annex I). Details of eradication verified during the lancing stage in 2007 are provided in Annex V.

AEF initially claimed that 7,573 hectares had been eradicated in Hilmand province, basing that claim on reports from verifiers on the ground. However, the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) of the United States Department of State verified by satellite that the actual figure was 3,000 ha.

AEF subsequently revised its figure for total eradication to **3,149 hectares**, including 3,000 ha in Hilmand province, 83.44 ha in Uruzgan province and 65.22 ha in Takhar province. UNODC does not verify AEF-led eradication (see Annex III).

Figure 1 shows the percentage of crops eradicated (governor-led and AEF-led eradication). Governor-led eradication was most effective in Kandahar province (36 per cent), followed by Nangarhar (15 per cent), Hilmand (14 per cent) and Badakhshan (six per cent).

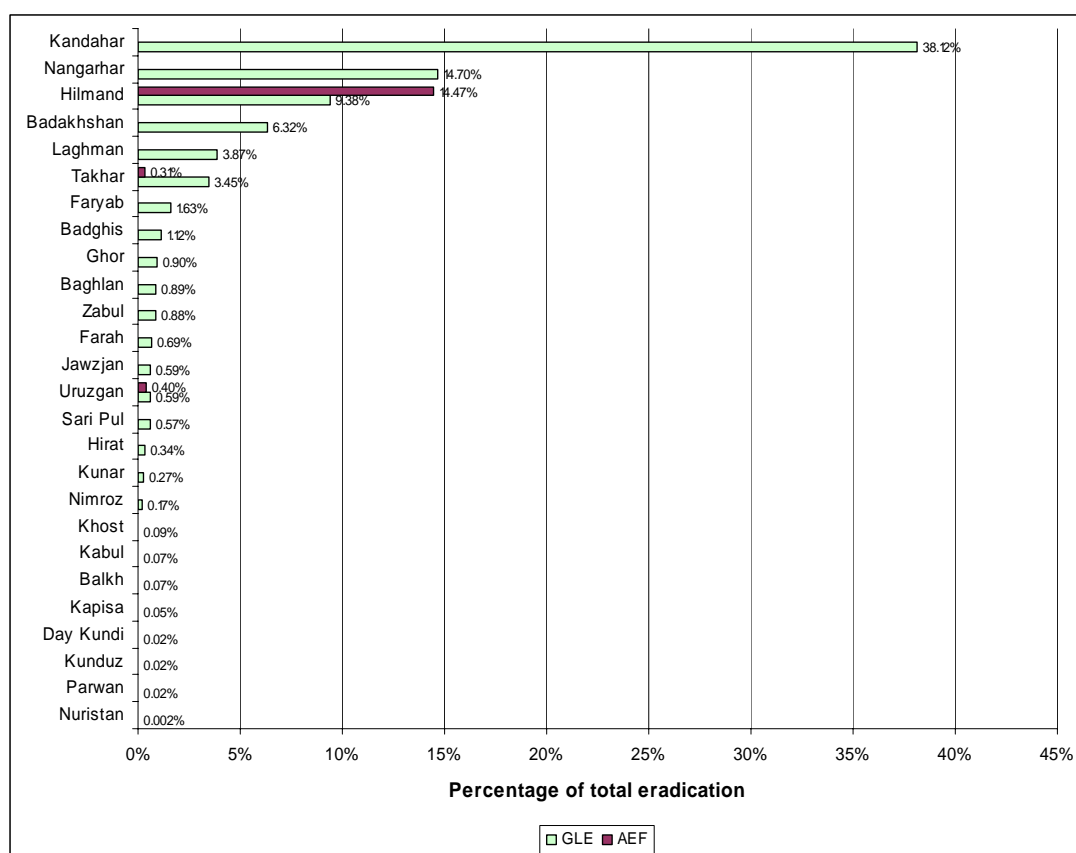
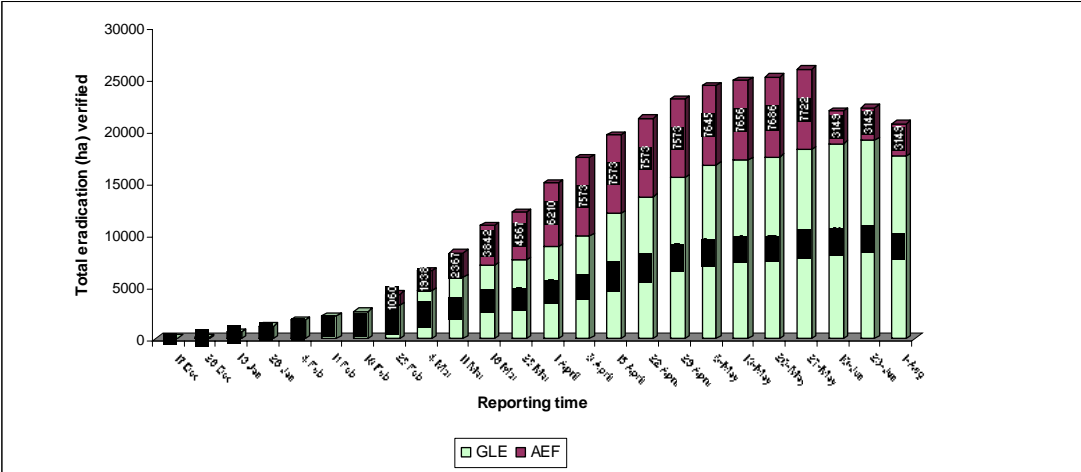


Figure 1: Percentage of total eradication (governor-led and AEF-led eradication) by province

The final figure for governor-led eradication (effective eradication) is 1,137 ha lower than the figure given in the final periodic report (Report No. 24). The figures provided in that report were based on daily reports by verifiers on the ground. The revised figure was calculated on the basis of data generated by detailed survey forms submitted by verifiers. These survey forms include a sketch of each of the poppy fields where eradication took place and indicate the percentage of crops eradicated in each field. The final eradication figure is therefore lower than the provisional figures provided in the periodic reports.

On average, 63 per cent of cultivated poppy was left standing after eradication teams had carried out their activities in the 2,109 villages visited by verifiers in 2007, though there was considerable regional variation.

Figure 2 shows total eradication reported at the time of release of the final periodic report. As the graph shows, the figures that were over-estimated in earlier reports were subsequently corrected using a suitable verification mechanism.



