



UNITED NATIONS  
*Office on Drugs and Crime*

# **Summary Findings of Opium Trends in Afghanistan, 2005**

**12 September 2005**

## FACT SHEET - AFGHANISTAN

	2004	Variation on 2004	2005
Net opium poppy cultivation	131,000 ha	- 21%	<b>104,000 ha</b>
in percent of actual agricultural land	2.9%		<b>2.3%</b>
number of provinces affected <sup>1</sup>	32 (all)		<b>25</b>
Average opium yield	32 kg/ha	<b>22%</b>	<b>39 kg/ha</b>
Production of opium	4200 mt	-2.4%	<b>4,100 mt</b>
in percent of world illicit opium production	87%		<b>87%<sup>2</sup></b>
Number of households involved in opium cultivation	356,000	- 13%	<b>309,000</b>
Number of persons involved in opium cultivation	2.3 million		<b>2.0 million</b>
in percent of total population (23 million)	10%		<b>8.7%</b>
Average farm-gate price of fresh opium at harvest time	US\$ 92	+ 11%	<b>US\$ 102/kg</b>
Average farm-gate price of dry opium at harvest time	US\$ 142	- 3%	<b>US\$ 138/kg</b>
Afghanistan GDP <sup>3</sup>	US \$ 4.7 billion	+10.4	<b>US \$ 5.2 billion</b>
Total export value of opium to neighbouring countries	US\$ 2.8 billion	- 3.6%	<b>US\$ 2.7 billion</b>
in percent of GDP	61%		<b>52%</b>
gross trafficking profits of Afghan traffickers	US\$ 2.2 billion	- 2.7%	<b>US\$ 2.14 billion</b>
total farm-gate value of opium production:	US\$ 600 million	- 6.6%	<b>US\$ 560 million</b>
Household average yearly gross income from opium of opium growing families	US\$ 1,700	+ 6%	<b>US\$ 1,800</b>
Per capita gross income from opium of opium growing families	US\$ 260		<b>US\$ 280</b>
Afghanistan's GDP per capita	US\$ 206		<b>US\$ 226</b>
Indicative gross income from opium per ha	US\$ 4,600	+17%	<b>US\$ 5,400</b>

<sup>1</sup> In 2005, the Afghan Government reorganized the country's administrative division into 34 provinces. However, the 2005 opium survey was designed, and its results are presented, according to the previous administrative division into 32 provinces.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary estimate

<sup>3</sup> Source: Afghan Government, Central Statistics Office: GDP figures for the year 1382 (2003/2004): Afs 223,629 millions and for the year 1383 (2004/2005): Afs : 254,487 millions.

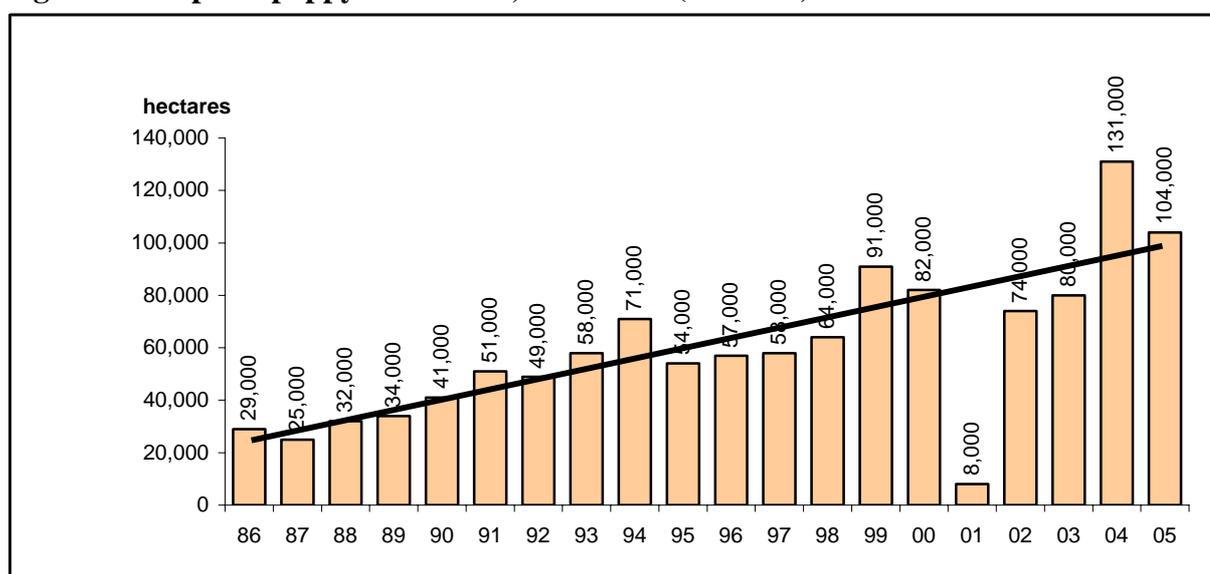
## Opium poppy cultivation decreased to 104,000 hectares (- 21%) in 2005

The area under opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan decreased from about 131,000 hectares (ha) in 2004 to 104,000 ha in 2005. The 21% decrease recorded this year is in line with the findings of the Rapid Assessment Survey implemented in January-February 2005 (UNODC, *Rapid Assessment Report*, March 2005), which predicted an overall decrease.

