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AFGHANISTAN

Opium Rapid Assessment Survey

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INTRODUCTION

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

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

1. RAPID ASSESSMENT SURVEY (FEBRUARY)

The objective of the Rapid Assessment Survey (RAS) is to assess the situation at the middle of the cultivation cycle in order to guide the preparation of the Annual Survey. Implemented over a two-week period beginning at the end of January, the RAS 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 Poppy Survey, such as eradication activities and the security situation on the ground. It does not produce a quantitative forecast of the forthcoming opium harvest. The RAS for 2005 included for the first time questions on a wider range of socio-economic issues. This year, unusual poor weather conditions have hampered data collection in some provinces.

2. 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 yet flexible opium monitoring system. It provides quantitative estimates and detailed mapping of the geographical distribution and intensity of opium poppy cultivation and opium production during the year. The report is published around September. The 2005 Survey will comprise the following elements:

Opium Poppy Cultivation Survey

The area under opium poppy cultivation in the provinces of Badakshan, Nangarhar, Kunar, Laghman, Kandahar, Uruzgan, Helmand, Farah and Balkh will be estimated from satellite images. The 'Village Survey' will monitor opium poppy cultivation in the provinces not covered by satellite imagery. In addition, the 2005 Village Survey will cover issues relating to cannabis cultivation, poverty, ethnic distribution and other socio-economic factors affecting villages and farmers.

Crop Development Survey

A photo collection survey will be implemented to facilitate understanding of the crop development calendar. This information is helpful in distinguishing opium poppy plantations from cereal and other crops. In selected villages, surveyors will collect pictures and GPS data for opium poppy, wheat and other crops, every 15 days for two and a half months.

Disease and Yield Monitoring Survey

In 2004, both opium poppy and wheat crops were affected by disease, which caused a decrease in yield, particularly of opium poppy. During the 2005 harvest period, a disease monitoring survey will be implemented by national agricultural experts with the aim to improve knowledge about the impact of disease on opium poppy yield.

Yield Survey

A capsule measurement survey is implemented during harvest time to estimate opium poppy yield.

3. MONTHLY PRICE COLLECTION

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

This report presents the findings of the 2005 Rapid Assessment Survey.

The survey reports are available on: http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crop_monitoring

1. METHODOLOGY

The Rapid Assessment, including training and deployment, was conducted from 27 January to 7 February 2005 by 48 local field surveyors, and was supervised by UNODC and the Ministry of Counter Narcotics (CNM). Surveyors were selected on the basis of their experience with UNODC surveys, knowledge of local customs and their acceptance by local communities.

The surveyors conducted structured interviews with the 'Headmen' of selected villages in each district. A total of 225 villages in 198 districts of 34 provinces were surveyed. Most of the RAS surveyed villages in 2005 were selected from the 2004 RAS survey sample villages, which enables a comparison of the current situation with the one prevailing in the same villages in the previous year. The sample was designed to indicate cultivation trends but not large enough to establish quantitative estimates at the district level. In addition, the surveyors, using their knowledge of the local situation, visited other areas in the districts to complement their assessment of the opium poppy cultivation trend and of the security situation throughout the district. Analysis of the two information categories (village surveys and district overviews) provided the inputs for improved planning of the forthcoming Annual Survey, *inter alia* on security for the surveyors, trends in and the importance of poppy cultivation, eradication levels, expected harvest time, etc.

The report presents a summary of the general findings, an overview of the results in the form of maps, and the detailed results by province.

2. FINDINGS

2.1. GENERAL FINDINGS

Opium poppy cultivation

The 2005 RAS reveals a falling trend in opium poppy cultivation in the majority of the 34 provinces, mainly because farmers refrained from planting. The main reasons reported by villagers for the expected reduction in cultivation were: respect for the Government's ban on opium poppy cultivation and fear of eradication. In some areas, villagers indicated that the low yields of opium poppy in 2004 influenced their decision, as well as the increased wheat prices this year.

A comparison of expected provincial trends this year and opium poppy cultivation levels in the same provinces last year, shows a decline of cultivation in three out of four provinces with the highest opium poppy cultivation levels in 2004. In Helmand, Nangarhar and Uruzgan provinces, which jointly accounted for 52 % of the total area under opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan in 2004, an expected decrease in cultivation is reported.

An expected increase of opium poppy cultivation is reported in only a few provinces. Farmers in these provinces were aware of the Government's ban on opium poppy cultivation and the planned eradication campaign, but did not believe these would be enforced. The 5 provinces with an expected increase in cultivation in 2005 (Kandahar, Farah, Baghlan, Sari Pul and Badghis) only covered 10% of the total area under opium poppy cultivation in 2004.

At the time of the survey, around the beginning of February, opium poppy could still be planted in many of the Northern provinces. While farmers in the North were preparing their land for poppy cultivation, they were closely following eradication activities in southern Afghanistan to assess the possible risk.

Water availability in 2005

It is expected that more water will be available for the irrigation both of rain-fed and irrigated areas, due to the large amount of snow in many parts of Afghanistan in January 2005. Consequently, the majority of villages visited (80%) did not expect drought. This could have a positive effect on agricultural production, possibly including higher yields of wheat and opium. In addition, cultivation on rain-fed areas could increase. This is in line with reports of opium poppy cultivation shifting to remote and hilly (i.e. rain-fed) areas, also because the eradication campaign is not expected to reach those areas.

Field security

During the Rapid Assessment, security was good in most provinces. However, security was a concern in some areas of Kandahar, Northern Hilmand, Zabul and Farah. The security assessment made by UNODC in the context of the present exercise provides useful indications but, in the context of planned eradication campaign by the Afghan Government, regular updates are required.

Eradication

The Afghan Government has announced a countrywide eradication campaign and requested the Provincial Governors to implement this programme. (For easy reference, eradication figures as reported by the Governors to the central Government are given in Annex 3.) The Rapid Assessment Survey did not assess the implementation of the eradication campaign, but collected general information on eradication activities in the districts visited. At the time of the RAS, there were very few reports of active eradication. Eradication was reported in only 9% of surveyed villages, mainly in Hilmand and Nangarhar.

Yield and disease

In 2004, opium poppy cultivation was affected by disease and pests, which resulted in low production. Farmers reported that the disease *Zardi*, affected cultivation in the majority of villages in 2004. This disease caused a drying out of the opium poppy, resulting in a lower gum production.

To obtain more information on agricultural practices, which could influence yield and possible spread of disease, villagers were asked whether they cultivate opium poppy in the same field every year. Most of the respondents reported that crop rotation is common and it is estimated that only 14% of villagers plant poppy every year in the same fields.

Harvest

The expected harvest calendar is largely the same as in previous years. However, in some (southern) districts of Hilmand and Kandahar a delay of the harvest by 3-4 weeks is expected.

Dry opium prices

In addition to the monthly collection of price information for key provinces by UNODC, the 2005 RAS survey collected price information in the 225 villages surveyed. The average farm gate price of dry opium was US\$ 186 per kg. An overview of dry opium prices in each province shows that prices are higher in Southern, Western and Eastern provinces and generally lower in Northern provinces. This trend was also observed in 2004 and is in line with the price levels in the neighbouring areas across the border (higher prices in Iran and Pakistan and lower prices in Tajikistan).

Cannabis cultivation

For the first time, the RAS collected information on the existence of cannabis cultivation in the villages surveyed. Cannabis is a summer cultivation crop in Afghanistan, and is cultivated mainly in the low land provinces following the harvesting of poppy and other crops. Cannabis cultivation was reported only in 17 out of the total of 34 provinces (Parwan, Paktya, Nangarhar, Baghlan, Kandahar, Paktika, Logar, Hirat, Laghman, Kunar, Balkh, Helmand, Kandahar, Uruzgan, Ghor, Farah and Bamyān). However, replies were incomplete and more work is needed to assess the distribution and real extent of cannabis cultivation.

Opiate addiction

The total amount of people over the age of 19 was estimated at 160,000 in the 225 surveyed villages. Within this group, the percentage of opiate addiction (defined as daily use) is estimated at 0.6%. The highest rates of addiction were reported in the provinces of Baghdish, Farah, Hirat, Faryab, Baghlan, Saripul, Bamyān and Logar. There were also reports of addicts in surveyed villages in the provinces of Hilmand, Jawzjan, Kandahar, Nimroz, Paktya, Parwan, Samangan, Uruzgan, Wardak and Ghazni.

Social services, infrastructure and external support

The 2005 RAS collected information on education, health, infrastructure, agricultural activities and external assistance. While the village sample was too small to draw any conclusions from the results, findings indicate that the socio-economic situation is generally poor.

Education

51% of the surveyed villages have a school. In villages where there is no school, children visit the school in the nearest village. Out of the total number of children of school age, 49% attend school.

The survey showed considerable differences between provinces: in Badakshan and Kunduz, 78% of children attend school, while in Baghdish and Uruzgan only 20% of the children go to school. More detailed information on school attendance at the provincial level is given in Annex 1.

Village infrastructure and health

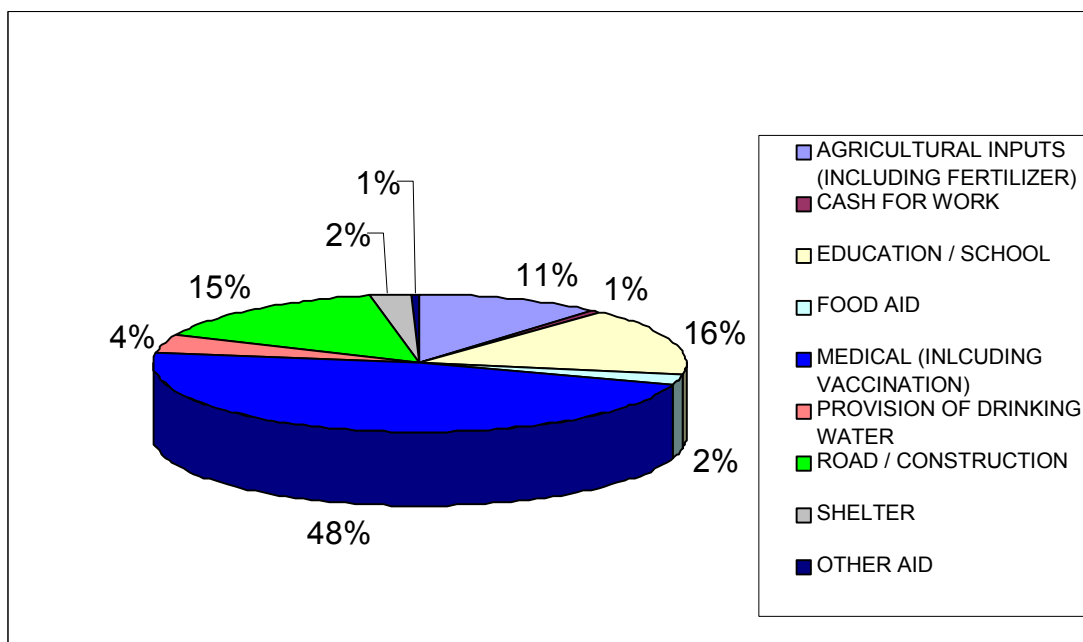
The RAS found that surveyed villagers have poor access to medical services in Afghanistan; only 13% of the surveyed villages have medical units. Since people living in other villages need to go to the nearest district or village for medical assistance, poor road conditions exacerbate the situation, particularly in winter.

