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AFGHANISTAN

Opium Rapid Assessment Survey

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- . Mohammad Alam Ghalib, Liaison Officer - Jalalabad (Project)
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INTRODUCTION

In the framework of its global Illicit Crop Monitoring Programme (ICMP), UNODC established an opium monitoring system and conducts annual opium surveys in Afghanistan, the main centre of illicit opium production in the world. The monitoring system is implemented in cooperation with the Afghan government.

To ensure a sound and continuous monitoring of the opium production problem in the country, the system includes four distinct but interrelated components:

1. Farmer's intention survey (October)

Farmer's intentions to plant opium poppy for the forthcoming opium season is assessed through interviews in a sample of villages. This survey is conducted around October for about 2 weeks in the most important opium producing areas of Afghanistan.

2. Rapid assessment survey (February)

The objective of the Rapid Assessment survey is to assess the situation at mid-cultivation cycle in order to guide the preparation of the Annual survey. Implemented over a two-week period in February, the Rapid Assessment survey collects information on the geographical distribution and dynamics of opium poppy cultivation and anticipated harvest time. It also attempts to gather information on other factors likely to influence the implementation of the annual survey, such as eradication activities and security situation on the ground. It does not produce a quantitative forecast of the forthcoming opium harvest.

3. Annual opium survey (April-August)

Implemented from April to August, the Annual opium survey combines ground level and remote sensing activities to provide a robust, but flexible opium monitoring system. It provides quantitative estimates on, as well as a detailed mapping of, the geographical distribution and intensity of opium poppy cultivation and opium production during the year. The report is published around September.

4. Bimonthly price collection

As a proxy-indicator of the evolution of the opium market in Afghanistan, opium prices are collected twice a month, throughout the year, in various provinces of Afghanistan.

The present report presents the findings of the 2003 Rapid Assessment Survey.

METHODOLOGY

Including training and deployment, the Rapid Assessment was conducted from 5 February to 26 February 2003, by 38 local field surveyors, supervised by UNODC and government technical staff. Surveyors were selected based on their previous experience with UNODC surveys, their knowledge of local customs and their acceptance by local communities.

The surveyors were trained to conduct a structured interview of key informants in three randomly selected villages per district. A total of 126 villages in 45 districts of 5 provinces (Nangharar, Kunar, Kandahar, Helmand, Uruzgan) were thus surveyed. The sample was not designed to be large enough to establish quantitative estimates at the district level, but sufficient for providing a cultivation trend, through a comparison with the situation prevailing in the same villages in previous years. In addition, the surveyors, based on their knowledge of the local situation, visited other areas in the districts to complement their assessment of the trend in opium poppy cultivation and of the security situation throughout the district.

A general overview was the only option available in districts where opium poppy cultivation had been reported for the first time this year or last year, and for which UNODC does not yet have a list of villages. In these districts, the surveyors were requested to visit, at their discretion, a few villages and to interview key informants (such as elders, village headmen, district officials) to make an assessment. In a few cases where the security situation did not allow surveyors to visit the districts themselves, the assessment was made on the basis of secondary information obtained from key informants in neighbouring districts.

Altogether, information on poppy cultivation was obtained for 134 districts, in 22 provinces.

The analysis of the two categories of information (village surveys and district overviews) provided the information needed for a better planning of the forthcoming Annual survey: security for the surveyors, trend in and importance of poppy cultivation, expected harvest time, etc.

The report presents the results district by district, as well as in the form of maps and of a summary table.

GENERAL FINDINGS

Eradication

Although this survey was not meant to monitor government eradication activities, it did collect some information on the subject from farmers and local authorities, as eradication has a potential bearing on the cultivation trend and the field security.

Relatively intensive eradication campaigns were reported in Helmand, Kandahar and Uruzgan provinces. Some eradication operations were also reported in Nangharar province. It should be noted that at the time of the Rapid Assessment (February), opium poppy could still be re-planted in fields that had been eradicated.

Whenever available, information on eradication has been included in the present report, as obtained by the surveyors, but the level and effectiveness of these operations was not assessed by UNODC.

Opium poppy cultivation appearing in new areas.

A general trend that seems to emerge from the Rapid Assessment is that farmers tend to cultivate opium poppy in increasingly remote and inaccessible areas. As a result, opium poppy cultivation was reported in several districts for the first time.

Security

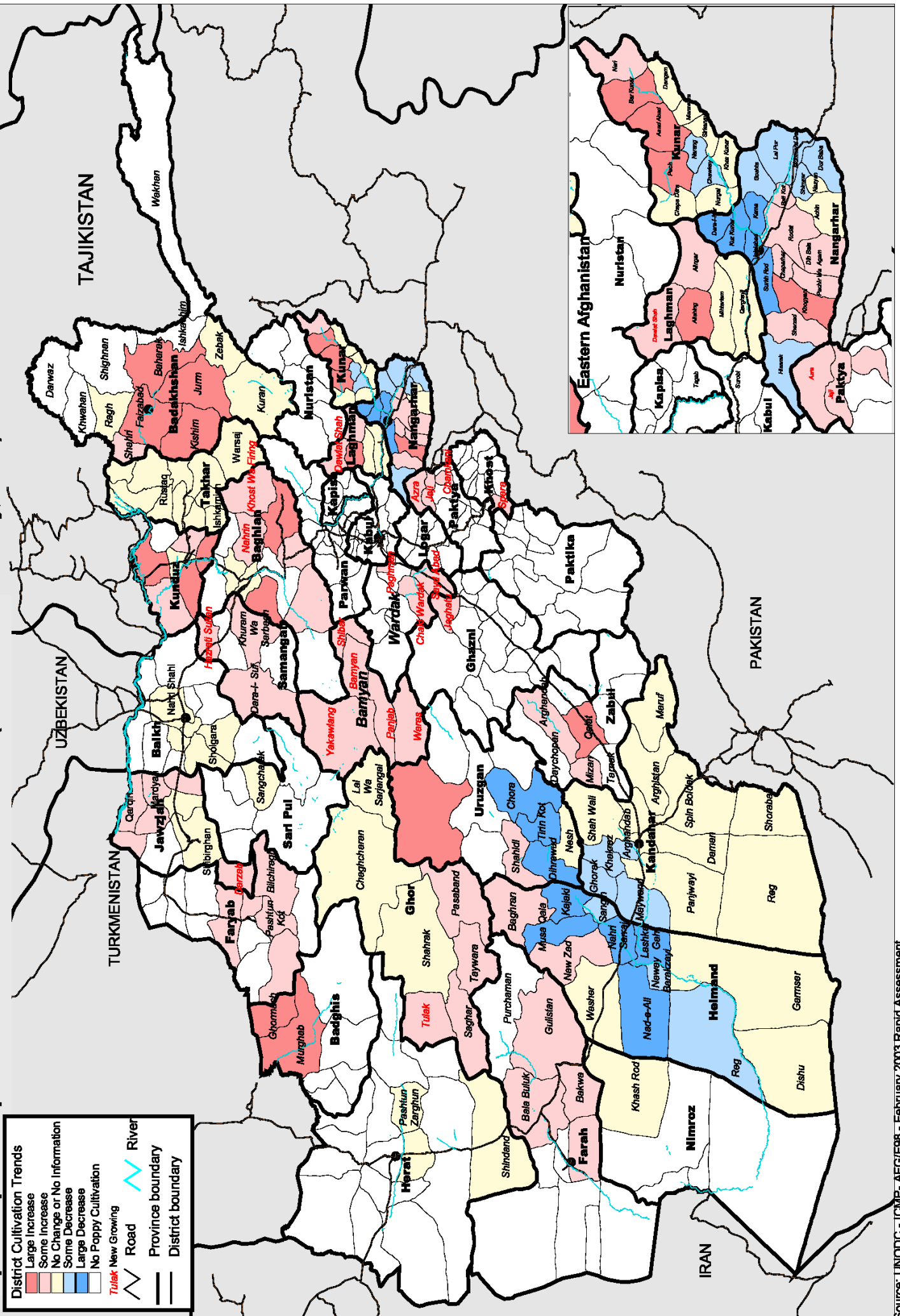
During the Rapid Assessment, security was a concern in most districts due either to ongoing military operations or to farmers reactions to the eradication campaign. Security will remain an issue for the implementation of the annual opium survey. The security assessment made by UNODC in the context of the present exercise provides useful indications but, in a context of rapidly changing security, regular updates are required.

Staggered planting

Staggered planting, traditional in Afghanistan (long maturing varieties of opium poppy planted in the fall season and short maturing varieties planted by the end of the winter), seems to be increasing in Afghanistan, as evidenced by UNODC 2002 opium survey. Part of the explanation is to be found in the uncertainties created by the ban on opium poppy cultivation and the eradication activities.

The Rapid Assessment was not able to assess this phenomenon in detail, but it has been taken into account in the design of the methodology for the Annual survey (multitemporal imagery acquisition).

