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United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



Government of Afghanistan
Ministry of Counter Narcotics



Afghanistan

Opium Survey 2011

**Winter Rapid Assessment
all regions**

Phases 1 and 2

April 2011

ABBREVIATIONS

AGE	Anti Government Elements
GPS	Global Positioning System
ICMP	Illicit Crop Monitoring Programme (UNODC)
ORAS	Opium Winter Rapid Assessment Survey
MCN	Ministry of Counter-Narcotics
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

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Ministry of Counter-Narcotics:

Mohammad Ibrahim Azhar (Deputy Minister), Haroon Rashid Sherzad (Director General), Policy & Coordination, Mir Abdullah (Director of Survey and Monitoring Directorate), Saraj Ahmad (Deputy Director of Survey and Monitoring Directorate).

Survey Coordinators: Eshaq Masumi (Central Region), Abdul Mateen (Eastern Region), Abdul Latif Ehsan (Western Region), Fida Mohammad (Northern Region), Mohammed Ishaq Anderabi (North-Eastern Region), Khalil Ahmad (Southern Region), Khiali Jan Mangal (Eradication Verification Reporter), Sayed Najibullah Ahmadi (Economic specialist), Mohammad Khyber Wardak (Database officer), Mohammad Sadiq Rizaee (Remote Sensing), Shiraz Khan Hadawe (GIS & Remote Sensing Analyst), Mohammad Ajmal (Data entry), Sahar (Data entry), Mohammad Hakim Hayat (Data entry).

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Kabul)

Jean-Luc Lemahieu (Country Representative), Ashita Mittal (Deputy Representative, Programme), Devashish Dhar (International Project Coordinator), Ziauddin Zaki (National Project Coordinator), Abdul Mannan Ahmadzai (Survey Officer), Noor Mohammad Sadiq (Database Developer)

Remote sensing analysts: Ahmad Jawid Ghiasee and Sayed Sadat Mehdi

Eradication reporters: Ramin Sobhi and Zia Ulhaq

Survey Coordinators: Abdul Basir Basiret (Eastern Region), Abdul Jalil (Northern Region), Sayed Ahmad (Southern Region), Fawad Ahmad Alaie (Western Region), Mohammad Rafi (North-eastern Region), Rahimullah Omar (Central Region),

Provincial Coordinators: Fazal Mohammad Fazli (Southern Region), Mohammad Alam Ghalib Eastern Region), Altaf Hussain Joya (Western Region), Lutfurhaman Lutfi (Northern Region).

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna)

Sandeep Chawla (Director, Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs), Angela Me (Chief, Statistics and Surveys Section-SASS), Martin Raithelhuber (Programme Officer), Philip Davis (Statistician), Coen Bussink (GIS & Remote Sensing Expert) (all SASS), Suzanne Kunnen (Public Information Assistant, Studies and Threat Analysis Section).

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2011, the Opium Winter Assessment has been divided into two phases. The first phase was carried out in December 2010 and January 2011 and covered the Central, Eastern, Southern and Western region, where opium is sown in fall 2010.

The second phase took place in February-March 2011 and covered the Northern and North-eastern regions, where opium poppy is cultivated in spring. This report presents the findings of the second phase.

Based on a qualitative assessment of cultivation trends, the Winter Assessment in the north and north-east of Afghanistan predicts a strong increase in opium cultivation for 2011. However, taking into account the results of phase 1 of the Winter Assessment, overall cultivation in the whole country is expected to decrease slightly.

The result of this assessment indicates that the current high price of opium may lead to an increase in opium cultivation in Badakhshan, Baghlan and Faryab provinces. Baghlan and Faryab provinces were poppy-free in 2010. The increase in poppy cultivation in Baghlan and Faryab provinces may lead to the loss of their poppy-free status if poppy eradication is not implemented. The remaining provinces in the north and north-eastern regions, which were poppy-free in 2010, are expected to remain so in 2011.

Expected opium cultivation trends at a glance (Based on results of Phase-1&2 of the Winter Assessment)

Cultivation trend in 2011	No. of provinces	Provinces	Comments
Poppy free	16	Ghazni, Khost, Logar, Paktika, Paktya, Panjshir, Parwan, Wardak, Nuristan, Balkh, Bamyan, Samangan, Sari Pul, Takhar, Jawzjan and Kunduz	These provinces were poppy free in 2010 as well.
Slight decrease	1	Hilmand	Last year the poppy cultivation had slightly decreased compared to 2009
Moderate decrease	2	Day Kundi and Kandahar	Last year the poppy cultivation increased in Kandahar whereas it had decreased in Day Kundi compared to 2009
Stable	2	Uruzgan and Zabul	Last year the poppy cultivation had decreased in both the provinces compared to 2009
Moderate increase	6	Farah, Kabul, Kunar, Laghman, Nangarhar and Nimroz	Kabul, Kunar and Laghman could be poppy free if effective eradication is implemented.
Strong increase	6	Ghor, Hirat, Kapisa, Baghlan, Faryab and Badakhshan	Ghor, Kapisa, Baghlan and Faryab provinces were poppy free in 2010.
Unpredictable	1	Badghis	Poppy cultivation in major rain-fed areas would moderately increase if the drought like conditions do not prevail and there is enough rain.

1 GENERAL FINDINGS

This year the Winter Assessment has been carried out in two phases. In the first phase, the Southern, Western, Central and the Eastern regions were surveyed in December 2010-January 2011; the Northern and the North-eastern regions were covered in February-March 2011 since mostly opium cultivation in this part of the country starts in spring.

The Opium Winter Rapid Assessment (Phase 2) anticipates a strong increase in opium cultivation in the surveyed regions (North and North-Eastern) in 2011.¹

The results of the qualitative assessment province by province are the following:

- Six provinces, Balkh, Bamyan, Samangan, Sari Pul, Takhar and Kunduz are expected to remain poppy-free in 2011. These provinces were already poppy-free in 2010.
- Strong increase in opium cultivation is expected in Badakhshan, Baghlan and Faryab provinces. Baghlan and Faryab provinces were poppy-free in 2010.

