



Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan
Ministry of Interior Affairs
Deputy Minister of Counter Narcotics
Civilian Vice Deputy Counter Narcotics
Directorate of Survey & Analysis of Narcotics



Confirmation Report on the Process Of Eradicating Poppy Fields



December 2023 - June 2024



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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Introduction



Eradicating poppy fields is a **crucial objective** for the Ministry of Interior of the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan in their counter-narcotics efforts. **According to** internationally accepted principles, the removal of poppy fields should occur in areas where alternative livelihoods are reachable.

Following the re-establishment of the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan, there were concerns regarding poppy cultivation, opium production, processing, smuggling, consumption, and the drug mafia economy, among other issues.

Drugs, which have been one of the most significant factors in the devastation of people in Afghanistan, the region, and the world, have decreased markedly following the decree of Amir al-Mu'minin. The international community to collaborate with the deputy ministry of counter-narcotics. To support this successful effort, which has beneficial effects both locally and internationally, it is essential to assist farmers affected by the destruction of poppy fields in finding alternative livelihoods.

In this report, alongside the quantity and quality of this year's action in 1403 A.H., which corresponds to the year **2024**, the reasons for the destruction of poppies in previous years have also been addressed. So if we look at the history of poppy eradication **since 2007**, we will definitely know that this process has gone through many ups and downs during this period. Indeed, these fluctuations are connected to certain organizations and significant facts in the field that are engaged in combating narcotics. Addressing this issue can benefit us in the future.

In this report, an effort has been made to analyze the process of eradicating poppy fields from a comparative perspective with the era prior to the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan. Based on objective facts, the significant points that arise from these comparisons are presented as key points at the beginning of the report.

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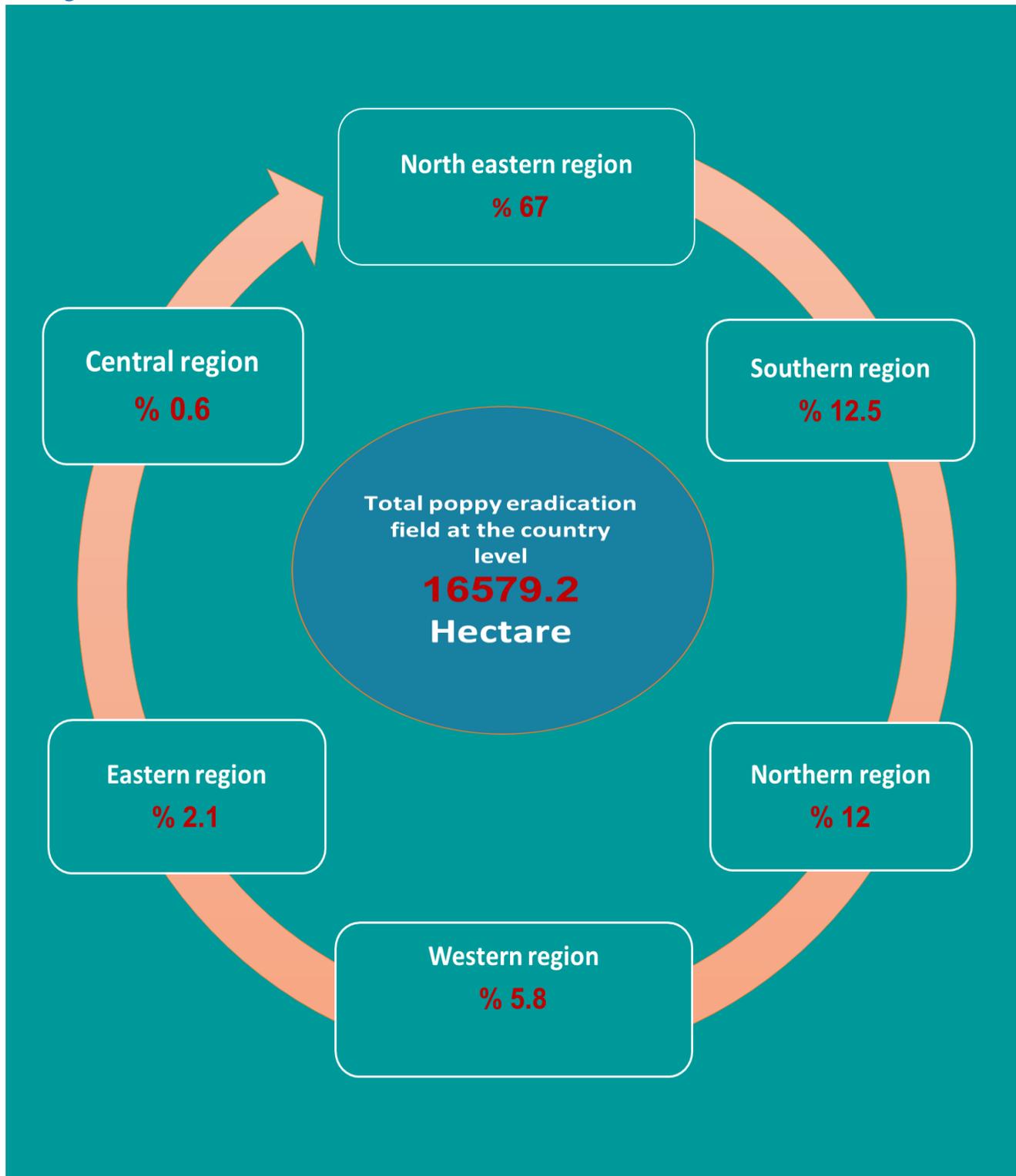
Key finding

The key findings from the poppy eradication fields between October 2023 and the end of April 2024.

NO	Subjects	Results
1	The total number of poppy eradications at the country level	Hectares (16579.2)
4	The total area of poppy eradication land, which has been measured by GPS	32%
5	The total area of poppy eradication land, which has not been measured by GPS	68%
6	The percentage or extinction coefficient of poppy fields based on the village survey reports from 2023	82%
7	The objective of eliminating poppy fields	In the context of poppy cultivation
6	The harm to farmers from the poppy eradication fields is based on the overall statistics regarding the destruction of poppy cultivation: the price index per kilogram of opium is 800 US dollars and the yield index per hectare of poppy cultivation is 46.7 kilograms.	(774.2) Ton opium by worth (619397220) US dollars
7	Based on the indicators mentioned above, the damage to farmers resulting from the eradication of poppy fields is determined by figures measured using GPS.	(249.9) Ton opium by worth (199933909) US dollars
8	According to the narcotics seizure report for the first quarter of this year, 371 kilograms of narcotics were seized by the narcotics detection and seizure operation in each operation. Therefore, if the process of eradicating the poppy fields were not carried out, 774.2 tons of drugs would have been produced, which would have been used for seizures, which required millions of Afghani's to _____	launch the (2087) operations.
9	Consumptions per hectare for eradicating poppy fields.	3000 Afg
10	Consumptions per hectare of eradicating poppy fields before the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan	(250) US dollars is equivalent to (17,500) Afg, almost six times the current expenses.
The percentage of poppy field eradications in each region based on the total poppy field eradication figures		
11	North-eastern Region	67%
12	Southern Region	12.5%
13	Northern Region	12%
14	Western Region	5.8%
15	Eastern Region	2.1%
16	Central Region	0.6%
17	Eradication of poppy fields in 7 provinces (Badakhshan, Helemand, Takhar, Baghlan, Ghor, Balkh, and Faryab) in comparison to the overall figures of the eradication of poppy fields nationwide.	91.7%



Figure 1: The total figures of poppy field eradication in the country and its percentage across six regions



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Accepted methods to be implemented in the process of eradicating poppy fields

1. Organizing meetings for the Poppy Eradication Working Group and facilitating communications to initiate surveys that verify the eradication of poppy fields.
2. Managing resources and overcoming obstacles and challenges in the field to initiate the survey.
3. Creating a calendar of the historical patterns of poppy cultivation, considering the evolution of poppy farming and climatic variations, and sending it to the provinces.
4. To inform the provincial officials to ascertain whether the provinces are free from or still involved in poppy cultivation.
5. Managing a comprehensive plan for the eradication of poppy fields, considering the governors' strategies for eradication, and sending it to the selected provinces upon approval.
6. Recruiting and training field surveyors for the validation and verification of poppy field eradication, focusing on calculating the eradicated land using GPS devices and specific formulas.
7. Survey teams for the removal of poppy fields, composed of various members from the center and provinces, are regularly deployed to the area with security measures in mind.
8. Preparing a secure and designated accommodation for the surveyors and the team involved in eradicating poppy fields.
9. Field surveyors are dispatched to targeted areas in collaboration with provincial counter-narcotics administrations and under the supervision of experts and general managers overseeing the field survey.
10. Surveyors measure the cleared fields using a GPS device, and to enhance transparency in the process of clearing poppy fields, GPS points are recorded and photographed.
11. The surveyors measure the eradicated fields to make precise calculations, create a map of the area, and then send it to the central office in Kabul for transparent assessments to ensure accuracy.
12. The central staff of the Narcotics Survey and Analysis Directorate, upon receiving the validation and verification report of the eradicated poppy fields (numbers) from the surveyors daily via telephone and the Internet, compare it with the weekly report of the eradicated poppy fields and subsequently receive the results. Together with the GPS points, this information is included in the database.
13. After the completion of the poppy eradication process, surveyors fill out questionnaires for the eradicated areas daily and submit them to the field staff of the **Counter Narcotics Police** and the **Directorate of Survey and Analysis** field offices. These questionnaires are then sent to the central database for analysis.
14. Surveyors must conduct their fieldwork according to the central guidelines and their technical expertise; otherwise, the process of eradicating poppy fields will lack the necessary clarity.



15. According to the commitment letter that the surveyors sign at the start of their employment, presenting fabricated and false figures from the eradicated poppy fields will result in those figures not being confirmed and certified, and surveyors who intentionally provide fictitious figures will forfeit their salary.

The purpose of reporting the eradicated poppy fields

1. Gathering information on the implementation of the decree from Amir al-Mu'minin concerning the prevention of poppy cultivation and the eradication of poppy fields.
2. Identifying the key and significant aspects of the poppy field eradication process that can help us achieve our predetermined goals and be recognized as accomplishments in counter-narcotics efforts.
3. Identifying challenges in eradicating poppy fields and sharing them to relevant counter-narcotics organizations in decision-making.
4. Understanding the officials' awareness of the state of poppy cultivation and its trends across 34 provinces in the country to take timely and necessary measures, considering the available facilities and resources to initiate the eradication process as soon as possible.
5. Gathering information about the regions, provinces, and districts with the highest levels of poppy cultivation based on the number of poppy plantations.



Table 1: The timeline for the stages of poppy cultivation until harvest in Afghanistan during the years 2022-2023