Map 1: Expected Opium Cultivation Trends 2002 - 2003 (Situation in February, 2003)



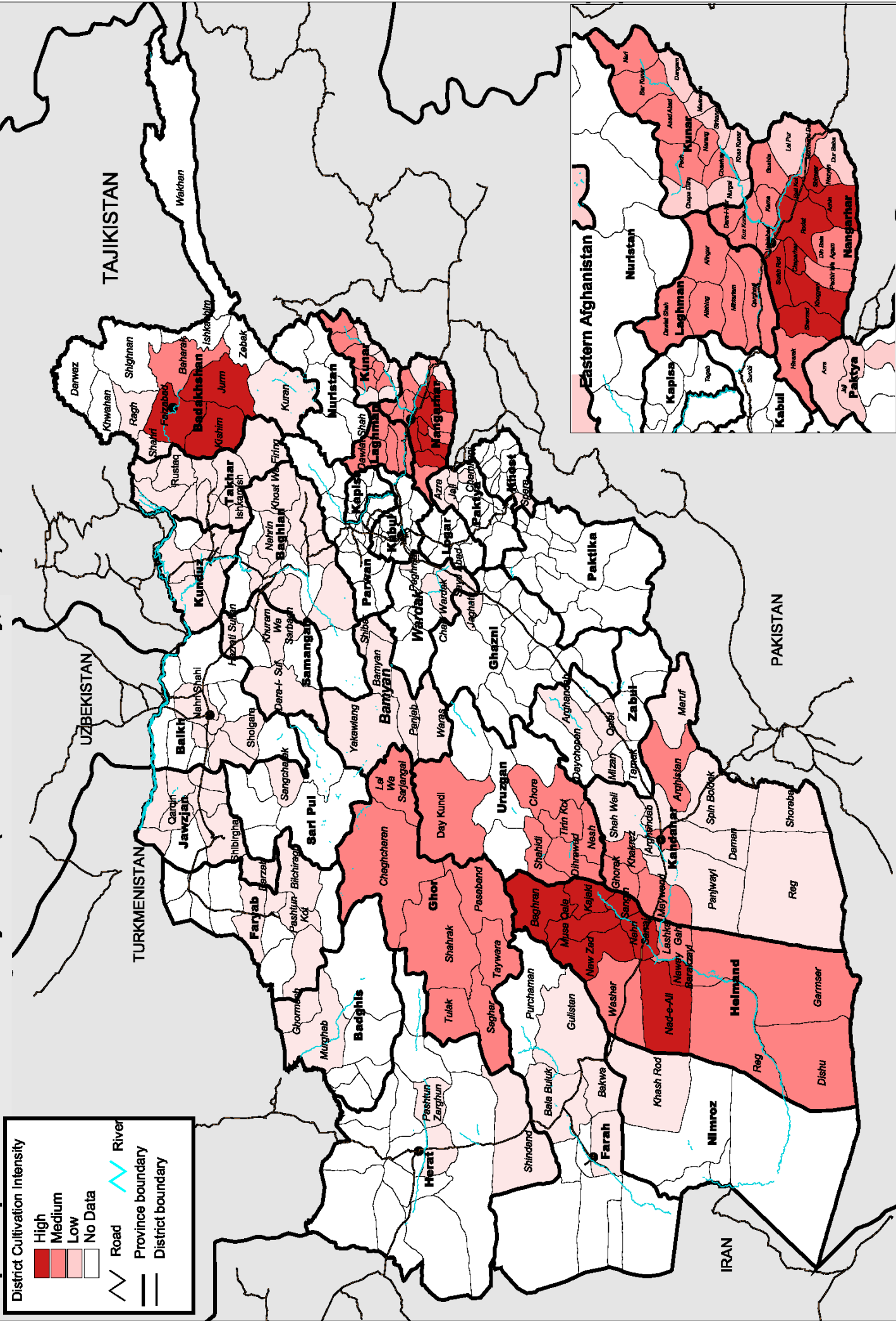
Source: UNODC - ICMP - AFG/98 - February 2003 Rapid Assessment

Map 2: Expected Cultivation Intensity in 2003 (Situation in February, 2003)

District Cultivation Intensity

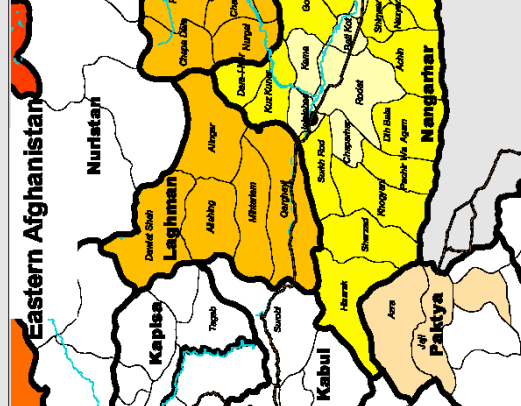
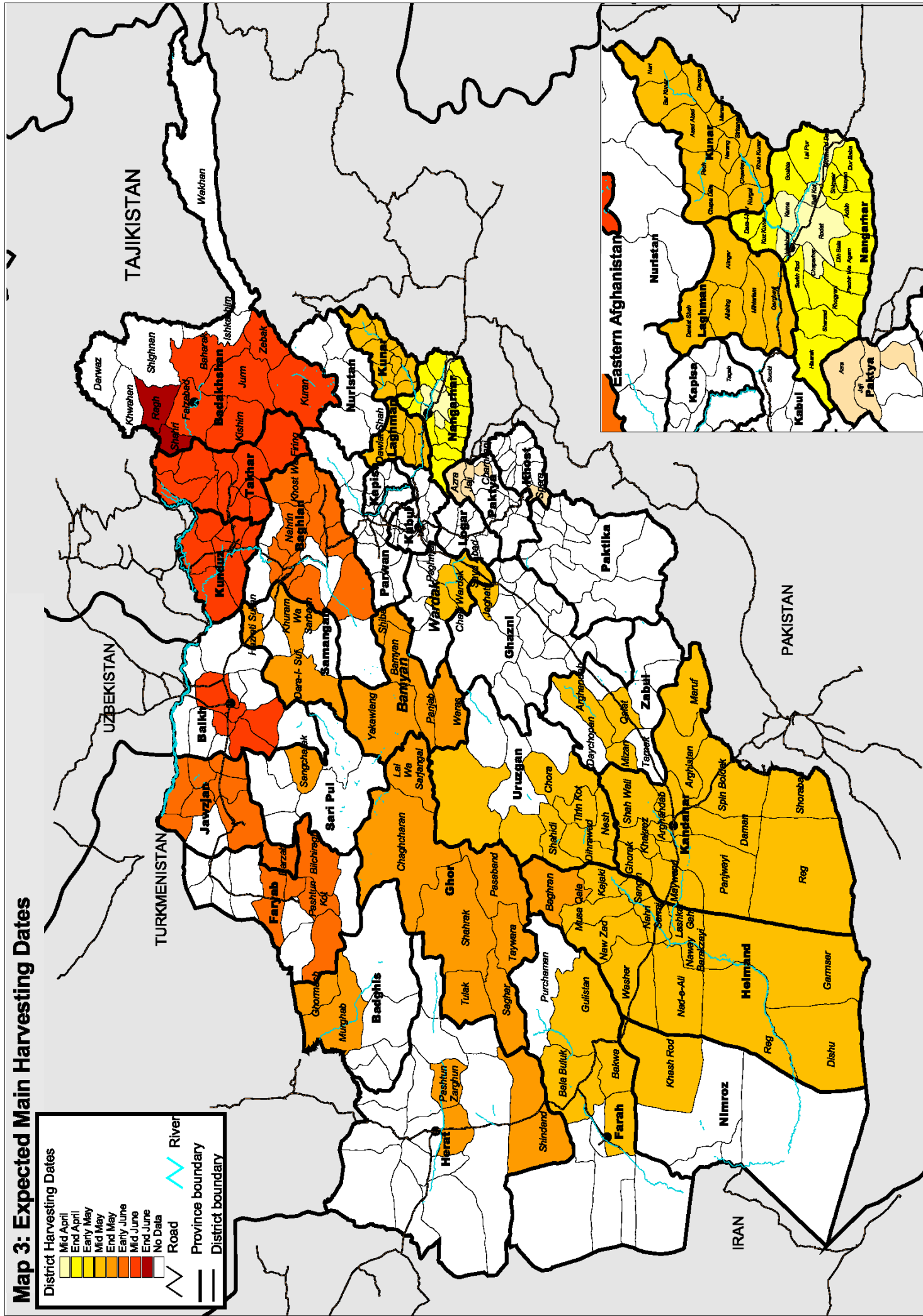
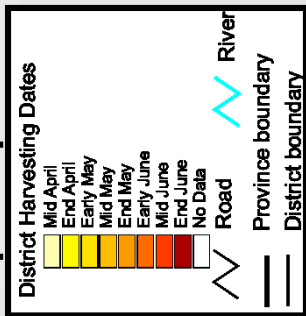
- High
- Medium
- Low
- No Data

- Road
- River
- Province boundary
- District boundary



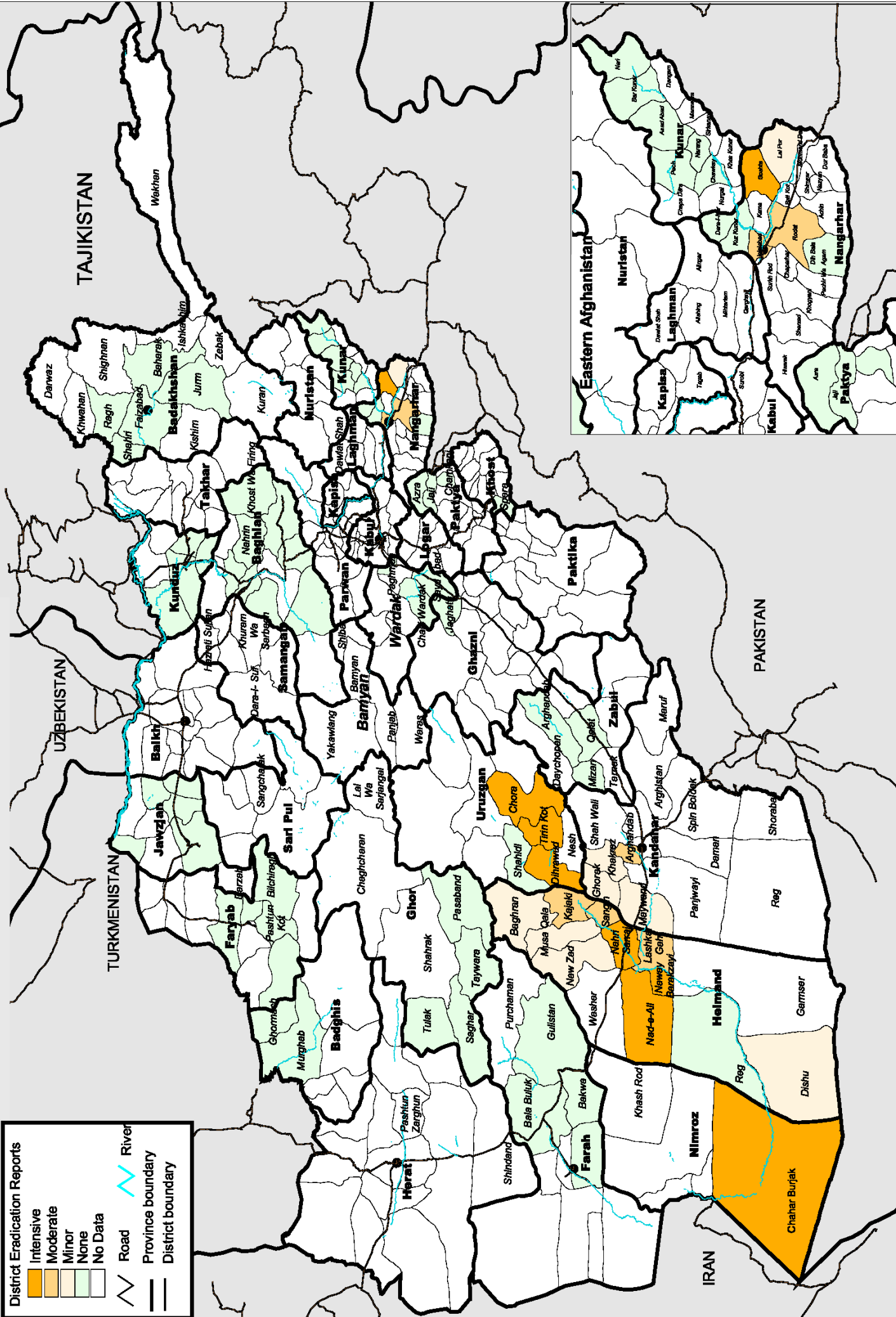
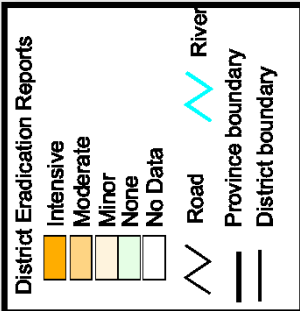
Source: UNODC - ICMP - AFG/98 - February 2003 Rapid Assessment