### Afghanistan opium poppy cultivation, 1994-2005 (hectares)

1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
71,000	54,000	57,000	58,000	64,000	91,000	82,000	8,000	74,000	80,000	131,000	104,000

### Afghanistan opium poppy cultivation, 1986-2005 (hectares)

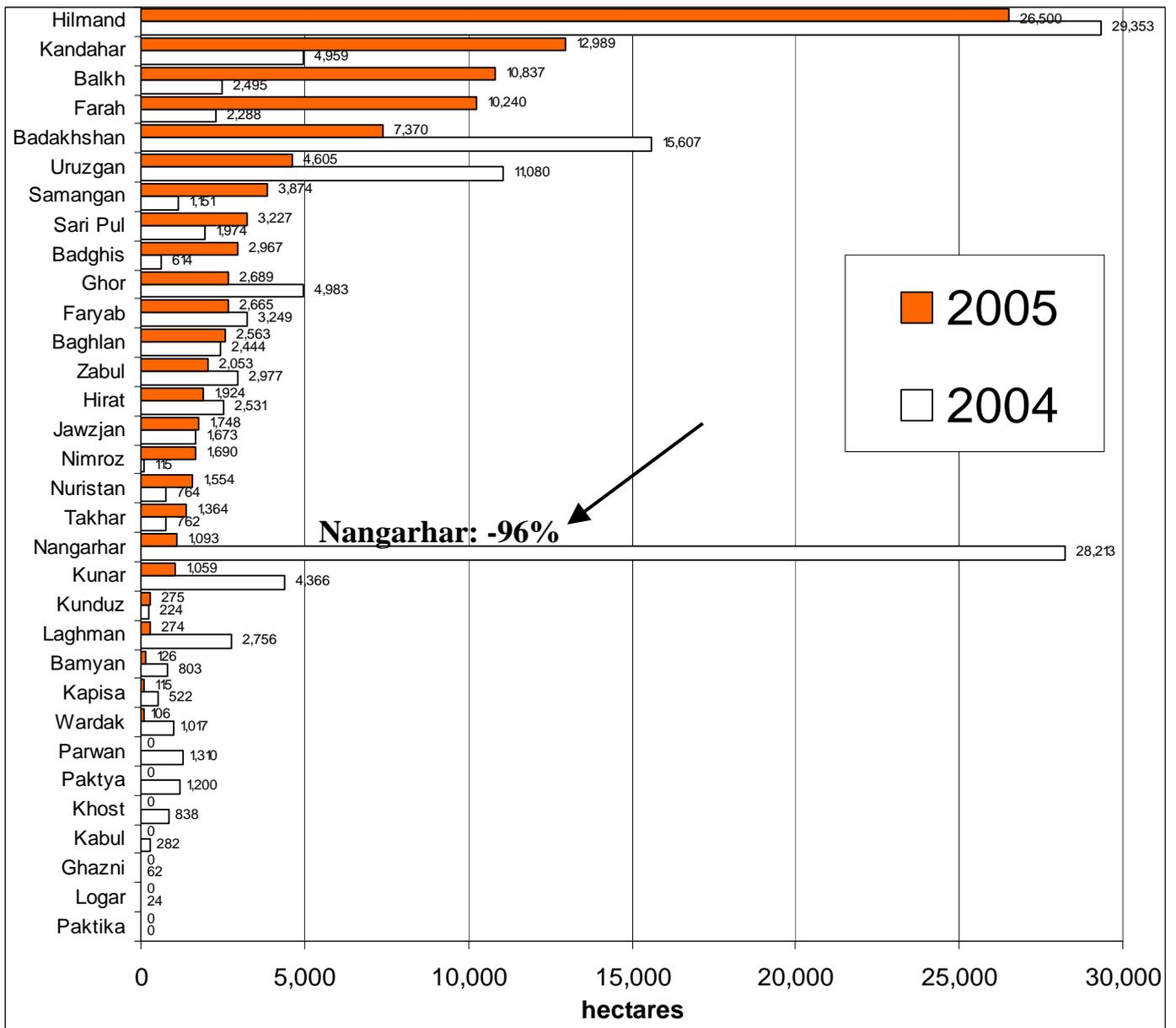


### Main opium poppy cultivation provinces in Afghanistan in 2005 (hectares)

Province	2003	2004	2005	Change 2004-2005	% Total in 2005	Cumulative %
Hilmand	15,371	29,353	26,500	-10%	25%	25%
Kandahar	3,055	4,959	12,989	162%	12%	38%
Balkh	1,108	2,495	10,837	334%	10%	48%
Farah	1,700	2,288	10,240	348%	10%	58%
Badakhshan	12,756	15,607	7,370	-53%	7%	65%
Rest of the Country	46,010	76,298	36,064	-53%	35%	100%
<b>Rounded Total</b>	<b>80,000</b>	<b>131,000</b>	<b>104,000</b>	<b>-21%</b>		

Declines of more than 10% were found in 18 provinces while increases of more than 10% were seen in 10 provinces. In 4 provinces cultivation levels remained more or less stable (+/- 10%). Major declines in absolute terms were encountered in Nangarhar, Badakhshan and Uruzgan. Major increases - in absolute terms - were found in Balkh, Kandahar and Farah and – in relative terms – in Nimroz and Badghis.