*AEF: AEF-led eradication; GLE: Governor-led eradication*

Figure 2: Total number of hectares of poppy eradicated (includes eradication during lancing) at the time of release of periodic reports (governor-led and AEF-led eradication)

Methods of governor-led eradication included the tractor, animal-drawn plough and manual eradication (using sticks or sickles). 77% of the governor-led eradication was carried out by tractor (Figure 3).

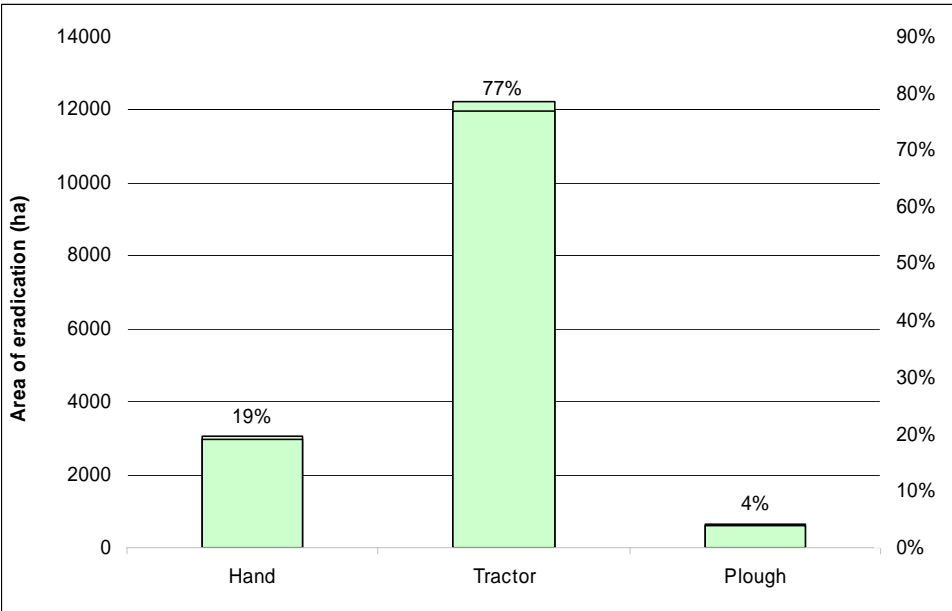


Figure 3: Area of eradicated poppy by different methods



Eradication by Tractor



Eradication by plough



Eradication by stick

### Timing and percentage of eradication by month

The graph below (Figure 4) shows the timing and percentage of governor-led eradication each month. Eradication activities were carried out chiefly in March 2007 (27 per cent) and April 2007 (36 per cent). Only 12 per cent of eradication activities were carried out during the early months of cultivation, i.e., between October and January. This clearly shows the delayed implementation of eradication policy in most of the provinces, as a result of which farmers were unable to cultivate other crops.

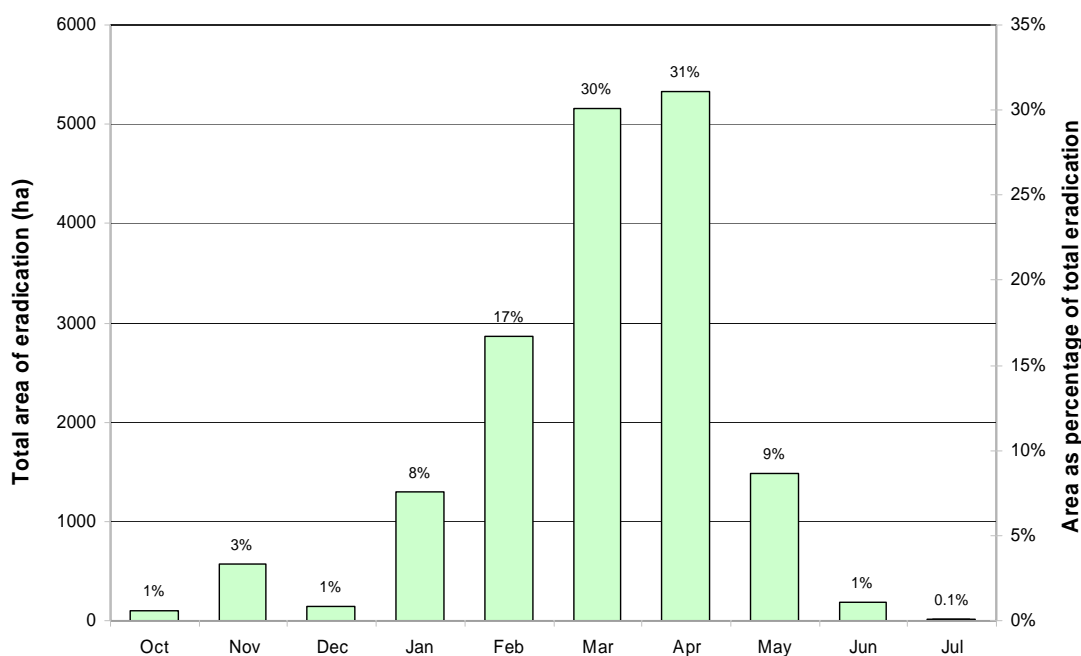


Figure 4: Total area eradicated each month, shown as percentage

Governors began eradication activities in 26 provinces in December 2006, and had concluded those activities in all target provinces by the end of July 2007. Table 1 shows the start and end dates of eradication activities in each province. Eradication was suspended several times in all provinces. Details of the periods during which eradication activities were suspended are given in Annex II.



**Table 2: Eradication situation by province**

Province	Dec-06	Jan-07	Feb-07	Mar-07	Apr-07	May-07	Jun-07	Jul-07
Badakhshan	12-Dec							15-Jun
Badghis			13-Feb	26-May		26-May		
Baghlan				29-Mar		25-May		
Balkh					21-Apr	6-May		
Daykundi				9-Mar	4-Apr			
Farah	14-Dec			31-Mar				
Faryab		3-Jan				26-May		
Ghor				10-Feb		27-May		
Hilmand			22-Feb		18-Apr			
Hirat		26-Jan				25-May		
Jawzjan					9-Apr	15-May		
Kabul					13-Apr	11-May		
Kandahar		22-Jan			26-Apr			
Kapisa					22-Apr		18-Jun	
Khost					26-Apr	26-May		
Kunar			26-Feb				14-Jun	
Kunduz				13-May		15-May		
Laghman	18-Dec						9-Jun	
Nangarhar	12-Dec					24-May		
Nimroz	20-Dec			9-Mar				
Nuristan		23-Jan		5-Mar				
Parwan						5-11 may		
Saripul			2-Feb			29-May		
Takhar			17-Feb			31-May		
Uruzgan				14-Mar	26-Apr			
Zabul				13-Mar	26-Apr			

### Impact of eradication on cultivation

Eradication has not contributed to an effective reduction in cultivation in most of the provinces. In Badakhshan, eradication was carried out at an early stage, thus allowing farmers to cultivate alternative crops. This, together with a relatively successful pre-planting campaign, contributed to an overall decline in poppy cultivation. The extent of eradication since 2005 is shown in the table below.