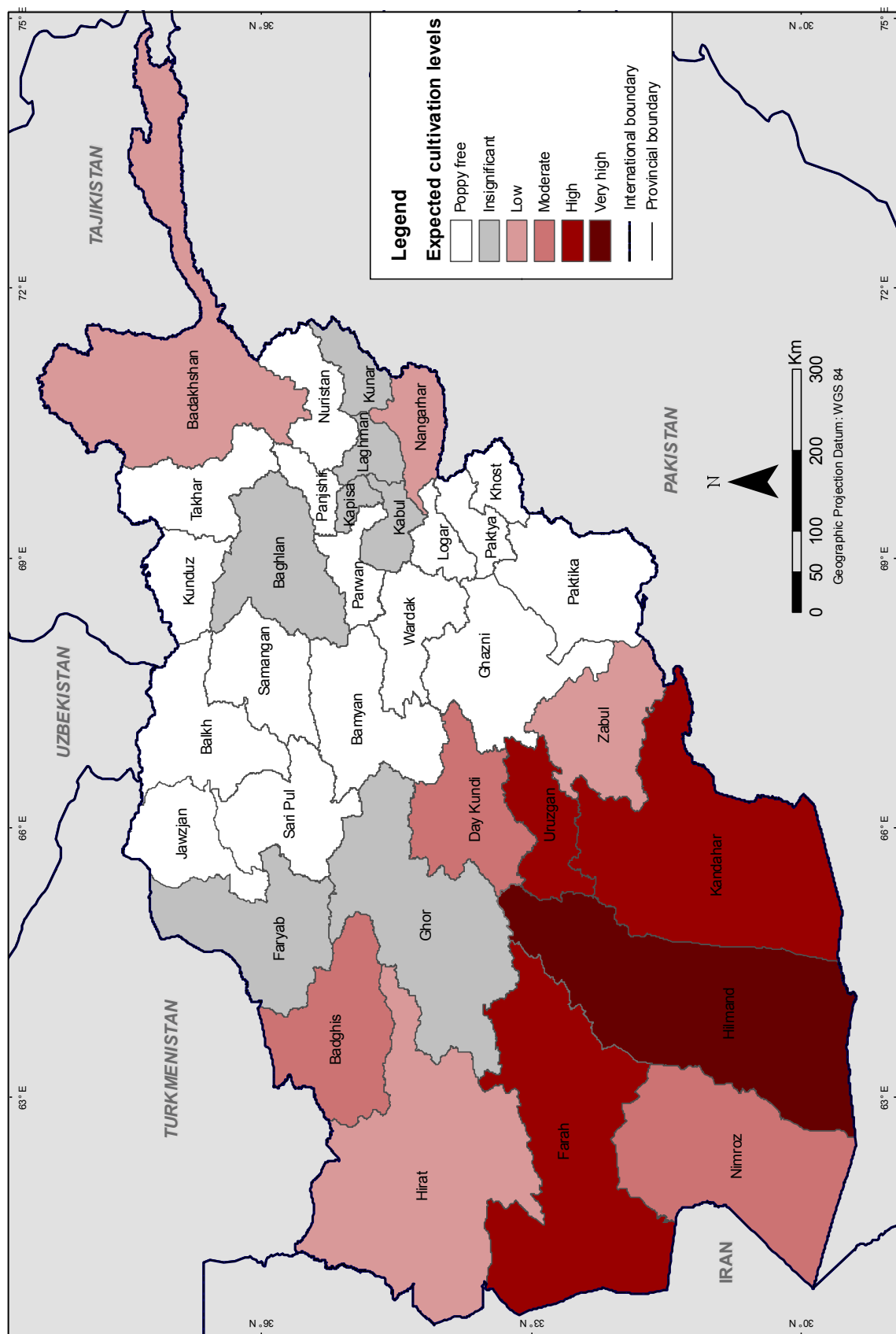
Overall, the cultivation of opium in the Northern and North-Eastern regions is likely to increase strongly in 2011. The provinces which are likely to see an increase would remain quite below the cultivation levels of Hilmand and Kandahar where the expected decrease would offset the increase in the other provinces. Therefore, overall cultivation is likely to decrease slightly at the national level.

Table 1: Expected opium cultivation trends in the Northern and North-eastern region

Cultivation trend in 2011	No. of provinces	Provinces	Comments
Poppy free	7	Balkh, Bamyan, Samangan, Sari Pul, Takhar, Jawzjan and Kunduz	These provinces were poppy free in 2010 as well.
Strong increase	3	Badakhshan, Baghlan and Faryab	Baghlan and Faryab provinces were poppy free in 2010. These provinces could become poppy free if there is effective eradication of opium cultivation.

¹ The 2011 Opium Winter Assessment report is based on a relatively small sample of villages and the results are indicative, only.

Map 2: Expected opium cultivation level in 2011 (by province)