**Afghanistan opium poppy cultivation change 2004-2005 per province (hectares)**



**Opium cultivation in Afghanistan per province, 2002-2005 (hectares)**

<b>PROVINCE</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>Change 2004-2005 (ha)</b>	<b>Change 2004-2005 (%)</b>
Badakhshan	8,250	12,756	15,607	7,370	-8,237	-53%
Badghis	26	170	614	2,967	2,353	383%
Baghlan	152	597	2,444	2,563	119	5%
Balkh	217	1,108	2,495	10,837	8,342	334%
Bamyan	-	610	803	126	-677	-84%
Farah	500	1,700	2,288	10,240	7,952	348%
Faryab	28	766	3,249	2,665	-584	-18%
Ghazni	-	-	62	-	-62	-100%
Ghor	2,200	3,782	4,983	2,689	-2,294	-46%
Hilmand	29,950	15,371	29,353	26,500	-2,853	-10%
Hirat	50	134	2,531	1,924	-607	-24%
Jawzjan	137	888	1,673	1,748	75	4%
Kabul	58	237	282	-	-282	-100%
Kandahar	3,970	3,055	4,959	12,989	8,030	162%
Kapisa	207	326	522	115	-407	-78%
Khost	-	375	838	-	-838	-100%
Kunar	972	2,025	4,366	1,059	-3,307	-76%
Kunduz	16	49	224	275	51	23%
Laghman	950	1,907	2,756	274	-2,482	-90%
Logar	-	-	24	-	-24	-100%
Nangarhar	19,780	18,904	28,213	1,093	-27,120	-96%
Nimroz	300	26	115	1,690	1,575	1,370%
Nuristan	-	648	764	1,554	790	103%
Paktika	-	-	-	-	0	0%
Paktya	38	721	1,200	-	-1,200	-100%
Parwan	-	-	1,310	-	-1,310	-100%
Samangan	100	101	1,151	3,874	2,723	237%
Sari Pul	57	1,428	1,974	3,227	1,253	63%
Takhar	788	380	762	1,364	602	79%
Uruzgan	5,100	7,143	11,080	4,605	-6,475	-58%
Wardak	-	2,735	1,017	106	-911	-90%
Zabul	200	2,541	2,977	2,053	-924	-31%
<b>Total (rounded)</b>	<b>74,000</b>	<b>80,000</b>	<b>131,000</b>	<b>104,000</b>	<b>-27,000</b>	<b>-21%</b>

### Potential opium production in 2005 estimated at 4,100 metric tons (- 2.4%)

Potential opium production was estimated at around 4,100 metric tons (mt), representing a decrease of about 2.4% compared to 2004. Due to improved weather conditions, the decrease in opium production was far less than the decrease in cultivation. The opium yield in 2005 was estimated at 39 kg/ha, an increase of 22% compared to the 2004 yield (32 kg/ha).

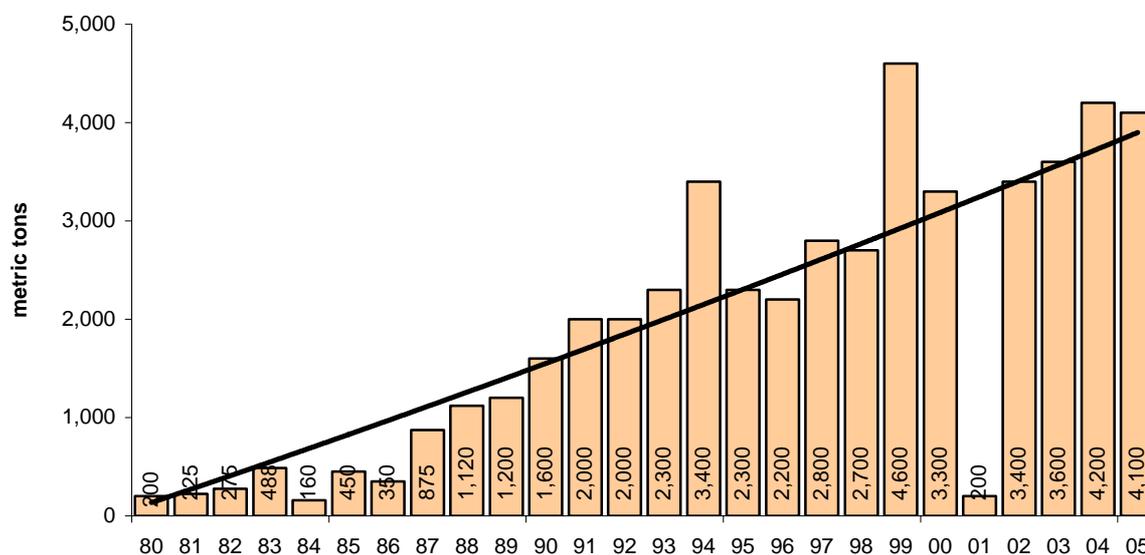
### Opium yields in 2004 and 2005 (regional breakdown)<sup>4</sup>

Region (Provinces)	Avg. yield 2004 (kg/ha)	Avg. yield 2005 (kg/ha)
<b>Eastern</b> (Nangarhar, Kunar, Laghman, Nuristan, Kapisa)	32.5	44.0
<b>North-Eastern</b> (Badakhshan, Takhar)	44.2	41.8
<b>Western</b> (Ghor, Hirat, Farh, Nimroz)	34.9	41.4
<b>Northern</b> (Bamyan, Jawzjan, Sari Pul, Baghlan, Faryab, Balkh, Samangan, Badghis, Kunduz)	36.4	38.8
<b>Southern</b> (Hilmand, Uruzgan, Kandahar, Zabul, Ghazni, Paktika)	27.8	37.9
<b>Central</b> (Parwan, Paktya, Wardak, Khost, Kabul, Logar)	17.5	36.1
<b>Rounded total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>39</b>

### Afghanistan potential opium production, 1994-2005 (metric tons)

1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
3,400	2,300	2,200	2,800	2,700	4,600	3,300	185	3,400	3,600	4,200	4,100

### Afghanistan opium production, 1980-2005 (metric tons)



<sup>4</sup> For statistical reasons, yield estimates are not established at province level but at the regional level (several provinces grouped together).