Map 3: Expected Main Harvesting Dates



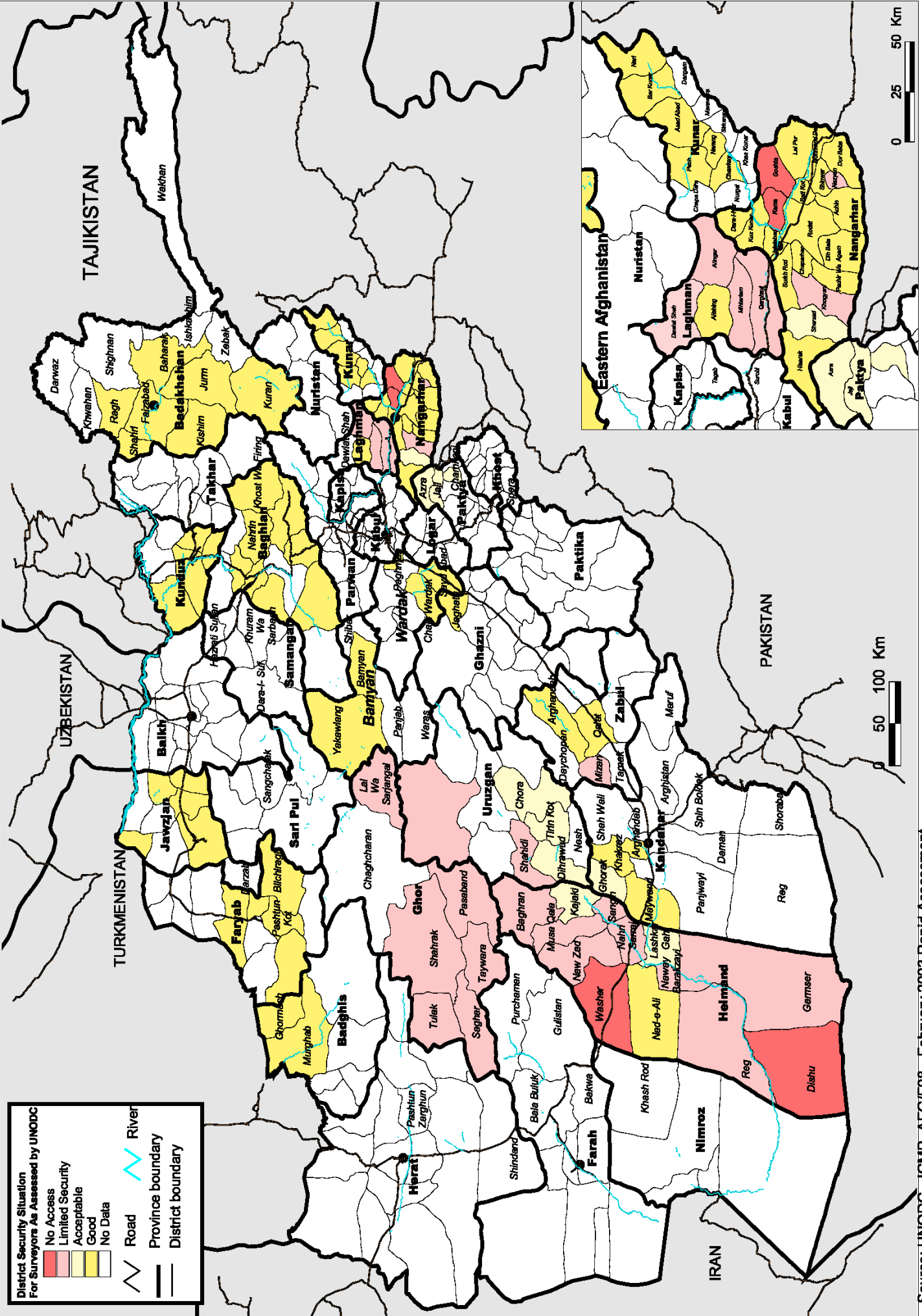
Source: UNODC - ICMP- AFG/F98 - February 2003 Rapid Assessment

Map 4: Eradication As Reported (as of February, 2003)



Source: UNODC - ICMP - AFG/F98 - February 2003 Rapid Assessment

Map 5: Field Security Conditions for Survey Implementation in 2003 (Situation in February, 2003)



Source: UNODC - ICMP- AFG/F98 - February 2003 Rapid Assessment

Southern-western Region

PROVINCE: FARAH

Poppy cultivation in Farah province appears to have increased compared to last year. There were no reports of poppy eradication. The security in the towns was generally good, but not satisfactory in the remote areas.

District: Bala Buluk

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	Not surveyed in 2002
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Forecasted trends 2002-2003	New growing
Cultivation intensity	Low
Report of eradication	None
Planting time	Fall/Spring
Expected main harvest time	Mid May
Security situation	No data

District: Gulistan

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	Not surveyed in 2002
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Forecasted trends 2002-2003	New growing
Cultivation intensity	Low
Report of eradication	None
Planting time	Fall/Spring
Expected main harvest time	Mid May
Security situation	No data

Due to security problems the district of Gulistan was not visited, but information was obtained from respondents in Farah city. Poppy cultivation appears to have developed since last year and no eradication has taken place so far.

District: Bakwa

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	Not surveyed in 2002
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Forecasted trends 2002-2003	New growing
Cultivation intensity	Low
Report of eradication	None
Planting time	Fall/Spring
Expected main harvest time	Mid May
Security situation	No data

District: Farah

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	Not surveyed in 2002
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Forecasted trends 2002-2003	New growing
Cultivation intensity	Low
Report of eradication	None
Planting time	Fall/Spring
Expected main harvest time	Mid May
Security situation	No data

Poppy cultivation in Farah appears to have increased compared to last year and no eradication has taken place so far. The security situation in remote villages/areas was not good. In 2002, some farmers planted opium poppy in the spring.

PROVINCE: GHOR

UNODC included Ghor province in its annual opium survey for the first time in 2002. The remoteness of the surveyed districts and the unstable security situation has, so far, prevented visits by international staff and the implementation of an in-depth survey in that province.

Throughout the province, farmers apparently spread their opium poppy planting over the fall and spring seasons.

Reports indicate that poppy farmers from Helmand and Nangarhar were hired to teach local farmers poppy cultivation techniques, particularly in Pasaband, Saghar and Tulak districts.

District: Pasaband

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	700
Type of cultivation	No information
Forecasted trends 2002-2003	Increase
Cultivation intensity	Medium
Report of eradication	None
Planting time	Late September / February
Expected main harvest time	End May
Security situation	Limited Access

Reports indicate that poppy farmers from Helmand and Nangarhar were hired to teach local farmers poppy cultivation techniques.

District: Saghar

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	Not surveyed in 2002
Type of cultivation	No information
Forecasted trends 2002-2003	New growing
Cultivation intensity	Medium
Report of eradication	None
Planting time	Early Oct
Expected main harvest time	End May
Security situation	Limited Access

Reports indicate that poppy farmers from Helmand and Nangarhar were hired to teach local farmers poppy cultivation techniques.

District: Taywara

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	500
Type of cultivation	No information
Forecasted trends 2002-2003	Large increase
Cultivation intensity	Medium
Report of eradication	None
Planting time	October – November / February-March
Expected main harvest time	End May
Security situation	Limited access

Reports suggest that poppy is almost the only crop grown in the district.

District: Tulak

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	Not surveyed in 2002
Type of cultivation	No information
Forecasted trends 2002-2003	New Growing
Cultivation intensity	Medium
Report of eradication	None
Planting time	Early Oct
Expected main harvest time	End May
Security situation	Limited Access

Reports indicate that poppy farmers from Helmand and Nangarhar were hired to teach local farmers poppy cultivation techniques. The security situation was not good, as the surveyor was asked by the local Governor to complete the survey and leave the district immediately. The use of GPS was forbidden by local authorities.

District: Shahrak

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	300
Type of cultivation	No information
Forecasted trends 2002-2003	No information
Cultivation intensity	Medium
Report of eradication	No data
Planting time	Mid March
Expected main harvest time	End May
Security situation	Limited Access

Most poppy planting takes place in the spring season. At the time of the survey the land was covered with snow. Security was of particular concern in this district.

District: Lal wa Sarjangal

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	Not surveyed in 2002
Type of cultivation	No information
Forecasted trends 2002-2003	New growing
Cultivation intensity	Medium
Report of eradication	No data
Planting time	Early April
Expected main harvest time	End May
Security situation	Limited Access

Most farmers cultivate opium poppy only during the spring season in this district. At the time of the assessment, the land was still covered with snow. The security

situation was not good and the poor availability of local transportation hampered the implementation of the Assessment.

PROVINCE: HELMAND

Helmand has traditionally been one of the top opium poppy growing provinces of Afghanistan, accounting for 40% of the country's total opium poppy area in 2002.