Year	Eradication (ha)	No. of provinces
2005	4 007	11
2006	13 378	19
2007	15 898	26

The Rapid Assessment Survey conducted in January 2007 concluded that the eradication campaign of 2006 had had no significant impact on cultivation at the national level in 2007. Sixty-three per cent of villages opted once again to cultivate poppy in 2007, despite having faced eradication in 2006.

### Comparison of opium poppy eradication in 2007 and 2006

Eradication (GLE and AEF) in 2007 (19,047 ha) increased by 24 per cent as compared to total eradication in 2006 (15,300 ha). In total, the governor-led eradication amounted to 15,898 ha in 2007, as compared to 13,378 ha in 2006. This is approximately 19 per cent increase. Eradication in 2007 was more intensive during the early phase of eradication, i.e., from January to March, than in 2006. Following conclusion of all eradication activities, it was estimated that governor-led eradication forces had eradicated 15,898 ha in 2007, compared to 13,378 ha in 2006.

## Security incidents

There was much more resistance to eradication than in 2006. Several security incidents were reported in 2007. Sixteen security incidents in which eradication was resisted were reported from seven provinces, namely Nangarhar, Kandahar, Farah, Laghman, Hilmand, Badghis and Badakhshan. Fifteen policemen and four farmers died as a result of the incidents. Thirty-one people were severely injured, and several tractors used in eradication were burned by farmers. The highest number of incidents was reported from Nangarhar, followed by Kandahar and Farah.

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

Province	No. of security incidents	No. of fatalities among police personnel	No. of fatalities among farmers	No. of injuries	No. of tractors burned
Nangarhar	7	4	3	13	3
Kandahar	3	1	1	7	1
Farah	2	6		4	6
Laghman	1	2		5	
Hilmand	1	2		2	
Badghis	1				
Badakhshan	1				
	16	15	4	31	10



Hilmand



Kandahar



Kandahar



Kandahar

## Regional findings

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

#### Nangarhar

- Governor-led eradication was concluded on 24 May 2007. A total of 2,339 ha of opium poppy in 548 villages have been verified to have been effectively eradicated.
- A total of 709 hectares of poppy have been verified to have been eradicated by governor-led eradication forces after first lancing (Annex V).



Figure: Validation of verified eradication using satellite data in Nangarhar province

- Field-based eradication verification was partially validated using satellite data in an area of Chaparhar district, Nangarhar province. A cluster of eradication GPS points was overlaid on satellite images and the eradicated area was digitized. The following observations were made:
  - The total area verified by MCN and UNODC verifiers was 13.43 Jerib (Jerib = 1/5 hectare. The Jerib is a standard measurement unit used in Afghanistan).
  - The total area eradicated, measured using the satellite images, and was 13.95 Jerib.
  - A snapshot of the satellite images (see figure above) shows that the numbers in white represent measurements carried out in the field, whereas the numbers in cyan show the area of digitized polygons.



## Laghman

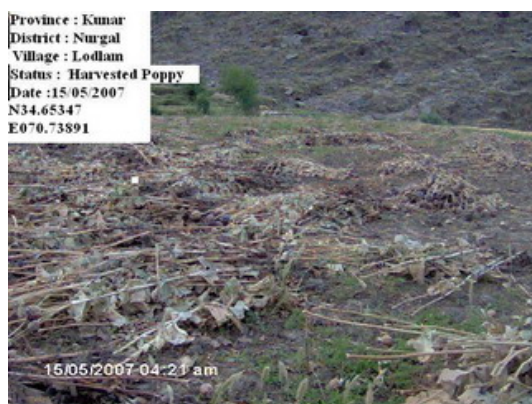
- Governor-led eradication was concluded on 10 June 2007. A total of 802 hectares in 100 villages have been verified to have been eradicated.

## Nuristan

- Governor-led eradication was concluded on 5 March 2007. A total of 0.44 hectare in two villages has been verified to have been eradicated.

## Kunar

- Governor-led eradication was concluded on 14 June 2007. A total of 27 hectares in 33 villages have been verified to have been effectively eradicated.
- A total of 28 hectares of poppy were eradicated by governor-led eradication forces after first lancing (Annex V).



## Kapisa

- Governor-led eradication was concluded on 25 June 2007. A total of 10 hectares in 34 villages have been verified to have been eradicated.



Growth stage of poppy (spring cultivation) in Kapisa province in late May 2007



Poppy eradication in Kapisa province in late May 2007

## **Central region (Kabul, Khost, Parwan)**

### **Kabul**

- Governor-led eradication was concluded on 11 May 2007. A total of 14 hectares in five villages have been verified to have been eradicated.

### **Khost**

- Governor-led eradication was concluded on 26 May 2007. A total of 16 hectares in 12 villages have been verified to have been effectively eradicated.
- A total of two hectares of poppy were eradicated by governor-led eradication forces after first lancing (Annex IV).

### **Parwan**

- Governor-led eradication was concluded on 11 May 2007. A total of one hectare in four villages has been verified to have been effectively eradicated.
- A total of three hectares of poppy were eradicated by governor-led eradication forces after first lancing (Annex V).

## **Southern region (Hilmand, Kandahar, Uruzgan, Zabul, Day Kundi)**

### **Kandahar**

- Governor-led eradication was concluded on 26 April 2007. A total of 7,905 hectares of poppy in 425 villages have been verified to have been eradicated.
- Eradication activities ended before the lancing stage.



Healthy poppy in Kandahar province in April end



Poppy eradication in Kandahar province in April 2007

### **Hilmand**

- The governor-led eradication operation was concluded on 26 April 2007. A total of 1,003 hectares of poppy in 93 villages have been verified to have been effectively eradicated.
- A total of 943 hectares of poppy were eradicated by governor-led eradication forces after first lancing (Annex V).
- AEF-led eradication ended on 7 April 2007. A total of 7,573 hectares were reported by AEF as having been eradicated. Based on satellite verification by the United Kingdom and United States of America, that estimate was revised to 3,000 hectares. MCN and UNODC do not verify AEF-led eradication. Details are provided in Annex III.