The overall decline of opium production in 2005 masks, however, significant regional differences. Opium production increased in northern (+106%), western (+98%) as well as in southern (+30%) Afghanistan, but declined in central (-95%), eastern (-85%) and north-eastern (-50%) Afghanistan. The strongest declines - in metric tons of opium production - were found in eastern Afghanistan, followed by north-eastern Afghanistan.

#### Opium production in Afghanistan in 2005 (regional breakdown)<sup>5</sup>

Region	2005 Cultivation (ha)	2005 Yield (kg/ha)	2005 Production (mt)
Southern	46,147	37.9	1,749
Northern	28,282	38.8	1,098
Western	16,543	41.4	685
North-Eastern	8,736	41.8	365
Eastern	4,095	44.0	180
Central	106	36.1	4
<b>Total (rounded)</b>	<b>104,000</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>4,100</b>

#### Opium production in Afghanistan in 2004 and 2005 (regional breakdown)

Region	Production in 2004 (mt)	Production in 2005 (mt)	Change in metric tons	Change in %	Share of total production in 2005
Southern	1,346	1,749	403	30%	43%
Northern	532	1,098	566	106%	27%
Western	346	685	339	98%	17%
North-Eastern	724	365	-359	-50%	9%
Eastern	1,190	180	-1,010	-85%	4%
Central	82	4	-78	-95%	0.1%
<b>Total (rounded)</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>4,100</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>-2%</b>	<b>100%</b>

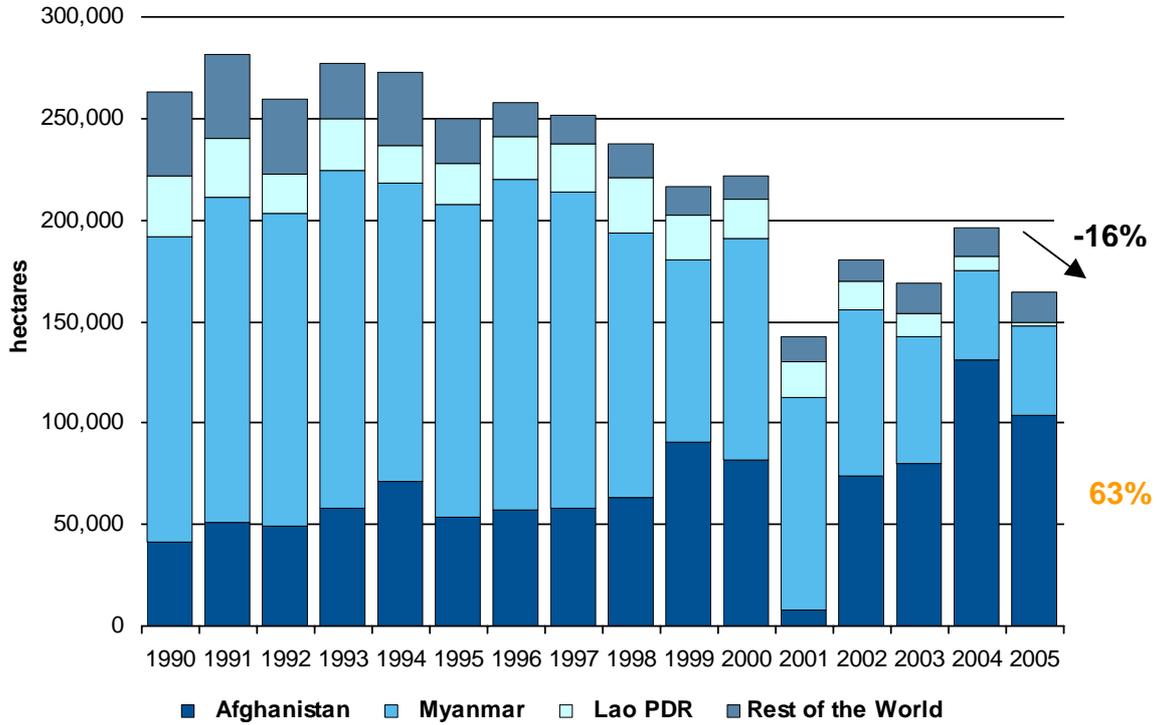
As a result of the decline in opium cultivation and production in Afghanistan, global opium poppy cultivation is estimated to fall by some 16% in 2005 and opium production by some 3%.<sup>6</sup> The proportion of Afghanistan in global opium production is likely to remain at around 87%.

<sup>5</sup> For statistical reasons, production estimates are not established at province level but at the regional level (several provinces grouped together).

<sup>6</sup> This estimate is based on declines of opium production in Afghanistan and Laos and the 2004 estimates for other opium producing countries.