Calendar of cultivation stages until harvesting poppy in Afghanistan									
Year 1402-1403 BA according 2023- 2024 AD									
No	Province	Date of poppy cultivation stage in 34 provinces							
		Cultivation Phase	Emergent phase	Weeding phase	Stem-elongation phase	Flowering phase	Capsule phase	lancing phase	Region
1	Dykundi	23-10-2023 to 11-11-2023	03-11-2023 to 21-11-2023	14-04-2024 to 04-05-2024	05-05-2024 to 26-05-2024	26-05-2024 to 05-06-2024	05-06-2024 to 20-06-2024	15-06-2024 to 05-07-2024	Southern
2	Hilmand	28-10-2023 to 12-11-2023	07-11-2023 to 27-11-2023	15-02-2024 to 06-03-2024	06-03-2024 to 19-03-2024	20-03-2024 to 03-04-2024	03-04-2024 to 13-04-2024	13-04-2024 to 04-05-2024	
3	Kandahar	28-10-2023 to 12-11-2023	07-11-2023 to 27-11-2023	15-02-2024 to 06-03-2024	06-03-2024 to 19-03-2024	20-03-2024 to 03-04-2024	03-04-2024 to 13-04-2024	13-04-2024 to 04-05-2024	
4	Uruzgan	23-10-2023 to 12-11-2023	02-11-2023 to 21-11-2023	25-02-2024 to 16-03-2024	16-03-2024 to 03-04-2024	04-04-2024 to 14-04-2024	14-04-2024 to 29-04-2024	30-04-2024 to 15-05-2024	
5	Zabul	23-10-2023 to 17-11-2023	07-11-2023 to 27-11-2023	01-03-2024 to 20-03-2024	20-03-2024 to 09-04-2024	10-04-2024 to 21-04-2024	21-04-2024 to 01-05-2024	31-04-2024 to 19-05-2024	
6	Badghis	03-10-2023 to 22-10-2023	13-10-2023 to 02-11-2023	30-03-2024 to 19-04-2024	09-04-2024 to 05-05-2024	05-05-2024 to 15-05-2024	15-05-2024 to 26-05-2024	26-05-2024 to 15-06-2024	Western
7	Farah	23-10-2023 to 21-11-2023	02-11-2023 to 02-12-2023	20-02-2024 to 11-03-2024	11-03-2024 to 30-03-2024	30-03-2024 to 09-04-2024	09-04-2024 to 20-04-2024	20-04-2024 to 10-05-2024	
8	Ghor	03-10-2023 to 22-10-2023	13-10-2023 to 02-11-2023	04-04-2024 to 19-04-2024	20-04-2024 to 10-05-2024	10-05-2024 to 20-05-2024	21-05-2024 to 31-05-2024	31-05-2024 to 10-06-2024	
9	Nimroz	23-10-2023 to 21-11-2023	02-11-2023 to 02-12-2023	20-02-2024 to 11-03-2024	11-03-2024 to 30-03-2024	30-03-2024 to 09-04-2024	09-04-2024 to 20-04-2024	20-04-2024 to 10-05-2024	
10	Hirat	12-10-2023 to 11-11-2023	23-10-2023 to 21-11-2023	05-03-2024 to 19-03-2024	20-03-2024 to 09-04-2024	09-04-2024 to 19-04-2024	20-04-2024 to 03-04-2024	30-04-2024 to 10-05-2024	Eastern
11	kunar	23-10-2023 to 12-11-2023	02-11-2023 to 21-11-2023	25-03-2024 to 09-04-2024	09-04-2024 to 30-04-2024	30-04-2024 to 10-05-2024	10-05-2024 to 20-05-2024	21-05-2024 to 31-05-2024	
12	Laghman	23-10-2023 to 12-11-2023	02-11-2023 to 21-11-2023	25-03-2024 to 09-04-2024	09-04-2024 to 30-04-2024	30-04-2024 to 10-05-2024	10-05-2024 to 20-05-2024	21-05-2024 to 31-05-2024	
13	Nangarhar	23-10-2023 to 21-11-2023	01-11-2023 to 01-12-2023	30-03-2024 to 15-03-2024	20-03-2024 to 09-04-2024	03-04-2024 to 13-04-2024	14-04-2024 to 24-04-2024	24-04-2024 to 05-05-2024	
14	Noristan	17-10-2023 to 06-11-2023	27-10-2023 to 16-11-2023	08-04-2024 to 24-04-2024	24-04-2024 to 14-05-2024	14-05-2024 to 25-05-2024	25-05-2024 to 04-06-2024	04-06-2024 to 19-06-2024	Central
15	Kabul	28-10-2023 to 11-11-2023	02-11-2023 to 21-11-2023	16-03-2024 to 30-03-2024	30-03-2024 to 19-04-2024	21-04-2024 to 30-04-2024	30-04-2024 to 10-05-2024	10-05-2024 to 20-05-2024	
16	Ghazni	18-10-2023 to 07-11-2023	28-10-2023 to 17-11-2023	09-04-2024 to 25-04-2024	25-04-2024 to 15-05-2024	15-05-2024 to 26-05-2024	26-05-2024 to 05-06-2024	31-05-2024 to 15-06-2024	
17	Kapisa	24-10-2023 to 12-11-2023	02-11-2023 to 22-11-2023	25-03-2024 to 09-04-2024	09-04-2024 to 30-04-2024	30-04-2024 to 10-05-2024	10-05-2024 to 20-05-2024	21-05-2024 to 31-05-2024	
18	Khost	28-10-2023 to 17-11-2023	07-11-2023 to 27-11-2023	06-03-2024 to 19-03-2024	20-03-2024 to 09-04-2024	09-04-2024 to 19-04-2024	20-04-2024 to 30-04-2024	30-04-2024 to 10-05-2024	
19	Logar	28-10-2023 to 07-11-2023	07-11-2023 to 17-11-2023	16-03-2024 to 04-04-2024	04-04-2024 to 05-05-2024	05-05-2024 to 15-05-2024	15-05-2024 to 26-05-2024	26-05-2024 to 09-04-2024	
20	Paktiya	18-10-2023 to 06-11-2023	27-10-2023 to 16-11-2023	08-04-2024 to 24-04-2024	24-04-2024 to 15-05-2024	15-05-2024 to 26-05-2024	25-05-2024 to 04-06-2024	04-06-2024 to 14-06-2024	
21	Paktika	17-10-2023 to 06-11-2023	27-10-2023 to 16-11-2023	08-04-2024 to 24-04-2024	24-04-2024 to 14-05-2024	14-05-2024 to 25-05-2024	25-05-2024 to 04-06-2024	04-06-2024 to 14-06-2024	
22	Panjshir	17-10-2023 to 07-11-2023	27-10-2023 to 16-11-2023	08-04-2024 to 24-04-2024	24-04-2024 to 14-05-2024	14-05-2024 to 25-05-2024	25-05-2024 to 04-06-2024	04-06-2024 to 14-06-2024	
23	Parwan	17-10-2023 to 06-11-2023	27-10-2023 to 16-11-2023	08-04-2024 to 24-04-2024	24-04-2024 to 14-05-2024	14-05-2024 to 25-05-2024	25-05-2024 to 04-06-2024	04-06-2024 to 14-06-2024	
24	Wardak	17-10-2023 to 06-11-2023	27-10-2023 to 16-11-2023	08-04-2024 to 24-04-2024	24-04-2024 to 14-05-2024	14-05-2024 to 25-05-2024	25-05-2024 to 04-06-2024	04-06-2024 to 14-06-2024	
25	Bamyan	08-04-2024 to 29-04-2024	20-04-2024 to 09-05-2024	09-05-2024 to 30-05-2024	30-05-2024 to 19-06-2024	21-06-2024 to 30-06-2024	30-06-2024 to 10-07-2024	10-07-2024 to 20-07-2024	
26	Baghlan	07-10-2023 to 28-10-2023	28-10-2023 to 11-11-2023	03-04-2024 to 18-04-2024	20-04-2024 to 04-05-2024	04-05-2024 to 14-05-2024	14-05-2024 to 26-05-2024	26-05-2024 to 05-06-2024	Northern
27	Balkh	27-09-2023 to 17-10-2023	12-10-2023 to 01-11-2023	10-03-2024 to 19-03-2024	19-03-2024 to 29-03-2024	29-03-2024 to 10-04-2024	10-04-2024 to 21-04-2024	21-04-2024 to 04-05-2024	
28	Faryab	12-10-2023 to 27-10-2023	23-10-2023 to 06-11-2023	21-03-2024 to 13-04-2024	13-04-2024 to 29-04-2024	29-04-2024 to 09-05-2024	09-05-2024 to 20-5-2024	21-05-2024 to 30-05-2024	
29	Jawzjan	23-10-2023 to 06-11-2023	06-11-2023 to 16-11-2023	24-03-2024 to 03-04-2024	03-04-2024 to 13-04-2024	13-04-2024 to 24-04-2024	24-04-2024 to 04-05-2024	04-05-2024 to 30-05-2024	
30	Samangan	01-11-2023 to 21-11-2023	21-11-2023 to 01-12-2023	24-03-2024 to 03-04-2024	04-04-2024 to 24-04-2024	25-04-2024 to 04-05-2024	05-05-2024 to 14-05-2024	14-05-2024 to 25-05-2024	Northeast
31	Sar-e-pul	23-10-2023 to 11-11-2023	01-11-2023 to 21-11-2023	24-03-2024 to 03-04-2024	03-04-2024 to 13-04-2024	13-04-2024 to 24-04-2024	24-04-2024 to 05-05-2024	05-05-2024 to 30-05-2024	
32	Badakhshan	12-10-2023 to 11-11-2023	23-10-2023 to 21-11-2023	03-04-2024 to 19-04-2024	04-05-2024 to 26-05-2024	26-05-2024 to 05-06-2024	05-06-2024 to 15-06-2024	15-06-2024 to 06-07-2024	
33	Kunduz	23-10-2023 to 12-11-2023	02-11-2023 to 21-11-2023	04-04-2024 to 19-04-2024	20-04-2024 to 10-05-2024	10-05-2024 to 20-05-2024	21-05-2024 to 31-05-2024	31-05-2024 to 09-04-2024	
34	Takhar	23-10-2023 to 16-11-2023	07-11-2023 to 21-11-2023	15-03-2024 to 13-04-2024	13-04-2024 to 29-04-2024	29-04-2024 to 09-05-2024	09-05-2024 to 19-05-2024	21-05-2024 to 05-06-2024	
			Emergence						
			Weeding						
			Stem-elongation						
			flower						
			Capsule						
			Lancing						

Prepared: Narcotics Survey and Analysis Directorate



Image 1: Favorable and unfavorable steps for eradicating poppy fields

The initial phase of development inappropriate stage for destruction



Lettuce-like stage the right stage for destruction



Stem expansion stage the right stage for destruction



Flower stage the right stage for destruction



Boll stage relatively suitable stage for destruction



Bite stage it is not very suitable; it is a waste of resources.



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A concise overview of poppy cultivation and the eradication of poppy fields in Afghanistan from 2007 to 2024.

Under this heading, we will discuss the percentage of poppy field eradication and the objectives for eradicating poppy cultivation in the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan, both before and after its re-establishment. Additionally, we will examine the designated areas and the funds allocated for the implementation of this process.

Following this, we will briefly review how the eradication of poppy fields, on one hand, prevents the accumulation of substantial illegal drug income (black money) and, on the other hand, reduces the financial costs associated with the seizure of narcotics.

From the perspective of comparing the percentage of poppy cultivation, in the period prior to the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan from 2007 to 2020, the peak of poppy cultivation occurred in 2007, accounting for 10% of the country's total. Following that, this figure approached zero with minor fluctuations. However, during the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan in 2023, 12,000 hectares of poppy cultivation were eradicated from a total of 14,712 hectares, representing 82% of the overall poppy cultivation. According to the figures above, it is estimated that 20,218 hectares of poppy cultivation occurred in the first seven months of this year. But this level of cultivation is related to 1402 H.A and 1403 H.A.

In terms of target: In this case, before the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan, there was a special restriction that, from the beginning of the process of eradicating poppy fields, a small percentage of the country's poppy cultivation was determined for erasure. However, during the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan, according to the decree of Amir al-Mu'minin, there was no restriction against the eradication of poppy fields, and in every province, the prevention of poppy cultivation and the eradication of poppy fields were implemented with complete determination.

In financial terms, prior to the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan, 250 US dollars were paid for each hectare of poppy cultivation, equivalent to 17,500 Afghanis. However, now, 3,000 Afghanis are paid for each hectare of poppy cultivation. From this, we conclude that eradicating poppy fields before the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan was nearly six times more expensive.

Concerning financial dependence on foreign institutions: Prior to the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan, the eradication of poppy cultivation relied heavily on foreign aid. If these institutions had cut their financial support, the eradication efforts would have diminished correspondingly. However, the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan is now undertaking this process using the country's national budget.

In terms of preventing opium production, we estimate the total monetary value of opium based on the preliminary survey report of poppy cultivation in 2023 and the monthly drug price survey reports. The average production of opium is 46.7 kilograms per hectare, with an estimated average price of 800 US dollars per kilogram. We will analyze the following points:

The first point: According to the overall figures of eradicating poppy fields in the country, 16,579.2 hectares of poppy cultivation have been eradicated. Based on land measurements calculated by GPS, 5,351.6 hectares of poppy cultivation have been eradicated from October 2022 to the end of April 2023.



Consequently, from the total figures of poppy cultivation, the production of 774,247 kilograms of opium—equivalent to 774.2 tons—has been valued at 61,939,7220 US dollars in illegal income (black drug money). Based on the land figures calculated by the GPS device, the production of 249,917 kilograms of opium, equivalent to 249.9 tons and worth 1,999,933,909 US dollars, has been prevented in the country. With this money, drug mafia networks could have engaged in numerous criminal offenses related to money laundering and the distribution of poppy cultivation, as well as the establishment of heroin production and trafficking factories and other drug mafia activities.

Second point: Based on the report of the first quarter of drug seizures, the average amount of drug seizures in each operation is 371 kilograms. If the process of eradicating the poppy fields was not carried out, 774,747 kilograms of opium would have been produced in Afghanistan, which required 2,087 operations at a cost of tens of millions of Afghani's for its seizure. **From this point of view**, we come to the conclusion that the eradication of poppy fields, on the one hand, prevents millions of Afghani's from the cost of operations to capture and seize narcotics. And on the other hand, it has prevented hundreds of millions of dollars in illegal drug revenue. These illegal profits also set the wheel of drug-related activities in motion.

In terms of implementing the process of eradicating poppy cultivation in enclosed and unenclosed lands, it is known to everyone that in the era before the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan, the process of eradicating poppy cultivation was applied only in unenclosed lands. But now, in addition to the unenclosed lands, this process is also taking place inside the enclosures and four walls. No place is safe for farmers who disobey the command of the leadership of the Islamic Emirate and grow poppies. There are many examples and evidence in this case.





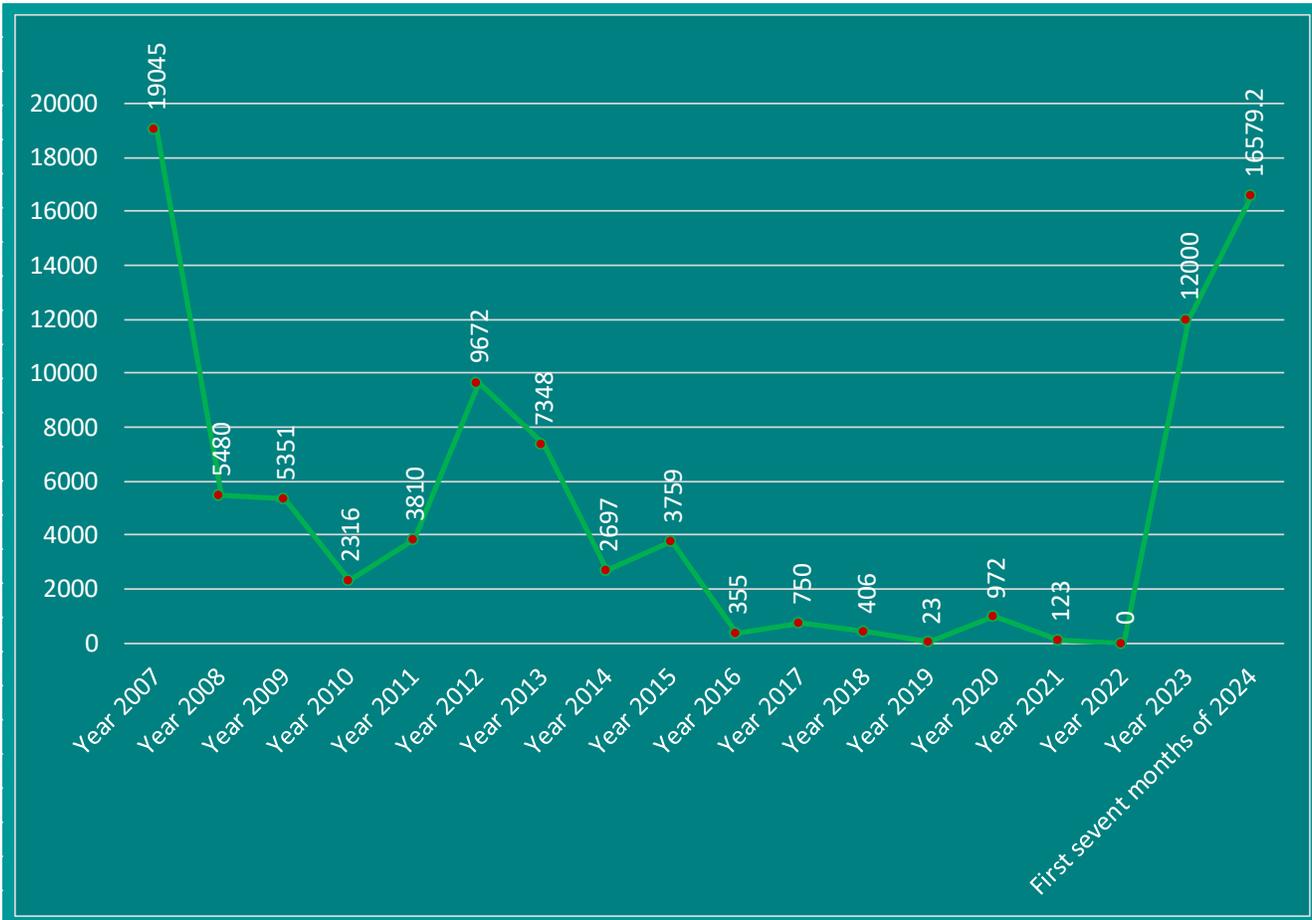
Table 2: Percentage of Poppy Cultivation and Poppy Eradication During and Before Islamic Emirate Rule

	Year	Poppy Cultivation Field in Hectare	Poppy Eradication Field in Hectare	Percentage of Poppy eradication
Before the Islamic Emirate	Year 2007	193000	19045	10%
	Year 2008	157000	5480	3.5%
	Year 2009	123000	5351	4.4%
	Year 2010	123000	2316	1.9%
	Year 2011	131000	3810	2.9%
	Year 2012	154000	9672	6.3%
	Year 2013	209000	7348	3.5%
	Year 2014	224000	2697	1.2%
	Year 2015	183000	3759	2.1%
	Year 2016	201000	355	0.2%
	Year 2017	328000	750	0.2%
	Year 2018	263000	406	0.2%
	Year 2019	163500	23	0.01%
	Year 2020	223674	972	0.4%
	Year 2021	177000	Not eradicated	-
	Year 2022	233000	Not eradicated	-
During the Islamic Emirate	Year 2023	14712	12000	82%
	The first seven months of 2024	20218.5	16579.2	82%

The table above illustrates, on one hand, the percentage of poppy eradication over 16 years, and on the other hand, it highlights the increase in the percentage of poppy eradication during the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan. In 2021 and 2022, poppy fields were not eradicated.