Of the 225 villages surveyed, only 29 (13%) have electricity. Most of the villages (92%) had access to drinking/potable water, however only 40% was sanitary.

External Assistance

Of the total 225 villages surveyed, 192 (85%) received some kind of external assistance. This assistance mainly included medical aid, mostly vaccination (48%), education (16%), road construction (15%) and agricultural inputs (11%). Detailed data on the type and distribution of external assistance at the provincial level are presented in Annex 2.

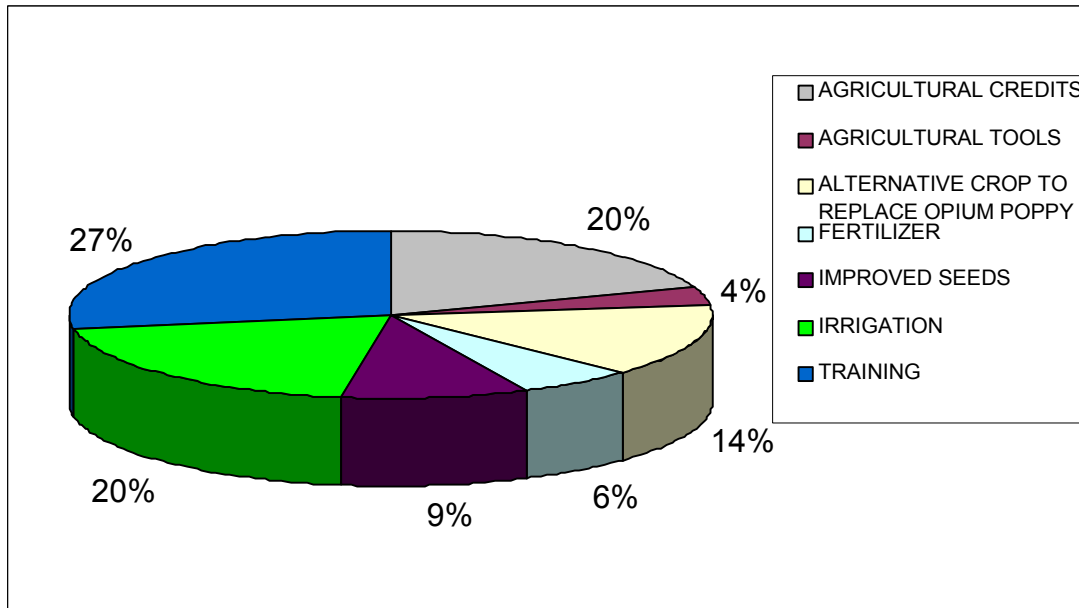
Figure 1: Type of external assistance delivered to the surveyed villages as % of total external assistance



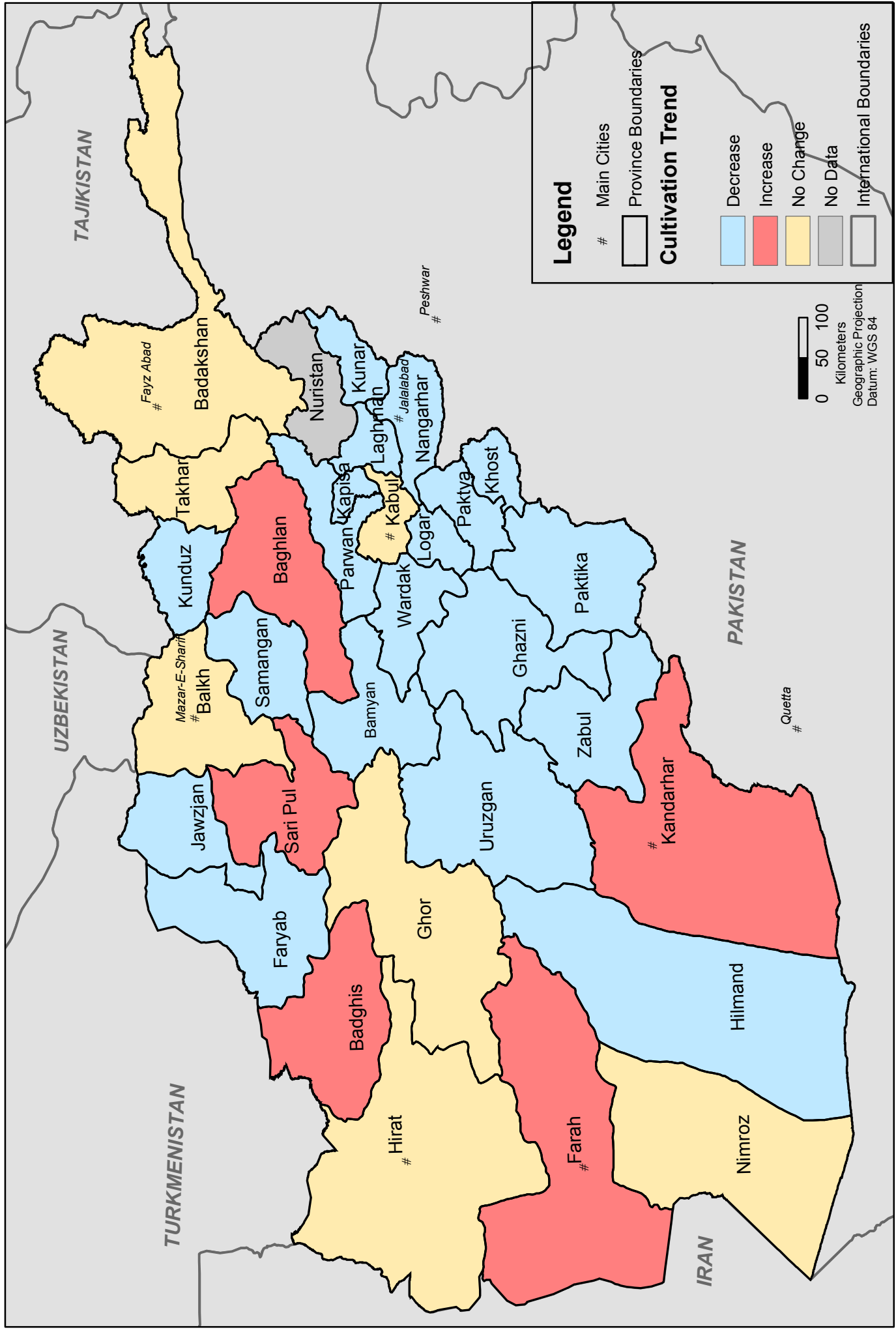
Agricultural support needs

The majority (80 %) of the population of Afghanistan is dependent on agriculture. Farmers confirmed the need for external support to identify and develop viable alternatives to opium poppy cultivation. Among the villages surveyed, priorities for assistance were identified as follows: (1) training in agricultural techniques and practices, (2) improved irrigation systems; and (3) agricultural credit schemes.

Figure 1: Agricultural support needs (specific requests for assistance as % of total agricultural support needs in the surveyed villages)