There were reports of eradication of opium poppy fields in several districts, starting in November 2002.

In all the districts of Helmand, farmers have usually planted poppy in the fall, except in the northern and higher elevation district of Baghran where planting takes place in the spring. The main opium harvest period is expected to be around May-June 2003. A later harvest is also possible in the northern and higher elevation areas of the province.

District: Nad-e-Ali

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	5,880
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	Large Decrease
Cultivation intensity	High
Report of eradication	Intensive
Planting time	Mid October
Expected main harvest time	Mid May
Security situation	Good

Nad-e-Ali has been a top poppy producing district in Helmand over the past decade.

District: Naway-i-Barakzayi

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	2,730
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	Decrease
Cultivation intensity	High
Report of eradication	Intensive
Planting time	Early October
Expected main harvest time	Mid May
Security situation	Limited Access

There were reports of an extensive eradication campaign in this district. The security situation is not good, in particular theft and other criminal activities have been reported.

District: Musa Qala

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	3690
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	Large Decrease
Cultivation intensity	High
Report of eradication	Minor
Planting time	Mid October
Expected main harvest time	Mid May
Security situation	Limited Access

In some villages, farmers reportedly re-planting of poppy on their eradicated fields. The security situation was complicated due to Coalition forces military operations in the neighbouring district of Baghran.

District: Nawzad

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	2,650
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	Increase
Cultivation intensity	High
Report of eradication	Minor
Planting time	Early December
Expected main harvest time	Mid May
Security situation	Limited Access

There were reports of poppy eradication, and indication that some of these fields were replanted. Poppy cultivation appears to have increased compared to 2002. The security situation was poor due to Coalition forces military operations in the district of Baghran.

District: Kajaki

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	2,640
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	Large Decrease
Cultivation intensity	High
Report of eradication	Moderate
Planting time	Late November
Expected main harvest time	Mid May
Security situation	Acceptable

Poppy cultivation has decreased in the district, in part due to farmers' anticipation of the eradication campaign. Compared to previous years, a decrease in poppy cultivation is expected.

District: Sangin

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	2,810
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	Decrease
Cultivation intensity	High
Report of eradication	Moderate
Planting time	Late November
Expected main harvest time	Mid May
Security situation	Limited Access

Reports point to late poppy planting as a response to the eradication campaign in the district.

District: Baghran

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	1,800
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	Increase
Cultivation intensity	High
Report of eradication	Minor
Planting time	Early November / mid January
Expected main harvest time	End May
Security situation	Limited Access

In Baghran district there were reports of limited eradication. Generally, the security situation was not very good due to Coalition forces military operations in Baghran district.

District: Garmser

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	2,020
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	No Change
Cultivation intensity	Medium
Report of eradication	No data
Planting time	Mid November
Expected main harvest time	Mid May
Security situation	Limited Access

Information regarding poppy was difficult to obtain because farmers were not willing to provide data to the surveyors. There were reports that some farmers started cultivating poppy inside their houses' compounds to hide their crop from the authorities. Generally, the security situation was not satisfactory and robbery was commonly reported.

District: Reg (Khan Nishin)

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	1,940
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	Decrease
Cultivation intensity	Medium
Report of eradication	None
Planting time	Mid December
Expected main harvest time	Mid May
Security situation	Limited Access

So far no poppy eradication has taken place in this district. Reports suggest a decrease in poppy cultivation in 2003. A shortage of water for cultivation was reported. The security situation was not good and some parts of the district were not accessible to the surveyor.

District: Dishu

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	Not surveyed in 2002
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	No Change
CULTIVATION INTENSITY	Medium
Report of eradication	Minor
Planting time	Late October
Expected main harvest time	Mid May
Security situation	No Access

The information for Dishu was collected from respondents in Reg district because the security situation did not allow access to Dishu (due to robberies and other criminal activities). So far, no poppy eradication has been reported in this district. The district was first surveyed in 2000, but not in 2001 or 2002.

District: Nahri Sarraj

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	1,850
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	Large Decrease
Cultivation intensity	High
Report of eradication	Intensive
Planting time	Mid October
Expected main harvest time	Mid May
Security situation	Limited Access

Large-scale eradication was reported in this district. Compared to previous years, a decrease in poppy cultivation was reported. The security situation was not satisfactory.

District: Lashkar Gah (Bust)

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	1,140
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	Large Decrease
Cultivation intensity	Medium
Report of eradication	Moderate
Planting time	Mid October
Expected main harvest time	Mid May
Security situation	Acceptable

PROVINCE: KANDAHAR

During the Rapid Assessment survey four districts were visited. Compared to 2002, reports suggest that poppy cultivation has increased in Buldak, Arghistan, Marof and Shah Wali Kot districts.

Poppy is mainly planted in the fall in most parts of Kandahar.

An eradication campaign was reported to be taking place throughout the province, and particularly intensively in Maywand, Khakrez, Ghorak, Arghandab and Dand districts.

District: Arghandab

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	330
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	Decrease
Cultivation intensity	Low
Report of eradication	Moderate
Planting time	No information
Expected main harvest time	Mid May
Security situation	Good

Poppy has been planted in this district, but reports suggest that many of the fields have been eradicated. Due to the drought over the past five years, many orchards in the district are no longer productive and many of the trees have been cut down. In many of these orchards, poppy has been cultivated between the trees.

District: Ghorak

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	380
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	Decrease
Cultivation intensity	Medium
Report of eradication	Minor
Planting time	Mid October
Expected main harvest time	Mid May
Security situation	Acceptable

There were reports of some poppy eradication in the district, but there were also reports of re-cultivation on the eradicated fields.

District: Khakrez

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	560
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	Decrease
Cultivation intensity	Medium
Report of eradication	Minor
Planting time	Mid October
Expected main harvest time	Mid May
Security situation	Good

There were reports of some poppy eradication in the district, but there were also reports of re-cultivation on the eradicated fields.

District: Maywand

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	1,090
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Forecasted trends 2002-2003	Decrease
Cultivation intensity	Medium
Report of eradication	Minor
Planting time	Mid October
Expected main harvest time	Mid May
Security situation	Good

There were reports of some poppy eradication in the district, but there were also reports of re-cultivation on the eradicated fields.

PROVINCE: NIMROZ

An eradication campaign has been reported in Chahar Burjak district by CND .

PROVINCE: URUZGAN

An eradication campaign has been reported in Dihrawud, Tirin Kot and Chora districts.

Cultivation appears to have increased in the district of Shahidi Hassas.

In Uruzgan, most opium poppy is planted during the fall and harvest is expected to take place in May-June.

Security in remote areas was poor and could pose a problem for the ground sampling survey.

District: Dihrawud

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	1,340
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	Large Decrease
Cultivation intensity	Medium
Report of eradication	Intensive
Planting time	Mid October
Expected main harvest time	Mid May
Security situation	Acceptable

District: Tirin Kot

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	750
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	Large Decrease
Cultivation intensity	Medium
Report of eradication	Intensive
Planting time	Mid October
Expected main harvest time	Mid May
Security situation	Acceptable

The security situation was satisfactory in Tirin Kot city, but not in the remote areas.

District: Chora

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	1,330
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	Large Decrease
Cultivation intensity	Medium
Report of eradication	Intensive
Planting time	Mid October
Expected main harvest time	Mid May
Security situation	Acceptable

It was reported that many poppy fields were eradicated and re-cultivated with wheat in this district.

District: Shahidi Hassas (Charchina)

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	1,190
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	Increase
Cultivation intensity	Medium
Report of eradication	None
Planting time	Mid Oct
Expected main harvest time	Mid May
Security situation	Limited Access

Poppy cultivation has been reported on the increase in this district. There were no reports of eradication.

PROVINCE: ZABUL

A large increase in poppy cultivation has been reported from Zabul Province. Reports also suggest that opium poppy has been cultivated in Shamulzayi, Shinkay and Ataghar districts for the first time. In Mizan, Arghandab, Qalat and Deychopan districts, farmers planted opium poppy in the fall and in spring.

The security situation was not good in Deychopan district, but in the rest of the districts there were no security incidents reported.

There were no reports of eradication in Zabul Province.

District: Qalat

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	Not data at district level
Type of cultivation	No information
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	Increase
Cultivation intensity	Low
Report of eradication	None
Planting time	Fall/Spring
Expected main harvest time	Mid May
Security situation	Good

District: Mizan

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	Not data at district level
Type of cultivation	No information
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	Increase
Cultivation intensity	Low
Report of eradication	None
Planting time	Fall/Spring
Expected main harvest time	Mid May
Security situation	Limited Access

District: Arghandab

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	Not data at district level
Type of cultivation	No information
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	Increase
Cultivation intensity	Low
Report of eradication	None
Planting time	Fall/Spring
Expected main harvest time	Mid May
Security situation	Good

Surveyors indicated that more land was cultivated with poppy compared to last year.

EASTERN REGION

PROVINCE: NANGARHAR

There is little evidence of poppy cultivation in the easily accessible areas of the province, such as in the near vicinity of roads. The situation is very different in more remote and inaccessible areas where the available land has been reported to be covered with opium poppy fields.

There are also reports that expert opium growers from Nangarhar are being employed in other provinces, such as Badakhshan, Mazar and Ghor provinces to teach local farmers how to cultivate poppy.

District: Achin

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	940
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	No Change
Cultivation intensity	High
Report of eradication	No data
Planting time	Mid October
Expected main harvest time	End April
Security situation	Good

Traditionally, this area has been almost entirely dependent on opium poppy cultivation. The security situation was poor, including reports of armed bandits robbing farmers suspected of holding stocks of opium from the previous year.

District: Nazyan

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	150
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	No Change
Cultivation intensity	Medium
Report of eradication	No data
Planting time	Mid October
Expected main harvest time	End April
Security situation	Limited Access

The security situation was poor for two reasons: (1) Armed bandits have reportedly robbed farmers they suspected of holding stocks of opium from the previous year

and, (2) Many farmers believe that surveyors are providing information to local Government for the purpose of eradication.

District: Shinwar

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	2,060
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	Decrease
Cultivation intensity	High
Report of eradication	No data
Planting time	early Oct
Expected main harvest time	End April
Security situation	Good

Shinwar has been known as a main poppy cultivation area and opium market in the Eastern zone.