Figure 2: The graph of the eradication of poppy fields during the years 2007-2024 at the level of the country



According to the graph above, the average monthly eradication of poppy fields this year is significantly higher than in 2007. In 2007, the average monthly eradication of poppy fields was 1,587 hectares, whereas this year it has risen to 2,368 hectares.

An average of 79 hectares of poppy cultivation has been eradicated by relevant authorities each day over the past seven months, which is unprecedented in recent years.



Eradication of poppy fields and the challenges ahead

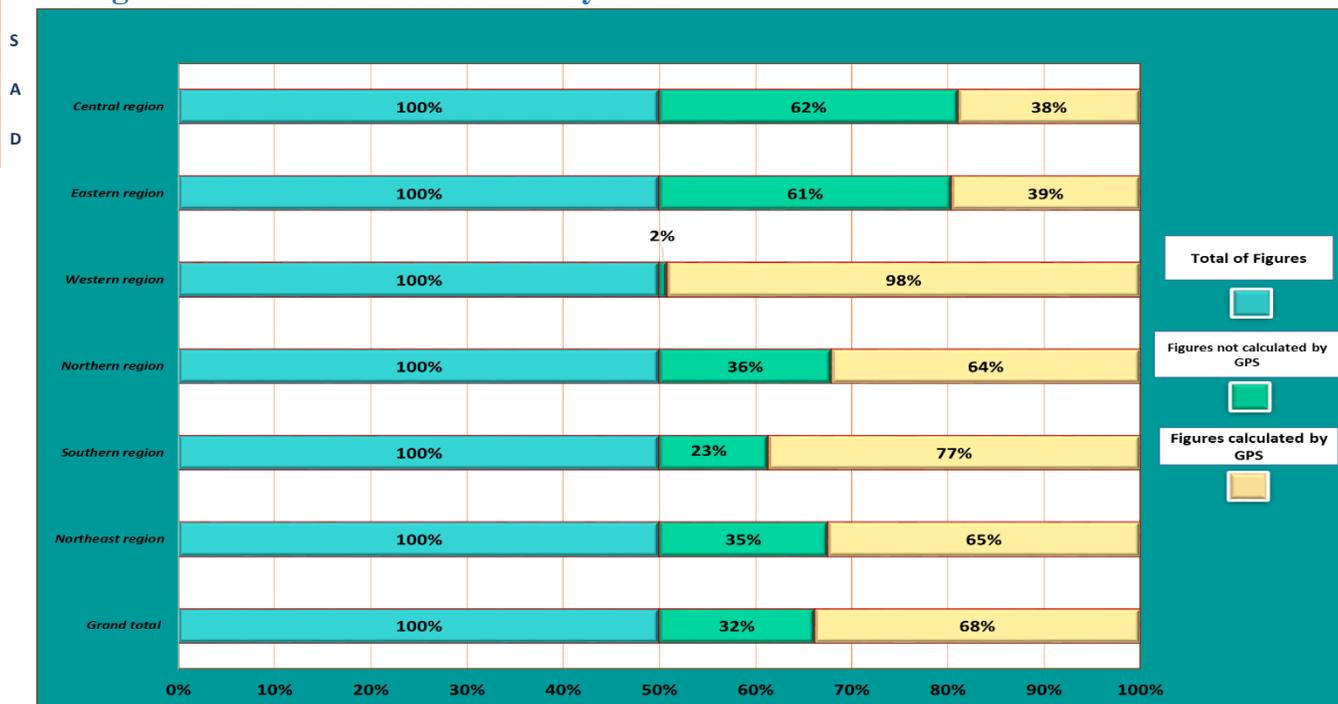
Although eradicating poppy fields had advantages compared to the era of the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan, we must also highlight some of the challenges that lie ahead.

One of the challenges that cannot be denied is the clear difference between the figures that are measured and recorded by GPS and the figures that are not measured and recorded by GPS. In Afghanistan, only 32% of the eradicated poppy lands have been measured by GPS, and the remaining 68% of the eradicated poppy lands have not been measured by GPS or do not have longitude and latitude data, which depends on the following factors:

- lack of surveyors to obtain GPS points from the process of eradicating poppy fields;
- Inadequate GPS devices across various regions of the country.
- The low capacity of the GPS memory or the poor quality of their battery;
- Failure to ensure communication between the poppy field eradication team and the field inspectors;
- At the same time, the process of eradicating in several districts began and the absence of surveyors
- Lack of financial and transportation facilities for surveyors.

Therefore, the above factors have caused that in different zones of the country, a large percentage of the land eradicated poppy cultivation is not measured by the GPS device, which can be clearly seen in the figure below.

Figure 3: The percentage of eradicated poppy fields was calculated using GPS, along with the figures that were not calculated by GPS.



In this report, the total figures on poppy cultivation eradication received from the **General Operations and Field Directorate** compare with the figures from the fields measured using GPS, which was collected and analyzed by the **Narcotics Survey and Analysis Directorate**, as follows.



1. In the *central region*, a total of **62%** of the area of the eradicated poppy land was measured by GPS, and **38%** of the rest is not measured by GPS.
2. In the *eastern region*, the total area of **61%** of the eradicated poppy lands was measured by GPS, and **39%** of the rest is not measured by GPS.
3. In the *western region*, the total of **2%** of the area of the eradicated poppy lands was measured by GPS, and **98%** of the rest is not measured by GPS.
4. In the *northern region*, the total of **36%** of the eradicated poppy lands was measured by GPS, and **64%** of the rest is not measured by GPS.
5. In the *southern region*, the total of **23%** of the eradicated poppy lands was measured by GPS, and **77%** of the rest is not measured by GPS.
6. In the *northeastern region*, the total of **35%** of the eradicated poppy land was measured by GPS, and **65%** of the rest is not measured by GPS.

In total, in Afghanistan, (32%) of the eradicated poppy lands have been measured by GPS, and the rest (68%) have not been measured by GPS.

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In terms of calculating the area of land where poppy has eradicated, the central and eastern regions have the highest percentages (**62%** and **61%**), which shows the success of surveyors in these regions, while the western region has the lowest statistics with (**2%**) figures.

- The land area that is measured by GPS during the process of eradicating poppy fields is better from several points of view:
- It has longitude and latitude specifications and can be accessed electronically and online at any time.
- In terms of measurement, it is accurate and reliable, and unlike the land area that is not measured by GPS, it is not accurate and less reliable.
- Due to electronic access, there is no need to move and travel expenses for checking and re-controlling it. While checking and re-control the area of land that by GPS is not measured; it is necessary to travel again to each point, which causes both time loss and huge financial expenses.



Table 3: The overall number of poppy fields eradicated across the country's regions

Region	Number	Province	Figures of the General Directorate of Operations		Figures of land have been measured by GPS in hectares.	Figures of land have not been measured by GPS in hectares	The general percentage of poppy field by each province
			Square Meters	Hectares			
Northeastern	1	Badakhshan	99183980	9918.4	3802.09	6116.31	89.4%
	2	Takhar	11512799	1151.28	71.68	1079.6	10.4%
	3	Kunduz	186391	18.64	6.27	12.37	0.2%
Total			110883170	11088.32	3880.03	7208.28	100%
Southern	1	Hilmand	17193297	1719.33	403.84	1315.49	81.9%
	2	Uruzgan	2420787	242.08	0	242.08	11.5%
	3	Kandahar	1146678	114.67	35.35	79.32	5.5%
	4	Zabul	174048	17.4	37.21	-19.81	0.8%
	5	Dykundi	61653	6.17	0	6.17	0.3%
Total			20996463	2099.65	476.40	1623.25	100%
Northern	1	Baghlan	8849100	884.91	227.74	657.17	44.6%
	2	Balkh	4326407	432.64	333.40	99.24	21.8%
	3	Faryab	3569062	356.91	55.20	301.71	18.0%
	4	Samangan	2697009	269.7	67.20	202.50	13.6%
	5	Jawzjan	256423	25.64	16.80	8.84	1.3%
	6	Saripul	149875	14.99	10	4.99	0.8%
Total			19847876	1984.8	710.3	1274.5	100%
Western	1	Ghor	7473811	747.38	9.55	737.83	77.4%
	2	Farah	1625439	162.54	0.66	161.89	16.8%
	3	Hirat	421797	42.18	4.93	37.25	4.4%
	4	Badghis	79908	7.99	0.58	7.41	0.8%
	5	Nimroz	53793	5.38	0.02	5.36	0.6%
Total			9654748	965.47	15.74	949.74	100%
Eastern	1	Nangarhar	2454900	245.49	100.95	144.54	72.0%
	2	Laghman	820600	82.06	97.38	-15.32	24.1%
	3	Noristan	109000	10.9	0	10.90	3.2%
	4	Kunar	23095	2.31	8.48	-6.17	0.7%
Total			3407595	340.76	206.80	133.95	100%
Central	1	Kabul	404936	40.49	29.84	10.65	40.4%
	2	Kapisa	241061	24.11	22.56	1.55	24.1%
	3	Bamyan	171476	17.15	0	17.15	17.1%
	4	Ghazni	58191	5.82	0	5.82	5.8%
	5	Pakteka	50460	5.05	0.7	4.31	5.0%
	6	Parwan	30364	3.04	3.43	-0.39	3.0%
	7	Khost	25398	2.54	2.78	-0.24	2.5%
	8	Mydan Wardak	8596	0.86	0.91	-0.05	0.9%
	9	Logar	7213	0.72	1.21	-0.49	0.7%
	10	Paktya	4000	0.4	0.78	-0.38	0.4%
	11	Panjsher	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total			1001695	100.17	62.24	37.93	100%
Grand total at the country level			165791547	16579.2	5351.6	11227.6	100%



The numbers marked in red show that in those provinces, the land figures measured by GPS are more than the figures of the General Directorate of Operation, which is described under the summary of poppy field eradication by each region.

Northeast region: This region consists of Badakhshan, Takhar, and Kunduz provinces. According to the schedule of poppy cultivation and development in this region, the process of eradicating poppy fields starts at the end of the fourth quarter of 2022 and continues until the end of the second quarter of 2023.

In this region, a total of 11088.32 hectares of poppy cultivation has been eradicated, of which 3880.03 hectares have been measured by GPS and 7208.28 hectares have not been measured by GPS.

In this area, 89.4% of Badakhshan province, 10.4% of Takhar, and 0.2% of Kunduz have poppy plantations at the regional level.

It should be remembered that the process of eradicating poppy fields in this province (Badakhshan) was carried out by the Special Unit (NIU) of the **Deputy Ministry of Counter Narcotics**, parts and components of the **Ministry of Defense**, the **General Directorate of Intelligence**, the Police Command of Badakhshan Province, and the urban areas of this province.

Southern region: This region of the country comprises warm provinces, including Helmand, Kandahar, Zabul, Uruzgan, and Dykundi. The eradication of poppy cultivation began in December 2023 and continued until the end of May 2024. A total of 2,099.65 hectares of poppy cultivation was eradicated in the southern region, with 476.4 hectares measured using GPS and 1,623.25 hectares not measured using GPS. In this area, Helmand province leads the region with 81.9%, while the other four provinces account for only 17.1% of the total poppy eradication figures in the region.

Northern region: The provinces (Balkh, Baghlan, Samangan, Faryab, Jawzjan, and Sar-e-Pol) comprise the northern region. The eradication of poppy fields in this area has been conducted in accordance with the growth schedule and poppy development, following the plan devised by the esteemed official in counter narcotics.

In the northern region, a total of 1,984.8 hectares of poppy cultivation has been eradicated, of which 710.3 hectares have been measured by GPS and 1,274.45 hectares have not been measured by GPS.

Baghlan province tops the table with a figure of 44.6%, while five other provinces (Balkh, Faryab, Samangan, Jawzjan, and Sar-e-Pol) show poppy cultivation eradication figures of 21.8%, 18%, 13.6%, 1.3%, and 0.8%, respectively, in the northern region.

Western region: This zone encompasses the provinces of Herat, Farah, Nimroz, Badghis, and Ghor. A total of 965.47 hectares of poppy was eradicated in the western zone, with the lowest percentage of poppy, measured at 15.74 hectares by GPS; the remaining 949.74 hectares of land were not measured by GPS.

In this region, 77.4% of the numbers of the eradicated poppy cultivation lands belong to Ghor province, followed by 16.8% of the numbers related to Farah province, and the remaining 5.8% of the eradicated poppy lands belong to Herat, Badghis, and Nimroz provinces.

Eastern region: The provinces (Nangarhar, Laghman, Kunar, and Nuristan) include the eastern region. The process of eradicating poppy fields in this region was started in the middle of the fourth quarter of 2022 and was continued to the end of the first quarter of 2023.

A total of 340.76 hectares of poppy cultivation land has been eradicated in the eastern region. The highest percentage of this figure, 206.8 hectares, has been measured using GPS, while the remaining 133.95 hectares of eradicated land have not been measured with GPS. 72% of the eradicated poppy fields in this region are located in Nangarhar province, followed by 24.1 percent in Laghman province.