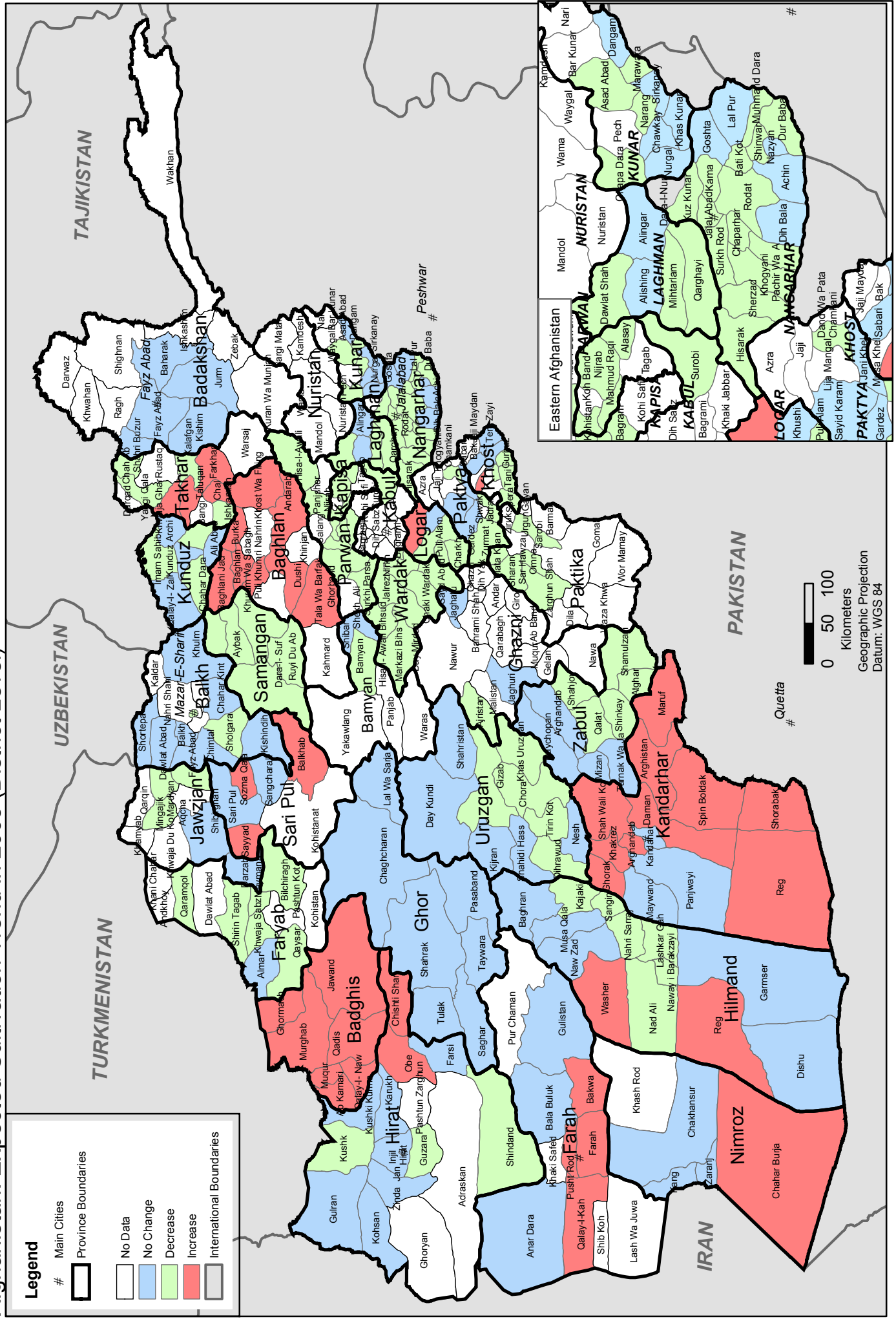


Afghanistan: Expected Cultivation Trend in 2005



Source: CND - UNODC Afghanistan Opium Survey 2004 (http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crop_monitoring.html)
Note: The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

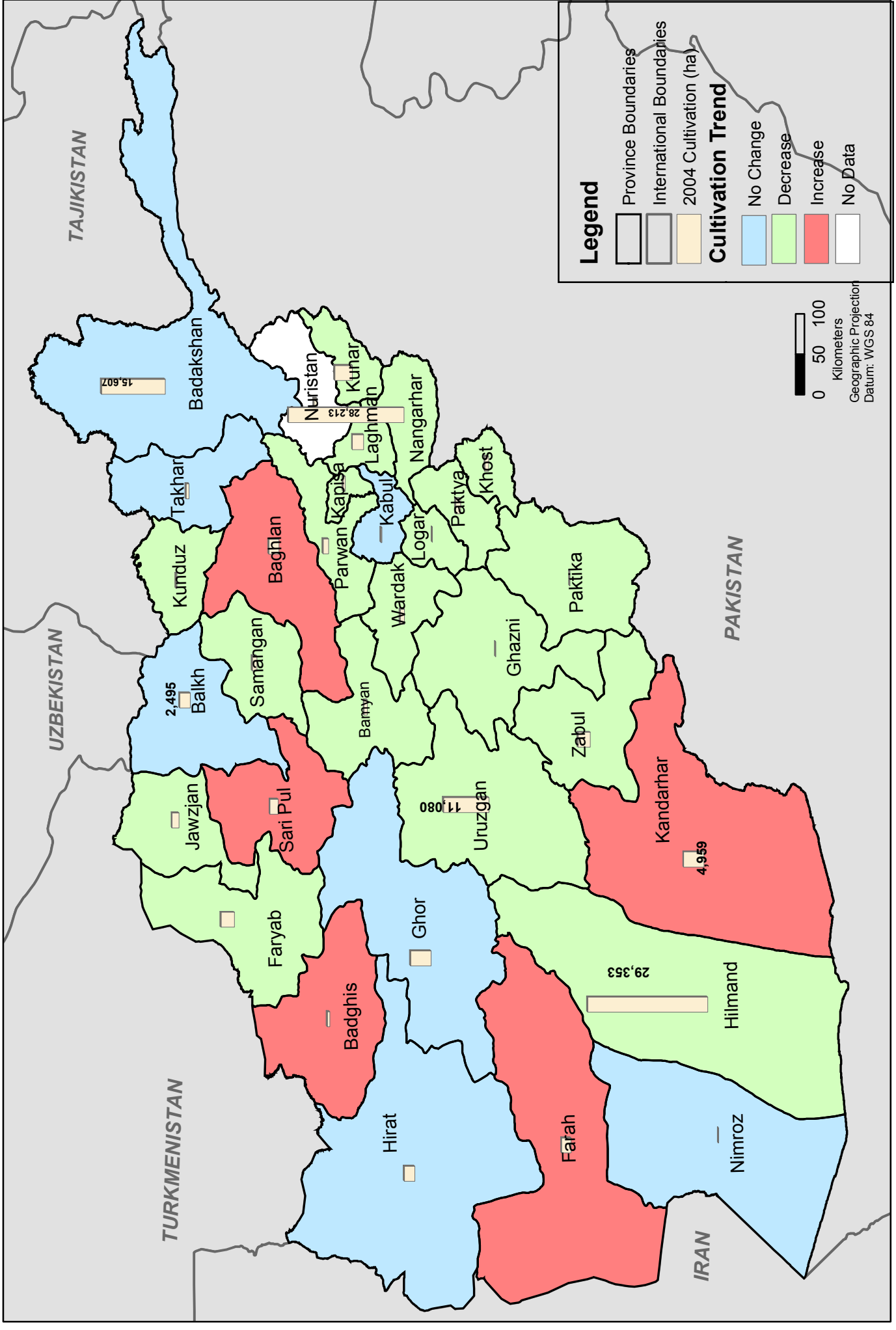
Afghanistan: Expected Cultivation Trend in 2005 (District Level)



Source: CND - UNODC Afghanistan Opium Survey 2004 (http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crop_monitoring.html)

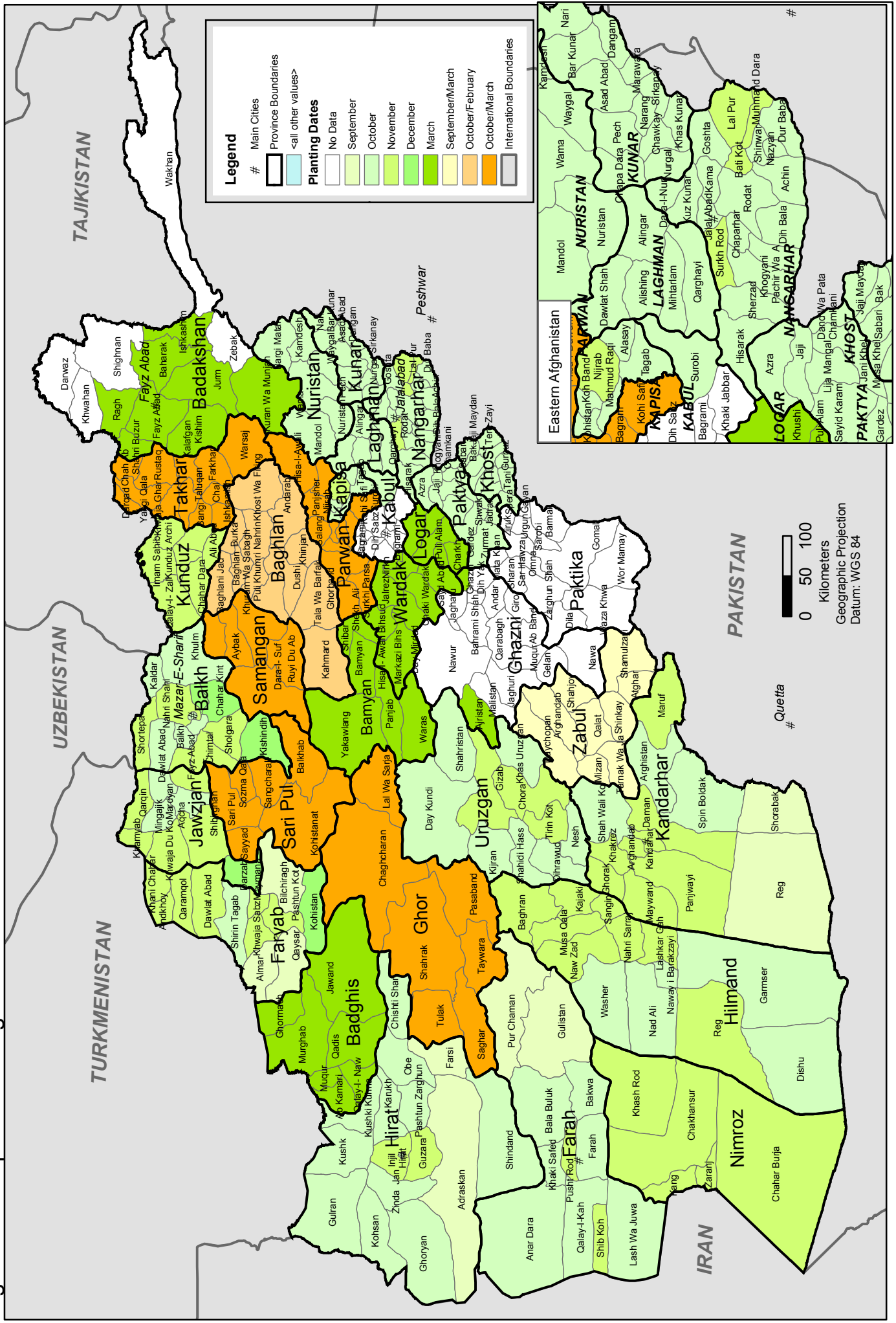
Note: The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Afghanistan: Expected Cultivation Trend in 2005 and 2004 Cultivation Level



Source: CND - UNODC Afghanistan Opium Survey 2004 (http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crop_monitoring.html)
 Note: The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Afghanistan: Opium Planting Calendar



Legend

- # Province Boundaries
- # Main Cities
- # <small other values>

Planting Dates

- No Data
- September
- October
- November
- December
- March
- September/March
- October/February
- October/March