Opium poppy lancers in Hilmand province



Lancing tools available in Laskar Gah Market

### **Uruzgan**

- Governor-led eradication was concluded on 26 April 07. A total of 121 hectares of poppy in 18 villages have been verified to have been eradicated.
- A total of 83.44 hectares were reported by AEF as having been eradicated by 8 May 2007. MCN and UNODC do not verify AEF-led eradication. Details are provided in Annex III.

**Day Kundi**

- Governor-led eradication was concluded in this province on 4 April 2007. A total of five hectares of poppy in five villages have been verified to have been eradicated.

**Zabul**

- Governor-led eradication was concluded 26 April 2007. A total of 183 hectares of poppy in 23 villages have been verified to have been eradicated.



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

### Farah

- Governor-led eradication was concluded on 31 March 2007. A total of 143 hectares of poppy in 36 villages have been verified to have been eradicated.



Growth stage poppy in Pusht Rod district of Farah province in mid-May 2007



Poppy lancing in Shindand district of Hirat Province in early May 2007

### Hirat

- Governor-led eradication was concluded on 25 May 2007. A total of 70 hectares in 65 villages have been verified to have been eradicated.

### Nimroz

- A total of 35 hectares in 16 villages have been verified to have been eradicated by governor-led eradication forces.

### Ghor

- Governor-led eradication was suspended in this province on 27 May 2007. To date, a total of 188 hectares in 37 villages have been verified to have been eradicated.

### Badghis

- Governor-led eradication was concluded on 26 May 2007. A total of 232 hectares in 34 villages have been verified to have been eradicated.





## **Northern region (Baghlan, Balkh, Faryab, Jawzjan, Kunduz, Sari Pul, Samangan)**

### **Sari Pul**

- A total of 114 hectares in 41 villages have been verified to have been effectively eradicated by governor-led eradication forces.
- A total of five hectares of poppy were eradicated by governor-led forces after first lancing (Annex V).

### **Faryab**

- Governor-led eradication was concluded on 26 May 2007. A total of 337 hectares in 110 villages have been verified to have been eradicated.

### **Baghlan**

- Governor-led eradication was concluded on 25 May 2007. A total of 185 hectares in 33 villages have been verified to have been eradicated.

### **Jawzjan**

- Governor-led eradication was concluded on 15 May 2007. A total of 122 hectares in 17 villages have been verified to have been eradicated.

### **Balkh**

- Governor-led eradication was concluded on 6 May 2007. A total of 14 hectares in three villages have been verified to have been eradicated.



Poppy growth stage in Chintal district of Balkh province (Alberz mountain) in early May 2007

### **Kunduz**

- Governor-led eradication was concluded on 5 May 2007. A total of five hectares in two villages have been verified to have been eradicated.

### **Samangan**

- There were no eradication activities in Samangan province in 2007.

## **North-eastern region (Badakhshan, Takhar)**

### **Badakhshan**

- Governor-led eradication was concluded on 20 June 2007. A total of 1,311 hectares in 273 villages have been verified to have been eradicated.

### **Takhar**

- Governor-led eradication was concluded on 31 May 2007. A total of 716 hectares in 140 villages have been verified to have been eradicated.
- AEF eradicated a total of 65.21 hectares.



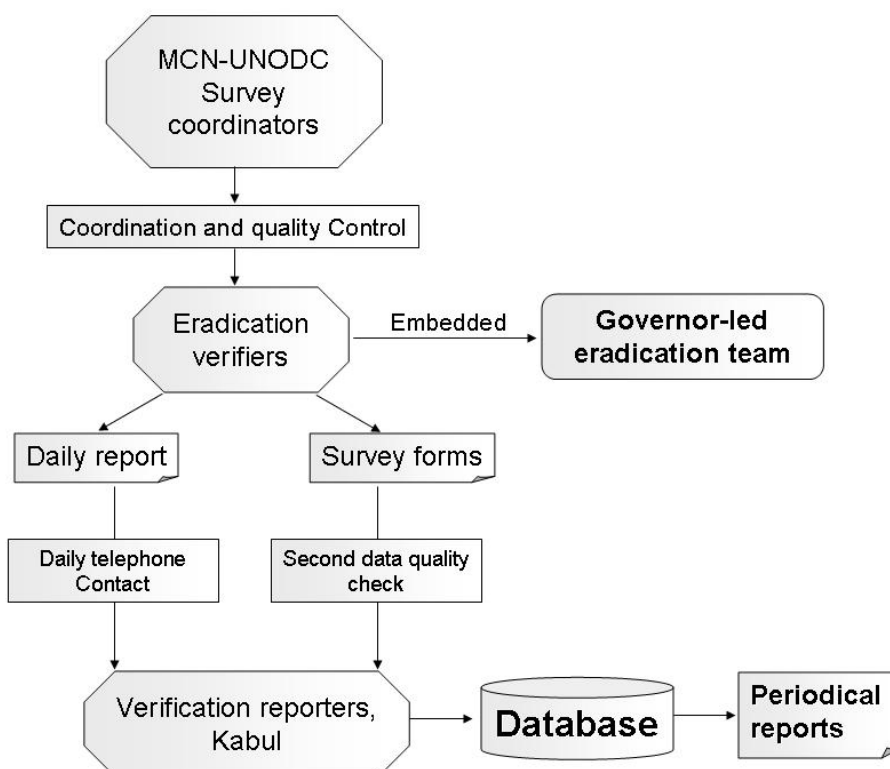
Poppy eradication Darayim district of Badakhshan province  
in late May



Poppy eradication in Taluqan district of Takhar province  
in mid May

## Methodology

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 performed at a later stage in the Kabul office.
4. The verification reporting officers in Kabul obtain the provisional data from the verifiers by telephone (mobile/satellite phones) and update the database on a daily base.
5. The verifiers fill in hard copy 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 and UNODC survey coordinators at the regional level.
6. MCN and UNODC jointly publish periodic (weekly) reports to update stakeholders on eradication activities. The eradication figures provided in these reports are provisional.
7. The eradicated area per field is recalculated in Kabul using the field sketches and information from the survey forms. The final area figure can therefore differ from the provisional figure based on verifiers' calculations in the field. The updated area figure for each province is reported in the periodic reports.
8. The results are further validated using data obtained during helicopter flights, aerial photographs and satellite imagery to calculate the final area of eradicated poppy fields.
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.