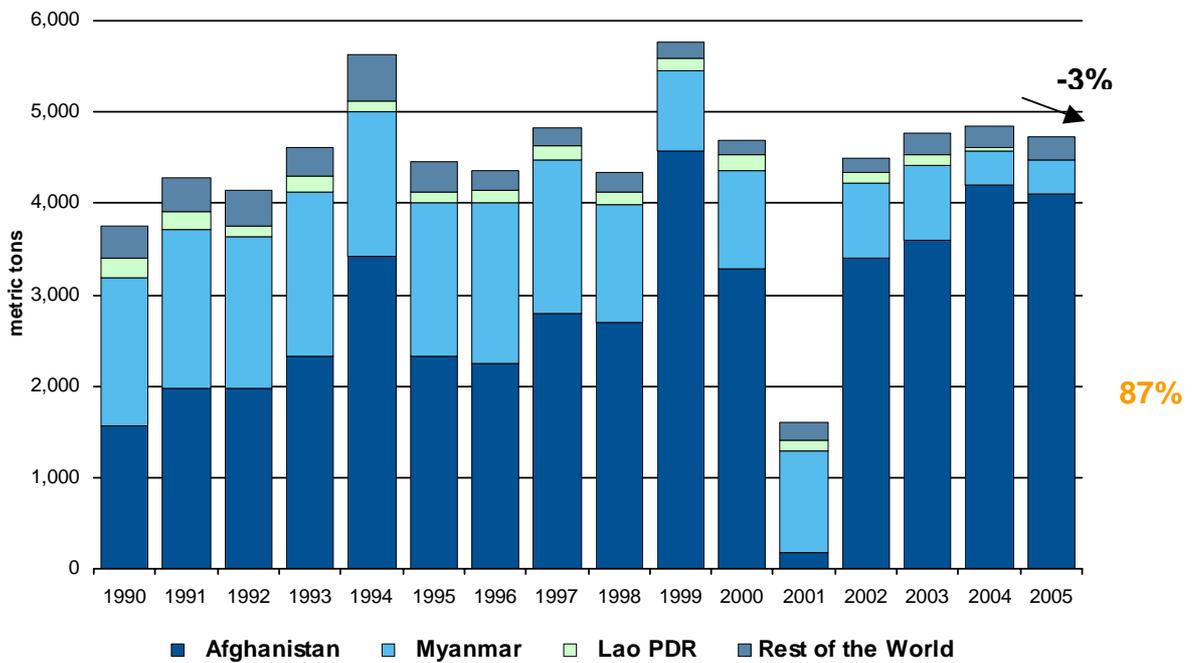
### Global opium poppy cultivation 1990-2005\* (hectares)

\* Based on provisional figures for 2005 for Myanmar and the rest of the world



### Global opium production 1990-2005\* (metric tons)

\* Based on provisional figures for 2005 for Myanmar and the rest of the world



## **Survey methodology**

The survey's methodology was based on a sampling approach which combined the analysis of satellite images and extensive field visits. More than 190 high-resolution IKONOS satellite images were used, covering 15 provinces -- a total of 214,000 ha of agricultural land, i.e. 16% of the total agricultural land in these areas. To assist with the interpretation of the satellite images, a large amount of ground data, including crop types, GPS coordinates and photographs were collected from 260 250x250 meter locations (segment analysis).

In addition to the sample of high resolution imagery, the whole of Hilmand, Kandahar, Farah, Uruzgan and Balkh provinces were covered with 10 meter resolution SPOT5 multi-spectral images. The objective was to determine the poppy areas by mid-resolution satellite imagery and at the same time to update the agricultural areas in these provinces, which served as the sampling frame. In addition, the census survey with SPOT5 images enabled the analysis of results at the district level. The overall results of the two surveys (SPOT5 and IKONOS) proved to be close to each other.

At the same time, a sample of 2,200 villages was surveyed (out of a total of 30,706 villages) by 310 surveyors to collect opium yield and socio-economic data. Over 6,000 capsules from 160 fields were measured and 8,300 farmers were interviewed. In the areas not covered by satellite images, the surveyors also collected data on the extent of opium poppy cultivation. Opium poppy cultivation estimated through the village survey in 17 provinces accounted for only 16% of the total area under opium poppy cultivation.

The survey was completed ahead of schedule despite widespread security problems for the surveyors. Such problems ranged from refusal to answer questions, to regional instability, and physical violence.

## Eradication amounted to some 5,000 hectares

UNODC verified the eradication of some 4,000 hectares of opium poppy by the provincial governors. Most of the governors' led eradication activities took place in the provinces of Nangarhar (46%) and Hilmand (26%), the two main opium producing provinces in 2004. In addition, the central government undertook separate eradication, run by a special-purpose Central Poppy Eradication Force (CPEF) and by the Afghan National Police (ANP). These campaigns reported the eradication of 200 ha by CPEF and of 900 ha by ANP. Thus, total eradication can be estimated to have amounted to some 5,100 ha, equivalent to roughly 5% of the 2005 opium poppy cultivation.

## Eradication in Afghanistan in 2005 (in hectares)

Province Name	Governor led eradication (ha) - verified by UNODC	CPEF (ha)- not verified by UNODC	ANP (ha)- not verified by UNODC	Total (ha)
NANGARHAR	1,860	0	0	1,860
HILMAND	1,031	15	0	1,046
BALKH	181	127	532	840
LAGHMAN	360	0	0	360
HIRAT	156	0	0	156
BADAKHSHAN	0	7	137	144
KUNAR	126	0	0	126
URUZGAN	126	0	0	126
SARI PUL	0	0	112	112
TAKHAR	88	12	0	100
FARAH	42	0	44	86
BAGHLAN	0	0	63	63
KANDAHAR	0	48	0	48
KAPISA	21	0	0	20
SAMANGAN	16	0	0	16
BADGHIS	0	0	0	0
BAMYAN	0	0	0	0
DAYKUNDI	0	0	0	0
FARYAB	0	0	0	0
GHAZNI	0	0	0	0
GHOR	0	0	0	0
JAWZJAN	0	0	0	0
KABUL	0	0	0	0
KHOST	0	0	0	0
KUNDUZ	0	0	0	0
LOGAR	0	0	0	0
NIMROZ	0	0	0	0
NURISTAN	0	0	0	0
PAKTIKA	0	0	0	0
PAKTYA	0	0	0	0
PARWAN	0	0	0	0
WARDAK	0	0	0	0
ZABUL	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,007</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>5,103</b>

The overall area under poppy cultivation reported by Afghan governors to have been eradicated in 2005 was substantially higher than the area identified by UNODC. This suggests that several governors were overly optimistic with regard to the success of their eradication efforts. Irrespective of these data discrepancies, the threat of large-scale eradication appears to have played a significant role in farmers' decisions not to plant opium poppy in 2005 (see below).