International Boundaries

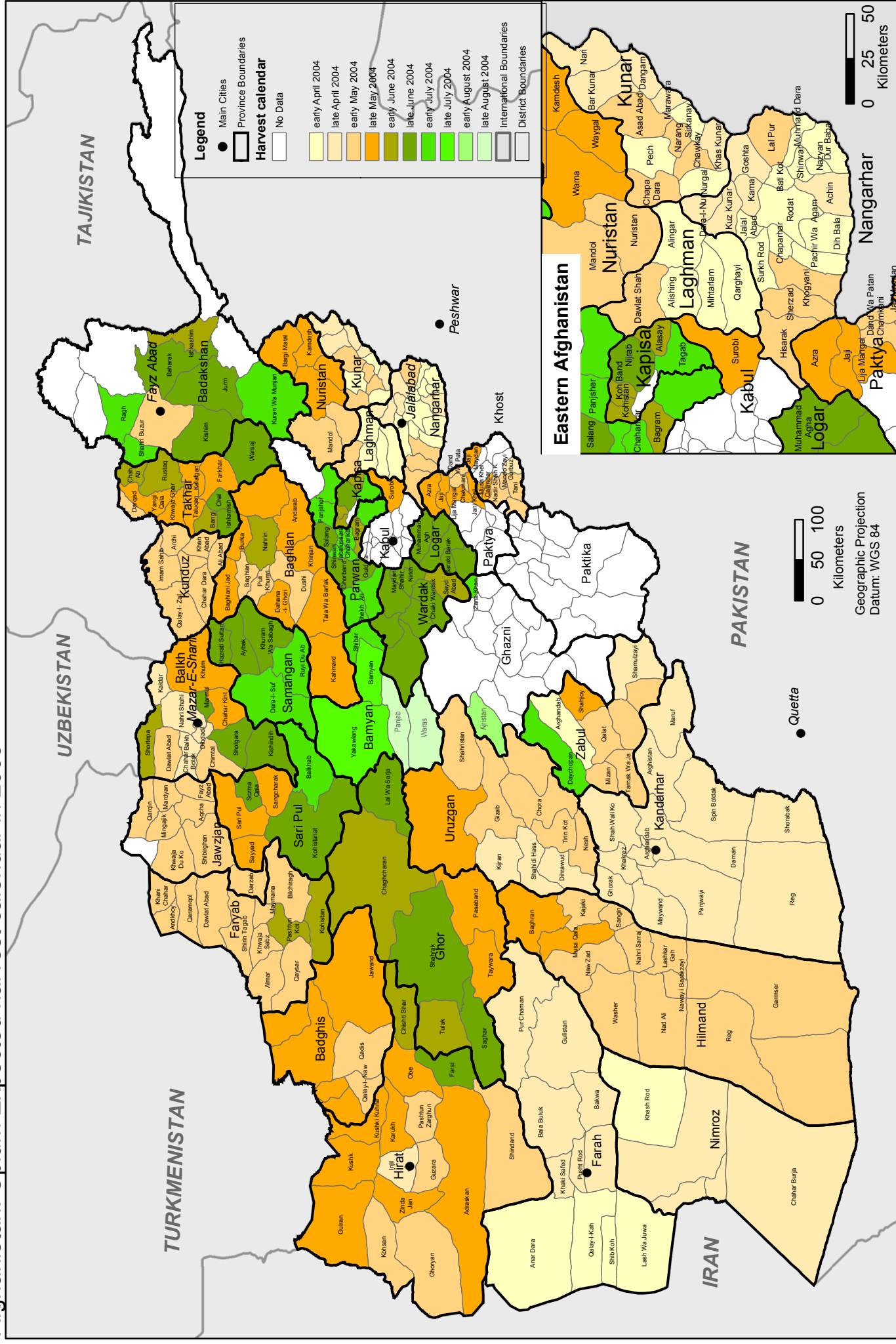
Eastern Afghanistan

Map showing detailed planting dates for provinces: Nuristan, Kunar, Laghman, Paktia, Paktika, Zabul, Kandahar, Ghor, Farah, Herat, Badghis, Saripul, Nuristan, Kunar, Laghman, Nangarhar, and Peshwar.

0 50 100
Kilometers
Geographic Projection
Datum: WGS 84

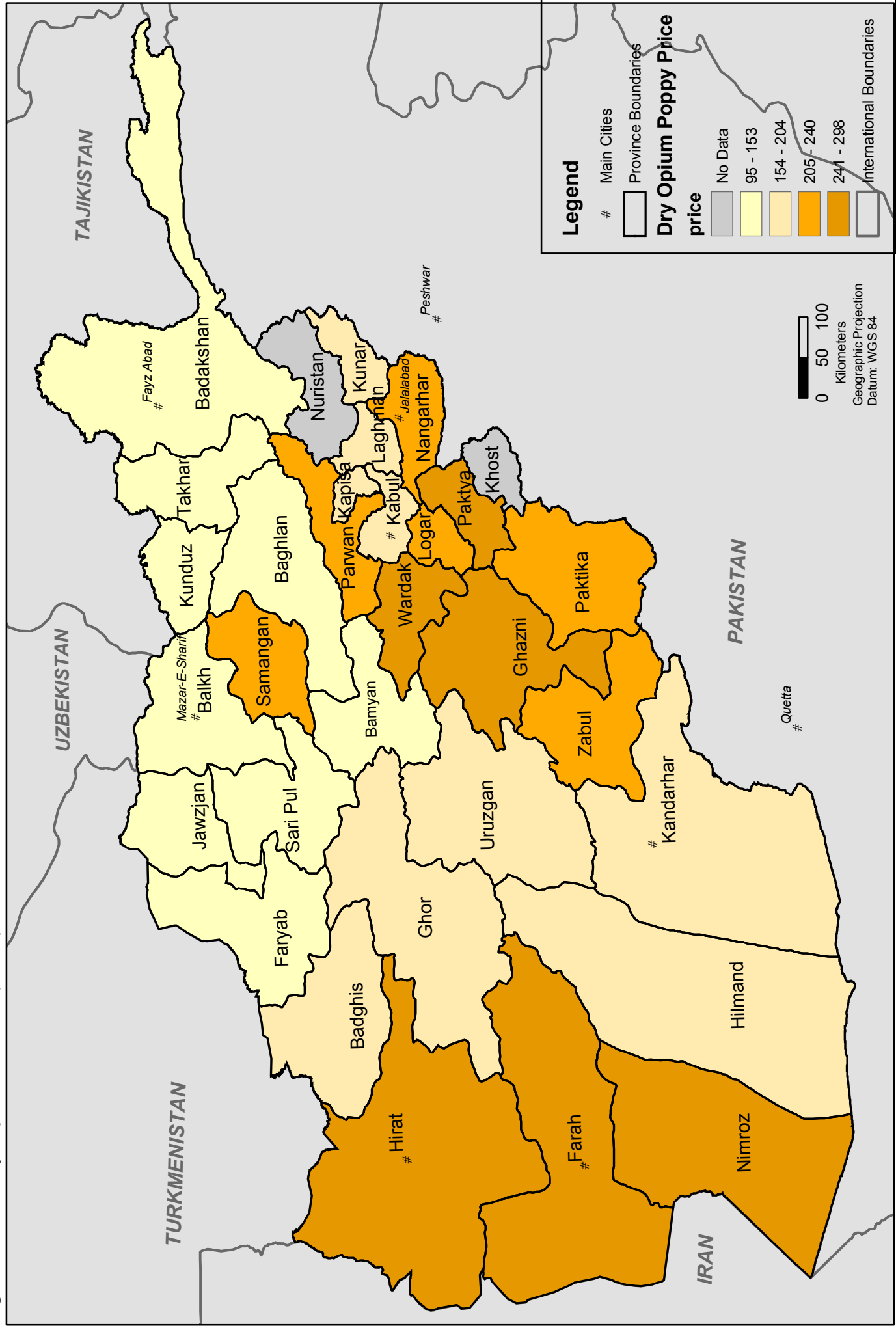
Source: CND - UNODC Afghanistan Opium Survey 2004 (http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crop_monitoring.html)
Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Afghanistan: Opium Expected harvest calendar in 2005



Source: CND - UNODC Afghanistan Opium Survey 2004 (http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crop_monitoring.html)
Note: The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

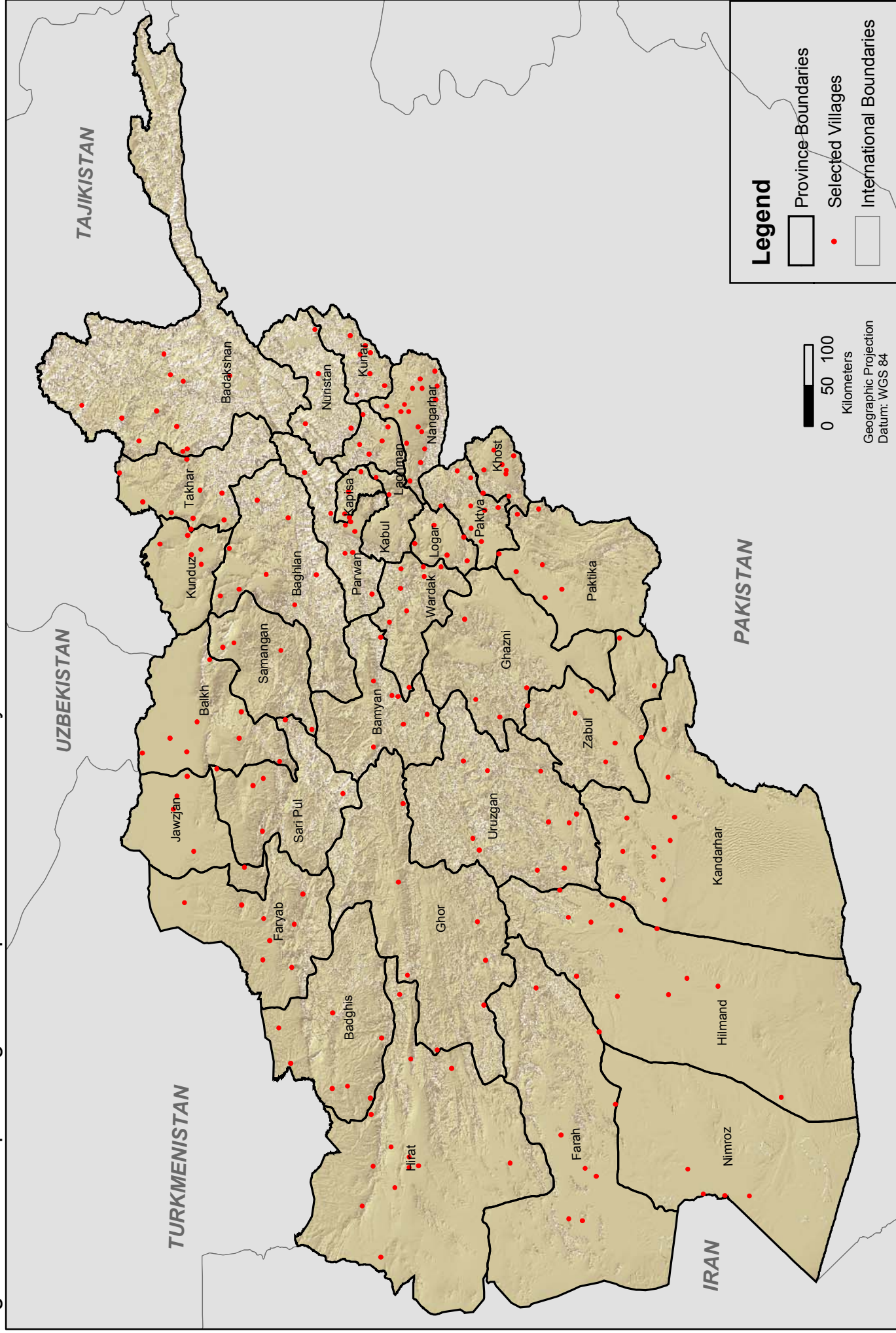
Afghanistan: Dry Opium Prices (USD)