Map 3 Regional grouping of provinces for opium surveys in Afghanistan

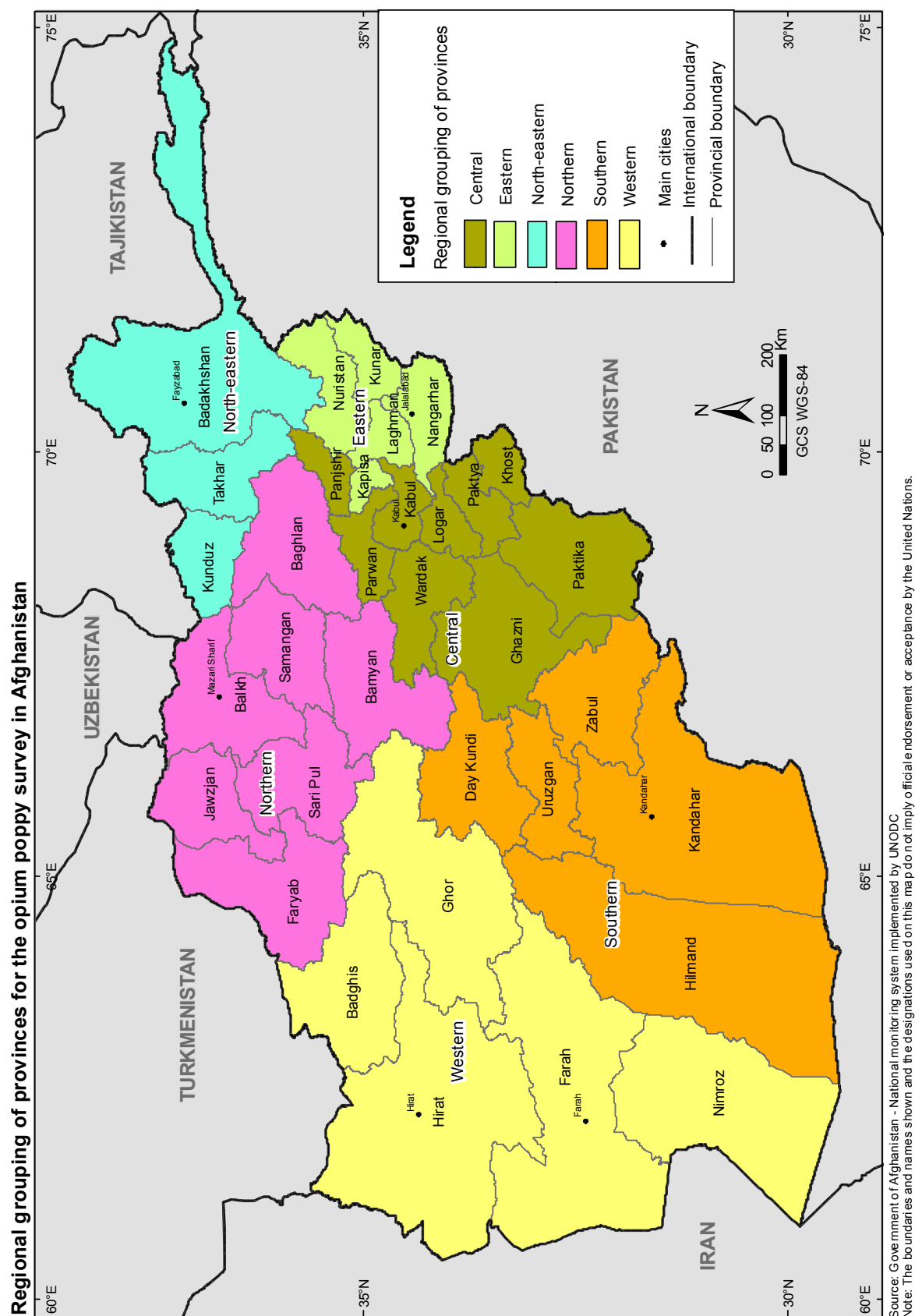


Table 2: Expected opium cultivation trends in 2011 (by province, results of Phase 1 & 2)

Region	Province	Cultivation 2010 (ha)	2011 Expected opium cultivation change	Expected opium cultivation level
Central	Ghazni	Poppy free	Poppy free	Poppy free
	Kabul	152	Moderate increase	Insignificant
	Khost	Poppy free	Poppy free	Poppy free
	Logar	Poppy free	Poppy free	Poppy free
	Paktika	Poppy free	Poppy free	Poppy free
	Paktya	Poppy free	Poppy free	Poppy free
	Parjshir	Poppy free	Poppy free	Poppy free
	Parwan	Poppy free	Poppy free	Poppy free
	Wardak	Poppy free	Poppy free	Poppy free
Eastern	Kapisa	Poppy free	Strong increase (Not poppy free)	Insignificant
	Kunar	154	Moderate increase	Insignificant
	Laghman	234	Moderate increase	Insignificant
	Nangarhar	719	Moderate increase	Low
	Nuristan	Poppy free	Poppy free	Poppy free
Southern	Day kundi	1,547	Moderate decrease	Moderate
	Hilmand	65,045	Slight decrease	Very high
	Kandahar	25,835	Moderate decrease	High
	Uruzgan	7,337	Stable	High
	Zabul	483	Stable	Low
Western	Badghis	2,958	Unpredictable	Moderate
	Farah	14,552	Moderate increase	High
	Ghor	Poppy free	Strong increase (Not poppy free)	Insignificant
	Hirat	360	Strong increase	Low
	Nimroz	2,039	Moderate increase	Moderate
South, East, West and Central		121,900	Slight decrease	
North	Balkh	Poppy free	Poppy free	Poppy free
	Baghlan	Poppy free	Strong increase	Insignificant
	Bamyan	Poppy free	Poppy free	Poppy free
	Faryab	Poppy free	Strong increase	Insignificant
	Jawzjan	Poppy free	Poppy free	Poppy free
	Samangan	Poppy free	Poppy free	Poppy free
	Sari Pul	Poppy free	Poppy free	Poppy free
North-east	Badakhshan	1,100	Strong increase	Moderate
	Kunduz	Poppy free	Poppy free	Poppy free
	Takhar	Poppy free	Poppy free	Poppy free
North and North-east		1,100	Strong increase	
Total (Rounded)		123,000	Overall slight decrease	

Trends by region

The 2011 Winter Assessment highlights the following key cultivation trends as compared to 2010:

- **Northern region:** Opium cultivation is expected to increase strongly in the northern region. The strong increase is expected in Baghlan and Faryab provinces. These two provinces were poppy-free in 2009 and 2010. However, Balkh, Bamyan, Jawzjan, Samangan and Sari Pul provinces will remain poppy-free in 2011.
- **North-eastern region:** Badakhshan is the only opium cultivating province in the North-east region. Strong increase is expected in opium cultivation in Badakhshan province in 2011.

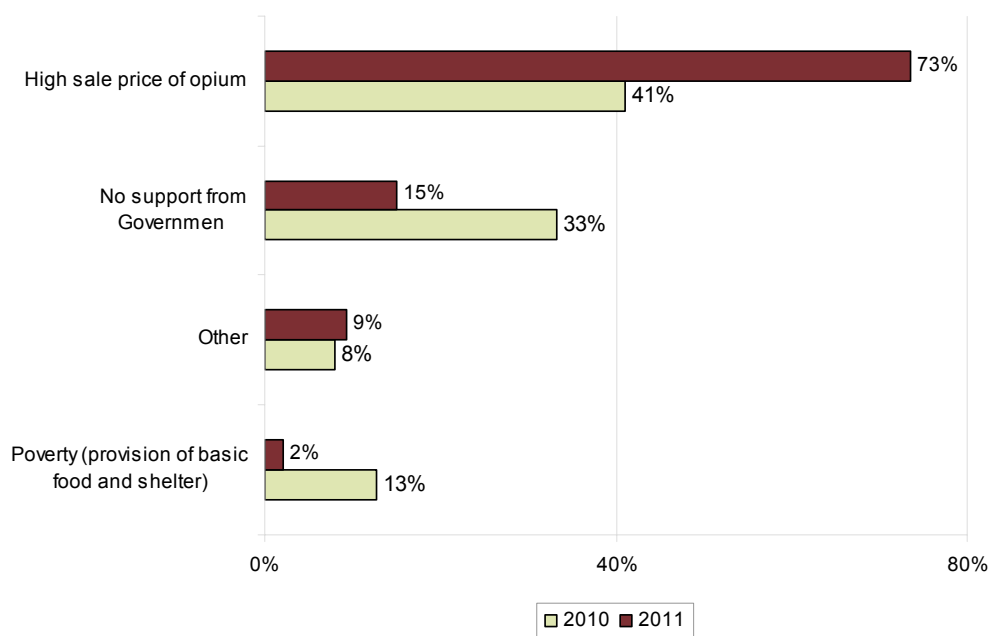
1.1. DRIVING FORCES BEHIND OPIUM CULTIVATION TRENDS

During the 2011 ORAS Phase-2, 129 village headmen from poppy growing and non-poppy growing villages were asked to state the main reason why farmers chose to cultivate opium instead of other crops or not to cultivate it at all.

Reasons for opium cultivation in 2011

“High sales price of opium” was the predominant reason (73%) for growing opium (41% in 2010). After many years of decreasing trends, the opium price has sharply increased in 2010 making opium more and more attractive to farmers. About 15% of respondents in villages with opium cultivation cited that they did not receive any support from Government.