**Table 3: Number of verifiers and verification period for each province**

Province	Number of surveyors	Start date	End date
<b><i>Regular surveyors</i></b>			
Badakhshan	3	1 December 06	31 July 07
Badghis	2	1 December 06	31 May 07
Baghlan	2	1 December 06	31 May 07
Balkh	5	1 December 06	31 May 07
Farah	3	1 December 06	31 May 07
Faryab	1	1 December 06	31 May 07
Ghor	2	1 December 06	31 July 07
Hilmand	6	1 December 06	31 May 07
Hirat	1	1 December 06	31 May 07
Jawzjan	1	1 December 06	31 May 07
Kandahar	5	1 December 06	31 May 07
Kunar	2	1 December 06	31 May 07
Laghman	2	1 December 06	31 May 07
Nangarhar	4	1 December 06	31 May 07
Nimroz	1	1 December 06	31 May 07
Nuristan	1	1 December 06	31 July 07
Samangan	2	1 December 06	31 May 07
Sari Pul	4	1 December 06	31 May 07
Takhar	1	1 December 06	31 July 07
Uruzgan	4	1 December 06	31 May 07
Zabul	1	1 December 06	31 July 07
Day Kundi	1	1 December 06	31 July 07
<i>Total regular surveyors</i>	<i>54</i>		
<b><i>Reserve surveyors</i></b>			
Northern region	4	1 December 06	31 July 07
Eastern region	16	1 December 06	31 July 07
Central region	8		
Southern region	13	1 December 06	31 July 07
Western Region	2	1 December 06	31 July 07
North-East region	10	1 December 06	31 July 07
<i>Total reserve surveyors</i>	<i>53</i>		
<b>Total no. of surveyors</b>	<b>107</b>		

## Annex I

### Eradication figures by district

Province	District	Eradication (ha) verified (includes eradication during lancing stage)	No. of fields where eradication reported	No. of villages where eradication reported	Total ha of poppy remaining after eradication in surveyed villages	% of opium poppy eradication in surveyed villages
Badakhshan	Arghanj Khwa	1	2	1	0	100
	Argo	181	287	48	242	43
	Baharak	263	379	49	15	95
	Daraym	373	736	48	113	77
	Fayzabad	35	116	16	1	97
	Jurm	192	361	29	124	61
	Kishim	109	316	43	17	87
	Shahri Buzurg	2	10	3	0	100
	Tashkan	13	12	4	0	100
	Warduj	22	94	20	1	95
	Yafzai Sufia	100	162	12	4	96
	Badghis	23	100	15	13	64
	Jawand	8	56	3	10	46
Badkhis	Murghab	177	1072	12	3458	5
	Qadis	24	94	4	11	68
	Andarab	6	8	1	0	100
	Baghlani Jadid	48	63	6	0	100
	Burka	15	26	4	0	100
	Dih Salah	27	26	5	9	75
	Dushi	10	17	2	0	100
	Nahrin	12	20	1	0	100
	Puli Hisar	22	28	2	6	78
	Tala Wa Barfak	46	85	12	1	97
	Chimtal	13	20	2	10	56
	Sholgara	1	5	1	1	52
Day Kundi	Shahristan	5	102	5	13	29
	Bakwa	17	55	11	378	4
	Bala Buluk	80	142	15	804	9
	Khaki Salfed	21	56	8	382	5
	Pusht Rod	26	48	2	62	29
	Faryab	8	63	5	0	100
	Balchiragh	28	199	18	23	55
	Gurzhwin	43	177	12	2	96
	Pashtun Kot	26	139	8	0	99
	Qaysar	220	925	63	61	78
	Shirin Tagab	12	43	4	0	100
	Chaghcharan	85	73	10	200	30
	Charsada	51	100	19	276	16
Hilmand	Dawlat Yar	52	69	8	54	49
	Lashkar Gah	1511	509	71	2714	36
	Nahri Sarraj	435	139	22	992	30
	Adrakkan	0.3	3	3	0	100
	Ghoryan	12	58	16	6	88
	Kohsan	3	13	2	2	63
	Kushk	20	28	8	166	11
	Shindand	35	157	36	96	27
	Jawzjan	24	51	3	0	100
	Qush Tepa	83	95	6	0	100
	Shibinghan	16	63	8	0	100
	Surobi	14	53	5	8	64
	Kandahar	519	174	42	352	60
Kandahar	Daman	1017	482	57	262	80
	Dand	1064	582	104	1079	50
	Maywand	1814	466	59	273	87
	Parwayi	1346	679	58	2207	38
	Shah Wali Kot	90	35	10	22	80
	Takhta Pul	877	399	48	755	54
	Zhari	1160	211	47	0	100
	Hisa-i-Duwumi Kohistan	0.2	6	3	0	100
	Koh Band	5	225	17	16	25
	Mahmud Ragi	1	14	7	0	100
	Nirab	4	153	7	29	12
	Gurbuz	1	5	1	0	100
	Jaji Maydan	3	78	2	0	100
Khost	Spera	2	21	1	0	100
	Tani	12	67	8	0	100
	Asad Abad	0.5	9	2	0	100
	Chawkay	0.5	9	3	0	100
	Dargam	4	38	2	0	100
	Marawera	7	109	9	9	42
	Narang	5	49	5	0.1	98
	Nurgal	10	40	2	0	100
	Shaydal wa Shltan	12	86	5	0	100
	Sirkanay	17	93	5	0	100
	Kunduz	5	17	2	0	100
	Laghman	442	1498	56	38	92
	Alishing	125	353	16	23	84
Nangarhar	Dawlat Shah	202	532	20	25	89
	Mihartiam	4	15	1	0	100
	Qarghavi	29	99	7	25	54
	Achin (Spin Ghar)	207	980	83	994	17
	Basi Kot	479	554	35	3311	13
	Bihoud	1	19	1	2	42
	Chaparhar	78	301	24	78	50
	Dara-i-Nur	9	84	10	16	35
	Dih Bala	106	640	36	180	37
	Dur Baba	1	26	5	6	20
	Goshia	85	194	22	281	25
	Khograni	198	747	40	681	22
	Kot	242	361	44	1918	11
Nangarhar	Kuz Kunar (Khewa)	3	31	1	1	77
	Lal Pur	249	408	32	582	30
	Muhamd Dara	361	795	42	1034	26
	Nazyan	54	274	30	205	21
	Pachir wa Agam	56	249	15	383	13
	Rodal	120	413	40	2949	4
	Sherzad	25	139	13	20	56
	Shinwar (Ghani Khl)	755	1722	70	1150	40
	Surkh Rod	21	65	5	4	83
	Chahar Burja	14	45	6	1	91
	Chakhansur	2	5	1	0	100
	Khosh Rod	19	37	9	124	13
	Nuristan	0.4	8	2	13	3
Parwan	Kohi Safi	4	144	4	0	100
	Sari Pul	1	10	1	0	100
	Kohistanat	14	18	1	0	100
	Sayyid	104	205	39	25	80
	Chal	21	32	5	0	100
	Kalafgan	105	407	21	110	49
	Rustaq	240	990	54	96	71
	Taluan	350	820	60	63	85
	Trim Kot	121	156	18	445	21
	Unuzgan	121	156	18	445	21
	Zabul	183	67	23	61	75
	Shahn Safa	183	67	23	61	75
	Total	17587	24864	2109	30103	37