Source: CND - UNODC Afghanistan Opium Survey 2004 (http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crop_monitoring.html)

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

Afghanistan: Sample Villages for Rapid Assessment Survey 2005



Source: CND - UNODC Afghanistan Opium Survey 2004 (http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crop_monitoring.html)

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

NORTH-EASTERN ZONE

BADAKHSHAN PROVINCE

Cultivation

Interviews with village headmen indicated that cultivation levels in 2005 would not change, or decrease slightly. In 2004, opium poppy cultivation in Badakhshan was largely concentrated in irrigated areas. However, farmers expect that in 2005 they will be able to cultivate opium poppy in rain-fed areas as a result of good snowfall. The main opium poppy growing areas in Badakhshan are the districts of Faizabad, Jurm, Kishm and Baharak.

Eradication

Farmers were aware of the threat of eradication and the Government ban and were closely following the eradication activities in southern Afghanistan to assess the risk.

Poppy cultivation details:

Cultivation in 2004 (hectares)	15,607
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Projected trends 2004-2005	No change/slight decrease
Cultivation intensity	Very high
Report of eradication	None
Planting time	Spring
Expected main harvest time	Early May
Security situation	Good
Dry Opium Price	USD 134

The total number of villages in Badakhshan province is 1572. The RAS collected information in 11 villages. The table below summarizes the services and facilities present in the surveyed villages.

Village facilities:

Facilities	Yes		No	
	Number	%	Number	%
Electricity	0	0	11	100
Medical unit	0	0	11	100
Drinking/ potable water	11	100	0	0
Sanitary water	0	0	11	100
School	7	64	4	36
Drought expected in 2005	0	0	11	100
External assistance in the last two years	11	100	0	0

TAKHAR PROVINCE

Cultivation

Respondents reported that there would be either no change or a slight increase of opium poppy cultivation in all districts. Takhar lies on a major trafficking route to Tajikistan (via the districts of Chah Ab, Yangi Qala, Darqad and Rustaq).

Poppy cultivation details:

Cultivation in 2004 (hectares)	762
Type of cultivation	Irrigated/ Rain-fed
Projected trends 2004-2005	No change/slight increase
Cultivation intensity	Low
Report of eradication	None
Planting time	Spring
Expected main harvest time	Early June
Security situation	Good
Dry Opium Price	USD 103

The total number of villages in Takhar province is 672. The RAS collected information in 9 villages. The table below summarizes the services and facilities present in the surveyed villages.

Village facilities:

Facilities	Yes		No	
	Number	%	Number	%
Electricity	0	0	9	100
Medical unit	0	0	9	100
Drinking/ potable water	9	100	0	0
Sanitary water	1	11	8	89
School	2	22	7	78
Drought expected in 2005	0	0	9	100
External assistance in the last 2 years	8	89	1	11

EASTERN ZONE

NANGARHAR PROVINCE

Cultivation

A significant decrease in cultivation was reported in all districts of Nangarhar. Farmers are aware of the eradication campaign and the Government ban, and consequently, the majority has refrained from opium poppy cultivation in 2005.

Eradication

Active eradication was reported, except in the mountainous part of the province. As soon as weather conditions improve, the Governor intends to implement more eradication activities.

Poppy cultivation details:

Cultivation in 2004 (hectares)	28213
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Projected trends 2004-2005	Decrease
Cultivation intensity	Moderate
Report of eradication	Very active
Planting time	Autumn
Expected main harvest time	Mid April
Security situation	Good
Dry Opium Price	USD 222

The total number of villages in Nangarhar province is 972. The RAS collected information in 16 villages. The table below summarizes the services and facilities present in the surveyed villages.

Village facilities:

Facilities	Yes		No	
	Number	%	Number	%
Electricity	2	13	14	88
Medical unit	0	0	16	100
Drinking/ potable water	10	63	6	0
Sanitary water	10	63	6	38
School	5	31	11	69
Drought expected 2005	5	0	11	69
External Assistance in the last 2 years	10	63	6	38

KUNAR PROVINCE

Cultivation

Respondents expected a decline of cultivation in 2005. Due to the Government ban, a decrease is expected in the districts of Asadabad, Chapadara, Marawara and Narang. Cultivation levels in Sirkanay, Nurgal and Dangam districts are expected to match those of 2004.

Eradication

Limited eradication activity was reported before the beginning of February 2005. Eradication is not reported to have taken place in remote parts of the province where opium poppy is cultivated.

Poppy cultivation details:

Cultivation in 2004 (hectares)	4366
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Projected trends 2004-2005	Decrease
Cultivation intensity	High
Report of eradication	Limited
Planting time	Autumn
Expected main harvest time	Mid April
Security situation	Good
Dry Opium Price	USD 192

The total number of villages in Kunar province is 457. The RAS collected information in 7 villages. The table below summarizes the services and facilities present in the surveyed villages.

Village facilities:

Facilities	Yes		No	
	Number	%	Number	%
Electricity	2	29	5	71
Medical unit	1	14	8	114
Drinking/ potable water	6	86	1	0
Sanitary water	2	29	5	71
School	4	57	3	43
Drought expected in 2005	3	0	4	57
External Assistance in the last 2 years	7	100	0	0

LAGHMAN PROVINCE

Cultivation

A significant decrease of opium poppy cultivation is expected in Mihtarlam and Qarghayi districts of Laghman province. At higher elevations, in the districts of Alingar, Alishing and Dawlatshah, cultivation levels are expected to match those of 2004.

Eradication

Limited eradication was reported. Due to poor weather conditions, no eradication of opium poppy activity was reported in remote areas at the time of the RAS

Poppy cultivation details:

Cultivation in 2004 (hectares)	2756
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Projected trends 2004-2005	Decrease
Cultivation intensity	Moderate
Report of eradication	Limited
Planting time	Autumn
Expected main harvest time	Beginning of April
Security situation	Good
Dry Opium Price	USD 199

The total number of villages in Laghman province is 464. The RAS collected information in 5 villages. The table below summarizes the services and facilities present in the surveyed villages.

Village facilities:

Facilities	Yes		No	
	Number	%	Number	%
Electricity	1	20	4	80
Medical unit	0	0	5	100
Drinking/potable water	4	80	1	0
Sanitary water	1	20	4	80
School	3	60	2	40
Drought expected in 2005	2	0	3	60
External Assistance in the last 2 years	5	100	0	0

NURISTAN PROVINCE

Cultivation

The survey could not be implemented in Nuristan province due to unusually bad weather conditions.

NORTHERN ZONE**BAGHLAN PROVINCE**Cultivation

A significant increase of opium poppy cultivation is expected in all districts. Cultivation in Baghlan province increased considerably in 2004 (as compared to 2003) and could even increase further in 2005.

Security

With the exception of the district of Andarab, the security situation in the province was generally good.

Eradication

Farmers were aware of the ban on opium poppy cultivation, but did not believe it would be enforced (in 2005), since it was not enforced in 2004.

Poppy cultivation details:

Cultivation in 2004 (hectares)	2,444
Type of cultivation	Irrigated/Rain-fed
Projected trends 2004-2005	Increase
Cultivation intensity	High
Report of eradication	None
Planting time	Spring
Expected main harvest time	Early June
Security situation	Good
Dry Opium Price	USD 138

The total number of villages in Laghman province is 902. The RAS collected information in 8 villages. The table below summarizes the services and facilities present in the surveyed villages.

Village facilities:

Facilities	Yes		No	
	Number	%	Number	%
Electricity	0	0	8	100
Medical unit	1	13	7	88
Drinking/ potable water	8	100	0	0
Sanitary water	2	25	6	75
School	7	88	1	13
Drought expected in 2005	0	0	8	100
External Assistance in the last 2 years	0	0	8	100

BALKH PROVINCE

Cultivation

According to key respondents, opium cultivation could increase or remain at the same levels as in 2004. An increase in opium poppy cultivation was expected in rain-fed areas as a result of good snow and rainfall levels.

Eradication

Government eradication was reported in Balkh province, however, due to poor weather conditions, this was limited to villages close to the city centre.

Poppy cultivation details:

Cultivation in 2004 (hectares)	2,495
Type of cultivation	Irrigated/Rain-fed
Projected trends 2004-2005	Increase/No change
Cultivation intensity	Moderate
Report of eradication	Limited
Planting time	Autumn/Spring
Expected main harvest time	End of April-End of June
Security situation	Good
Dry Opium Price	USD 153

The total number of villages in Balkh province is 772. The RAS collected information in 8 villages. The table below summarizes the services and facilities present in the surveyed villages.