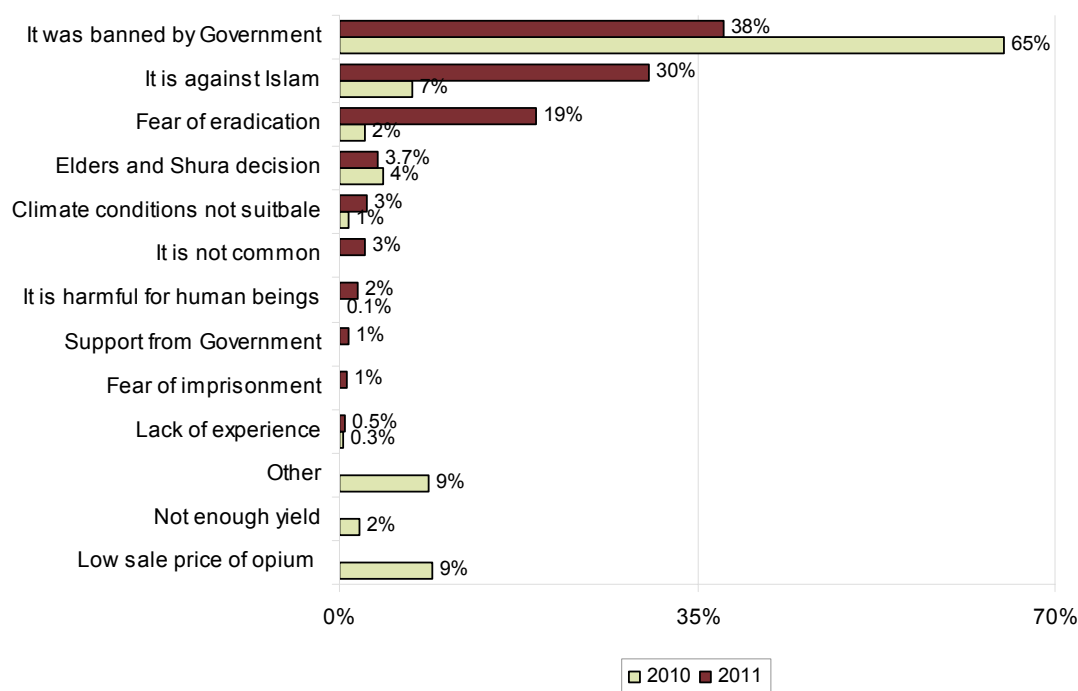
Figure 1 Reasons for opium cultivation in 2011 in opium growing villages



Reasons for not cultivating opium in 2011

The predominant reason given by 38% of respondents for not growing poppy was ‘banned by the Government’ (65% in 2010). 30% of headmen cited that poppy cultivation is forbidden in Islam. Fear of eradication was another reason for not growing poppy (19%).

Figure 2 Reasons for not cultivating opium in 2011



1.2. CASH ADVANCES RECEIVED FOR OPIUM CULTIVATION

The ORAS 2011 Phase-2 indicates that only in 8% of the surveyed opium poppy-growing villages, and only in Baghlan province, farmers received cash advances from external sources to grow opium poppy. In Baghlan province, however, this was the case in over half (57%) of the poppy growing villages.

1.3. AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANCE

Among the surveyed villages, only 36% received agricultural assistance in the preceding year in the form of seed, fertilizers and irrigation facilities. 64% reported not to have received such assistance.

By comparison, 56% villages, which cultivated opium in 2011 (10% of total villages surveyed), had not received agricultural assistance in 2010. This indicates that the provision of agricultural assistance could have a positive effect on the decision to grow or not to grow opium. On the other hand, about 44% of all poppy-growing villages surveyed (8% of total villages surveyed) had received agricultural assistance and still continued to grow opium. This indicates that other factors also play a role.

There was a strong, statistically significant association between lack of agricultural assistance and poppy cultivation.² Villages, which had not received agricultural assistance, were more likely to grow poppy than villages which had received assistance. This confirms the results of the 2010 Opium Survey, which also found a strong association.

² A statistically significant association was assumed when the significance of the Pearson Chi-square test of independence was below 0.05.

Table 3: Agricultural assistance vis-à-vis expected opium cultivation in 2011

Agricultural assistance received	Opium cultivation in 2011		Total
	No	Yes	
No	54%	10%	64%
Yes	28%	8%	36%
Total	82%	18%	100%

1.4. FIELD SECURITY DURING ORAS IMPLEMENTATION

Security at the village level was reported as good or very good by a large majority of headmen (94%). Thus, the no association could be found between poppy cultivation and poor security simply because the security situation was assessed to be generally good, unlike in the regions covered by phase 1 of the Winter Assessment.

Table 4: Security situation vis-à-vis expected opium cultivation in 2011 (n=115)

Poppy cultivation 2011	Village Security Situation				
	Very good	Good	Poor	Very Poor	Total
No	27%	50%	3%	3%	82%
Yes	6%	11%	1%	1%	18%
Total	33%	61%	3%	3%	100%

1.5. AWARENESS AND ERADICATION EXPERIENCE

An awareness campaign to prevent opium cultivation was conducted in many areas of Afghanistan in October and November 2010. 18% of villages in the Northern and North-Eastern regions were reached by awareness campaigns according to headmen. No statistically significant association was found between villages which reported to have been reached by the awareness campaign and those which have not with regard to their poppy-growing status. Thus, in the Northern and North-eastern regions, the awareness campaign seems to have had less positive influence on the decision not to grow opium than in other parts of the country.

In the sample of villages surveyed, the number of villages which had experienced eradication in 2010 was too small to conduct a statistical analysis.

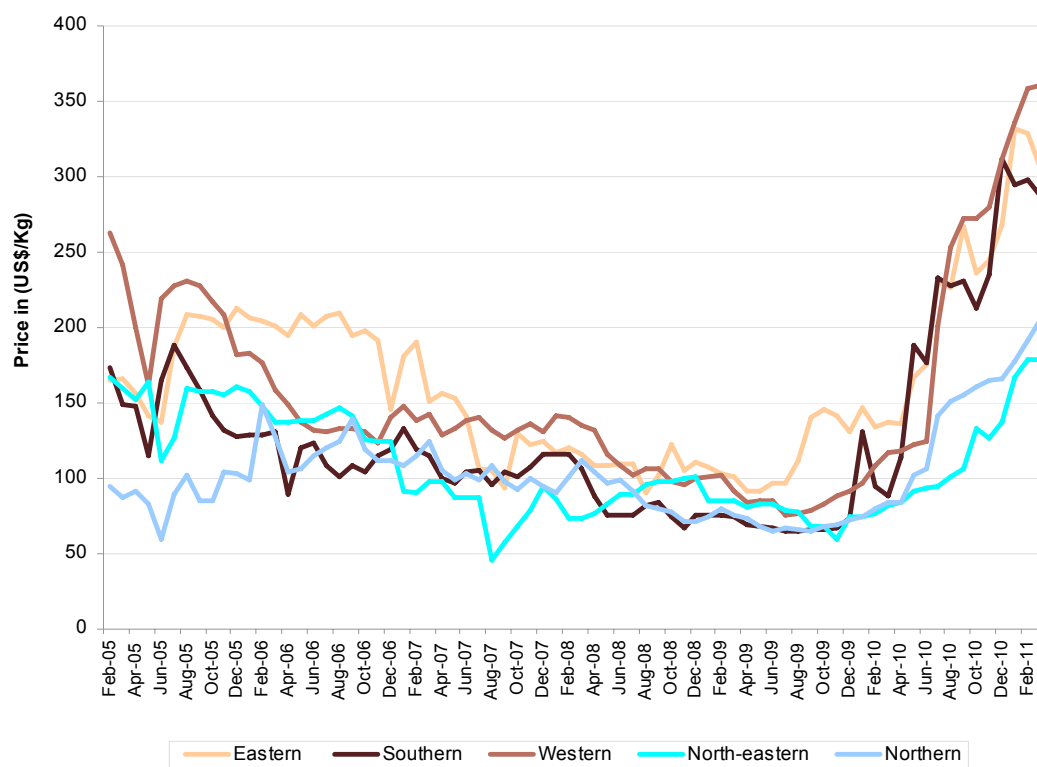
Table 5: Awareness campaign in 2010 vis-à-vis expected opium cultivation in 2011