**Eradication reported by Governors to the Government  
(not substantiated by the United Nations)**

<b>Province</b>	<b>Total Eradication (ha)</b>
URUZGAN	19,000
HILMAND	8,566
KUNAR	2,963
BALKH	1,248
BADGHIS	710
SARI PUL	697
KUNDUZ	502
LAGHMAN	478
SAMANGAN	461
JAWZJAN	376
HIRAT	329
KANDAHAR	196
BADAKHSHAN	180
FARAH	165
PARWAN	111
BAGHLAN	104
NANGARHAR	95
GHAZNI	80
PAKTIA	51
TAKHAR	24
ZABUL	24
NURISTAN	20
GHOR	13
FARYAB	10
KABUL	4
BAMYAN	2
LOGAR	2
NIMROZ	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,408</b>

Source : Ministry of Interior

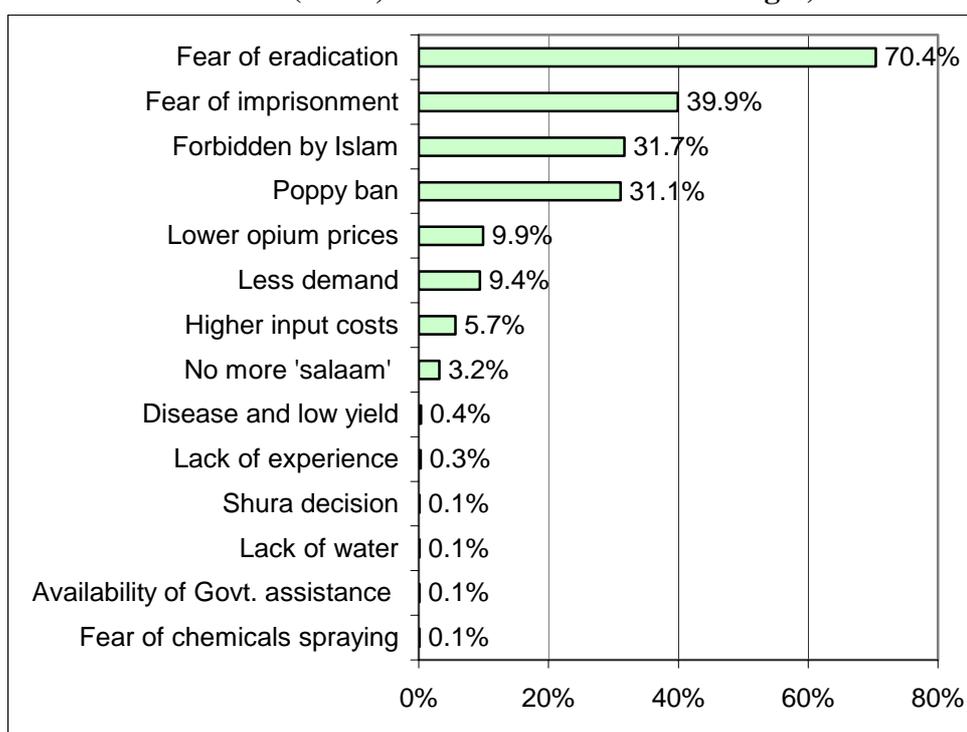
## Reasons for farmers to reduce / increase opium poppy cultivation in 2005

As part of the survey 2,064 farmers in 1,180 villages across Afghanistan were asked why they were increasing or decreasing opium poppy cultivation in 2005. A total of 1,922 farmers (93%) reported a decline or the non-cultivation of opium poppy and only 151 farmers (7%) reported an increase of opium poppy cultivation in 2005. The main reasons quoted by farmers for not cultivating or reducing opium poppy cultivation in 2005 (based on multiple answers) were:

- Fear of eradication (70%), of imprisonment (40%) and of other consequences related to violations against the poppy ban (31%), and
- Religious reasons ('Forbidden by Islam': 31%)

As compared to the results of UNODC's Farmers Intention survey 2003/04, the proportion of farmers reporting declining levels of opium poppy cultivation was significantly higher. 'Fear of eradication' gained strongly in importance as a deterrent to cultivating opium poppy.