Village facilities:

Facilities	Yes		No	
	Number	%	Number	%
Electricity	2	25	6	75
Medical unit	5	63	3	38
Drinking/potable water	8	100	0	0
Sanitary water	4	50	4	50
School	8	100	0	0
Drought expected in 2005	0	0	8	100
External Assistance in the last 2 years	8	100	0	0

BAMYAN PROVINCE

Cultivation

Surveyors were unable to reach the selected villages due to very poor weather conditions. Instead, they carried out a survey in Bamyan and Shibar districts. In Bamyan district a decline is expected, while opium poppy cultivation in the Shibar district is expected to remain at levels recorded in 2004.

Eradication

Very limited eradication was reported due to poor weather conditions.

Poppy cultivation details:

Cultivation in 2004 (hectares)	803
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Projected trends 2004-2005	Decrease
Cultivation intensity	Low
Report of eradication	Limited
Planting time	Spring
Expected main harvest time	Late July
Security situation	Good
Dry Opium Price	USD 120

The total number of villages in Bamyan province is 1543. The RAS collected information in 8 villages. The table below summarizes the services and facilities present in the surveyed villages.

Village facilities:

Facilities	Yes		No	
	Number	%	Number	%
Electricity	1	13	7	88
Medical unit	0	0	8	100
Drinking/potable water	1	13	7	0
Sanitary water	0	0	8	100
School	5	63	3	38
Drought expected in 2005	2	0	6	75
External Assistance in the last 2 years	6	75	2	25

FARYAB PROVINCECultivation

Following a sharp increase in cultivation in 2004 (324%), the Government ban on opium poppy is expected to lead to a decrease in opium poppy cultivation in all districts of Faryab in 2005.

Eradication

No eradication was reported at the time of the RAS.

Poppy cultivation details:

Cultivation in 2004 (hectares)	3249
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Projected trends 2004-2005	Decrease
Cultivation intensity	Low
Report of eradication	None
Planting time	Autumn
Expected main harvest time	Mid-May
Security situation	Good
Dry Opium Price	USD 95

The total number of villages in Faryab province is 635. The RAS collected information in 7 villages. The table below summarizes the services and facilities present in the surveyed villages.

Village facilities:

Facilities	Yes		No	
	Number	%	Number	%
Electricity	1	14	6	86
Medical unit	2	29	5	71
Drinking/potable water	7	100	0	0
Sanitary water	0	0	7	100
School	5	71	2	29
Drought expected in 2005	0	0	7	100
External Assistance in the last 2 years	7	100	0	0

KUNDUZ PROVINCE

Cultivation

Kunduz province is not a major or traditional opium poppy producing region. In 2004, only 224 hectares of poppy were reported to have been cultivated. This year, a very slight decrease in cultivation is expected.

Eradication

There were no reports of eradication.

Poppy cultivation details:

Cultivation in 2004 (hectares)	224
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Projected trends 2004-2005	Decrease
Cultivation intensity	Very low
Report of eradication	None
Planting time	Autumn
Expected main harvest time	Mid-May
Security situation	Good
Dry Opium Price	USD 111

The total number of villages in Kunduz province is 377. The RAS collected information in 5 villages. The table below summarizes the services and facilities present in the surveyed villages.

Village facilities:

Facilities	Yes		No	
	Number	%	Number	%
Electricity	0	0	5	100
Medical unit	0	0	5	100
Drinking/ potable water	5	100	0	0
Water quality sanitary	1	20	4	80
School	2	40	3	60
Drought expected in 2005	0	0	5	100
External Assistance in the last 2 years	5	100	0	0

JAWZJAN PROVINCECultivation

Jawzan province was not a significant poppy producing area before 2002. Since 2002, however, poppy cultivation has increased sharply, accounting for 1,673 hectares in 2004, or an increase of 100%. A sharp decrease is expected in Mardyan, Migalijik and Faizabad districts in 2005, as a result of the opium ban. However, cultivation in the Shirbirgan and Fayzabad districts is expected to remain at the levels recorded in 2004.

Poppy cultivation details:

Cultivation in 2004 (hectares)	1,673
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Projected trends 2004-2005	Decrease
Cultivation intensity	Low
Report of eradication	Limited
Planting time	Autumn
Expected main harvest time	Late May
Security situation	Good
Dry Opium Price	USD 144

The total number of villages in Jawzjan province is 256. The RAS collected information in 5 villages. The table below summarizes the services and facilities present in the surveyed villages.

Village facilities:

Facilities	Yes		No	
	Number	%	Number	%
Electricity	1	20	4	80
Medical unit	1	20	4	80
Drinking/potable water	5	100	0	0
Sanitary water	0	0	5	100
School	4	80	1	20
Drought expected in 2005	0	0	5	100
External Assistance in the last 2 years	5	100	0	0

SAMANGAN PROVINCECultivation

In 2004, Samangan reached its record for opium cultivation with 1,151 ha and an increase of 1040% with respect to cultivation in 2003. In 2005, key respondents reported that they were expecting a decrease in cultivation in all districts of the province as a result of the Government ban on opium poppy.

Poppy cultivation details:

Cultivation in 2004 (hectares)	1,151
Type of cultivation	Irrigated/rain-fed
Projected trends 2004-2005	Decrease
Cultivation intensity	Low
Report of eradication	Limited
Planting time	Spring
Expected main harvest time	End of July
Security situation	Good
Dry Opium Price	USD 223

The total number of villages in Samangan province is 495. The RAS collected information in 4 villages. The table below summarizes the services and facilities present in the surveyed villages.

Village facilities:

Facilities	Yes		No	
	Number	%	Number	%
Electricity	0	0	4	100
Medical unit	1	25	3	75
Drinking/potable water	3	75	1	0
Sanitary water	1	25	3	75
School	3	75	1	25
Drought expected in 2005	3	0	6	150
External Assistance in the last 2 years	3	75	1	25

SARI PUL PROVINCE

Cultivation

A further increase of opium poppy cultivation in Sari Pul province is expected. Farmers are aware of the Government ban and the eradication campaign, but think that eradication will not be enforced in 2005, as was the case in 2004.

Poppy cultivation details:

Cultivation in 2004 (hectares)	1,974
Type of cultivation	Irrigated/rain-fed
Projected trends 2004-2005	Increase
Cultivation intensity	Low
Report of eradication	None
Planting time	Spring
Expected main harvest time	Late June
Security situation	Good
Dry Opium Price	USD 107

The total number of villages in Sari Pul province is 558. The RAS collected information in 6 villages. The table below summarizes the services and facilities present in the surveyed villages.

Village facilities:

Facilities	Yes		No	
	Number	%	Number	%
Electricity	2	33	4	67
Medical unit	1	17	5	83
Drinking/potable water	6	100	0	0
Sanitary water	2	33	4	67
School	6	100	0	0
Drought expected in 2005	0	0	6	100
External Assistance in the last 2 years	6	100	1	17

CENTRAL ZONE**GHAZNI PROVINCE**Cultivation

Although much of the agricultural area in Ghazni is irrigated, poppy cultivation is very limited in all districts of the province. In 2004, cultivation was seen only in the Jaghuti and Arijistan districts, where it was estimated at around 62 ha. In 2005, cultivation levels are expected to decrease or remain at the same levels as recorded in 2004.

Poppy cultivation details:

Cultivation in 2004 (hectares)	62
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Projected trends 2004-2005	Decrease/no change
Cultivation intensity	Very Low
Report of eradication	None
Planting time	Spring
Expected main harvest time	Late July
Security situation	Good
Dry Opium Price	USD 298

The total number of villages in Ghazni province is 2645. The RAS collected information in 4 villages. The table below summarizes the services and facilities present in the surveyed villages.

Village facilities:

Facilities	Yes		No	
	Number	%	Number	%
Electricity	4	100	0	0
Medical unit	0	0	4	100
Drinking/potable water	4	100	0	0
Sanitary water	0	0	4	100
School	4	100	0	0
Drought expected in 2005	0	0	4	100
External Assistance in the last 2 years	0	0	4	100

KHOST PROVINCECultivation

In 2004, opium poppy cultivation increased by 123%, reaching 838 ha. In 2005, however, it is expected to decrease slightly, except in Qalandar district, where some increase is expected.

Poppy cultivation details:

Cultivation in 2004 (hectares)	838
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Projected trends 2004-2005	Decrease
Cultivation intensity	Very low
Report of eradication	None
Planting time	Spring
Expected main harvest time	Late May
Security situation	Good
Dry Opium Price	-

The total number of villages in Khost province is 519. The RAS collected information in 8 villages. The table below summarizes the services and facilities present in the surveyed villages.

Village facilities:

Facilities	Yes		No	
	Number	%	Number	%
Electricity	0	0	8	100
Medical unit	0	0	8	100
Drinking/potable water	8	100	0	0
Sanitary water	5	63	3	38
School	2	25	6	75
Drought expected in 2005	0	0	8	100
External Assistance in the last 2 years	8	100	0	0

LOGAR PROVINCE

Cultivation

Respondents indicated that opium poppy cultivation is a recent phenomenon, and would be limited to low levels throughout the province. In 2004, total cultivation was estimated at 24 ha. It was reported that cultivation would generally take place in remote areas of the province.

Opium poppy is cultivated over two seasons, namely autumn (end of September) and spring (end of March), with the harvest expected in May and July respectively. In many parts of Logar, snow remains on the ground as late as mid-March .

Poppy cultivation details:

Cultivation in 2004 (hectares)	24
Type of cultivation	Irrigated/rain-fed
Projected trends 2004-2005	Decrease
Cultivation intensity	Very low
Report of eradication	Limited
Planting time	Spring/Autumn
Expected main harvest time	May/June
Security situation	Good
Dry Opium Price	USD 225

The total number of villages in Logar province is 394. The RAS collected information in 5 villages. The table below summarizes the services and facilities present in the surveyed villages.

Village facilities:

Facilities	Yes		No	
	Number	%	Number	%
Electricity	0	0	5	100
Medical unit	2	40	3	60
Drinking/potable water	5	100	0	0
Sanitary water	4	80	1	20
School	3	60	2	40
Drought expected in 2005	0	0	5	100
External Assistance in the last 2 years	5	100	0	0

PAKTIKA PROVINCECultivation

Cultivation will reportedly decrease in many districts. In general, there is only spring cultivation due to heavy snowfall and high altitudes.