## Annex II

### Provincial eradication situation

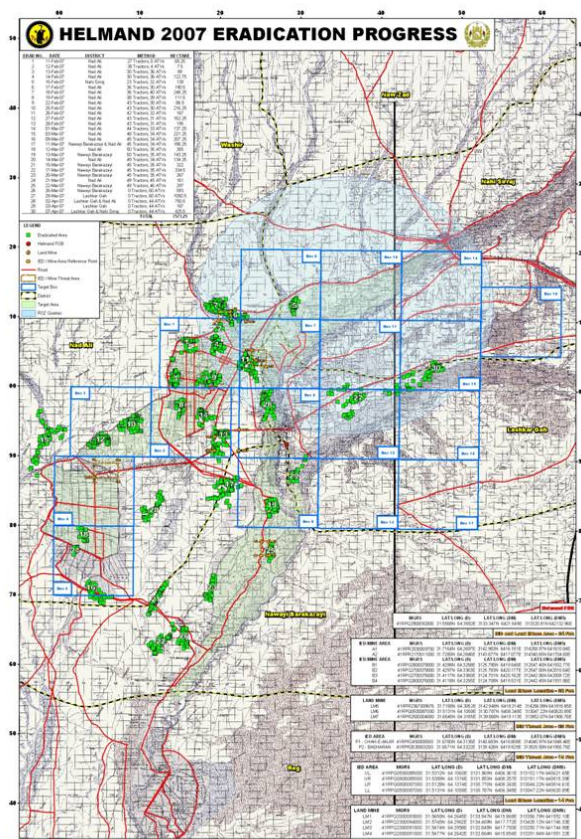
Region	Province	Eradication start date	Eradication status		
			Suspended	Resumed	Current status
South	Hilmand	22 February 07	10 April 07 26 April 07	15 April 07	Concluded
	Kandahar	22 January 07	4 February 07 14 March 07 11 April 07 26 April 07	14 February 07 17 March 07 14 April 07	Concluded
	Uruzgan	14 March 07	22 March 07 04 April 07 26 April 07	27 March 07 10 April 07	Concluded
	Zabul	13 March 07	19 March 07 26 April 06	24 March 07	Concluded
	Day Kundi	09 March 07	12 March 07 30 March 07 04 April 07	29 March 07 03 April 04	Concluded
East	Nangarhar	12 December 06	18 December 06 16 January 07 24 May 07	06 January 07 22 January 07 18 May 07	Concluded
	Kunar	26 February 07	27 February 07 15 March 07 01 March 07 11 May 07 14 Jun 07	14 March 07 27 March 07 10 May 07 26 May 07	Concluded
	Laghman	18 December 06	19 May 07 09 Jun 07 10 June 07	25 May 07	Concluded
	Nuristan	23 January 07	24 January 07 05 March 07	04 March 07	Suspended
	Kapisa	22 April 07	25 April 07 06 May 07 21 May 07 18 Jun 07 25 June 07	29 April 07 09 May 07 02 Jun 07	Concluded
Central	Kabul	13 April 07	24 April 07 11 May 07	10 May 07	Concluded
	Parwan	05 May 07	11 May 07		Concluded
	Khost	24 April 07	26 April 07 26 May 07	08 May 07	Concluded
West	Hirat	26 January 07	03 February 07 03 March 07 20 March 07 10 April 07 16 April 07 03 May 07 25 May 07	27 February 07 05 March 07 28 March 07 14 April 07 26 April 07 14 May 07	Concluded
	Farah	14 December 06	17 December 06 26 January 07 31 March 07	22 January 07 12 February 07	Concluded
	Badghis	13 February 07	20 February 07 26 February 07 20 March 07 16 April 07 26 May 07	22 February 07 06 March 07 27 March 07 25 April 07	Concluded
	Ghor	20 February 07	21 February 07 05 May 05 27 May 07 10 June 07	26 April 07	Concluded
	Nimroz	20 December 06	21 December 06 09 March 07	03 March 07	Concluded
North	Baghlan	29 March 07	30 March 07 25 April 07 11 May 07 25 May 07	18 April 07 08 May 07 21 May 07	Concluded
	Balkh	21 April 07	22 April 07 06 May 07	24 April 07	Concluded
	Faryab	03 January 07	26 February 07 19 March 07 26 May 07	06 March 07 28 March 07	Concluded
	Jawzjan	09 April 04	26 April 07 15 May 07	08 May 07	Concluded
	Sari Pul	02 February 07	04 February 07 26 February 07 29 May 07	25 February 07 10 April 07	Concluded
North-east	Badakhshan	12 December 06	09 January 07 20 February 07 20 June 07	17 January 07 05 March 07	Concluded
	Takhar	17 February 07	18 February 07 02 April 07 31 May 07	25 March 07 14 April 07	Concluded
	Kunduz	13 May 07	15 May 07		Concluded



### **Eradication operations led by the Afghan Eradication Force (AEF)**

## Hilmand

- The AEF-led eradication operation was concluded in Hilmand province on 7 April 2007. AEF had previously claimed to have eradicated 7,573 ha in Hilmand, basing that claim on reports from verifiers on the ground. However, the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) of the United States Department of State verified by satellite that the actual figure was 3,000 ha. MCN and UNODC do not verify AEF-led eradication. The poppy fields eradicated by AEF-led eradication teams are shown on the map below (in green).



AEF eradication was concluded on 8 May 2007. AEF reported a total of 83.44 ha as having been eradicated.

AEF eradication began in Takhar province on 16 May 2007. AEF reported a total of 65.21 ha as having been eradicated (54.85 ha in Kalafgan district and 10.36 ha in Rustaq district).