Awareness campaign	No. of villages surveyed		Total
	No opium poppy cultivation in 2011	Opium poppy cultivation in 2011	
No	53%	15%	69%
Yes	29%	2%	31%
Total	82%	18%	100%

1.6. PRICES

UNODC collects monthly opium prices from 15 key provinces. In addition to this, the ORAS 2011 collected price information in the 129 surveyed villages. The average farm-gate prices of dry opium at the time of the survey were in line with the monthly price report in March 2011. The detailed overview of opium prices is provided based on monthly Opium Price Report for Afghanistan, March 2011.

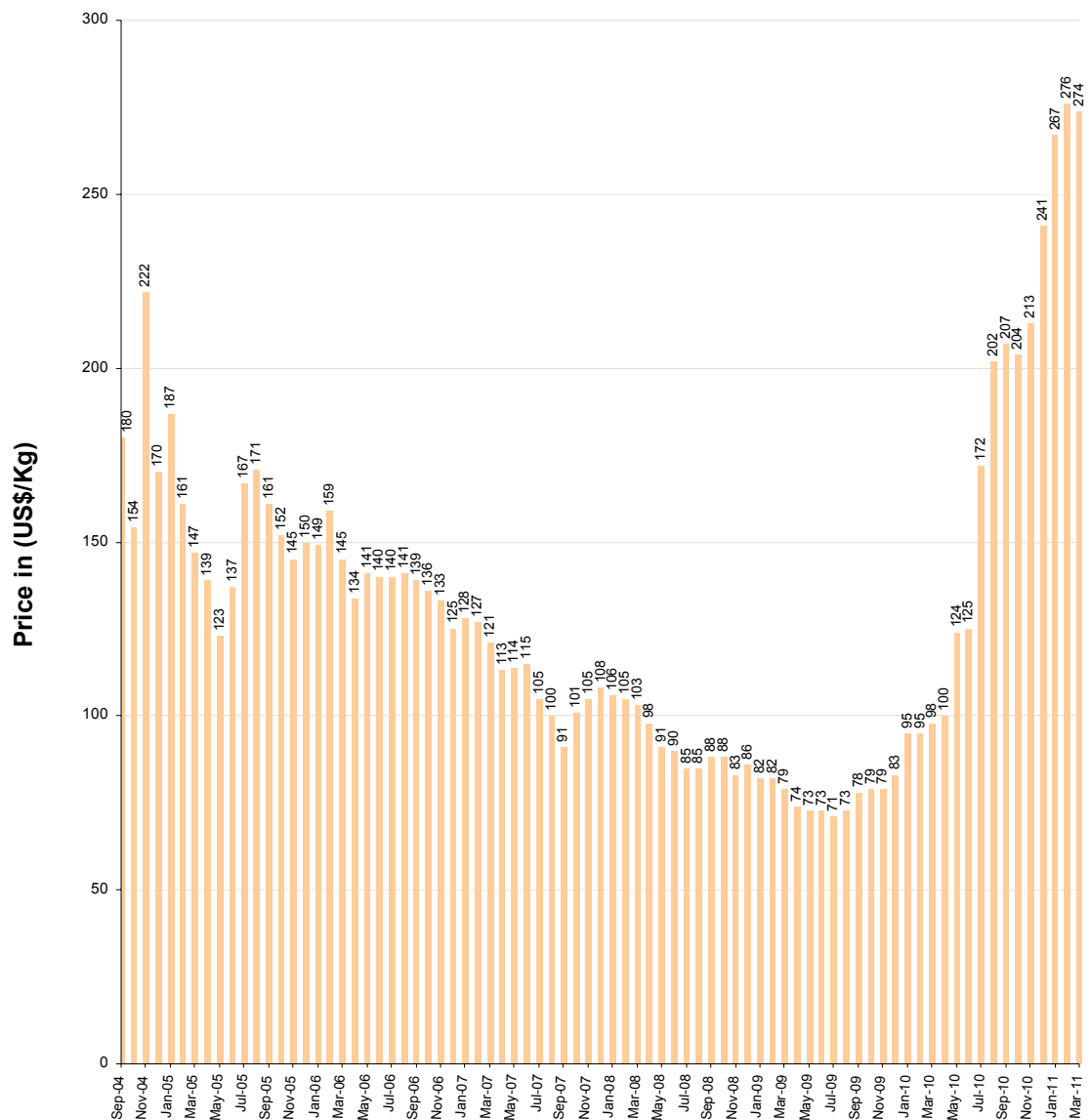
Figure 3 Regional average price of dry opium collected from traders, February 2005 – March 2011



Source: MCN/UNODC Monthly Opium Price Report for Afghanistan, March 2011

Farmers in Afghanistan usually cultivate crops twice a year in irrigated areas, typically growing maize, rice, vegetables or cotton after harvesting opium or wheat. Some farmers grow cannabis after the first summer harvest. None of Afghanistan's licit agricultural products can currently match the gross income per hectare from opium.

During ORAS, respondents were asked about the market prices of agricultural commodities. A comparison of prices collected during ORAS 2010 and ORAS 2011 shows significant increases in the price not only of opium but also to a lesser extent, of wheat and maize, two important staple crops. Between February 2010 and February 2011, dry and fresh opium prices increased by 306% and 251% respectively.