Poppy cultivation details:

Cultivation in 2004 (hectares)	No data
Type of cultivation	Irrigated/rain-fed
Projected trends 2004-2005	Decrease
Cultivation intensity	Very low
Report of eradication	None
Planting time	Spring
Expected main harvest time	June
Security situation	Good
Dry Opium Price	USD 240

The total number of villages in Paktika province is 553. The RAS collected information in 7 villages. The table below summarizes the services and facilities present in the surveyed villages.

Village facilities:

Facilities	Yes		No	
	Number	%	Number	%
Electricity	3	43	4	57
Medical unit	2	29	5	71
Drinking/potable water	7	100	0	0
Sanitary water	6	86	1	14
School	6	86	1	14
Drought expected in 2005	3	0	4	57
External Assistance in the last 2 years	6	86	1	14

PAKTYA PROVINCECultivation

Poppy cultivation was estimated to have increased by 635% in 2004, reaching 1220 ha. However, respondents expect a decrease in poppy cultivation in 2005. There is only one cultivation season in the spring, after the snow melts.

Hashish is a major crop in the province, some of which is produced for local use, but most of which appears to be cultivated for export abroad.

Poppy cultivation details:

Cultivation in 2004 (hectares)	1,200
Type of cultivation	Irrigated/rain-fed
Projected trends 2004-2005	Decrease
Cultivation intensity	Low
Report of eradication	None
Planting time	Spring
Expected main harvest time	June
Security situation	Good
Dry Opium Price	USD 250

The total number of villages in Paktya province is 707. The RAS collected information in 7 villages. The table below summarizes the services and facilities present in the surveyed villages.

Village facilities:

Facilities	Yes		No	
	Number	%	Number	%
Electricity	1	14	6	86
Medical unit	0	0	7	100
Drinking/potable water	7	100	0	0
Sanitary water	4	57	3	43
School	3	43	4	57
Drought expected in 2005	4	0	3	43
External Assistance in the last 2 years	7	100	0	0

PARWAN PROVINCE

Cultivation

Poppy cultivation was reported for the first time in the province in 2004, estimated at 1,310 ha. A significant decrease is expected in cultivation in 2005 due to the Government ban. No poppy cultivation was observed in the villages visited.

Eradication

There were no reports of eradication

Poppy cultivation details:

Cultivation in 2004 (hectares)	1,310
Type of cultivation	Irrigated/rain-fed
Projected trends 2004-2005	Decrease
Cultivation intensity	Low
Report of eradication	None
Planting time	Spring
Expected main harvest time	Late June
Security situation	Good
Dry Opium Price	USD 228

The total number of villages in Parwan province is 980. The RAS collected information in 9 villages. The table below summarizes the services and facilities present in the surveyed villages.

Village facilities:

Facilities	Yes		No	
	Number	%	Number	%
Electricity	4	44	5	56
Medical unit	3	33	6	67
Drinking/potable water	9	100	0	0
Sanitary water	7	78	2	22
School	3	33	6	67
Drought expected in 2005	3	0	6	67
External Assistance in the last 2 years	9	100	0	0

KAPISA PROVINCE

Cultivation

Kapisa is not a major opium poppy growing province, and in 2004 cultivation was estimated at 522 ha, an increase of 60% with respect to 2003. For 2005, a decrease in cultivation is expected due to the Government ban.

Eradication

There were no reports of eradication

Poppy cultivation details:

Cultivation in 2004 (hectares)	522
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Projected trends 2004-2005	Decrease
Cultivation intensity	Very low
Report of eradication	None
Planting time	Autumn/Spring
Expected main harvest time	Late May/Early July
Security situation	Good
Dry Opium Price	USD 170

The total number of villages in Kapisa province is 307. The RAS collected information in 4 villages. The table below summarizes the services and facilities present in the surveyed villages.

Village facilities:

Facilities	Yes		No	
	Number	%	Number	%
Electricity	0	0	4	100
Medical unit	0	0	4	100
Drinking/potable water	4	100	0	0
Sanitary water	2	50	2	50
School	2	50	2	50
Drought expected in 2005	2	0	2	50
External Assistance in the last 2 years	4	100	0	0

WARDAK PROVINCE

Cultivation

Wardak was the only province reporting a sharp decrease in 2004 due to intense eradication activities. A further sharp decrease in opium poppy cultivation is expected in 2005.

Poppy cultivation details:

Cultivation in 2004 (hectares)	1,017
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Projected trends 2004-2005	Decrease
Cultivation intensity	Low
Report of eradication	None
Planting time	Autumn/Spring
Expected main harvest time	Late May/early July
Security situation	Good
Dry Opium Price	USD 285

The total number of villages in Wardak province is 1347. The RAS collected information in 6 villages. The table below summarizes the services and facilities present in the surveyed villages.

Village facilities:

Facilities	Yes		No	
	Number	%	Number	%
Electricity	0	0	6	100
Medical unit	0	0	6	100
Drinking/potable water	6	100	0	0
Sanitary water	2	33	4	67
School	0	0	6	100
Drought expected in 2005	0	0	6	100
External Assistance in the last 2 years	6	100	0	0

SOUTHERN ZONE

KANDAHAR PROVINCE

Cultivation

Significant increases in opium poppy cultivation were expected for much of the province in 2005. Mixed-cropping of opium poppy in orchards has been observed in the Panjwal & Arghandab districts.

Poppy cultivation details:

Cultivation in 2004 (hectares)	4959
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Projected trends 2004-2005	Increase
Cultivation intensity	High
Report of eradication	None
Planting time	Autumn
Expected main harvest time	End of April
Security situation	Poor
Dry Opium Price	USD 204

The total number of villages in Kandahar province is 1854. The RAS collected information in 11 villages. The table below summarizes the services and facilities present in the surveyed villages.

Village facilities:

Facilities	Yes		No	
	Number	%	Number	%
Electricity	4	36	7	64
Medical unit	0	0	11	100
Drinking/potable water	11	100	0	0
Sanitary water	7	64	4	36
School	5	45	6	55
Drought expected in 2005	0	0	11	100
External Assistance in the last 2 years	11	100	0	0

HILMAND PROVINCE

Cultivation

In 2004, cultivation was estimated to have increased by 91%, reaching 29,353 ha. A significant decline of cultivation is expected in 2005, particularly in central Hilmand districts, including Nade Ali, Laskargah and Naway-I Barakzayi. Also in other parts of the province, a decrease is expected as a result of the eradication campaign and the opium poppy ban.

Poppy cultivation details:

Cultivation in 2004 (hectares)	29,353
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Projected trends 2004-2005	Decrease
Cultivation intensity	High
Report of eradication	Very active
Planting time	Autumn
Expected main harvest time	End of April
Security situation	Poor, particularly in northern Helmand
Dry Opium Price	USD 177

The total number of villages in Hilmand province is 1126. The RAS collected information in 5 villages. The table below summarizes the services and facilities present in the surveyed villages.

Village facilities:

Facilities	Yes		No	
	Number	%	Number	%
Electricity	3	60	2	40
Medical unit	0	0	5	100
Drinking/potable water	5	100	0	0
Sanitary water	2	40	3	60
School	3	60	2	40
Drought expected in 2005	4	0	1	20
External Assistance in the last 2 years	5	100	0	0

URUZGAN PROVINCE

Cultivation

Uruzgan is one of the main and traditional opium poppy producing provinces of Afghanistan. In 2004, an estimated increase in cultivation of 55% to 11,080 ha was reported. In 2005, a decrease is expected in 2005, particularly in southern Uruzgan. Day Kundi district is treated as a separate province, but the boundaries of the province have not yet been officially defined. It is expected that opium poppy cultivation in Day Kundi will remain at the same level as in 2004.

Poppy cultivation details:

Cultivation in 2004 (hectares)	11,080
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Projected trends 2004-2005	Decrease/no change
Cultivation intensity	High
Report of eradication	Limited
Planting time	Autumn
Expected main harvest time	Mid-May
Security situation	Poor in northern Uruzgan; good in southern Uruzgan
Dry Opium Price	USD 172

The total number of villages in Uruzgan province is 2492. The RAS collected information in 10 villages. The table below summarizes the services and facilities present in the surveyed villages.

Village facilities:

Facilities	Yes		No	
	Number	%	Number	%
Electricity	1	10	9	90
Medical unit	0	0	10	100
Drinking/potable water	10	100	0	0
Sanitary water	1	10	9	90
School	1	10	9	90
Drought expected in 2005	0	0	10	100
External Assistance in the last 2 years	9	90	1	10

ZABUL PROVINCECultivation

Respondents predicted a slight decrease in cultivation in Zabul province. Apparently, farmers decided to plant less opium poppy due to poor harvests in 2004.

Poppy cultivation details:

Cultivation in 2004 (hectares)	2,977
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Projected trends 2004-2005	Decrease/no change
Cultivation intensity	Moderate
Report of eradication	None
Planting time	Autumn
Expected main harvest time	Mid-May
Security situation	Bad
Dry Opium Price	USD 212

The total number of villages in Zabul province is 1427. The RAS collected information in 5 villages. The table below summarizes the services and facilities present in the surveyed villages.

Village facilities:

Facilities	Yes		No	
	Number	%	Number	%
Electricity	0	0	5	100
Medical unit	0	0	5	100
Drinking/potable water	6	120	0	0
Sanitary water	1	20	4	80
School	0	0	5	100
Drought expected in 2005	1	0	4	80
External Assistance in the last 2 years	5	100	0	0

WESTERN ZONE

HERAT PROVINCE

Cultivation

Until 2003, Herat was not a significant opium poppy producing province. However, cultivation began after 2003, with a significant increase in 2004 (1789%), reaching 2,531 ha. Respondents expected cultivation in 2005 to remain at the levels as in 2004.

Poppy cultivation details:

Cultivation in 2004 (hectares)	2,531
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Projected trends 2004-2005	No change
Cultivation intensity	Low
Report of eradication	Limited
Planting time	Autumn/Spring
Expected main harvest time	Late May/Late June
Security situation	Good
Dry Opium Price	USD 253

The total number of villages in Herat province is 1435. The RAS collected information in 13 villages. The table below summarizes the services and facilities present in the surveyed villages.