The remaining 13.2 hectares, which represents 3.9% of the eradicated poppy lands, belong to Noristan and Kunar provinces.

Central region: The central region consists of the provinces (Kabul, Kapisa, Bamyan, Gharzni, Paktia, Paktika, Parwan, Khost, Maydan Wardak, Logar, and Panjshir). In the central region, a total of 100.17 hectares of poppy cultivation has been eradicated, among which 62.24% have been calculated by GPS and 37.39% have not been measured by GPS.

In this region, the provinces of Kabul, Kapisa, and Bamyan represent 40.4%, 24.1%, and 17.1%, respectively, of the eradicated poppy cultivation land, totaling 81.6%. The remaining 18.4% comes from 8 other provinces.

It is worth noting that the poppy eradication tables for regions, provinces, and districts, along with additional details, are included on pages 29–34 of this report.

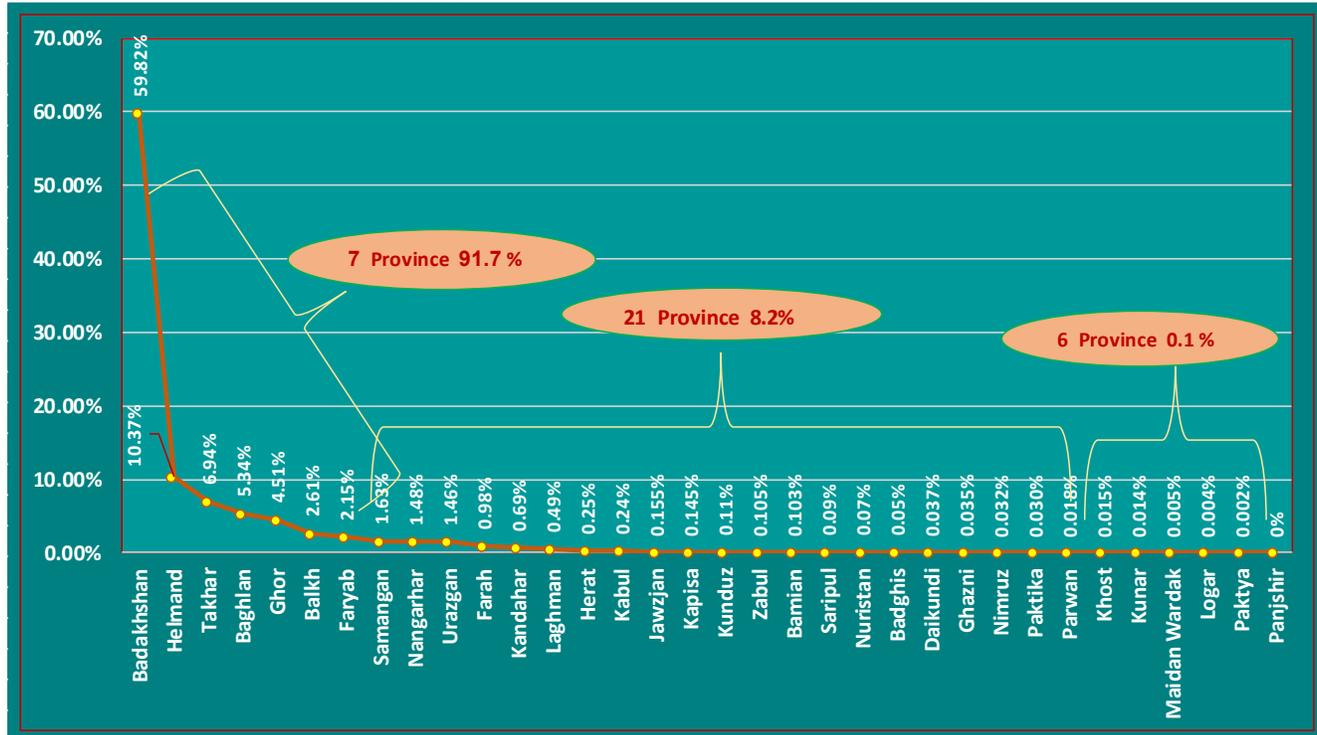
Poppy eradication levels by province: highest, average, and lowest.

Here, we categorize the provinces of the country based on high, medium, and low levels of poppy eradication, highlighting those with the highest figures as the larger provinces.

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Figure 5: The numbers of poppy fields eradicated according to the provinces of the country



In the figure above, it is clear that seven provinces (**Badakhshan, Helmand, Takhar, Baghlan, Ghor, Balkh, and Faryab**) account for **91.7%** of the country's poppy eradication and have reported the highest eradication figures over the past seven months. Twenty-one other provinces represent **8.2%** of the total, while the remaining **0.1%** is attributed to five provinces: Khost, Kunar, Mydan Wardak, Logar, and Paktia. Only Panjshir province has not reported any eradicated varieties of poppy fields.

Most poppy cultivation is concentrated in seven provinces, where **91.7%** of poppy fields have been eradicated. If poppy cultivation in these provinces is influenced by factors such as poverty, lack of alternative crops, and unemployment, appropriate solutions should be pursued. Otherwise, serious measures must be implemented to curb poppy cultivation in the seven provinces, which include Badakhshan, Helmand, Takhar, Baghlan, Ghor, Balkh, and Faryab.

*Maps and images of eradicated
poppy fields at the level regions*



Map 1: The areas of poppy cultivation eradication in the northeastern provinces

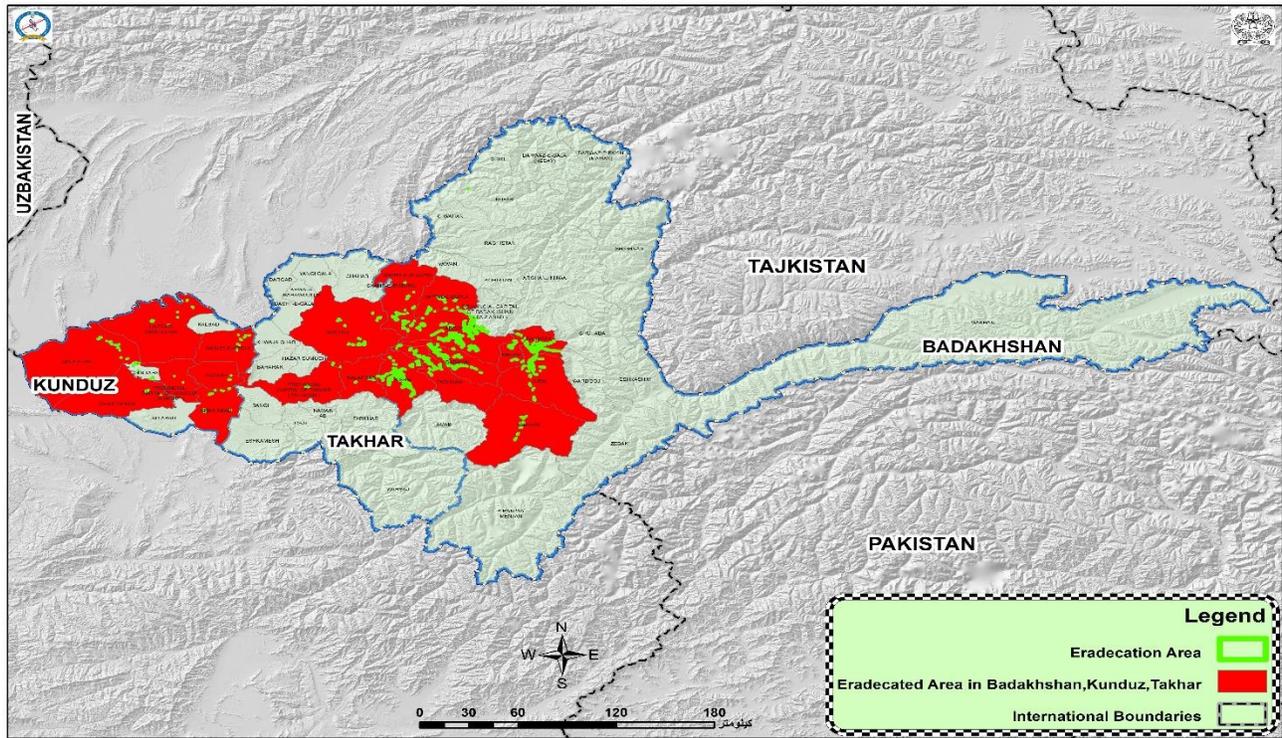
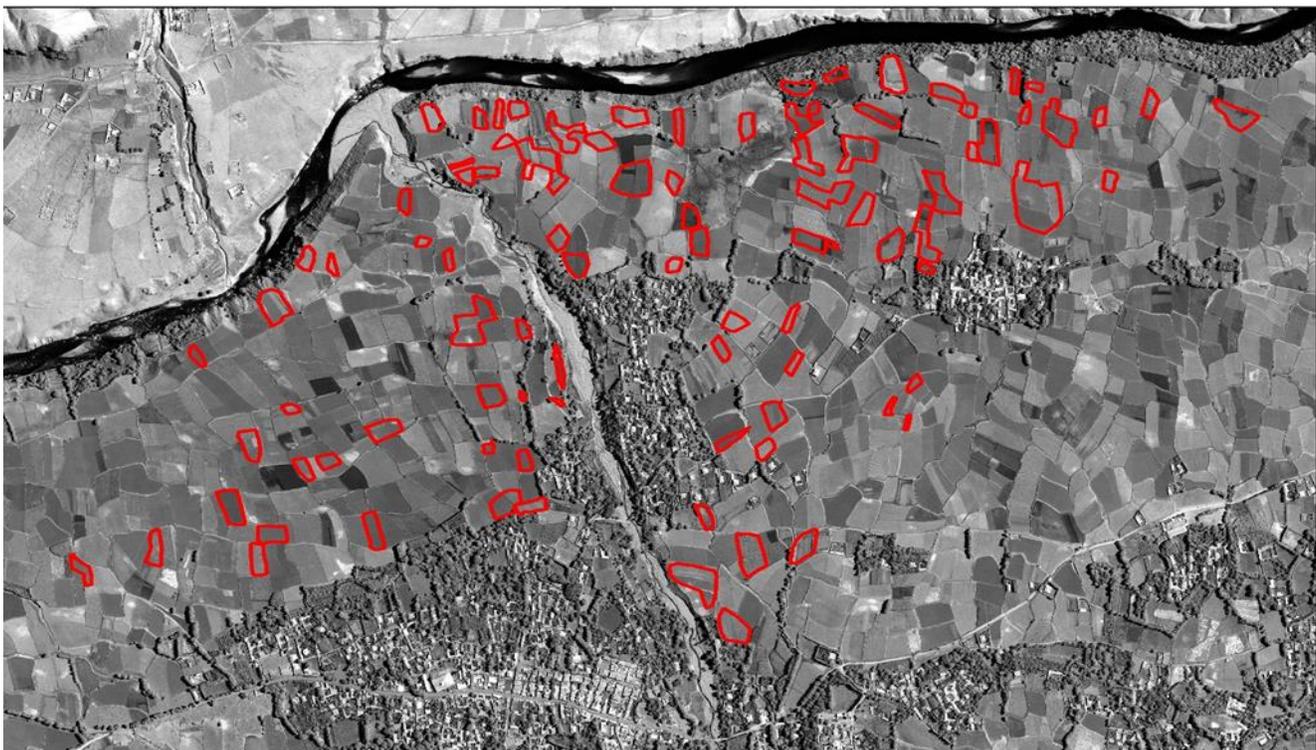
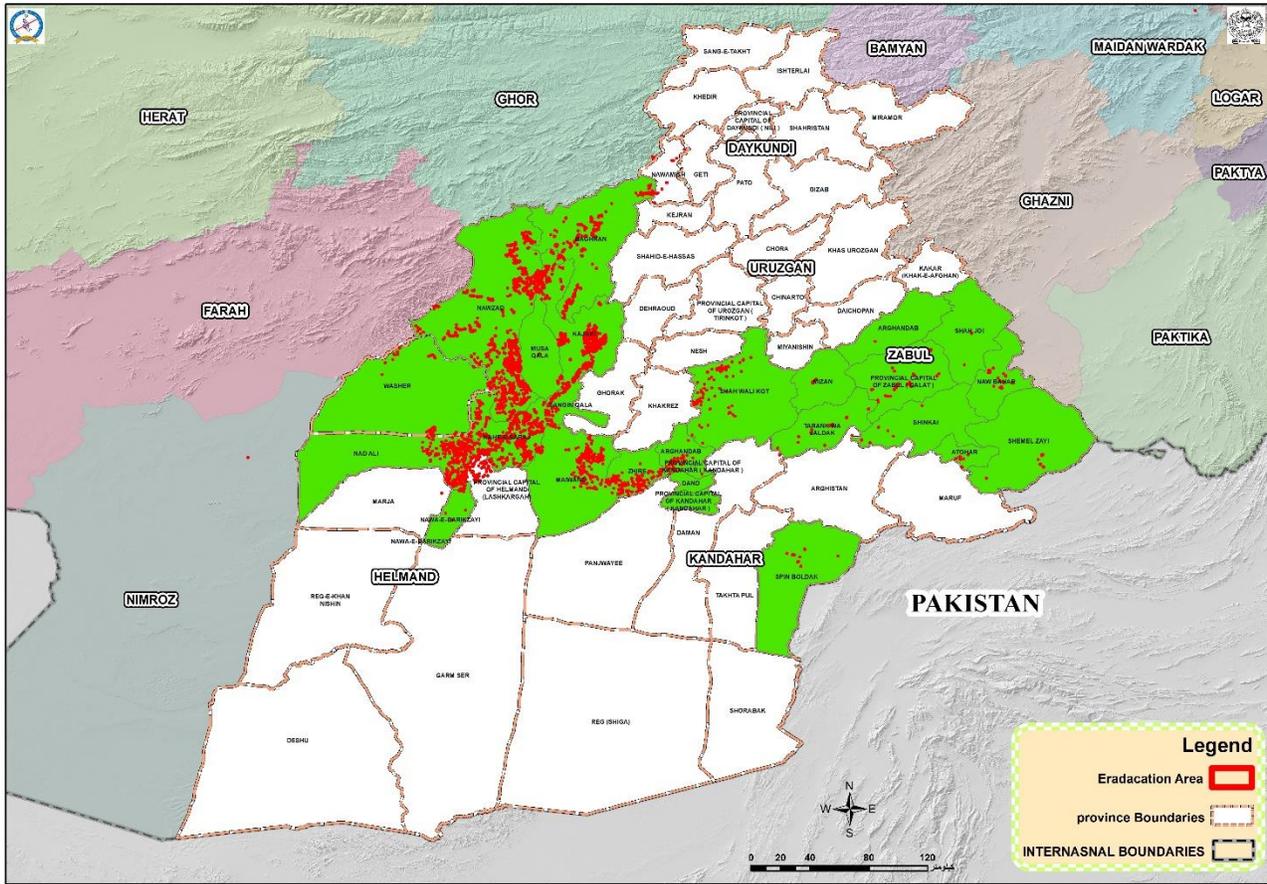