District: Bati Kot

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	2390
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	Increase
Cultivation intensity	High
Report of eradication	No data
Planting time	Mid October
Expected main harvest time	Mid April
Security situation	Good

Typically, opium poppy has been reported to be cultivated as the first crop, which is normally followed by a second crop of corn.

District: Surkh Rod

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	1440
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	Large Decrease
Cultivation intensity	High
Report of eradication	No data
Planting time	Late October
Expected main harvest time	End April
Security situation	Good

A decrease in the level of opium poppy cultivation was reported throughout the district, as farmers voluntarily did not plant poppy in response to the 2003 Government ban on poppy cultivation.

District: Khogyani

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	2640
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	Large Increase
Cultivation intensity	High
Report of eradication	No data
Planting time	Early November
Expected main harvest time	End April
Security situation	Limited Access

A large increase in poppy cultivation was reported. Security was not good and the survey respondents were generally unwilling to talk about poppy cultivation.

District: Dara-i-Noor

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	380
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	Large Decrease
Cultivation intensity	Medium
Report of eradication	None
Planting time	Mid November
Expected main harvest time	End April
Security situation	Good

No opium poppy cultivation was observed in this district during the Rapid Assessment and a significant decrease is expected. There was no eradication and the farmers apparently voluntarily abstained from planting opium poppy this year.

District: Kuz Kunar

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	500
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	Large Decrease
Cultivation intensity	Medium
Report of eradication	None
Planting time	Mid November
Expected main harvest time	End April
Security situation	Good

No opium poppy cultivation was observed in this district during the Rapid Assessment and a significant decrease is expected. There was no eradication and the farmers apparently voluntarily abstained from planting opium poppy this year.

District: Chaprahar

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	990
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	Increase
Cultivation intensity	High
Report of eradication	No data
Planting time	Late October
Expected main harvest time	Mid April
Security situation	Good

In 2002, there was extensive poppy cultivation in this area and the same can be expected in 2003.

District: Dih Bala

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	650
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Forecasted trends 2002-2003	Increase
Cultivation intensity	Medium
Report of eradication	None
Planting time	Late November
Expected main harvest time	End April
Security situation	Good

Extensive opium poppy cultivation has been reported throughout the district.

District: Rodat

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	2,760
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Forecasted trends 2002-2003	Increase
Cultivation intensity	High
Report of eradication	Moderate
Planting time	Late November
Expected main harvest time	Mid April
Security situation	Good

Despite a reported shortage of water for irrigation, an overall increase in poppy cultivation was reported. There was some eradication throughout the district, but the extent is unknown.

District: Lal Pur

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	250
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	Decrease
Cultivation intensity	Low
Report of eradication	Minor
Planting time	Mid November
Expected main harvest time	End April
Security situation	Good

There were reports of limited eradication in early January.

District: Goshta

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	150
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	Decrease
Cultivation intensity	Medium
Report of eradication	Intensive
Planting time	Mid November
Expected main harvest time	End April
Security situation	No Access

There were reports of eradication, but the extent is unknown. The remote areas near the Pakistan border could not be visited due to security reasons. Goshta is reportedly a traditional opium smuggling route.

District: Kama

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	1120
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	Large Decrease
Cultivation intensity	Medium
Report of eradication	No data
Planting time	Mid November
Expected main harvest time	Mid May
Security situation	No Access

Remote areas close to the Pakistan border could not be visited due to security reasons.

District: Jalal Abad

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	90
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	Large Decrease
Cultivation intensity	Medium
Report of eradication	Moderate
Planting time	Early November
Expected main harvest time	Mid April
Security situation	Good

A large decrease in poppy cultivation is expected following the Government ban on poppy cultivation. There were reports of limited eradication sometimes conducted under an agreement between the tribal elders and the local Government.

District: Dur Baba

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	40
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	Decrease
Cultivation intensity	Low
Report of eradication	No data
Planting time	Early November
Expected main harvest time	End April
Security situation	Good

A decrease in poppy cultivation is expected, mainly because farmers have voluntarily decided to stop planting poppy.

District: Pachir wa Agam

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	420
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	Increase
Cultivation intensity	Medium
Report of eradication	No data
Planting time	Late October
Expected main harvest time	End April
Security situation	Good

Some farmers voluntarily decided to stop planting opium poppy. However, surveyors also reported an overall increase of poppy cultivation in the district.

District: Muhmand Dara

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	720
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	Decrease
Cultivation intensity	Medium
Report of eradication	No data
Planting time	Mid November
Expected main harvest time	Mid April
Security situation	Good

A significant portion of arable land is still devoted to opium poppy.

District: Sherzad

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	1,470
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	Increase
Cultivation intensity	High
Report of eradication	No data
Planting time	Late September
Expected main harvest time	End April
Security situation	Acceptable

In terms of security, the local Government provided the surveyor with an armed guard during the survey. There were reports of an extreme shortage of potable water for drinking and irrigating crops.

District: Hisarak

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	620
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	Decrease
Cultivation intensity	Medium
Report of eradication	No data
Planting time	Late September
Expected main harvest time	End April
Security situation	Good

In lowland areas, two crops are commonly grown. The first crop is normally poppy, and the second crop is wheat. In highland areas, only one crop is grown each year.

PROVINCE: KUNAR

Six of the twelve districts in Kunar were visited as part of the Rapid Assessment survey. In general, the surveyors reported a decrease in opium poppy cultivation in areas with relatively easy access, such as in fields close to roads, but in more remote areas, a significant portion of the arable land is supposedly cultivated with poppy.

In some of these areas there are reports that wheat and poppy are cultivated together on the same field.

District: Narang

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	100
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	Decrease
Cultivation intensity	Medium
Report of eradication	None
Planting time	Late November
Expected main harvest time	Mid May
Security situation	Good

A decrease in cultivation was reported in the villages surveyed, but the surveyors reported an overall increase throughout the district.

District: Chawkay

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	140
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	Decrease
Cultivation intensity	Medium
Report of eradication	None
Planting time	Late November
Expected main harvest time	Mid May
Security situation	Good

A decrease in cultivation was reported in the villages surveyed, but the surveyors reported an overall increase throughout the district.

District: Asad Abad

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	140
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	Large Increase
Cultivation intensity	Medium
Report of eradication	None
Planting time	Late November
Expected main harvest time	Mid May
Security situation	Good

Large portions of the agricultural land have been reported under opium poppy cultivation this year, and an overall increase is expected compared to last year.

District: Bar Kunar

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	40
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	Large Increase
Cultivation intensity	Medium
Report of eradication	None
Planting time	Late November
Expected main harvest time	Mid May
Security situation	Good

Reports indicate a large increase throughout the district.

District: Pech

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	263
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	Large Increase
Cultivation intensity	Medium
Report of eradication	None
Planting time	Late November
Expected main harvest time	Mid May
Security situation	Good

A large increase is reported throughout the district.

PROVINCE: LAGHMAN

There were reports that displaced farmers have offered landowners to grow poppy in return for a share of the profits.

District: Mihtarlam

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	240
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	No Change
Cultivation intensity	Medium
Report of eradication	No information
Planting time	late Oct
Expected main harvest time	Mid May
Security situation	Limited Access

In fields situated along the roads, poppy cultivation has reportedly decreased, but there have been large increases reported in remote areas.

District: Qargayi

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	460
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	No Change
Cultivation intensity	Medium
Report of eradication	No data
Planting time	Late October
Expected main harvest time	Mid May
Security situation	Limited Access

In the hilly area in the southern part of the district, a large increase in poppy cultivation was also reported, whereas in the plains of the northern part of the district, a decrease in cultivation was reported.

District: Alingar

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	146
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	Increase
Cultivation intensity	Medium
Report of eradication	No data
Planting time	Late October
Expected main harvest time	Mid May
Security situation	Limited Access

While there was a decrease in poppy cultivation in areas close to the roads, overall poppy cultivation is expected to increase in 2003. The reason for the large increase in the remote areas was reportedly that displaced farmers have offered local landowners to share profits if they are allowed to cultivate poppy. In remote areas to the east, most of the arable land was devoted to poppy cultivation. In the central part of the district, there was considerably less poppy being cultivated.

District: Dawlat Shah

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	Not surveyed in 2002
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	New Growing
Cultivation intensity	Medium
Report of eradication	No data
Planting time	Late October
Expected main harvest time	Mid May
Security situation	Limited access

There were reports that growers from other provinces came to teach local farmers how to cultivate poppy. In addition, outside traders have come to the area to provide advance payments in order to stimulate poppy cultivation. Security was poor because of disputes between local commanders.

District: Alishing

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	104
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	Large Increase
Cultivation intensity	Medium
Report of eradication	No data
Planting time	Late October
Expected main harvest time	Mid May
Security situation	Good

PROVINCE: KHOST

District: Spera

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	New Growing
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	New Growing
Cultivation intensity	Low
Report of eradication	None
Planting time	Fall
Expected main harvest time	Mid May
Security situation	Limited Security

There were reports of a large increase in poppy cultivation, which is apparently very new in this district.

Traders from Nangarhar traders were reported to offer cash, wheat seed and poppy seed if farmers would cultivate opium poppy.

There were also indications from farmers that they were experimenting to determine whether they could cultivate two poppy crops on the same field in one year. This differs from other 2-crop environments where poppy is the first crop, and another licit crop is grown after.

Security was a problem in parts of the district. There were road blocks and guards checked the vehicles. The surveyor had to proceed on foot to complete the survey.

NORTH-EASTERN REGION

PROVINCE: BADAKHSHAN

Badakhshan is mainly mountainous with narrow valleys and few plains. The main crops grown in Badakhshan are wheat, barley, corn, black cumin, orchards/tree fruit and poppy.

Unlike in the southern part of the country, poppy cultivation mainly takes place on rain-fed land in Badakhshan and yields less opium gum.

Security for surveyors was not a problem in Badakhshan.

Advance money ("Salam") has been paid to some farmers, but this practice was not generally wide-spread. There were worrying reports of farmers ploughing over their wheat fields and starting to plant opium poppy instead. They were apparently guaranteed compensation in case of Government eradication. Many farmers believed they would receive compensation in 2003 for eradicated land by the Central Government who has made no claim to this effect.

In Ishkashim district, an island on the river bordering Tajikistan is reported as a famous focal point for opium trafficking, in addition to legitimate commercial business.