### Reasons (multiple answers) for reducing or not cultivating opium poppy in 2005 (N = 1,922 farmers from 1118 villages)

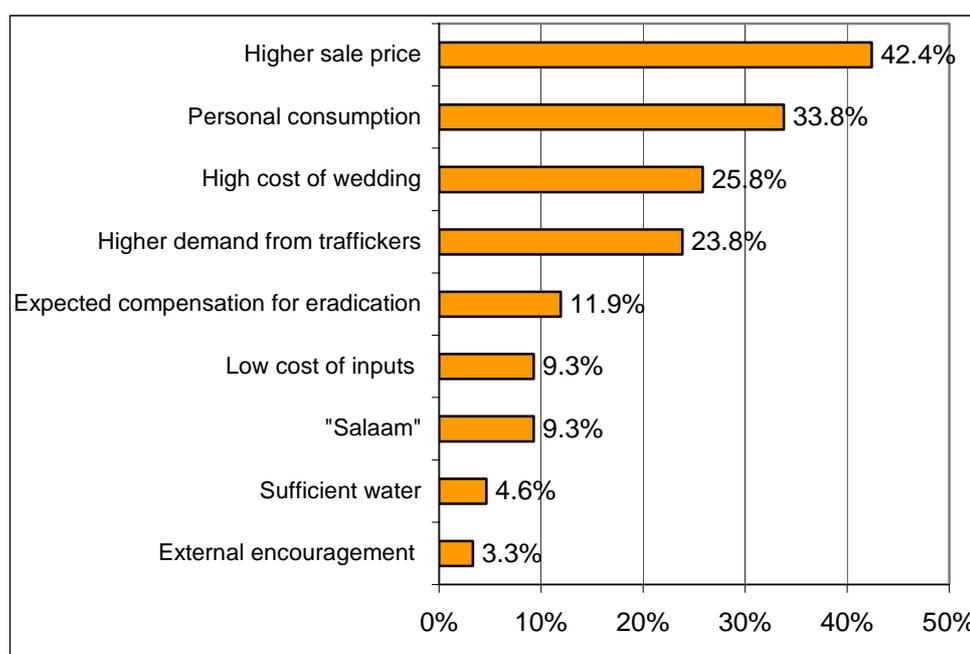


The main reasons quoted by farmers for having increased opium poppy cultivation in 2005 were:

- high opium prices (compared to other commodities) (42%)
- personal consumption requirements (34%)
- high cost of wedding (26%)
- higher demand (24%)

The possibilities of obtaining 'salaam' (credit) due to opium poppy cultivation (9%), did not show up prominently in this survey (rank 7) though in the 2003/04 Farmers Intention Survey 'credit' was still the third most frequently mentioned reason for increasing opium poppy cultivation. Money lenders have possibly become more cautious in relying on opium poppy cultivation as a security for the repayment of such loans. The sample of farmers admitting to increasing opium poppy cultivation in 2005 was, however, rather small so these results must be treated with some caution. This also applies to the 'need to engage in opium production to satisfy personal consumption requirements', which has shown a surprisingly high percentage (34%). This is certainly an issue which would need further inquiries. In addition, the 'high cost of wedding' argument gained in importance as a reason for raising opium poppy cultivation. Relatively high were expectations to obtain funds in compensation for eradication (12%), though such compensation schemes only existed in 2002 and were not resumed thereafter. External pressure to grow opium, in contrast, remained of secondary importance (3%).

**Reasons (multiple answers) for increasing cultivation of opium poppy in 2005  
(N = 151 farmers from 125 villages)**



**Opium addiction: 0.5%**

The survey results, based on headmen interviews, indicate that 0.5% of the rural population (some 50,000 persons) in the age group 15-64 are addicted to opium. Addiction levels to heroin are still significantly lower (some 7,000 persons).

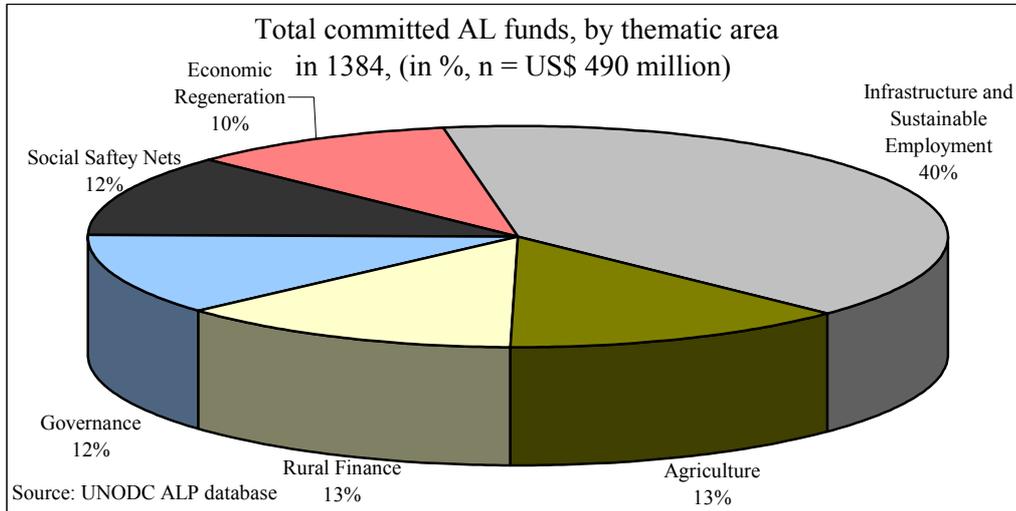
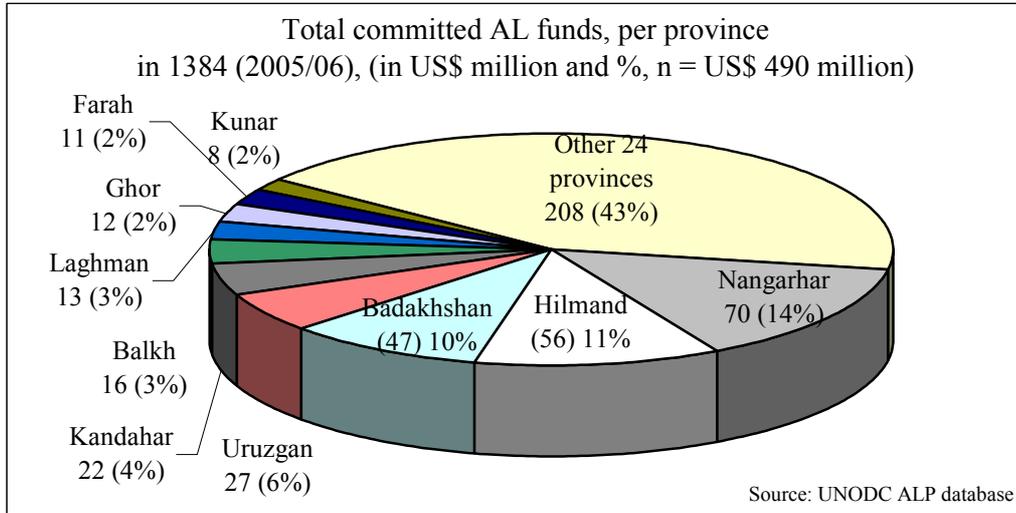
## Alternative development assistance and opium poppy cultivation