Village facilities:

Facilities	Yes		No	
	Number	%	Number	%
Electricity	0	0	13	100
Medical unit	2	15	11	85
Drinking/potable water	11	85	2	15
Sanitary water	4	31	9	69
School	4	31	9	69
Drought expected in 2005	2	15	11	85
External Assistance in the last 2 years	12	92	1	8

FARAH PROVINCE

Cultivation

Respondents predicted that cultivation levels would increase significantly in all districts of Farah in 2005. Gulistan and Bakwa districts are the main opium poppy cultivating districts.

Eradication

Since eradication was not enforced in 2004, respondents did not expect eradication activities in 2005.

Poppy cultivation details:

Cultivation in 2004 (hectares)	2,288
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Projected trends 2004-2005	Increase
Cultivation intensity	High
Report of eradication	None
Planting time	Autumn
Expected main harvest time	Early May
Security situation	Poor
Dry Opium Price	USD 247

The total number of villages in Farah province is 820. The RAS collected information in 3 villages. The table below summarizes the services and facilities present in the surveyed villages.

Village facilities:

Facilities	Yes		No	
	Number	%	Number	%
Electricity	0	0	3	100
Medical unit	1	33	2	67
Drinking/potable water	3	100	0	0
Sanitary water	1	33	2	67
School	2	67	1	33
Drought expected in 2005	0	0	3	100
External Assistance in the last 2 years	1	33	2	67

NIMROZ PROVINCECultivation

Nimroz is not a major opium poppy cultivating province. In 2004, cultivation was estimated at 115 ha, an increase of 324% with respect to 2003. In 2005, cultivation is expected to remain at levels recorded in 2004.

Poppy cultivation details:

Cultivation in 2004 (hectares)	115
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Projected trends 2004-2005	No change
Cultivation intensity	Very low
Report of eradication	None
Planting time	Autumn
Expected main harvest time	Mid-April
Security situation	Good
Dry Opium Price	USD 260

The total number of villages in Nimroz province is 427. The RAS collected information in 4 villages. The table below summarizes the services and facilities present in the surveyed villages.

Village facilities:

Facilities	Yes		No	
	Number	%	Number	%
Electricity	0	0	4	100
Medical unit	2	50	2	50
Drinking/potable water	3	75	1	0
Sanitary water	0	0	4	100
School	3	75	1	25
Drought expected in 2005	2	0	2	50
External Assistance in the last 2 years	4	100	0	0

GHOR PROVINCECultivation

Ghor has very difficult terrain conditions and agriculture is limited to very narrow valleys. In 2004, cultivation increased by 33%, and cultivation in 2005 is expected to remain at levels recorded in 2004.

Poppy cultivation details:

Cultivation in 2004 (hectares)	4983
Type of cultivation	Irrigated
Projected trends 2004-2005	No change
Cultivation intensity	Moderate
Report of eradication	None
Planting time	Spring
Expected main harvest time	Late June
Security situation	Good
Dry Opium Price	USD 167

The total number of villages in Ghor province is 1713. The RAS collected information in 5 villages. The table below summarizes the services and facilities present in the surveyed villages.

Village facilities:

Facilities	Yes		No	
	Number	%	Number	%
Electricity	0	0	5	100
Medical unit	0	0	5	100
Drinking/potable water	5	100	0	0
Sanitary water	0	0	5	100
School	2	40	3	60
Drought expected in 2005	1	20	4	80
External Assistance in the last 2 years	2	40	3	60

BADGHIS PROVINCECultivation

Until 2004, opium poppy cultivation was very limited in Badgish province, but in 2004 it increased by 261%, reaching 641 ha. Key respondents predicted an increase throughout the province in 2005.

Poppy cultivation details:

Cultivation in 2004 (hectares)	614
Type of cultivation	Irrigated/rain-fed
Projected trends 2004-2005	Increase
Cultivation intensity	Low
Report of eradication	Very limited
Planting time	Spring
Expected main harvest time	Mid-June
Security situation	Good
Dry Opium Price	USD 134

The total number of villages in Badghis province is 639. The RAS collected information in 7 villages. The table below summarizes the services and facilities present in the surveyed villages.

Village facilities:

Facilities	Yes		No	
	Number	%	Number	%
Electricity	1	14	6	86
Medical unit	1	14	6	86
Drinking/potable water	4	57	3	43
Sanitary water	3	43	1	14
School	5	71	2	29
Drought expected in 2005	3	43	4	57
External Assistance in the last 2 years	4	57	3	43

ANNEX 1

Education Statistics in Surveyed Villages								
Province	Total Population in Surveyed Villages	Total Number of Children at Age Between 6-19	Children Attending to the Primary School	Children Attending to the Secondary School	Children Attending to the High School	Children Attending to the Madrasa	Total Number of Children Attending School	Percent of Children Attending School
BADAKHSHAN	19250	3945	75	1384	1495	120	3074	78%
BADGHIS	20265	5400	930	0	50	0	980	18%
BAGHLAN	13160	1920	355	0	0	520	875	46%
BALKH	19782	6700	2400	1450	450	600	4900	73%
FARAH	18585	3255	1420	52	422	50	1944	60%
FARYAB	17500	9500	1300	0	2100	3100	6500	68%
GHAZNI	525	280	85	50	55	25	215	77%
GHOR	2940	605	317	0	0	0	317	52%
HILMAND	2541	962	300	70	10	58	438	46%
HIRAT	25473	5128	1700	1075	39	0	2814	55%
JAWZJAN	20538	7465	2454	430	258	140	3282	44%
KANDAHAR	4095	579	132	25	8	44	209	36%
KAPISA	4172	825	300	0	150	0	450	55%
KHOST	10115	3170	50	0	600	0	650	21%
KUNAR	8666	3735	711	107	31	0	849	23%
KUNDUZ	6370	2650	1000	650	0	430	2080	78%
LAGHMAN	8715	1750	370	0	70	0	440	25%
LOGAR	10402	5950	1300	0	190	38	1528	26%
NANGARHAR	27580	10170	1235	1565	1099	100	3999	39%
NIMROZ	2275	880	510	0	80	0	590	67%
PAKTIKA	17465	7450	1600	1410	460	380	3850	52%
PAKTYA	8540	2190	625	146	353	34	1158	53%
PARWAN	15015	4775	1540	400	990	265	3195	67%
SAMANGAN	5705	1640	750	280	185	50	1265	77%
SARI PUL	10290	7280	1998	200	50	470	2718	37%
TAKHAR	15400	3410	1022	271	25	10	1328	39%
URUZGAN	4837	1827	343	36	11	0	390	21%
WARDAK	11410	2600	338	180	562	0	1080	42%
ZABUL	910	168	55	0	3	18	76	45%
Grand Total	342664	107709	25855	9781	10021	6857	52514	49%

ANNEX 2

External Assistance										
PROVINCE	AGRICULTURAL INPUTS (INCLUDING FERTILIZER)	CASH FOR WORK	EDUCATION / SCHOOL	FOOD ASSISTANCE	MEDICAL (INCLUDING VACCINATION)	PROVISION OF DRINKING WATER	ROAD / CONSTRUCTION	SHELTER	OTHER	TOTAL
BADAKHSHAN			11		11					22
BADGHIS	3				3	1	3	1		11
BALKH	2		2		8		6	3		21
BAMYAN	3		3		2		2	1		11
FARAH	2		1		5	2	2			12
FARYAB	4		1		7					12
GHOR	1				1					2
HILMAND			4	1	11		4			20
HIRAT	3	2		2	12	3	1			23
JAWZJAN	2		4		5		2			13
KABUL					2		1	1		4
KANDAHAR			2	1	10	3	4			20
KAPISA	1		2		4	1	1			9
KHOST	1		3		8		4			16
KUNAR			1		7	1	2			11
KUNDUZ					5					5
LAGHMAN	2				5					7
LOGAR			4		5		4			13
NANGARHAR	6		4		7		2			19
NIMROZ	1		3	1	4		1	1		12
PAKTIKA			5		1	4	4		1	14
PAKTYA				1	6		1	1	1	10
PARWAN	4		1		8		6			19
SAMANGAN			3				1	1		5
SARI PUL	4		4		6		3			17
TAKHAR					8					8
URUZGAN				3	9	1				13
WARDAK					6					6
ZABUL	1				5		1			7
Grand Total	40	2	58	9	171	16	55	9	2	362

ANNEX 3



جمهوری اسلامی افغانستان
Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
وزارت امور داخله



Ministry of Interior

Counter Narcotics Deputy Ministers Office

List of Poppy Eradicated Field.

NO	DATE		PROVINCE	POPPY ERADICATED (JREEB)	Other Reports Erad.
	FROM	TO			
1	25/10/2004	16/01/2005	Konduz	386.00	
2	25/10/2004	16/01/2005	Laghman	250.00	80%
3	25/10/2004	16/01/2005	Nangarhar	250.00	60 to 70%
4	25/10/2004	16/01/2005	Kandahar	131.00	
5	25/10/2004	16/01/2005	Ghazni	400.00	
6	25/10/2004	16/01/2005	Koner	3604.00	5360.00
7	25/10/2004	16/01/2005	Hilmand	25873.00	
8	25/10/2004	16/01/2005	Urozgan	35000.00	20000.00
9	25/10/2004	16/01/2005	Zabul	118.00	35000.00
10	25/10/2004	16/01/2005	Samangan	842.00	
11	25/10/2004	16/01/2005	Herat	79.00	
12	25/10/2004	16/01/2005	Perwan	550.00	
13	25/10/2004	16/01/2005	Faryab	9.00	
14	25/10/2004	16/01/2005	Loger	5.00	
15	25/10/2004	16/01/2005	Jozjan	868.00	
16	25/10/2004	16/01/2005	Badakhshan	570.00	50% No Cultivation
17	25/10/2004	16/01/2005	Balkh	1825.00	
18	25/10/2004	16/01/2005	Badghis	794.00	
19	25/10/2004	16/01/2005	Sar-e-Pul	3.00	
20	25/10/2004	16/01/2005	Farah	39.00	
21	25/10/2004	16/01/2005	Baghlan	56.00	
Total:				71682.00	