District: Kishim

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	2,840
Type of cultivation	Irrigated+Rainfed
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	Large Increase
Cultivation intensity	High
Report of eradication	None
Planting time	April
Expected main harvest time	Mid June
Security situation	Good

In one area of the district, farmers reported that there was enough rain in the spring to make the opium yield from rain-fed and irrigated land almost equivalent. Some poppy cultivation was reported to take place in pistachio orchards, between the trees.

District: Fayz Abad

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	2,370
Type of cultivation	Irrigated+Rainfed
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	Large Increase
Cultivation intensity	High
Report of eradication	None
Planting time	April
Expected main harvest time	Mid June
Security situation	Good

Many areas have reported an increase in poppy cultivation. In the Argo region, a significant increase in cultivation was reported. There are two planting seasons: fall (November) and spring (April).

District: Jurm (including Khash)

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	2,690
Type of cultivation	Irrigated+Rainfed
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	Large Increase
Cultivation intensity	High
Report of eradication	None
Planting time	April
Expected main harvest time	Mid June
Security situation	Good

More than half of the agricultural land was reportedly under poppy cultivation.

District: Baharak

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	180
Type of cultivation	Irrigated+Rainfed
Forecasted trends 2002-2003	Large Increase
Cultivation intensity	Medium
Report of eradication	None
Planting time	April
Expected main harvest time	Mid June
Security situation	Good

Almost one quarter of the land was reported to be under poppy cultivation.

District: Shahri Buzurg

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	170
Type of cultivation	Irrigated+Rainfed
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	Increase
Cultivation intensity	Low
Report of eradication	None
Planting time	April
Expected main harvest time	End June
Security situation	Good

Shahri Buzurg lies mostly on plains and only a low level of poppy cultivation was reported. Most of the agricultural land in Spingul is concentrated in a narrow valley. A significant increase in poppy cultivation compared to 2002 was been reported.

PROVINCE: BAGHLAN

The Rapid Assessment survey covered the districts of Andarab, Khost wa Firing, Nahrin and Burka.

Opium poppy cultivation was reported to have increased over the past two years.

Opium poppy planted in the fall is harvested in April, while opium poppy planted in the spring is harvested in June/July. This two-crop practice is widespread throughout the province.

PROVINCE: TAKHAR

In 2003, limited poppy cultivation was reported in Rustaq, Yangi Qala, Dasht Qala, Khwaja Ghar and Chah Ab districts.

There were also reports that poppy growers from Nangarhar and Badakhshan have been hired to teach local farmers poppy cultivation techniques.

Most of the agricultural land is cultivated in two seasons: fall and spring.

District: Kalafgan

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	Not data at district level
Type of cultivation	Irrigated+Rainfed
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	No Change
Cultivation intensity	Low
Report of eradication	No information
Planting time	Fall/Spring
Expected main harvest time	Mid June
Security situation	No information

A moderate amount of the arable land was reportedly devoted to poppy cultivation, despite a reported shortage of water for irrigation.

District: Farkhar

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	Not data at district level
Type of cultivation	Irrigated+Rainfed
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	No Change
Cultivation intensity	Low
Report of eradication	No information
Planting time	Fall/Spring
Expected main harvest time	Mid June
Security situation	No information

Only limited poppy cultivation was reported.

District: Chal

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	Not data at district level
Type of cultivation	Irrigated+Rainfed
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	No Change
Cultivation intensity	Low
Report of eradication	No information
Planting time	Fall/Spring
Expected main harvest time	Mid June
Security situation	No information

Only limited poppy cultivation was reported in the narrow rain-fed valleys of this district.

District: Ishkamish

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	Not data at district level
Type of cultivation	Irrigated+Rainfed
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	No Change
Cultivation intensity	Low
Report of eradication	No information
Planting time	Fall/Spring
Expected main harvest time	Mid June
Security situation	No information

Plains cover much of this district. Poppy cultivation was reported, but at limited levels.

District: Warsaj

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	Not data at district level
Type of cultivation	Irrigated+Rainfed
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	No Change
Cultivation intensity	Low
Report of eradication	No information
Planting time	Fall/Spring
Expected main harvest time	Mid June
Security situation	No information

Little poppy cultivation was reported so far.

District: Khwaja Ghar

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	Not data at district level
Type of cultivation	Irrigated+Rainfed
Forecasted trends 2002-2003	No Change
Cultivation intensity	Low
Report of eradication	No information
Planting time	Fall/Spring
Expected main harvest time	Mid June
Security situation	No information

PROVINCE: KUNDUZ

In Kunduz province, agricultural land is mainly on plains. A rather high level of poppy cultivation was reported for Imam Sahib, Ali Abad and Chahar Dara. Lower levels of poppy cultivation were reported in Khan Abad and Dasht Archi districts.

Poppy is cultivated in both fall and spring. The encouragement by local commanders seems to play a key role in the farmers' decision to cultivate opium poppy. Compared to 2002, opium poppy cultivation could well double in the province.

NORTHERN REGION

PROVINCE: BADGHIS

The province is mainly hilly and mountainous. It borders on Turkmenistan, through which opium trafficking is reported to take place.

Farmers reported planting opium poppy over two seasons, first in the fall and then in the spring.

Surveyors reported that, compared to 2002, opium poppy cultivation increased in Murghab and Ghormach districts.

PROVINCE: BALKH

Balkh province has a mixture of plains and mountains. In the mountainous areas, arable land is mainly rain-fed. Poppy is cultivated in both fall (October/November) and spring (March).

Compared to other provinces, the price of opium is relatively low (18,000 Afghanis per kg of opium, approximately US\$360).

Most districts were reported to be cultivating opium poppy: Balkh, Kaldar, Dawlat Abad, Chimtal, Dihdadi, Chahar Kint, Kishindih, Chahar Bolak, Khulm and Sholgara districts.

Compared to 2002, there seems to be an increase in opium poppy cultivation in Balkh province.

PROVINCE: BAMYAN

Bamyan is a primarily mountainous province. Water comes from both irrigated and rain-fed sources.

Poppy cultivation is relatively new to the province, only being reported in the past two years and, since then, poppy cultivation has reportedly increased significantly. Most poppy cultivation is in Kahmard, Saighan, Do Abd Mekh Zarin, Ghondak, Waras and Yakawlang districts. There were no reports of farmers receiving advance money to stimulate poppy cultivation in this district.

Poppy is generally planted over two seasons: fall (November) and spring (March).

Opium prices have been reported to be relatively low (US\$340) compared to the national average.

Surveyors reported traders from Helmand and Nangarhar buying opium from Bamyan and selling it in other opium markets.

PROVINCE: FARYAB

Faryab has a mixture of plains and hills, most of which is rain-fed land. Poppy cultivation was widely reported in most districts in Faryab.

PROVINCE: JAWZJAN

Opium poppy cultivation has reportedly taken place in most districts (Darzab, Mardyan, Mingajik, Aqcha, Khamyab, Qarqin and Qosh Tepa).

There are two growing seasons: fall (October and November) and spring (March) and poppy is cultivated in both seasons.

There is an indication that farmers have been encouraged to cultivate poppy by local commanders. There were also significant rains in the region, suggesting that the conditions for poppy cultivation will be favorable.

PROVINCE: MAZAR

Five districts were surveyed during the Rapid Assessment: Balkh, Shortepa, Khulm, Chor Bolak, Sholgora districts.

There were security incidents in the region because of clashes between local groups, but the survey was unaffected. Local commanders have supposedly encouraged poppy cultivation in the region.

Opium poppy has been reported to be planted between mid-November and mid-December for harvest May. A second opium poppy crop will be planted in March to be harvested in June.

PROVINCE: PAKTYA

Three of the twelve districts in Paktya were visited as part of the Rapid Assessment Survey. There were reports that opium traders have approached farmers offering to pay, in advance, for the poppy cultivation. In such cases, the farmers receive less than the farm gate price, but their income is guaranteed.

Security, in general, was poor, but manageable since the surveyor was from the area.

Poppy was planted in mid October and will be harvested in May.

Security in throughout the province was generally poor, with robberies being one of the main threats.

District: Azra

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	Not surveyed in 2002
Type of cultivation	Irrigated+Rainfed
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	New Growing
Cultivation intensity	Low
Report of eradication	None
Planting time	October
Expected main harvest time	Early May
Security situation	Acceptable

District: Jaji

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	Not surveyed in 2002
Type of cultivation	Irrigated+Rainfed
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	New Growing
Cultivation intensity	Low
Report of eradication	None
Planting time	October
Expected main harvest time	Early May
Security situation	Acceptable

Opium traders were reported to offer money to farmers if they would agree to cultivate poppy. Wheat and corn are more suitable crops than poppy for the region because of the high altitudes (>2000m). Rains in 2003 will mitigate the effects of drought according to local farmers, but could also help stimulate poppy cultivation.

District: Chamkani

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	Not surveyed in 2002
Type of cultivation	Irrigated+Rainfed
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	New Growing
Cultivation intensity	Low
Report of eradication	None
Planting time	October
Expected main harvest time	Early May
Security situation	Acceptable

Opium poppy cultivation was reported for the first time in this district.

PROVINCE: SAMANGAN

There were reports of poppy cultivation in the districts of Dara-i-Suf, Khulm and Pir Naqsh (Hazrati Sultan), as well as in Khuram wa Sarbagh.

Compared to 2002, the level of cultivation in 2003 is expected to increase throughout the province,

PROVINCE: SARI PUL

Sari Pul province has a mixture of plains and mountainous areas. Poppy is cultivated in both seasons in fall and spring.

There were reports of increased cultivation in 2003, compared to last year.

The price of 1 kg of opium was approximately US\$400.

PROVINCE: WARDAK & GHAZNI

Poppy cultivation was not common in 2002, however, in late 2002, minor poppy cultivation was reported. Farmers indicated that they intend to increase poppy cultivation to the point where poppy would become a major crop grown in the district. The timeframe for planting would be in the spring, after the snow melts.

The local Government also indicated that eradication would be difficult to implement.

There were no security problems anywhere in the province. Due to the drought over the past five years, many farmers from Wardak have become migrant farmers.