Image 1: Eradicated areas of poppy fields in Draim district of Badakhshan province





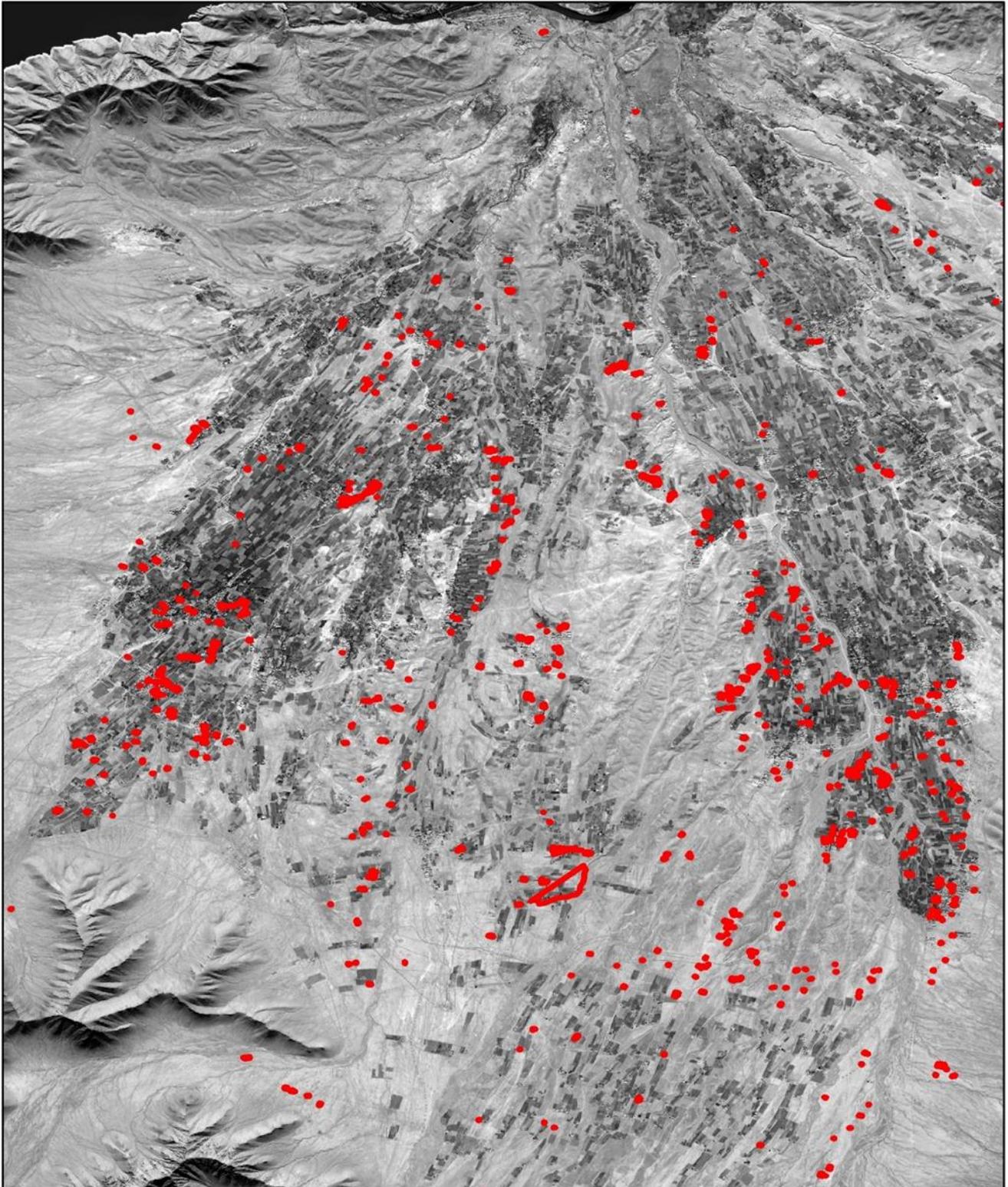
Map 2: The eradicated areas of poppy fields in the provinces of the southern region



It is also shown in the above picture that Helmand province has the most eradicated poppy cultivation lands.

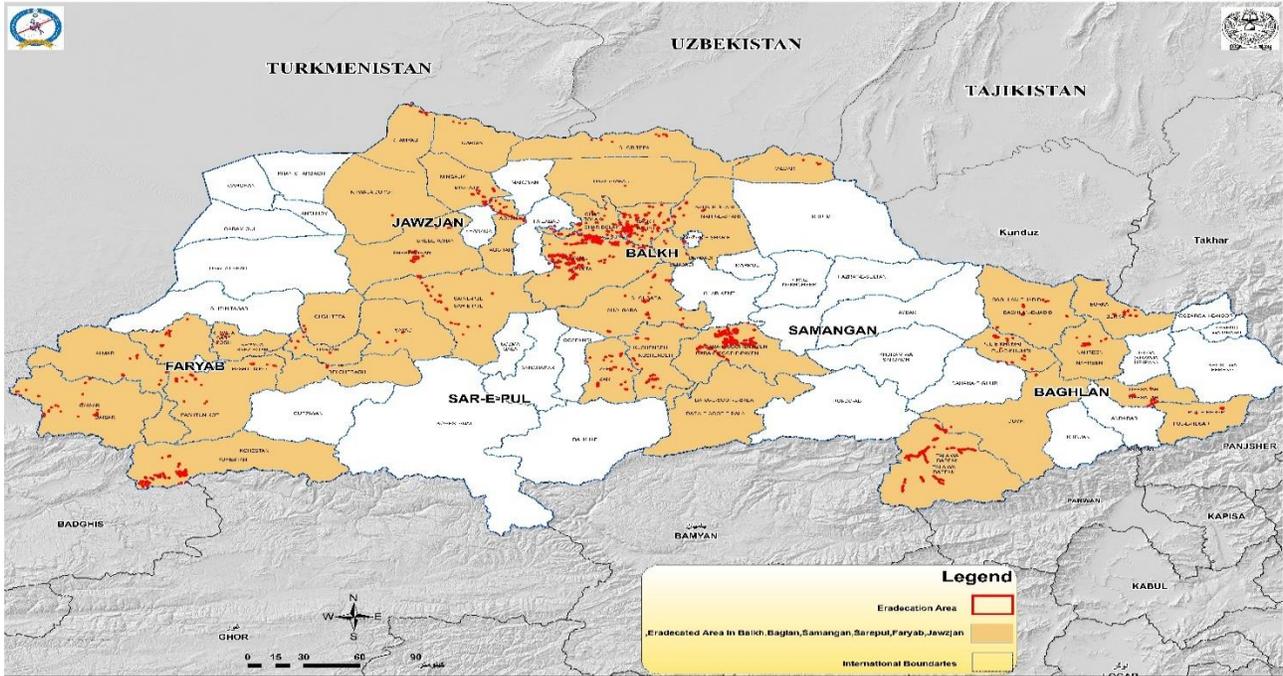


Image 3: The eradicated areas of poppy fields in Kajaki district of Helmand province



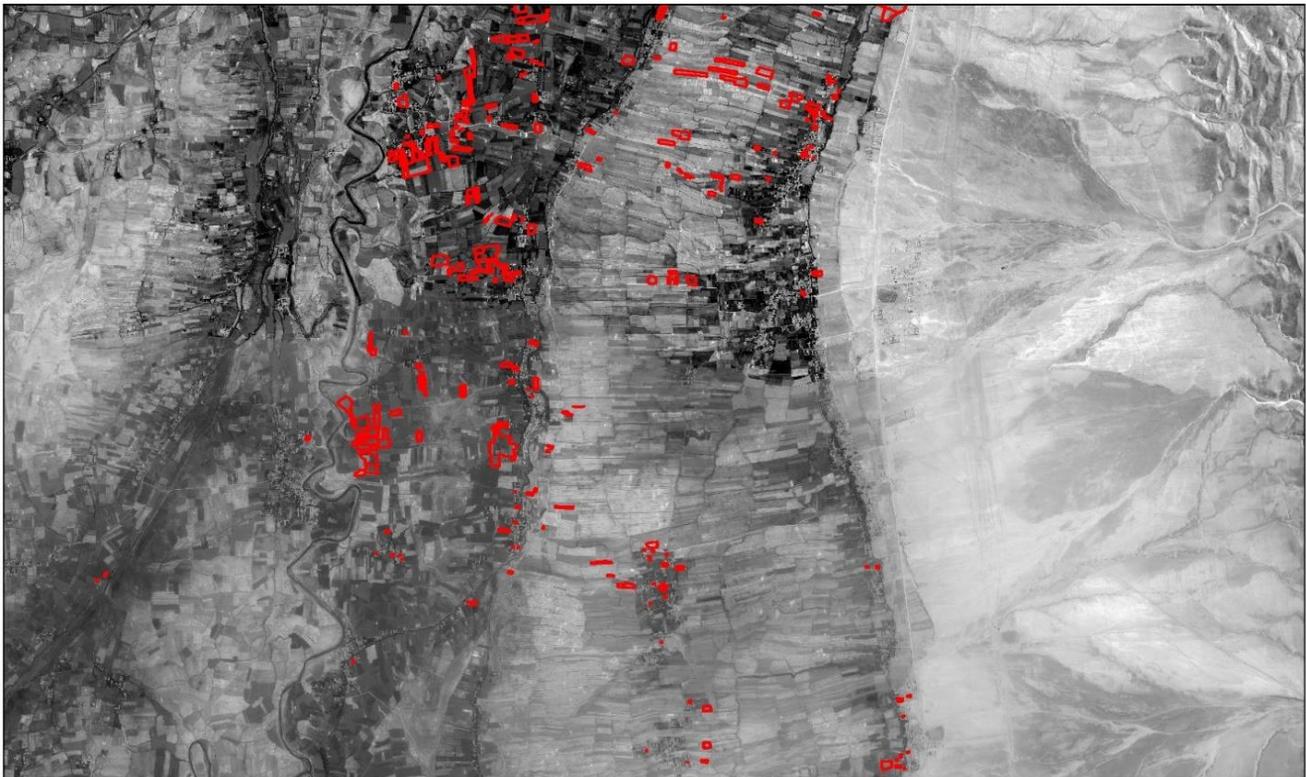


Map 3: The eradicated areas of poppy fields in the Northern provinces



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Image 4: Areas of eradicated poppy fields in Chamtal district of Balkh province





Map 4: The eradicated areas of poppy fields in the eastern provinces



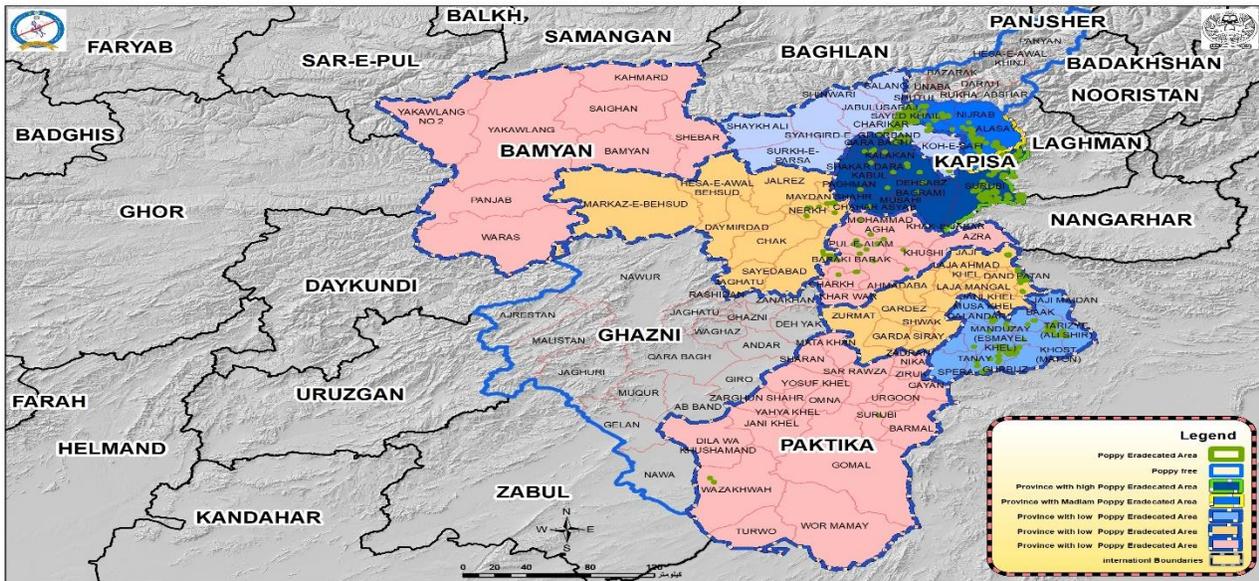
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Image 5: Areas of eradicated poppy fields in Shinwari district of Nangarhar province