## **Annex IV**

### **Resistance by farmers to eradication and incidents during eradication**

A common way of resisting eradication is to flood the poppy fields before the arrival of the eradication teams. Violent incidents as a result of resistance to eradication have resulted in 16 deaths and several injuries. Many tractors involved in eradication have been burned. Violent incidents during eradication are detailed below:

#### **Nangarhar Province**

- 7 February 2007:* There were some incidences of armed resistance to eradication by farmers, including attacks on poppy eradication teams in the districts of Chaparhar and Shinwar, which resulted in three injuries and one fatality. The security situation was brought under control by provincial security forces and eradication was resumed.
- 23 February 2007:* Three security checkpoints providing security for the Kot district centre were looted by an armed group. Eradication in this district was stopped.
- 27 February 2007:* One farmer was injured and another died during armed resistance to eradication in Dara-i-Nur district. Three tractors were burned by farmers. The security situation became out of control on 4 March 2007. Provincial security forces took action to regain control. Eradication in this district was stopped.
- 4 April 2007:* One farmer died and seven persons (including two government security police) were injured during armed resistance to eradication in Chaparral district. The security situation was brought under control two days later by provincial security forces and eradication activities resumed.
- 4 April 2007:* Due to large-scale eradication operations by a governor-led eradication team in Batikot district, farmers carried out demonstrations and blocked the Jalalabad-Torkham road for four hours.
- 18 April 2007:* A farmer protested against governor-led eradication in Lal Pur district by throwing himself in the Kabul river, as a result of which he died. Eradication was suspended for one day in this district.
- 19 May 2007:* Two police officers were killed and three were injured by a mine placed on the road near Pekha Village of Spinghar Mountain in Achin district. The police officers were on their way to monitor ongoing eradication activities.

#### **Laghman Province**

- 18 April 2007:* A governor-led poppy eradication team in Qaghayi district was attacked by farmers during a poppy eradication operation in Ambar village. Two police officers died and five farmers were injured.

#### **Hilmand Province**

- 13 February 2007:* A security personnel vehicle accompanying the Afghan Eradication Force (AEF) was hit by a remote-controlled mine in Nad Ali district in Hilmand province, as a result of which two persons were injured and two police officers died.

#### **Kandahar province**

- 4 March 2007:* A governor-led poppy eradication team in Maywand district was attacked by insurgents during a poppy eradication operation in Sangbar village. Four soldiers were injured and one was killed. At the time of release of this report, fighting was still ongoing. The MCN/UNODC verifier was kept safe under the protection of the local police.



*19 March 2007:* The road along which an eradication team was traveling to Bazu village in Taloqan district was deliberately flooded and mined. One of the mines exploded, causing the death of one police officer and the injury of two others.

*27 March 2007:* A mine hit a tractor that was on the way to Maywand district to be used in eradication activities. The driver was seriously injured and the tractor completely destroyed.

### **Farah Province**

*14 February 2007:* A mine exploded on the road along which a governor-led eradication team was traveling to Bakwa, as a result of which four persons sustained minor injuries.

*18 March 2007:* Six Afghan police officers died and two were injured while traveling from Bakwa district to the centre of the province as a result of a remotely controlled mine explosion. The police officers were part of an eradication team; however, it is not clear whether the mine was planted in order to resist eradication.

### **Badghis Province**

*3 March 2007:* A governor-led eradication team was attacked by an armed group while returning to Joy Kar village in Murghab district, and six tractors were burned.

### **Badakhshan Province**

*6 March 2007:* A governor-led poppy eradication team faced strong resistance by farmers when it began eradication activities in the centre of Jurm district. The team was unable to complete the daily plan and returned to the base. No casualties were reported as a result of this incident.

## Annex-V

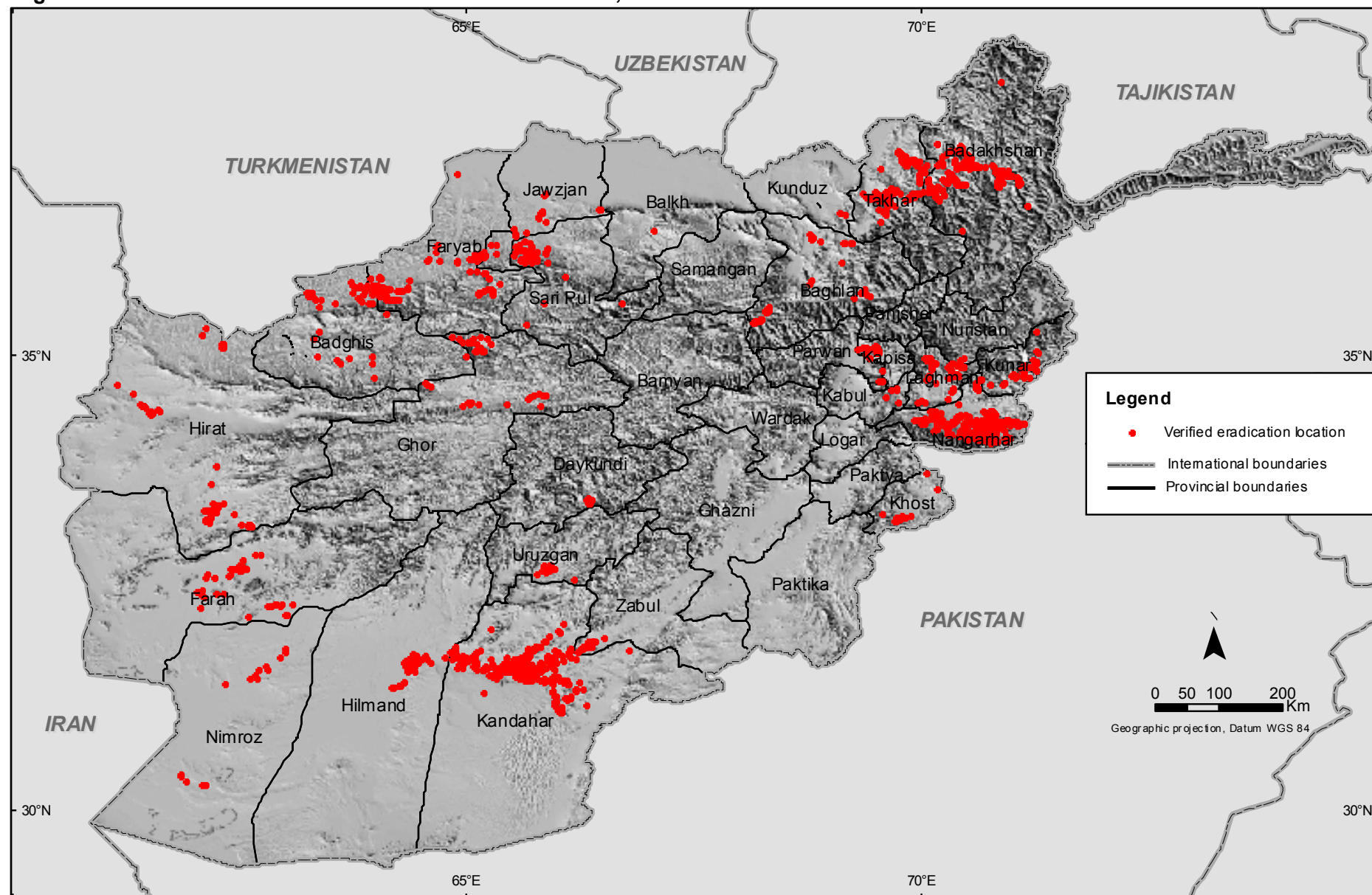
### Governor-led eradication figures verified during lancing stage (by province)