District: Chack (new district in Wardak)

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	Not surveyed in 2002
Type of cultivation	Irrigated+Rainfed
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	New Growing
Cultivation intensity	Low
Report of eradication	None
Planting time	Fall/Spring
Expected main harvest time	Mid May
Security situation	Good

Most of the agricultural land is irrigated from a large dam in the centre of the district. Apparently, many of the farmers have received seed and advanced payment to cultivate poppy. Most of the poppy will be planted in the spring, with only minor cultivation starting in the fall.

District: Jaghto (now part of Ghazni province)

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	Not surveyed in 2002
Type of cultivation	Irrigated+Rainfed
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	New Growing
Cultivation intensity	Low
Report of eradication	None
Planting time	Spring
Expected main harvest time	Mid May
Security situation	Good

Many of the farmers have reportedly received seed and advanced payment to cultivate poppy. Most of the poppy will be planted in the spring, with only minor cultivation occurring in the fall.

District: Chaki Wardak

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	Not surveyed in 2002
Type of cultivation	Irrigated+Rainfed
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	New Growing
Cultivation intensity	Low
Report of eradication	None
Planting time	Spring
Expected main harvest time	Mid May
Security situation	Good

An increase in poppy cultivation was reported in 2003. A large number of farmers reported receiving seed and advanced payment to cultivate poppy despite the Government ban.

District: Sayd Abad

Cultivation in 2002 (hectares)	No surveyed in 2002
Type of cultivation	Irrigated+Rainfed
Forecasted trend 2002-2003	New Growing
Cultivation intensity	Low
Report of eradication	None
Planting time	Spring
Expected main harvest time	Mid May
Security situation	Good

Sayd Abad district is located about 30 km from Maidan (center of the province) along the main Kabul-Kandahar road in a plain valley. About two thirds of the agricultural land is irrigated. According to reports poppy will be cultivated in three main areas of Tangi, Shashgaw and Sheikh Abad people will cultivate poppy in the spring after the snow has melted.

The security in those areas was very good. All of the areas are controlled by the tribal consul (Shuras), which has a strong co-operation linkage with the provincial authority.

Although there was no report of opium poppy cultivation in 2002, significant levels of opium poppy cultivation are expected in 2003.

Opium traders and experienced poppy growers have reportedly been hired from Helmand and Nangarhar to teach local farmers how to grow poppy.

Annex 1

Summary table of district data, February 2003.

Province	District	Cultivation 2002 (ha)	Cultivation type	Expected Trends (2002 - 2003)	Expected Intensity	Reported Eradication	Planting period	Main harvest period	Security
Badakhshan	Baharak	180	Irrigated+Rainfed	Large Increase	Medium	None	April	Mid June	Good
	Fayzabad	2,370	Irrigated+Rainfed	Large Increase	High	None	April	Mid June	Good
	Ishkashim	-	Irrigated+Rainfed						
	Jurm	2,690	Irrigated+Rainfed	Large Increase	High	None	April	Mid June	Good
	Khwahan	-	Irrigated+Rainfed						
	Kishim	2,840	Irrigated+Rainfed	Large Increase	High	None	April	Mid June	Good
	Ragh	-	Irrigated+Rainfed	No Change	Low	None	April	End June	Good
	Shahri Buzurg	170	Irrigated+Rainfed	Increase	Low	None	April	End June	Good
Badghis	Zebak	-	Irrigated+Rainfed	No Change					
	Ghormach	4		Large Increase	Low	None	Fall/Spring	End May	Good
	Murghab	22		Large Increase	Low	None	Fall/Spring	End May	Good
Baghlan	Andarab	31		Large Increase	Low	None	Fall/Spring	Early June	Good
	Baghlan	120		No Change	Low	None	Fall/Spring	Early June	Good
	Dahana-I- Ghor	-		Large Increase	Low	None	Fall/Spring	Early June	Good
	Khinjan			New Growing	Low	None	Fall/Spring	Early June	Good
	Khost Wa Firing			New Growing	Low	None	Fall/Spring	Early June	Good
	Nahrin	-		New Growing	Low	None	Fall/Spring	Early June	Good
	Puli Khumri	1		No Change	Low	None	Fall/Spring	Early June	Good
	Tala Wa Barfak			New Growing	Low	None	Fall/Spring	Early June	Good
Balkh	Balkh	22	Rainfed		Low			Mid June	
	Chahar Bolak	-	Rainfed						
	Chimtal	153	Rainfed		Low		Fall/Spring	Mid June	
	Dawlat Abad	-	Rainfed						
	Dihdadi	8	Rainfed		Low		Fall/Spring	Mid June	
	Nahri Shahi	14	Rainfed		Low			Mid June	
	Sholgara	19	Rainfed		Low			Mid June	
Bamyan	Bamyan		Irrigated+Rainfed	New Growing	Low		Fall/Spring	End May	Good
	Panjab		Irrigated+Rainfed	New Growing	Low		Fall/Spring	End May	
	Shibar		Irrigated+Rainfed	New Growing	Low		Fall/Spring	End May	
	Waras		Irrigated+Rainfed	New Growing	Low		Fall/Spring	End May	
	Yakawlang		Irrigated+Rainfed	New Growing	Low		Fall/Spring	End May	Good
Farah	Anar Dara	*							
	Bakwa	*	Irrigated	Increase	Low	None	Fall/Spring	Mid May	
	Bala Buluk	*	Irrigated	Increase	Low	None	Fall/Spring	Mid May	
	Farah	*	Irrigated	Increase	Low	None	Fall/Spring	Mid May	
	Gulistan	*	Irrigated	Increase	Low	None	Fall/Spring	Mid May	
	Khaki Safed	*							
	Lash Wa Juwayn	*							
	Pur Chaman	*							
Faryab	Qalay-I-Kah	*							
	Bilchiragh	26	Irrigated+Rainfed	Increase	Low	None		Early June	Good
	Maymana	-	Irrigated+Rainfed	Increase**	Low	None		Early June	Good
	Pashtun Kot	1	Irrigated+Rainfed	Increase	Low	None		Early June	Good
	Qaysar	-	Irrigated+Rainfed	Increase**	Low	None		Early June	Good
	Shirin Tagab	-	Irrigated+Rainfed	Increase**	Low	None		Early June	Good
Ghazni	Ajristan	-							
	Jaghata		Irrigated+Rainfed	New Growing	Low	None	Spring	Mid May	Good
Ghor	Chaghcharan	700			Medium			End May	
	Lal Wa Sarjantal				Medium		early Apr	End May	Limited Access
	Pasaband	700		Increase	Medium	None	late Sep	End May	Limited Access
	Saghar			New Growing	Medium	None	early Oct	End May	Limited Access
	Shahrak	300			Medium		mid Mar	End May	Limited Access
	Taywara	500		Increase	Medium	None	early Oct	End May	Limited Access
	Tulak			New Growing	Medium	None	early Oct	End May	Limited Access
Helmand	Baghran	1,800	Irrigated	Increase	High	Minor	early Nov / mid Ja	End May	Limited Access
	Dishu	-	Irrigated	New Growing	Medium	Minor	late Oct	Mid May	No Access
	Garmser	2,020	Irrigated	No Change	Medium	n.a	mid Nov	Mid May	Limited Access
	Kajaki	2,640	Irrigated	Large Decrease	High	Moderate	late Nov	Mid May	Acceptable
	Lashkar Gah	1,140	Irrigated	Large Decrease	Medium	Moderate	mid Oct	Mid May	Acceptable
	Musa Qala	3,690	Irrigated	Large Decrease	High	Minor	mid Oct	Mid May	Limited Access
	Nad-e-Ali	5,880	Irrigated	Large Decrease	High	Intensive	mid Oct	Mid May	Good
	Nahri Sarraj	1,850	Irrigated	Large Decrease	High	Intensive	mid Oct	Mid May	Limited Access
	Naw Zad	2,650	Irrigated	Increase	High	Minor	early Dec	Mid May	Limited Access
	Naway Barakzayi	2,730	Irrigated	Decrease	High	Intensive	early Oct	Mid May	Limited Access
	Reg	1,940	Irrigated	Decrease	Medium	None	mid Dec	Mid May	Limited Access
	Sangin	2,810	Irrigated	Decrease	High	Moderate	late Nov	Mid May	Limited Access
	Washer	800	Irrigated		Medium		mid Dec	Mid May	No Access
	Herat	Obe	*						
Pashtun Zarghun		*			Low			End May	
Shindand		*			Low			End May	
Zinda Jan		*							
Jawzjan	Aqcha	47		No Change	Low	None	Fall/Spring	Early June	Good
	Darzab			New Growing	Low			Early June	

Annex 1

Summary table of district data, February 2003.