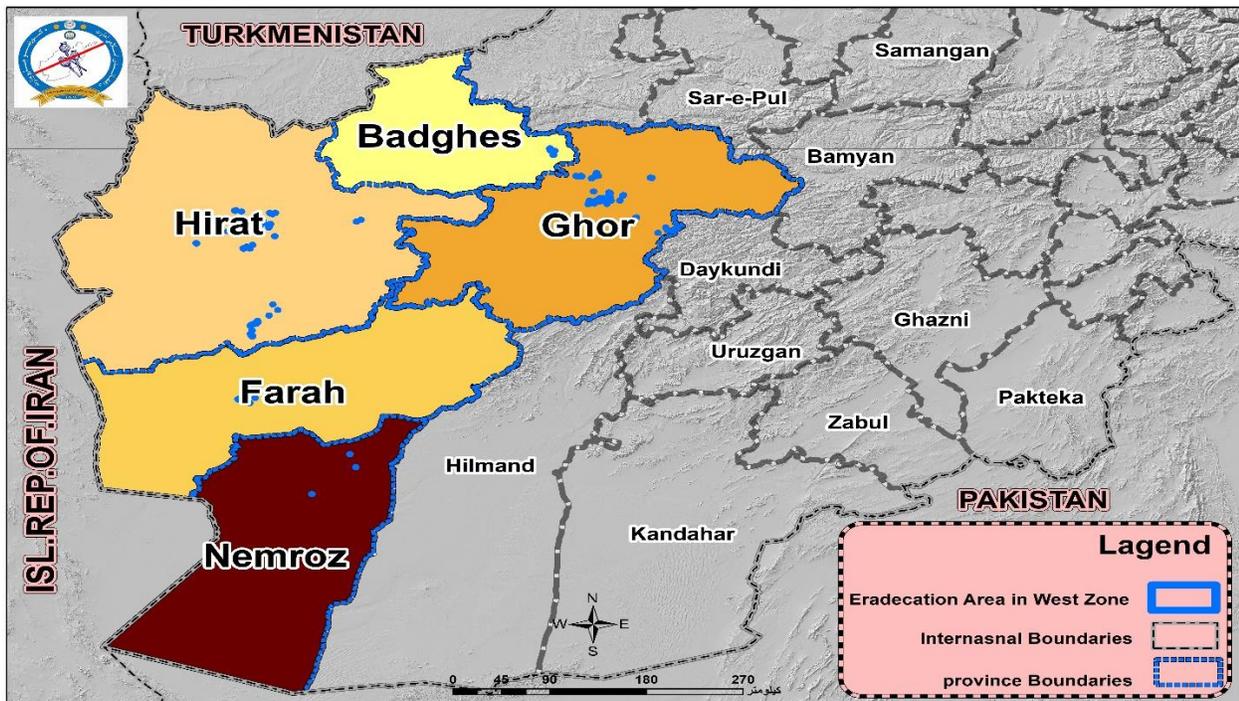


Map 5: The eradicated areas of poppy fields in the provinces of the central region



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Map 6: The eradicated areas of poppy fields in the western provinces





The key factors that influenced the efforts to eradicate poppy fields in Afghanistan over the past few years (prior to the rule of the Islamic Emirate)

1. Deficiency in signing an agreement of cooperation between the Ministry of Interior Affairs and the UNODC office concerning technical collaboration for launching drug surveys.
2. Lack of technical resources to effectively implement the eradication of poppy fields in its fundamental form.
3. Poor communication between security sectors during the poppy field eradication process.
4. Poor communication between the local authorities of the relevant provinces.
5. Presence of issues in the eradicated poppy fields.
6. Decreasing the quality of the eradication of poppy cultivation and forcing the forces of the process of eradication of the poppy.
7. Reducing the percentage of poppy fields eradicated from 100% to below 10%.
8. Providing false and incomplete figures by field surveyors under pressure from provincial officials.
9. Lack of public awareness regarding the harms of drugs in its broad form through mass media, popular councils, pulpits, and mosques in cities, districts, and villages across the country.
10. Insufficient implementation of agricultural projects for farmers to encourage them to cultivate halal.
11. Insufficient promotion of medicinal and synthetic plants, as well as horticulture, in the country.
12. A shortage of loans for farmers and a lack of markets, both domestically and internationally, to sell agricultural products.
13. The absence of cold storage facilities, advanced agricultural machinery, effective water management, and modern irrigation systems to support the legitimate crops of the country's farmers.



Positive and negative points of the process of eradicating poppy fields in 2023

Positive points

1. The strong will of the Ministry of Interior and other local bodies regarding the initiation of the process of eradicating poppy fields in the absence of financial, technical, and security support from international organizations.
2. Preventing the presentation of false figures of the eradication of poppy fields during this year in the provinces due to the use of GPS devices to measure the eradicated poppy fields.
3. Sending a competent delegation from the Counter-Narcotics Department to different regions to ensure better communication.
4. Continued follow-up and monitoring of the process of eradicating poppy fields with the Department of Narcotics Survey and Analysis in different ways.

Negative points

1. Deficiency to arrange and sign the comprehensive plan for eradicating poppy fields on time.
2. Absence of trained surveyors during the eradication process of poppy fields.
3. Measurement of the eradicated areas of poppy fields by non-professionals.
4. Lack of GPS devices with cameras during the process of eradicating poppy fields.
5. Starting the process of eradicating poppy fields without taking into account the methods of eradicating poppy fields and the timing of poppy cultivation.
6. Lack of specific financial funds for the purchase of batteries and the transfer of GPS and field employees of the Department of Narcotics Survey and Analysis.
7. Lack of funds for the repair of tractors and motorcycles (ATV) in the provinces.
8. Non-existence of sufficient tools and vehicles during the erasure of poppy fields in the provinces.
9. Absence of daily wage laborers for the implementation of poppy cultivation eradication in remote areas where tractors and ATVs are not accessible.
10. Insufficient police personnel in some provinces during the eradication of poppy fields.



Problems and challenges

1. Absence or lack of surveyors to calculate the area of eradicating poppy lands by GPS in different provinces.
2. Absence or insufficient high-capacity GPS for calculating the eradicated areas of poppy fields during the eradication process.
3. Lack of transportation facilities and travel expenses for central employees and provincial managers of the Narcotics Survey and Analysis Directorate.
4. The farmers' resistance is due to the lack of alternative poppy cultivation and their economic dependence on the income from poppy cultivation.
5. A recurring report of poppy eradication emerges when the series of eradication occurs during the early stages of greening (four leaves). After eradication, the potential for regrowth is equal and increases with minimal management, resulting in repeated eradication. Therefore, if the process of removing poppy seeds is timed according to the growth and development of the poppy, this issue can be prevented.

Suggestions and solutions

1. Organizing meetings to strengthen relations between relevant internal and external organizations, especially the **Ministry of National Defense, Directorate of Intelligence, and Ministry of Interior Affairs**, before the commencement of the process to eradicate the poppy fields.
2. The signing of the technical cooperation agreement with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) by the honorable Ministry of Interior of the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan.
3. Identifying and providing accurate and detailed information on poppy cultivation areas in the provinces affected by poppy cultivation.
4. Repair of equipment (tractors, ATVs) and other tools necessary for the eradication of poppy fields should be completed at least one month prior to the start of the eradication process.
5. Including the counter-narcotics in the permanent agenda of the Council of Ministers.
6. Directing of the first deputy of the Ministry of Interior to the local administrations of the provinces in order to include the counter-narcotics in the agenda of the administrative meetings of the provinces and districts.
7. Making more financial, technical, and equipment facilities available for the provinces with the largest poppy cultivation area.
8. The use of time management in the planning and implementation of plans and the development of a satisfactory plan, taking into account the geographical location of the provinces regarding the eradication of poppy fields.
9. Implementation of public awareness letters about the harms of drugs before and during poppy cultivation in a sustainable way for farmers through mosques, local radios, televisions, pictures, billboards, and provincial conferences, including the council of scholars and influential people.
10. Arranging meetings between the leadership of the Ministry of Interior Affairs and provincial officials at the relevant regional level prior to the commencement of poppy field eradication, while ensuring essential communication among sectorial departments and security forces both at the center and in the provinces before the eradication begins.
11. The safety of the supervisors involved in the poppy cultivation eradication process is a top priority for the local security authorities in the country's provinces.



12. In the event of a shortage of surveyors, arrangements should be made for their travel between provinces, including covering their travel expenses.
13. Creating clarity in the way of paying the costs of eradicating poppy fields by the provincial officials in the provinces of the country.
14. Replacing the eradication of poppy fields and preventing poppy cultivation in the priority list of the duties of other security agencies in the provinces;
15. Sending support forces from the center when necessary and equipping the personnel of the counter-narcotics management of the provincial police headquarters;
16. Appeal the cooperation of international organizations and donors in the counter-narcotics, especially the eradication of poppy fields in the country's provinces;
17. On time employment of surveyors in the field of poppy fields and provision of food for field personnel;
18. Spiritual recognition of those in charge who have worked well in the counter narcotics and eradicating poppy fields;
19. To inform the officials of the counter-narcotics in the provinces in order to make more efforts in the direction of eradicating poppy cultivation.

Possible risks that will challenge the process of eradicating poppy fields

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1. Lack of timely availability of financing, technical, human, and physical resources;
2. Lack of communication to ensure the security of the areas under poppy cultivation during the implementation of the eradication of poppy fields;
3. Non-cooperation of provincial officials in the counter-narcotics.



Table 4: North-east Region Poppy Cultivation Eradication figures by Provinces and Districts

Region	Province	Sno	District	Figures of General Operations Directorate		The area of poppy eradication fields measured by GPS in hectares.	The area of poppy eradication fields that were not measured by GPS in hectares.	The total percentage of poppy field eradication by each province	
				Square Meter	Hectare				
Northeastern	Badakhshan	1	Argo	39894000	3989.40	1611.75	2377.65	40%	
		2	Kishm	12090960	1209.10	335.34	873.75	12%	
		3	Durayem	10822150	1082.22	803.68	278.53	11%	
		4	Khash	8924000	892.40	103.97	788.43	9%	
		5	Jerm	8824000	882.40	331.83	550.57	8.9%	
		6	Tashkan	5260100	526.01	250.45	275.56	5.3%	
		7	Faizabad	5004450	500.45	27.40	473.05	5%	
		8	Baharak	3294320	329.43	98.01	231.42	3%	
		9	Yaftal Payeen	2281000	228.10	112.52	115.58	2%	
		10	Shahr Bozurk	2068000	206.80	100.33	106.47	2.1%	
		11	Wardooj	493000	49.30	0	49.30	0.5%	
		12	Yamgan	210000	21.00	15.41	5.59	0.2%	
		13	Tagab	10000	1.00	0	1.00	0.01%	
		14	Eshkashim	8000	0.80	0	0.80	0.008%	
		15	Arghonjkhawah	0	0	6.49	-6.49	0%	
		16	Shohada	0	0	4.10	-4.10	0%	
		17	Kofaab	0	0	0.81	-0.81	0%	
	Total				99183980	9918.40	3802.09	6116.31	100%
	Takhar	1	Kaligan	3603938	360.39	8.51	351.88	31%	
		2	Rastaq	3602000	360.20	46.31	313.89	31%	
		3	farkhar	2164000	216.40	11.28	205.12	19%	
		4	Talaqan	1845261	184.53	5.31	179.21	16%	
		5	Khawaja Ghar	99600	9.96	0	9.96	0.9%	
		6	Namak Aab	92000	9.20	0	9.20	0.8%	
		7	Darqad	30000	3.00	0	3.00	0.3%	
		8	Baharak	24000	2.40	0.03	2.37	0.21%	
		9	Bangi	21000	2.10	0	2.10	0.18%	
		10	Khawaja Bahawoldin	18000	1.80	0.18	1.62	0.16%	
		11	Yangi Qala	13000	1.30	0	1.30	0.11%	
		12	Dasht Qala	0	0	0.05	-0.05	0%	
	Total				11512799	1151.28	71.68	1079.60	100%
	Kunduz	1	Khanabad	54246	5.42	2.22	3.20	29.1%	
		2	Dasht Archi	38087	3.81	0	3.81	20.4%	
3		Aqtash	36655	3.67	0.25	3.41	19.7%		
4		Imam Sahib	22430	2.24	1.64	0.60	12.0%		
5		Qalazal	22136	2.21	1.15	1.06	11.9%		
6		Gultapa	5765	0.58	0.62	-0.04	3.1%		
7		Chahardara	4468	0.45	0.18	0.26	2.4%		
8		Provincial center (Kunduz)	2604	0.26	0.20	0.06	1.4%		
Total				186391	18.64	6.27	12.37	100%	
Grand total at regional level				110883170	11088.32	3880.03	7208.28	100%	

The above table shows that the largest number of poppy fields has been eradicated in Argo district of Badakhshan province.



Table 5: Southern Region Poppy Cultivation Eradication figures by Provinces and Districts

Region	Province	Sno	District	Figures of General Operations Directorate		The area of poppy eradication fields measured by GPS in hectares.	The area of poppy eradication fields that were not measured by GPS in hectares.	The total percentage of poppy field eradication by each province
				Square Meter	Hectare			
South Region	Helmand	1	Nawzad	8571285	857.13	203.15	653.98	50%
		2	Kajaki	4377203	437.72	82.05	355.67	25%
		3	Bughran	847508	84.75	16.66	68.09	4.9%
		4	Marja	529000	52.90	0	52.90	3.1%
		5	Sangin	510420	51.04	9.47	41.57	3.0%
		6	Babaj	478426	47.84	0	47.84	2.8%
		7	Washir	469334	46.93	3.07	43.86	2.73%
		8	Garishk	458928	45.89	0	45.89	2.7%
		9	Nahersaraj	214246	21.42	38.21	-16.79	1.2%
		10	Musaqala	174100	17.41	14.68	2.73	1.0%
		11	Nadali	165120	16.51	27.00	-10.49	0.96%
		12	Baghni	159500	15.95	0	15.95	0.9%
		13	Nawa barekzaee	129390	12.94	1.11	11.83	0.8%
		14	Nawmish	37751	3.78	1.12	2.66	0.22%
		15	Garmsir	34000	3.40	0	3.40	0.2%
		16	Lashkargah	32586	3.26	7.32	-4.06	0.19%
		17	Deshoo	4500	0.45	0	0.45	0.03%
Total				17193297	1719.33	403.84	1315.49	100%
South Region	Uruzgan	1	Chaharchino	1166000	116.60	0	116.60	48%
		2	Dahrawood	602000	60.20	0	60.20	25%
		3	Trinqot	594787	59.48	0	59.48	24.6%
		4	Chorah	20000	2.00	0	2.00	0.8%
		5	Gizab	15000	1.50	0	1.50	0.6%
		6	Chenarto	12000	1.20	0	1.20	0.5%
		7	Khas Urazgan	11000	1.10	0	1.10	0.45%
Total				2420787	242.08	0.00	242.08	100%
South Region	Kandahar	1	Ghorak	220500	22.05	0.02	22.03	19.2%
		2	Maiwand	198600	19.86	10.86	9.00	17.3%
		3	Khakriz	119357	11.94	0	11.94	10.4%
		4	Zhirai	119150	11.92	13.41	-1.50	10.39%
		5	Spinboldak	89725	8.97	0.65	8.32	7.8%
		6	Daman	80000	8.00	0	8.00	7.0%
		7	Marouf	77000	7.70	0	7.70	6.7%
		8	Shah walikot	63852	6.39	7.93	-1.54	5.6%
		9	Arghandab	46750	4.68	2.40	2.28	4.1%
		10	Takhtapul	45050	4.51	0	4.51	3.9%
		11	Maiwandpayeen	37000	3.70	0	3.70	3.2%
		12	Dand	35750	3.58	0	3.58	3.1%
		13	Panjwaee	6295	0.63	0	0.63	0.55%
		14	Markaz	5912	0.59	0.08	0.51	0.52%
		15	Arghistan	1367	0.14	0	0.14	0.12%
		16	Nish	370	0.04	0	0.04	0.03%
		17	Shahwalikot payeen	0	0	0	0	0
Total				1146678	114.67	35.35	79.32	100%
South Region	Zabul	1	Shamalzaee	84020	8.40	11.22	-2.82	48%
		2	Shahre Safa	36217	3.62	0	3.62	21%
		3	Qalat	24195	2.42	0	2.42	14%
		4	Daichopan	12000	1.20	0	1.20	7%
		5	Arghandab	5712	0.57	0.01	0.56	3.3%
		6	Mizana	4637	0.46	0.24	0.22	2.7%
		7	Taghar	3980	0.40	0.01	0.39	2.3%
		8	Sewari	2817	0.28	0	0.28	1.6%
		9	Shahjoy	470	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.3%
		10	Nawbahar	0	0	19.31	-19.31	0
		11	Qalat	0	0	4.79	-4.79	0
		12	Shinkai	0	0	0.30	-0.30	0
		13	Tarank Juldak	0	0	1.29	-1.29	0
Total				174048.00	17.40	37.21	-19.81	100%
South Region	Dykundi	1	Ashtarlai	25344	2.53	0	2.53	41%
		2	Kijran	24000	2.40	0	2.40	39%
		3	Patoo	6080	0.61	0	0.61	10%
		4	Nili	2592	0.26	0	0.26	4%
		5	Khider	2000	0.20	0	0.20	3%
		6	Miramor	1412	0.14	0	0.14	2%
		7	Shahristan	164	0.02	0	0.02	0.3%
		8	Sangtakht	61	0.01	0	0.01	0.1%
Total				61653.00	6.17	0	6.17	100%
Grand total at regional level				20996463	2099.65	476.40	1623.25	100%