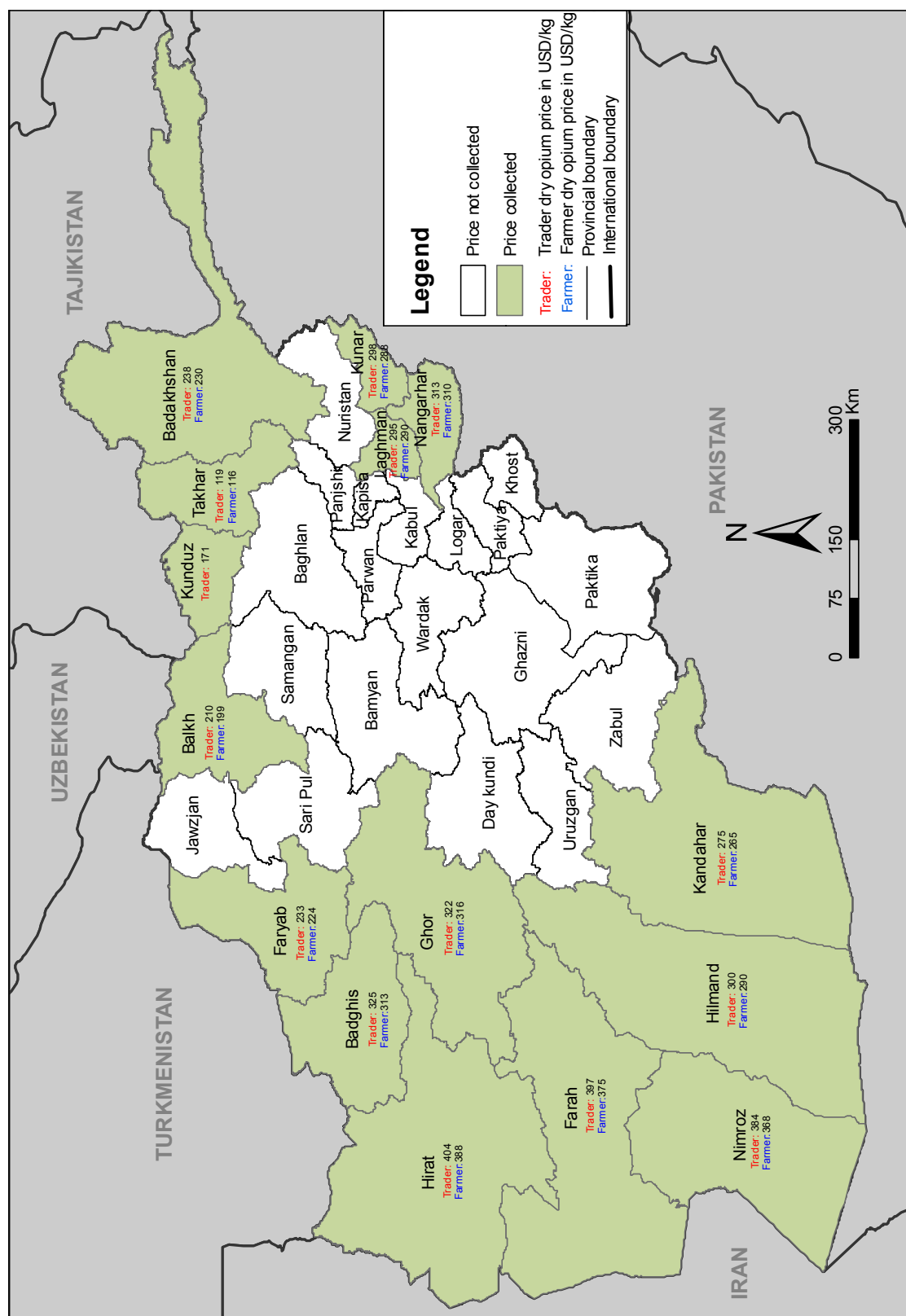
Figure 4 Average farm-gate prices for dry opium, September 2004 – March 2011

Source: MCN/UNODC Monthly Opium Price Report for Afghanistan, March 2011

Table 6: Village level prices of dry opium and food grains in 2010 and 2011 (US\$/kg)

Crop name	Prices (US\$ per Kg)		% difference
	ORAS 2010	ORAS 2011	
Dry opium	69	281	306%
Fresh opium	61	216	251%
Wheat	0.29	0.38	31%
Rice	0.89	0.88	-1%
Maize	0.24	0.34	42%

Map 4 Dry opium prices March 2011 (US\$/kg)



Source: Government of Afghanistan - National monitoring system implemented by MCN / 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.

2 FINDINGS BY PROVINCE

2.1 NORTH-EASTERN REGION

BADAKHSHAN PROVINCE

The debriefing of the surveyors indicated that there will be strong increase in opium cultivation in Badakhshan province in 2011. The strong increase will change the opium cultivation level in Badakhshan from insignificant to moderate level. In 2010, opium cultivation in Badakhshan increased by 97%.

Opium cultivation details:

Cultivation in 2010 (hectares)	1,100
Cultivation practices	Irrigated and rain-fed
Projected trends in 2011	Strong increase
Cultivation level	Moderate
Planting time	Autumn/spring
Expected main harvest time	Late June and early July
Security situation	Good

TAKHAR PROVINCE

It is expected that Takhar will keep its poppy-free status and remain poppy-free in 2011, even though this province falls on a major trafficking route to Tajikistan (via the Chah Ab, Yangi Qala, Darqad and Rustaq districts).

Opium cultivation details:

Cultivation in 2010 (hectares)	Poppy-free
Cultivation practices	Irrigated and rain-fed
Projected trends in 2011	Poppy-free
Cultivation level	Poppy-free
Planting time	Autumn/spring
Expected main harvest time	Late may and early June
Security situation	Good

KUNDUZ PROVINCE

Respondents across all districts reported no change in opium cultivation in 2011 and the province is likely to remain poppy-free.

Opium cultivation details:

Cultivation in 2010 (hectares)	Poppy-free
Cultivation practices	Irrigated and rain-fed
Projected trends in 2011	Poppy-free
Cultivation level	Poppy-free
Planting time	Autumn
Expected main harvest time	Early May
Security situation	Good

2.2 NORTHERN REGION

BAGHLAN PROVINCE

Baghlan was poppy-free in 2009 and 2010, however it is expected that there will be a strong increase in opium cultivation in Baghlan province. The province could become poppy-free if there is effective eradication of opium cultivation.

Opium cultivation details:

Cultivation in 2010 (hectares)	Poppy-free
Cultivation practices	Irrigated and rain-fed
Projected trends in 2011	Strong increase (may not remain Poppy-free)
Cultivation level	Insignificant
Planting time	Autumn/spring
Expected main harvest time	Late May and early June
Security situation	Good (Poor at few places)

BAMYAN PROVINCE

Bamyan province is expected to remain poppy-free in 2011 like in 2010.

Opium cultivation details:

Cultivation in 2010 (hectares)	Poppy-free
Cultivation practices	Irrigated and rain-fed
Projected trends in 2011	Poppy-free
Cultivation level	Poppy-free
Planting time	Spring
Expected main harvest time	Late July
Security situation	Very Good

BALKH PROVINCE

Balkh province is expected to remain poppy-free in 2011 like in 2010 and 2009. This trend may be attributed to successful campaigns by the Government against opium cultivation.