Province	District	Cultivation 2002 (ha)	Cultivation type	Expected Trends (2002 - 2003)	Expected Intensity	Reported Eradication	Planting period	Main harvest period	Security
	Faysabad	24		Increase	Low	None	Fall/Spring	Early June	Good
	Khamyab	30		Increase	Low	None	Fall/Spring	Early June	Good
	Mardyan	4		Increase	Low	None	Fall/Spring	Early June	Good
	Mingajik	7		Increase	Low			Early June	
	Qarqin	24		Increase	Low			Early June	
	Shibirghan	1		No Change	Low	None	Fall/Spring	Early June	Good
Kabul	Surobi	58							
Kandahar	Arghandab	330	Irrigated	Decrease	Low	Moderate		Mid May	Good
	Arghistan	80	Irrigated		Medium			Mid May	
	Daman	190	Irrigated		Low			Mid May	
	Ghorak	380	Irrigated	Decrease	Medium	Minor	mid Oct	Mid May	Acceptable
	Kandahar	640	Irrigated		Low			Mid May	
	Khakrez	560	Irrigated	Decrease	Medium	Minor	mid Oct	Mid May	Good
	Maruf	-	Irrigated		Low			Mid May	
	Maywand	1,090	Irrigated	Decrease	Medium	Minor	mid Oct	Mid May	Good
	Panjwayi	150	Irrigated		Low			Mid May	
	Reg		Irrigated		Low			Mid May	
	Shah Wali Kot	260	Irrigated		Low			Mid May	
	Spin Boldak	290	Irrigated		Low			Mid May	
Kapisa	Tagab	207							
Khost	Spera	-		New Growing	Low	None		Early May	Limited Access
	Tani	-							
Kunar	Asad Abad	140	Irrigated	Large Increase	Medium	None	late Nov	Mid May	Good
	Bar Kunar	40	Irrigated	Large Increase	Medium	None	late Nov	Mid May	Good
	Chawkay	140	Irrigated	Decrease	Medium	None	late Nov	Mid May	Good
	Dangam	49	Irrigated		Low			Mid May	
	Khas Kunar	70	Irrigated		Low			Mid May	
	Narang	100	Irrigated	Decrease	Medium	None	late Nov	Mid May	Good
	Nari	-	Irrigated	Increase**	Medium	None	late Nov	Mid May	Good
	Nurgal	70	Irrigated		Low			Mid May	
	Pech	263	Irrigated	Large Increase	Medium	None	late Nov	Mid May	Good
	Sirkanay	100	Irrigated		Low			Mid May	
Kunduz	Ali Abad	3		Large Increase	Low	None	Fall/Spring	Mid June	Good
	Chahar Dara	6		Large Increase	Low	None	Fall/Spring	Mid June	Good
	Imam Sahib	-		Large Increase**				Mid June	
	Khan Abad	-		Increase**	Low	None	Fall/Spring	Mid June	Good
	Kunduz	3		No Change	Low	None	Fall/Spring	Mid June	Good
	Qalay-l- Zal	5		Increase	Low	None	Fall/Spring	Mid June	Good
Laghman	Alingar	146	Irrigated	Increase	Medium		late Oct	Mid May	Limited Access
	Alishing	104	Irrigated	Large Increase	Medium		late Oct	Mid May	Good
	Dawlat Shah	-	Irrigated	New Growing	Medium			Mid May	
	Mihtarlam	240	Irrigated	No Change	Medium		late Oct	Mid May	Limited Access
	Qarghayi	460	Irrigated	No Change	Medium		late Oct	Mid May	Limited Access
Nangarhar	Achin	940	Irrigated	No Change	High	n.a	mid Oct	End April	Good
	Bati Kot	2,390	Irrigated	Increase	High		mid Oct	Mid April	Good
	Chaparhar	990	Irrigated	Increase	High	n.a	late Oct	Mid April	Good
	Dara-l-Nur	380	Irrigated	Large Decrease	Medium	None	mid Nov	End April	Good
	Dih Bala	650	Irrigated	Increase	Medium	None	late Nov	End April	Good
	Dur Baba	40	Irrigated	Decrease	Low	n.a	early Nov	End April	Good
	Goshta	150	Irrigated	Decrease	Medium	Intensive	mid Nov	End April	No Access
	Hisarak	620	Irrigated	Decrease	Medium		late Sep	End April	Good
	Jalalabad	90	Irrigated	Large Decrease	Medium	Moderate	early Nov	Mid April	Good
	Kama	1,120	Irrigated	Large Decrease	Medium		mid Nov	Mid April	No Access
	Khogyani	2,640	Irrigated	Large Increase	High		early Nov	End April	Limited Access
	Kuz Kunar	500	Irrigated	Large Decrease	Medium	None	mid Nov	End April	Good
	Lal Pur	250	Irrigated	Decrease	Low	Minor	mid Nov	End April	Good
	Muhmand Dara	720	Irrigated	Decrease	Medium		mid Nov	Mid April	Good
	Nazyan	150	Irrigated	No Change	Medium	n.a	mid Oct	End April	Limited Access
	Pachir Wa Agam	420	Irrigated	Increase	Medium	n.a	late Oct	End April	Good
	Rodat	2,760	Irrigated	Increase	High	Moderate	late Nov	Mid April	Good
	Sherzad	1,470	Irrigated	Increase	High		late Sep	End April	Acceptable
	Shinwar	2,060	Irrigated	Decrease	High		early Oct	End April	Good
	Surkh Rod	1,440	Irrigated	Large Decrease	High		late Oct	End April	Good
Nimroz	Chahar Burjak	-							
	Kang	-							
	Khash Rod	-			Low*			Mid May	
Paktya	Azra	38	Irrigated+Rainfed	New Growing	Low	None	October	Early May	Acceptable
	Chamkani	-	Irrigated+Rainfed	New Growing	Low	None	October	Early May	Acceptable
	Jaji	-	Irrigated+Rainfed	New Growing	Low	None	October	Early May	Acceptable
	Lija Mangal	-	Irrigated+Rainfed						
	Sayid Karam	-	Irrigated+Rainfed						
Samangan	Dara-l- Suf	*		Increase	Low	n.a		End May	
	Hazrati Sultan	*		New Growing	Low	n.a		End May	

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Summary table of district data, February 2003.

Province	District	Cultivation 2002 (ha)	Cultivation type	Expected Trends (2002 - 2003)	Expected Intensity	Reported Eradication	Planting period	Main harvest period	Security
	Khuram Wa Sarbagh	*		Increase	Low	n.a		End May	
Sari Pul	Sangcharak	57					Fall/Spring		
Takhar	Bangi	*	Irrigated+Rainfed	No Change	Low	n.a	Fall/Spring	Mid June	
	Chah Ab	*	Irrigated+Rainfed	No Change	Low	n.a	Fall/Spring	Mid June	
	Chal	*	Irrigated+Rainfed	No Change	Low	n.a	Fall/Spring	Mid June	
	Darqad	*	Irrigated+Rainfed	No Change	Low	n.a	Fall/Spring	Mid June	
	Farkhar	*	Irrigated+Rainfed	No Change	Low	n.a	Fall/Spring	Mid June	
	Ishkamish	*	Irrigated+Rainfed	No Change	Low	n.a	Fall/Spring	Mid June	
	Kalafgan	*	Irrigated+Rainfed	No Change	Low	n.a	Fall/Spring	Mid June	
	Khwaja Ghar	*	Irrigated+Rainfed	No Change	Low	n.a	Fall/Spring	Mid June	
	Rustaq	*	Irrigated+Rainfed	No Change	Low	n.a	Fall/Spring	Mid June	
	Taluqan	*	Irrigated+Rainfed	No Change	Low	n.a	Fall/Spring	Mid June	
	Warsaj	*	Irrigated+Rainfed	No Change	Low	n.a	Fall/Spring	Mid June	
	Yangi Qala	*	Irrigated+Rainfed	No Change	Low	n.a	Fall/Spring	Mid June	
Uruzgan	Chora	1,330	Irrigated	Large Decrease	Medium	Intensive	mid Oct	Mid May	Acceptable
	Day Kundi	-	Irrigated	Large Increase	Medium		mid Oct	Mid May	Limited Access
	Dihrawud	1,340	Irrigated	Large Decrease	Medium	Intensive	mid Oct	Mid May	Acceptable
	Gizab	-	Irrigated						
	Khas Uruzgan	-	Irrigated						
	Kijran	-	Irrigated					Mid May	
	Nesh	490	Irrigated		Medium			Mid May	
	Shahidi Hassas	1,190	Irrigated	Increase	Medium	None	mid Oct	Mid May	Limited Access
	Shahristan	-	Irrigated						
	Tirin Kot	750	Irrigated	Large Decrease	Medium	Intensive	mid Oct	Mid May	Acceptable
Wardak	Chaki Wardak		Irrigated+Rainfed	New Growing	Low	None	Spring	Mid May	Good
	Maydan Shahr		Irrigated+Rainfed	New Growing	Low	None	Spring	Mid May	Good
	Sayd Abad		Irrigated+Rainfed	New Growing	Low	None	Spring	Mid May	Good
Zabul	Arghandab	*		Increase	Low	None	Fall/Spring	Mid May	Good
	Daychopan	*					Fall/Spring		
	Mizan	*		Increase	Low	None	Fall/Spring	Mid May	Limited Access
	Qalat	*		Large Increase	Low	None	Fall/Spring	Mid May	Good
	Shahjoy	*					Fall/Spring		
	Tarnak Wa Jaldak	*					Fall/Spring		

* no district data

** poppy cultivation observed prior to 2002 and therefore district not considered as "new growing"

Annex 2 Afghanistan Bi-weekly Opium Prices Report (End November 2002 – End February 2003)

period	type of opium	average of all observations				Province averages											
		farmers		traders		Nangarhar				Helmand				Kandahar			
		farmers	n	traders	n	farmers	n	traders	n	farmers	n	traders	n	farmers	n	traders	n
end Feb 2003	dry	500	47	532	27	426	20	447	7	541	13	553	15	563	14	577	5
	fresh	522	29	519	18					489	15	503	13	562	14	567	5
mid Feb 2003	dry	540	48	568	27	507	20	529	6	564	14	579	16	563	14	577	5
	fresh	543	31	557	20	-		-		528	17	553	15	562	14	567	5
end Jan 2003	dry					478	20	499	11	NC		NC		NC		NC	
	fresh					-		-		NC		NC		NC		NC	
mid Jan 2003	dry	570	47	575	39	492	20	512	20	629	14	642	13	627	13	640	6
	fresh	575	29	591	19	-		-		577	16	591	13	573	13	591	6
end Dec 2002	dry	519	40	539	40	498	20	524	20	543	10	553	13	539	10	556	7
	fresh	500	46	522	40	498	20	524	20	504	13	522	13	499	13	522	7
mid Dec 2002	dry	540	47	554	40	481	20	506	20	579	13	602	13	587	14	602	7
	fresh	521	47	534	40	464	20	489	20	563	13	576	13	564	14	583	7
end Nov 2002	dry	475	28	506	35	453	20	481	20	531	5	541	10	525	3	538	5
	fresh	426	51	447	45	427	20	464	20	425	20	436	17	427	14	433	8

n= number of observations
 NC= no data collection during the period considered
 Source: UNODC (ICMP-AFG/F98 Monitoring of opium production in Afghanistan)

Remarks:

- 1) All transactions in the three provinces are reported by surveyors to be made in Pakistani Rupees. The prices were converted in US\$, using the exchange rate prevailing on the day each observation was made.
- 2) In Nangarhar, fresh opium is reported as being no longer available and prices are thus collected for dry opium only. The average of all observations shows a higher price for fresh opium (farmer's level) compared with dry opium (which is normally more expensive since it has lost water content). This apparent anomaly is simply due to the fact that opium prices (both fresh and dry) in recent months have been steadily lower in Nangarhar. Since fresh opium is no longer available in Nangarhar, the average of all observations for fresh opium now only reflects the higher prices in Helmand and Kandahar.