Table 6: Northern Region Poppy Cultivation Eradication figures by Provinces and Districts

Region	Province	Sno	District	Figures of General Operations Directorate		The area of poppy eradication fields measured by GPS in hectares.	The area of poppy eradication fields that were not measured by GPS in hectares.	The total percentage of poppy field eradication by each province	
				Square Meter	Hectare				
Northern	Baghlan	1	Talawabarfak	4948000	494.80	183	311.80	55.9%	
		2	Pulhisar	1224000	122.40	2.4	120.00	13.8%	
		3	Dahsalah	1074000	107.40	10.1	97.30	12.1%	
		4	Nahren	311000	31.10	6.1	25.00	3.5%	
		5	Jilga	297000	29.70	0	29.70	3.4%	
		6	Baghlan Markazi	291000	29.10	7.336	21.76	3.3%	
		7	Bano	188000	18.80	0	18.80	2.12%	
		8	Doshi	188000	18.80	4.5	14.30	2.1%	
		9	Barka	166000	16.60	7.9	8.70	1.9%	
		10	Dhandghori	58000	5.80	0.4	5.40	0.7%	
		11	Dandghori	52000	5.20	0	5.20	0.6%	
		12	Khost	44000	4.40	0	4.40	0.5%	
		13	Pulkhumri	7100	0.71	6	-5.29	0.1%	
		14	Farang	1000	0.10	0	0.10	0.01%	
	Total				8849100	884.91	227.7	657.17	100%
	Balkh	1	Alburz	1629377	162.94	0	162.94	37.7%	
		2	Chamtal	1574363	157.44	271.70	-114.3	36.4%	
		3	Balkh	397951	39.80	0	39.80	9.2%	
		4	Shulgara	378208	37.82	24.10	13.72	8.7%	
		5	Kishenda	108582	10.86	16.00	-5.14	2.5%	
		6	Charbulak	79463	7.95	8.70	-0.75	1.8%	
		7	Zari	70784	7.08	6.70	0.38	1.6%	
		8	Nahershahi	47420	4.74	4.50	0.24	1.1%	
		9	Dahdadi	18100	1.81	0.50	1.31	0.4%	
		10	Chaharkent	8861	0.89	0.20	0.69	0.2%	
		11	Kaldar	3487	0.35	0.10	0.25	0.1%	
		12	Dawlatabad	3219	0.32	0.10	0.22	0.07%	
		13	Shortipa	2643	0.26	0.40	-0.14	0.06%	
		14	Fourth district	1633	0.16	0	-0.24	0.04%	
		15	Chahi	1163	0.12	0	0.12	0.03%	
		16	Ten district	1153	0.12	0	0.12	0.027%	
	Total				4326407	432.6407	333.4	99.24	100%
	Faryab	1	Kohistanat	2128907	212.89	47.50	165.39	59.6%	
		2	Pash-tonkut	429425	42.94	3.00	39.94	12.0%	
		3	Gurziwan	323972	32.40	0	32.40	9.1%	
		4	Qasar	310304	31.03	2.10	28.93	8.7%	
		5	Lolash	165560	16.56	0	16.56	4.6%	
		6	Almar	58700	5.87	1.40	4.47	1.64%	
		7	Bulchrugh	58114	5.81	1.10	4.71	1.63%	
		8	Khawajamosi	50710	5.07	0	5.07	1.4%	
		9	Khawajamusa	18079	1.81	0	1.81	0.5%	
		10	Maimana	11534	1.15	0	1.15	0.3%	
		11	Chahilgazi	8590	0.86	0	0.86	0.2%	
		12	Khawajasabzpush	5167	0.52	0.10	0.42	0.1%	
	Total				3569062	356.9062	55.2	301.71	100%
	Samangan	1	Darasouf Paeen	1509609	150.96	67.20	83.76	56%	
		2	Darasouf Bala	1086200	108.62	0	108.62	40%	
		3	Hazrat Sultan	71200	7.12	0	7.12	3%	
		4	Aybak	30000	3.00	0	3.00	1%	
	Total				2697009	269.7009	67.2	202.50	100%
	Jawzjan	1	Darab	72911	7.29	1.10	6.19	28.4%	
		2	Shiberghan	72799	7.28	6.80	0.48	28%	
		3	Aqcha	46352	4.64	3.30	1.34	18.1%	
		4	Faizabad	39293	3.93	2.40	1.53	15.3%	
		5	Mangujak	14569	1.46	2.40	-0.94	5.7%	
		6	Khamab	7503	0.75	0.60	0.15	2.9%	
		7	Mardian	1474	0.15	0	0.15	0.6%	
		8	Khawajadokoh	877	0.09	0.10	-0.01	0.3%	
		9	Qarqin	645	0.06	0.10	-0.04	0.25%	
	Total				256423	25.6423	16.8	8.84	100%
	Saripul	1	Sayedabad	60934	6.09	0	6.09	40.7%	
		2	Suripul	43166	4.32	8.80	-4.48	28.8%	
		3	Sayad	24129	2.41	0.30	2.11	16.1%	
		4	Sancharak	9201	0.92	0	0.92	6.1%	
		5	Aljihan	4195	0.42	0	0.42	2.8%	
		6	Gusfandi	3035	0.30	0	0.30	2.0%	
		7	Balkhab	2915	0.29	0.90	-0.61	1.9%	
		8	Suzma Qala	2100	0.21	0	0.21	1.4%	
		9	Kohistanat	200	0.02	0	0.02	0.1%	
	Total				149875	14.9875	10.0	4.99	100%
	Grand total at regional level				19847876	1984.7876	710.3	1274.45	100%



Table 7: Western Region Poppy Cultivation Eradication figures by Provinces and Districts

Region	Province	Sno	District	Figures of General Operations Directorate		The area of poppy eradication fields measured by GPS in hectares.	The area of poppy eradication fields that were not measured by GPS in hectares.	The total percentage of poppy field eradication by each province
				Square Meter	Hectare			
western	Ghor	1	Pasaband	5420000	542	0	542.00	72.5%
		2	Teyora	879000	87.90	0	87.90	11.8%
		3	Ferozkoh(Chikhcheran)	458811	45.88	9.55	36.33	6.1%
		4	Dawlatyar	219000	21.90	0	21.90	2.9%
		5	Alfarooq	196000	19.60	0	19.60	2.6%
		6	Shaharak	161000	16.10	0	16.10	2.2%
		7	Murghab	62000	6.20	0	6.20	0.8%
		8	Chaharsda	32000	3.20	0	3.20	0.43%
		9	Tolak	27000	2.70	0	2.70	0.36%
		10	Dolina	12000	1.20	0	1.20	0.2%
		11	Allahyar	6000	0.60	0	0.60	0.1%
		12	Saghar	1000	0.10	0	0.10	0.01%
	Total		7473811	747.38	9.55	737.83	100%	
	Farah	1	Purchaman	622766	62.28	0	62.28	38.3%
		2	Backwah	379131	37.91	0	37.91	23.3%
		3	Balabluk	151890	15.19	0	15.19	9.34%
		4	Farahroad	151041	15.10	0	15.10	9.29%
		5	Gulistan	142918	14.29	0	14.29	8.8%
		6	Khaksafid	84345	8.43	0	8.43	5.2%
		7	Markazfarah	37971	3.80	0.66	3.14	2.3%
8		Jowain	32163	3.22	0	3.22	2.0%	
9		Shibkoh	8378	0.84	0	0.84	0.5%	
10		Pushthead	6833	0.68	0	0.68	0.420%	
11		Poshtkoh	6775	0.68	0	0.68	0.417%	
12		Anardara	1228	0.12	0	0.12	0.1%	
Total		1625439	162.54	0.66	161.89	100%		
Herat	1	Zawool	65534	6.55	0.01	6.54	15.5%	
	2	Kohsan	58880	5.89	0	5.89	14.0%	
	3	Owba	57764	5.78	1.18	4.60	13.7%	
	4	Farsi	29210	2.92	0	2.92	6.9%	
	5	Engil	28757	2.88	0.23	2.65	6.8%	
	6	Pashton Zarghon	27893	2.79	0	2.79	6.6%	
	7	Zirkoh	25675	2.57	2.04	0.53	6.1%	
	8	Guzrah	25285	2.53	1.12	1.41	6.0%	
	9	Koh zor	23670	2.37	0	2.37	5.6%	
	10	Ghoryan	22737	2.27	0	2.27	5.4%	
	11	Shindand	16505	1.65	0	1.65	3.9%	
	12	Kisk kohna	10581	1.06	0	1.06	2.5%	
	13	Pushtkoh	9982	1.00	0	1.00	2.4%	
	14	Adrakan	6997	0.70	0	0.70	1.7%	
	15	Robatsandi	5666	0.57	0	0.57	1.3%	
	16	Zindajan	4306	0.43	0.22	0.21	1.0%	
	17	Gulran	1896	0.19	0	0.19	0.4%	
	18	Kurkh	391	0.04	0	0.04	0.1%	
	19	Eight District of Center	60	0.01	0.13	-0.13	0.01%	
	20	Chisht Sharif	8	0.001	0	0	0.002%	
Total		421797	42.18	4.93	37.25	100%		
Badghis	1	Jawand	44030	4.40	0.58	3.82	55%	
	2	Dara Bum	18985	1.90	0	1.90	24%	
	3	Tagab Alam	10000	1	0	1.00	13%	
	4	Ghormach	5030	0.50	0	0.50	6%	
	5	Bala Murghab	1210	0.12	0	0.12	2%	
	6	Qades	233	0.02	0	0.02	0.29%	
	7	Sangatash	200	0.02	0	0.02	0.25%	
	8	Qalanaw	120	0.01	0	0.01	0.2%	
	9	Takht Markaz	100	0.01	0	0.01	0.1%	
Total		79908	7.99	0.58	7.41	100%		
Nimruz	1	Dalaram	25369	2.54	0	2.54	47%	
	2	Khashroad	17138	1.71	0.02	1.70	32%	
	3	Chaharburjak	9000	0.90	0	0.90	17%	
	4	Zaranj	1926	0.19	0	0.19	4%	
	5	Chakhansour	360	0.04	0	0.04	1%	
Total		53793	5.38	0.02	5.36	100%		
Grand total at regional level				9654748	965.47	15.74	949.74	100%



Table 8: Eastern Region Poppy Cultivation Eradication figures by Provinces and Districts

Region	Province	Sno	District	Figures of General Operations Directorate		The area of poppy eradication fields measured by GPS in hectares.	The area of poppy eradication fields that were not measured by GPS in hectares.	The total percentage of poppy field eradication by each province
				Square Meter	Hectare			
East	Nangarhar	1	Khogyani	456500	45.65	2.59	43.06	18.6%
		2	Spinghar	404400	40.44	0.65	39.79	16.5%
		3	Ghanikhil	341000	34.10	0	34.10	13.9%
		4	Roodat	218600	21.86	0.09	21.77	8.9%
		5	Achin	185850	18.59	29.30	-10.71	7.6%
		6	Shirzad	184950	18.50	35.02	-16.53	7.5%
		7	Chaparhar	115700	11.57	24.55	-12.98	4.7%
		8	Pachiragam	115000	11.50	0.32	11.18	4.68%
		9	Durbaba	90550	9.06	0	9.06	3.7%
		10	Nazyan	79050	7.91	0	7.91	3.2%
		11	Mohmand dara	78150	7.82	0	7.82	3.18%
		12	Surkhroad	38400	3.84	3.42	0.42	1.6%
		13	Batikot	34250	3.43	0	3.43	1.4%
		14	Kot	29600	2.96	3.99	-1.03	1.2%
		15	Lalpoor	19200	1.92	0	1.92	0.8%
		16	Markaz	16200	1.62	0	1.62	0.7%
		17	Hisarak	14800	1.48	0	1.48	0.6%
		18	Kuzkunar	12150	1.22	0	1.22	0.5%
		19	Dahbala	7450	0.75	0	0.75	0.3%
		20	Darahnoor	4950	0.50	0	0.50	0.202%
		21	Bihsood	4900	0.49	0	0.49	0.20%
		22	Kama	3000	0.30	0	0.30	0.1%
		23	Gushta	250	0.03	0	0.03	0.01%
		24	Shinwar	0	0	1.01	-1.01	0%
		Total	2454900	245.49	100.95	144.54	100%	
S	Laghman	1	Alinegar	648900	64.89	65.04	-0.15	79.1%
		2	Qarghaee	141000	14.1	15.47	-1.37	17.2%
		3	Alishing	19000	1.9	11.52	-9.62	2.3%
		4	Mihterlam	11700	1.17	2.05	-0.88	1.4%
		5	Dawlatshah	0	0	2.17	-2.17	0%
		6	Padish	0	0	1.13	-1.13	0%
		Total	820600	82.06	97.38	-15.32	100%	
A	Noristan	1	Doab	57000	5.7	0	5.70	52.3%
		2	Kamdish	40000	4.0	0	4.00	36.7%
		3	Noorgram	12000	1.2	0	1.20	11.0%
		Total	109000	10.9	0.00	10.90	100%	
D	Kunar	1	Watapoor	7802	0.78	1.82	-1.04	33.8%
		2	Asadabad	4759	0.48	0	0.48	20.6%
		3	Khaskunar	3807	0.38	0.11	0.27	16.5%
		4	Dangam	3024	0.30	0.68	-0.37	13.1%
		5	Noorgul	2136	0.21	0.74	-0.52	9.2%
		6	Hoki	764	0.08	0	0.08	3.3%
		7	Shigal	420	0.04	0	0.04	1.8%
		8	Marwara	383	0.04	0.20	-0.16	1.7%
		9	Darapich	0	0	2.35	-2.35	0%
		10	Sarkani	0	0	1.86	-1.86	0%
		11	Ghaziabad	0	0	0.04	-0.04	0%
		12	Narang	0	0	0.67	-0.67	0%
		Total	23095	2.3095	8.48	-6.17	100%	
Grand total at regional level			3407595	340.76	206.80	133.95		