Opium cultivation details:

Cultivation in 2010 (hectares)	Poppy-free
Cultivation practices	Irrigated and rain-fed
Projected trends in 2011	Poppy-free
Cultivation level	Poppy-free
Planting time	Autumn
Expected main harvest time	Late April and early May
Security situation	Good (Poor at few places)

FARYAB PROVINCE

Faryab became poppy-free in 2009 from 291 ha opium cultivation in 2008. In 2010 the province was poppy-free but in 2011, it is expected that there will be a strong increase in opium cultivation. The province could become poppy-free if there is effective eradication of opium cultivation.

Opium cultivation details:

Cultivation in 2010 (hectares)	Poppy-free
Cultivation practices	Irrigated and rain-fed
Projected trends in 2011	Strong increase (may not remain Poppy-free)
Cultivation level	Insignificant
Planting time	Autumn
Expected main harvest time	May
Security situation	Good (Poor at few places)

JAWZJAN PROVINCE

Jawzjan province was not a significant opium poppy-growing area until 2002. From 2002 to 2006, however, cultivation increased sharply. In 2009 and 2010 the province was poppy-free, and it is expected to remain poppy-free in 2011 as well.

Opium cultivation details:

Cultivation in 2010 (hectares)	Poppy-free
Cultivation practices	Irrigated and rain-fed
Projected trends in 2011	Poppy-free
Cultivation level	Poppy-free
Planting time	Autumn and spring
Expected main harvest time	May
Security situation	Good

SAMANGAN PROVINCE

Samangan province was poppy-free in 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010. It is expected to remain poppy-free in 2011.

Opium cultivation details:

Cultivation in 2010 (hectares)	Poppy-free
Cultivation practices	Irrigated and rain-fed
Projected trends in 2011	Poppy-free
Cultivation level	Poppy-free
Planting time	Spring
Expected main harvest time	Late June and early July
Security situation	Very Good

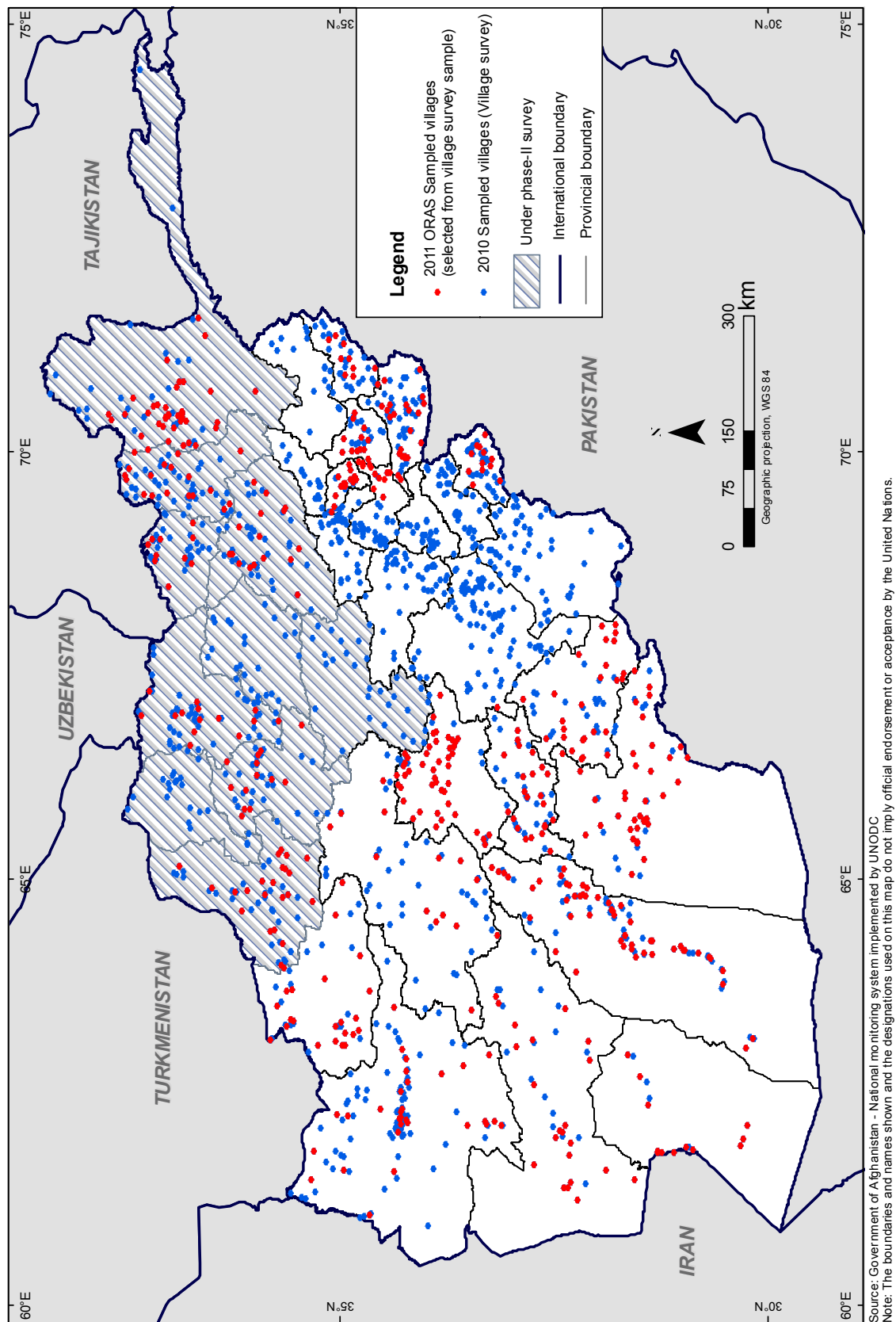
SARI PUL PROVINCE

Sari Pul province was poppy-free in 2008, 2009 and 2010. In 2011, it is expected to remain poppy-free.

Opium cultivation details:

Cultivation in 2010 (hectares)	Poppy-free
Cultivation practices	Irrigated and rain-fed
Projected trends in 2011	Poppy-free
Cultivation level	Poppy-free
Planting time	Spring
Expected main harvest time	Late June and early July
Security situation	Good

Map 5 Sampling frame and selected villages for the Winter Assessment 2011 (Phase 1 and 2)



Note: The villages surveyed for the Winter Assessment 2011 are a subsample of the villages surveyed during the 2010 Opium Survey.

3 METHODOLOGY

The Winter Opium Rapid Assessment in 2011 was divided in to two phases. In the first phase Southern, Western, Eastern and Central regions were surveyed. Northern and North-eastern regions were surveyed in the second phase of ORAS started at the end of January.

The first phase of the Winter Opium Rapid Assessment including training and deployment was conducted from 26 November 2010 to 3 January 2010 by 54 local field surveyors.