PROVINCE	Total eradication (ha) verified and Number of lancements				Eradication (ha) verified during lancing stage	Eradication (ha) verified before lancing stage	Total eradication (ha) verified
	1	2	3	4			
Badakhshan	7				7	1304	1311
Badghis						232	232
Baghlan						185	185
Balkh						14	14
Day Kundi						5	5
Farah						143	143
Faryab	9				9	328	337
Ghor						188	188
Hilmand	209	803		139	1151	794	1945
Hirat	0.4				0.4	69	70
Jawzjan	1				1	121	122
Kabul						14	14
Kandahar	39				39	7867	7905
Kapisa	0.1				0.1	10	10
Khost	2	2			4	14	18
Kunar			20	7	28	27	55
Kunduz	5				5	0	5
Laghman						802	802
Nangarhar	168	476	176	57	876	2171	3048
Nimroz						35	35
Nuristan						0	0
Parwan		3			3	1	4
Sari Pul	33	5			39	81	119
Takhar	25				25	691	716
Uruzgan						121	121
Zabul						183	183
<b>Total</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>1290</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>2187</b>	<b>15401</b>	<b>17587</b>

## Governor-led eradication figures verified during lancing stage (by district)

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	Total eradication (ha) verified and Number of lancings				Eradication (ha) verified during lancing stage	Eradication (ha) verified before lancing stage	Total eradication (ha) verified
		1	2	3	4			
Badakhshan	Arghanj Khwa						1	1
	Argo						181	181
	Baharak						283	283
	Darayim						373	373
	Fayzabad						35	35
	Jurm						192	192
	Kishim	2				2	107	109
	Shahri Buzurg						2	2
	Tishkan						13	13
	Warduj						22	22
Badghis	Yaffali Sufia	5				5	96	100
	Ghormach						23	23
	Jawand						8	8
	Murghab						177	177
	Qadis						24	24
	Andarab						6	6
Baghlan	Baghlani Jadid						48	48
	Burka						15	15
	Dih Salah						27	27
	Dushi						10	10
	Nahrin						12	12
	Puli Hisar						22	22
	Tala Wa Barlak						46	46
	Chimtal						13	13
	Sholjara						1	1
	Shahristan						5	5
Day Kundi	Farah						17	17
	Bakwa						80	80
	Bala Buluk						21	21
	Khaki Safed						26	26
Faryab	Pusht Rod						4	4
	Bilchiragh	4				4	24	28
	Gurziwan	3				3	43	43
	Khawaja Sabz						25	25
	Pashkun Kot	1				1	220	220
	Qaysar	1				1	12	12
	Shirin Tagab						85	85
	Chaghcharan						51	51
Ghor	Charsada						52	52
	Dawlat Yar						631	1511
	Lashkar Gah	171	708			879	163	435
	Nahri Sarraj	37	95		139	272	0	0
Hirat	Adraskan	0.1				0.1	12	12
	Ghoran	0.3				0.3	3	3
	Kohsan						19	20
	Kushk	0.1				0.1	35	35
Jawzjan	Shindand						24	24
	Darab						83	83
	Qush Tepa						15	16
	Shibirghan	1				1	14	14
Kabul	Surobi						519	519
	Arghandab						1017	1017
	Daman						1084	1084
	Dand						1799	1814
	Maywand	15				15	1346	1346
	Pariwayi						90	90
	Shah Wali Kot						854	877
	Takhta Pul	23				23	1160	1160
Kapisa	Zhari						0	0
	Hisa-t-Duwumi Kohistan	0.1				0.1	5	5
	Koh Band						1	1
	Mahmud Razi						4	4
Khost	Nirab						0	1
	Gurbuz	1				1	3	3
	Jaji Maydan						0	2
	Spera		2			2	11	12
Kunar	Tani	1				1	0	0
	Asad Abad						0	0
	Chawkay						4	4
	Dangam				4	4	0	7
	Marawara			1	0.3	1	6	5
	Narang						5	10
	Nurgal			6	3	10	0	12
	Shayqal wa Shiltan			7		7	4	12
Kunduz	Sirkanay			6		6	12	17
	Khan Abad	5				5	0	5
	Alingar						442	442
	Alishing						125	125
Laghman	Dawlat Shah						202	202
	Mihitariam						4	4
	Qarghayi						29	29
	Achin (Spin Ghar)	3	80	0		84	123	207
Nangarhar	Bati Kot		13	5	2	20	459	479
	Bihsud						1	1
	Chaparhar	4				4	74	78
	Dara-I-Nur						9	9
	Dih Bala		3	33		37	69	106
	Dur Baba						1	1
	Goshita	6	10	19		35	50	85
	Khogyani	29	56			84	112	196
	Kot			6		90	152	242
	Kuz Kunar (Khewa)						3	3
	Lai Pur	4	10	54	54	121	127	249
	Muhamand Dara		84			84	278	361
	Nazyan						54	54
	Pachir wa Agam		31			31	25	56
	Rodat	20	6	12	1	39	81	120
	Sherzad	6				6	19	25
	Shinwar (Ghani Khil)	95	99	47		242	513	755
	Surkh Rod						21	21
	Chahar Bura						14	14
	Chakhansur						2	2
Nuristan	Khash Rod						19	19
	Nurgaram						0	0
	Parwan		3			3	1	4
	Kohi Safi						1	1
Sari Pul	Balkhab						14	14
	Kohistanat						65	104
	Sayyad	33	5			39	21	21
	Chal						102	105
Takhar	Kalafgan	3				3	221	240
	Rustaq	18				18	346	350
	Taluqan	3				3	121	121
	Unuzgan						183	183
Zabul	Tirin Kot							
	Shahri Sata							
Total		498	1290	196	203	2187	15401	17587

# Afghanistan: Verified locations of Governor-led eradication, 2007



Source: MCN - UNODC Afghanistan Eradication Survey 2007

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