Table 9: Central region Poppy Cultivation Eradication figures by Provinces and Districts

Region	Province	Sno	District	Figures of General Operations Directorate		The area of poppy eradication fields measured by GPS in hectares.	The area of poppy eradication fields that were not measured by GPS in hectares.	The total percentage of poppy field eradication by each province	
				Square Meter	Hectare				
Center	Kabul	1	Sorbi	343589	34.36	23.09	11.27	84.9%	
		2	Qara Bagh	49181	4.92	4.94	-0.02	12.1%	
		3	Dahsabz	6380	0.64	0.98	-0.34	1.6%	
		4	Shakardara	4340	0.43	0.09	0.34	1.1%	
		5	Bagrami	1446	0.14	0	0.14	0.4%	
		6	Paghman	0	0	0.55	-0.55	0%	
		7	Farzah	0	0	0.12	-0.12	0%	
		8	Kalakan	0	0	0.07	-0.07	0%	
		9	Center	0	0	0	0	0%	
		Total			404936	40.49	29.84	10.65	100%
	Kapisa	1	Tagab	102774	10.28	10.70	-0.42	42.6%	
		2	Hisa Awal	42980	4.30	4.63	-0.33	17.8%	
		3	Kohband	36522	3.65	2.75	0.90	15.2%	
		4	Hisa Dowom	29204	2.92	1.12	1.80	12.1%	
		5	Mahmood Raziqi	18383	1.84	3.08	-1.24	7.6%	
		6	Alasay	8357	0.84	0	0.84	3.5%	
		7	Nijrab	2841	0.28	0.28	0.00	1.2%	
		Total			241061	24.11	22.56	1.55	100%
	Bamian	1	Shibar	84458	8.45	0	8.45	49.3%	
		2	Saighan	53708	5.37	0	5.37	31.3%	
		3	Kahmard	32996	3.30	0	3.30	19.2%	
		4	Waras	272	0.03	0	0.03	0.2%	
		5	Center of Bamian	42	0.00	0	0.00	0%	
		Total			171476	17.15	0.00	17.15	100%
	Ghazni	1	Ajristan	14600	1.46	0	1.46	25.1%	
		2	Andar	11000	1.10	0	1.10	18.9%	
		3	Muqur	9860	0.99	0	0.99	16.9%	
		4	Nawah	9100	0.91	0	0.91	15.6%	
		5	Gilan	6615	0.66	0	0.66	11.4%	
		6	Qara Bagh	2300	0.23	0	0.23	4.0%	
		7	Abband	2016	0.20	0	0.20	3.5%	
		8	Giro	2000	0.20	0	0.20	3.4%	
		9	Waghiz	700	0.07	0	0.07	1.2%	
10		Dahyak	0	0.00	0	0.00	0%		
	Total			58191	5.82	0.00	5.82	100%	
Paktika	1	Dila	27630	2.76	0	2.76	54.8%		
	2	wazikwah	16082	1.61	0.53	1.08	31.9%		
	3	Khoshamand	5598	0.56	0	0.56	11.1%		
	4	Sharna	600	0.06	0	0.06	1.2%		
	5	Janikhil	550	0.06	0	0.06	1.1%		
	6	Sorbi	0	0	0.20	-0.20	0%		
	Total			50460	5.05	0.73	4.31	100%	
Parwan	1	Charikar	10124	1.01	1.21	-0.19	33.3%		
	2	Bagram	10302	1.03	1.02	0.01	33.9%		
	3	Jabulsaraj	4630	0.46	0.69	-0.23	15.2%		
	4	Sayedkhel	1698	0.17	0.35	-0.18	5.6%		
	5	Kohsafi	3610	0.36	0.17	0.19	11.9%		
	6	0	0	0	0	0.00	0%		
	7	0	0	0	0	0.00	0%		
	8	0	0	0	0	0.00	0%		
	9	0	0	0	0	0.00	0%		
	Total			30364	3.04	3.43	-0.39	100%	
Khost	1	Alishr	13613	1.36	0	1.36	53.6%		
	2	Tanai	5581	0.56	0.87	-0.31	22.0%		
	3	Musakhil	1696	0.17	0.17	0.00	6.7%		
	4	Sabri	1290	0.13	0.14	-0.01	5.1%		
	5	Gariz	1235	0.12	0.12	0.00	4.9%		
	6	Nadershahkot	1097	0.11	0.11	0.00	4.3%		
	7	Bak	717	0.07	0	0.07	2.8%		
	8	Maton	86	0.01	0.01	-0.01	0.3%		
	9	Ismaelkheil	46	0.005	0	0.00	0.2%		
	10	Mandozi	37	0.004	0.01	0.00	0.1%		
	11	Tarizai	0	0	1.34	-1.34	0%		
	12	0	0	0	0	0	0%		
	Total			25398	2.54	2.78	-0.24	100%	
Maidan wardak	1	Maidanshahr	6884	0.69	0.72	-0.03	80.1%		
	2	Nirkh	1229	0.12	0.12	0.00	14.3%		
	3	Sayedabad	483	0.05	0.07	-0.02	5.6%		
	Total			8596	0.86	0.91	-0.05	100%	
Logar	1	Pulalam	5941	0.59	0.74	-0.15	82.4%		
	2	Center	900	0.09	0.00	0.09	12.5%		
	3	Khoshi	222	0.02	0.00	0.02	3.1%		
	4	Charkh	150	0.02	0.34	-0.32	2.1%		
	5	Mohammad Agha	0	0	0.12	-0.12	0%		
	6	Barakibarak	0	0	0.005	-0.005	0%		
	Total			7213	0.72	1.21	-0.49	100%	
Paktiya	1	Zazai Aryob	4000	0.40	0.00	0.40	100.0%		
	2	Dandpatan	0	0	0.78	-0.78	0.0%		
	Total			4000	0.40	0.78	-0.38	100%	
Panjsbir	1	Hisa Awal	0	0	0	0	0		
Total				0	0	0	0	0	
Grand total at regional level				1001695	100.2	62.2	37.9	100%	



Conclusion

In the end, after analyzing the confirmed figures obtained by GPS from the eradicated areas of poppy fields and the figures provided to us by the honorable Provincial and Regional Directorate of Counter Narcotics, we can draw the following conclusion:

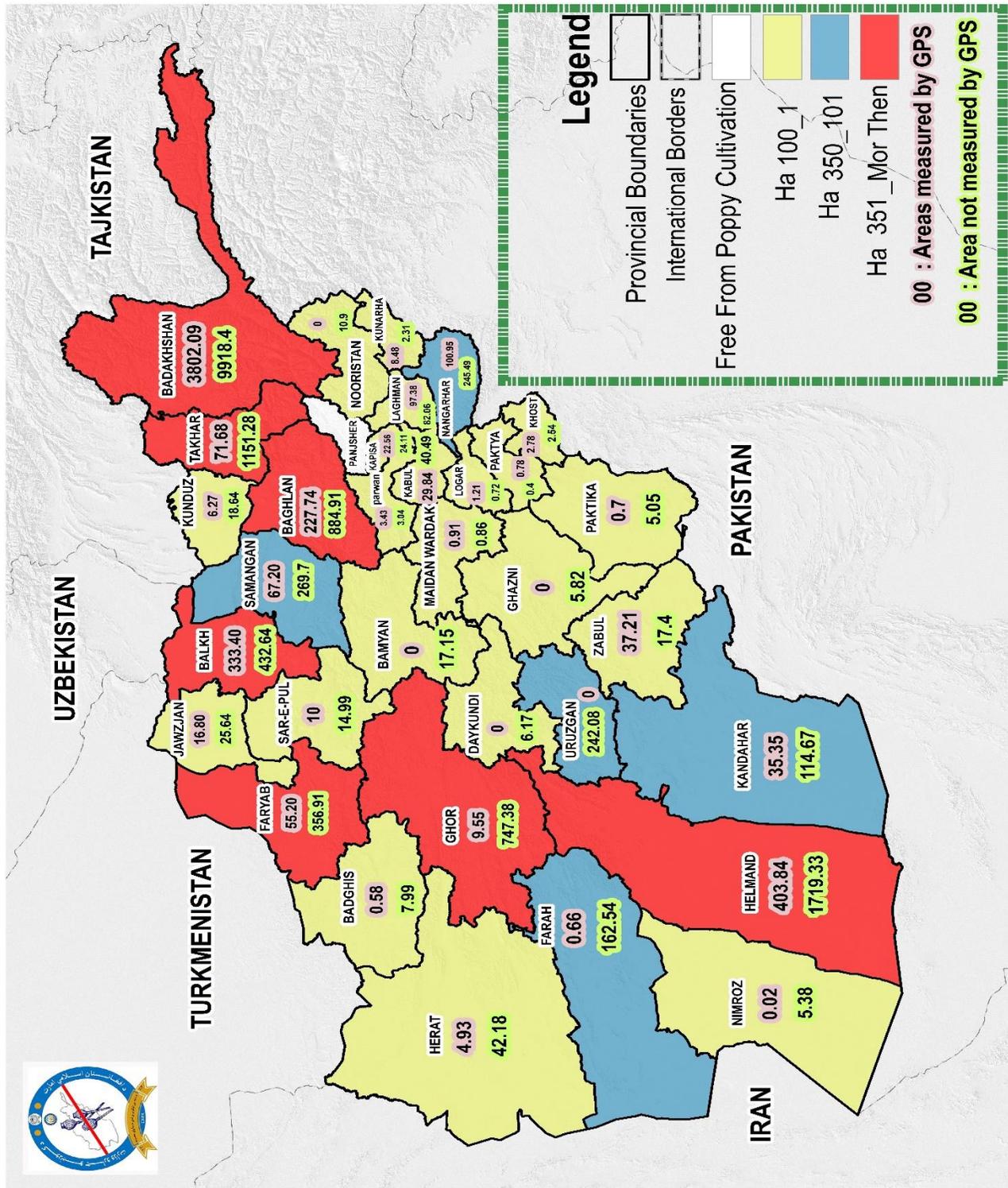
- ❖ In the first seven months of 2024, spanning the last quarter of 2023 and the first four months of 2024 H.A., the poppy eradicating process was carried out in **33** provinces and over **300** districts across the country, which is still ongoing in some provinces.
- ❖ In total, the figures measured by GPS from the eradicating areas of poppy fields are parallel to **5351.6** hectares, and the figures that were not measured by GPS are reported to be parallel to the surface of Afghanistan (**11227.6**) hectares, which is **32%** of the total figures. It is measured by GPS, and the remaining **68%** is not measured by GPS.
- ❖ Most of the figures measured from the GPS device in the eradicated poppy field areas were associated with the **central** and **eastern** regions of the country, while the lowest figures measured by the GPS device pertained to the western region.
- ❖ The figures measured from the GPS device from the eradicated areas of poppy fields are accurate and based on international standards, and the figures that were not measured from the GPS device are less reliable.
- ❖ At the regional level, **67%** of the cultivated poppy eradication area is concentrated in the northeastern provinces, **12.2%** in the southern region, **12%** in the northern region, **5.8%** in the western region, **2.1%** in the eastern region, and **0.6%** in the central region.
- ❖ At the provincial level, **91.7%** of the poppy cultivation were eradicated, and these were concentrated in only seven provinces: Badakhshan, Helmand, Takhar, Baghlan, Ghor, Balkh, and Faryab. From this, we can conclude that these provinces had the largest areas of poppy cultivation.
- ❖ **It should be noted that approximately 60% of the eradication of poppy fields in the country has been assigned to Badakhshan province.**
- ❖ According to the national figures on the eradication of poppy fields, the production of **774.2** tons of opium, valued at **619,397,220** US dollars, has been prevented. Additionally, data obtained from GPS devices indicate that the production of **249.9** tons of opium, valued at **199,933,909** US dollars, has also been halted. Consequently, the involvement of narcotics traffickers in providing advance payments to farmers, initiating heroin production facilities for processing and smuggling, and incurring substantial costs for the discovery and confiscation of opium has been significantly reduced. This would not have been possible without the implementation of the poppy field eradication process.



- ❖ In terms of financial costs, prior to the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan, 250 US dollars, equivalent to 17,500 Afghanis, were spent on eradicating each hectare of poppy cultivation; now, 3,000 Afghanis are used for each hectare. Based on this, the eradication of poppy cultivation is nearly six times more economical compared to the past.
- ❖ Finally, we conclude that the eradication of thousands of hectares of poppy cultivation in the past seven months represents a significant achievement for the **Ministry of Interior** and the **Deputy Ministry of Counter-Narcotics**. In terms of financial expenses, compared to the period before the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan, it has become reliant on the national budget and has gained economic stability.



Map 7: The figure of poppy cultivation eradications by province in the country



Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan
Ministry of Interior Affairs
Deputy Minister of Counter Narcotics
Civilian Vice Deputy Counter Narcotics
Directorate of Survey & Analysis of Narcotics



December 2023 - June 2024