The second phase of the Winter Opium Rapid Assessment including training and deployment was conducted from 24 January 2011 to 28 February 2011 by 20 local field surveyors. The survey was jointly planned and implemented by the Ministry of Counter-Narcotics (MCN) of the Government of Afghanistan and UNODC.

Sampling framework

A total of 136 villages in 67 districts were selected across all provinces of the North and North-east regions, however only 129 villages could be surveyed.

The villages were selected from sampled villages of the 2010 village survey using a systematic random selection technique. No sampling was done for the 8 provinces that have been poppy-free for many years (Logar, Paktiya, Paktika, Panjshir, Ghazni, Wardak, Parwan and Nuristan).

The design and size of the sample facilitated the establishment of cultivation trends; the sample is not designed for calculating quantitative area or production estimates. In addition to the sample villages, the surveyors, using their knowledge of the local situation, visited other areas in the province to complement their assessment both of opium cultivation trends and the security situation throughout the province.

Training of surveyors and data collection

The surveyors were selected on the basis of a written test, their experience in conducting opium poppy surveys, knowledge of local customs and their acceptance by local communities. During the training period, a total of six survey coordinators and 20 surveyors were trained in understanding the questionnaire, survey forms and effective survey techniques.

The surveyors conducted structured interviews with the headmen of selected villages in all provinces. UNODC and MCN coordinators monitored data quality and the progress of the survey closely.



ORAS Phase 2 training of surveyors of the Northern and North-eastern regions

Debriefing

At the end of the survey, surveyors were debriefed by survey coordinators, reporting on their findings in the areas they had visited and providing an assessment of various factors that influence opium cultivation. The debriefing information was also used to understand the socio-political situation; difficulties encountered in conducting the survey; the level of control exercised by Governors over their respective provinces; the presence of anti-Government elements and the resulting impact on opium cultivation; corruption etc.

ANNEX 1: Cultivation levels from 2005 to 2010 and expected trends in 2011

Province	Cultivation 2005 (ha)	Cultivation 2006 (ha)	Cultivation 2007 (ha)	Cultivation 2008 (ha)	Cultivation 2009 (ha)	Cultivation 2010 (ha)	Change 2009-2010 (ha)	Change 2009-2010 (%)	2011 Cultivation trend
Ghazni	Poppy free	Poppy free	Poppy free	Poppy free	Poppy free	Poppy free	NA	NA	Poppy free
Kabul	Poppy free	80	500	310	132	152	20	15%	Moderate increase
Khost	Poppy free	133	Poppy free	Poppy free	Poppy free	Poppy free	NA	NA	Poppy free
Logar	Poppy free	Poppy free	Poppy free	Poppy free	Poppy free	Poppy free	NA	NA	Poppy free
Paktika	Poppy free	Poppy free	Poppy free	Poppy free	Poppy free	Poppy free	NA	NA	Poppy free
Paktya	Poppy free	Poppy free	Poppy free	Poppy free	Poppy free	Poppy free	NA	NA	Poppy free
Panjshir	Poppy free	Poppy free	Poppy free	Poppy free	Poppy free	Poppy free	NA	NA	Poppy free
Parwan	Poppy free	124	Poppy free	Poppy free	Poppy free	Poppy free	NA	NA	Poppy free
Wardak	106	Poppy free	Poppy free	Poppy free	Poppy free	Poppy free	NA	NA	Poppy free
Central Region	106	337	500	310	132	152	20	15%	
Kapisa	115	282	835	436	Poppy free	Poppy free	NA	NA	Strong increase (May not be poppy free)
Kunar	1,059	932	446	290	164	154	-10	-6%	Moderate increase
Laghman	274	710	561	425	135	234	99	73%	Moderate increase
Nangarhar	1,093	4,872	18,739	Poppy free	294	719	425	145%	Moderate increase
Nuristan	1,554	1,516	Poppy free	Poppy free	Poppy free	Poppy free	NA	NA	Poppy free
Eastern Region	4,095	8,312	20,581	1,151	593	1,107	514	87%	
Hilmand	26,500	69,324	102,770	103,590	69,833	65,045	-4,788	-7%	Slight decrease
Kandahar	12,989	12,619	16,615	14,623	19,811	25,835	6,024	30%	Moderate decrease
Uruzgan	2,024	9,703	9,204	9,939	9,224	7,337	-1,887	-20%	Stable
Zabul	2,053	3,210	1,611	2,335	1,144	483	-661	-58%	Stable
Day Kundi	2,581	7,044	3,346	2,273	3,002	1,547	-1,455	-48%	Moderate decrease
Southern Region	46,147	101,900	133,546	132,760	103,014	100,247	-2,767	-3%	
Badghis	2,967	3,205	4,219	587	5,411	2,958	-2,453	-45%	Unpredictable
Farah	10,240	7,694	14,865	15,010	12,405	14,552	2,147	17%	Moderate increase
Ghor	2,689	4,679	1,503	Poppy free	Poppy free	Poppy free	NA	NA	Strong increase (May not be poppy free)
Hirat	1,924	2,287	1,525	266	556	360	-196	-35%	Strong increase
Nimroz	1,690	1,955	6,507	6,203	428	2,039	1611	376%	Moderate increase
Western Region	19,510	19,820	28,619	22,066	18,800	19,909	1,109	6%	
Badakhshan	7,370	13,056	3,642	200	557	1,100	543	97%	Strong increase
Kunduz	275	102	Poppy free	Poppy free	Poppy free	Poppy free	NA	NA	Poppy free
Takhar	1,364	2,178	1,211	Poppy free	Poppy free	Poppy free	NA	NA	Poppy free
North-eastern Region	9,009	15,336	4,853	200	557	1,100	543	97%	
Baghlan	2,563	2,742	671	475	Poppy free	Poppy free	NA	NA	Strong increase
Balkh	10,837	7,232	Poppy free	Poppy free	Poppy free	Poppy free	NA	NA	Poppy free
Bamyan	126	17	Poppy free	Poppy free	Poppy free	Poppy free	NA	NA	Poppy free
Faryab	2,665	3,040	2,866	291	Poppy free	Poppy free	NA	NA	Strong increase
Jawzjan	1,748	2,024	1,085	Poppy free	Poppy free	Poppy free	NA	NA	Poppy free
Samangan	3,874	1,960	Poppy free	Poppy free	Poppy free	Poppy free	NA	NA	Poppy free
Sani Pul	3,227	2,252	260	Poppy free	Poppy free	Poppy free	NA	NA	Poppy free
Northern Region	25,040	19,267	4,882	766	Poppy free	Poppy free	NA	NA	
Total (rounded)	104,000	165,000	193,000	157,000	123,000	123,000	0	0%	Overall slight decrease

*Due to administrative boundary changes, the 2009 estimates for Farah and Nimroz were calculated considering parts of Khash Rod district, the main cultivating district in Nimroz, as being part of Farah province. The 2008 figures include all of Khash Rod district in Nimroz province.

A province is defined as poppy-free when it is estimated to have less than 100 ha of opium cultivation.