The UNODC Alternative Livelihoods Database covers over 100 projects that represent a total of US\$ 1.2 billion, covering a period of 10 years. This is divided in US\$ 684 million of bilateral funds and US\$ 516 million in multilateral funds (National Programmes). As of June 2005, the actual commitment of funding for alternative livelihoods (including through bilateral projects and National Programmes) in 1384 (2005/2006) is approximately US\$ 490 million. About 40% of the funds have been allocated for infrastructure and sustainable employment, followed by agriculture (13%) and rural finance (13%).

Nangarhar (US\$ 70 Million), Hilmand (US\$ 56 Million) and Badakhshan (US\$ 47 Million) have been by far the biggest alternative livelihoods aid receivers. Nangarhar (-27,120 ha) and Badakhshan (-8,237 ha) were the two provinces showing the strongest declines – in absolute terms - of opium poppy cultivation in 2005 and the decline in Hilmand was still substantial in absolute figures (-2,853 ha) though less impressive as a percentage (-10%). However, there have been also examples of provinces receiving assistance and showing rising levels of opium poppy cultivation (e.g. Kandahar).

<b>Total committed AL funds by province in 2005/06</b>	
<b>Province</b>	<b>million US\$</b>
Nangarhar	70.1
Hilmand	55.7
Badakhshan	47.3
Uruzgan	27.0
Kabul	25.2
Kandahar	21.7
Hirat	19.1
Parwan	17.6
Balkh	16.1
Kunduz	14.2
Baghlan	13.6
Laghman	13.0
Ghazni	12.5
Bamyan	12.2
Ghor	12.1
Paktya	10.6
Farah	10.5
Kunar	8.3
Jawzjan	8.3
Paktika	7.2
Wardak	7.1
Takhar	6.9
Kapisa	6.9
Nuristan	5.7
Khost	5.6
Faryab	5.3
Samangan	5.0
Sari Pul	4.9
Logar	4.8
Badghis	4.2
Zabul	4.1
Nimroz	3.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>486.2</b>

**Total committed funds for Alternative Livelihoods in 2005/06**



**Total committed AL funds, breakdown by donor  
for 1384 (2005/06), (US\$ million)**

	<i>Bilateral funding</i>	<i>Contribution to National Programmes</i>	<b>Total</b>
World Bank <sup>1</sup>		158	<b>158</b>
USAID <sup>2</sup>	147	7	<b>154</b>
EC	36	5	<b>41</b>
DFID (UK)	15	52	<b>67</b>
Others	29	41	<b>70</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>490</b>

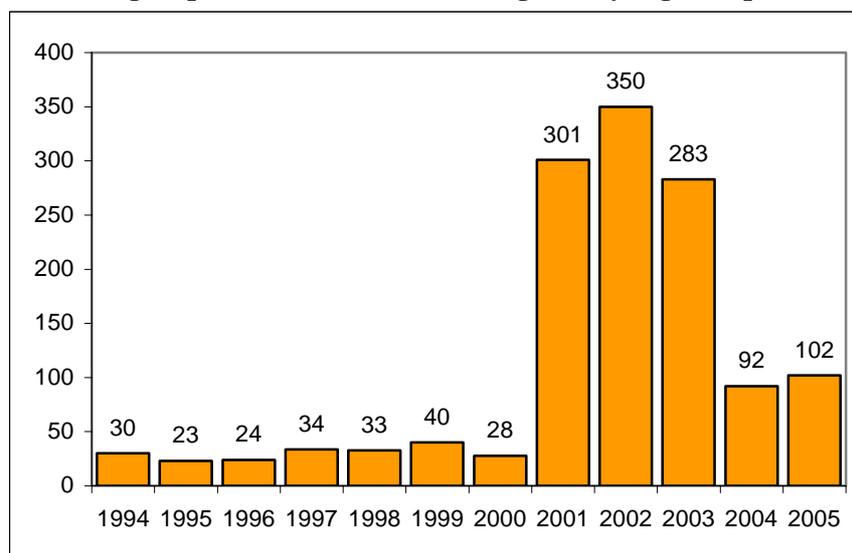
<sup>1</sup>Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund  
<sup>2</sup>including RAMP

Source: UNODC ALP Database

### Opium prices: US\$ 102/kg for fresh and US\$ 138/kg for dry opium

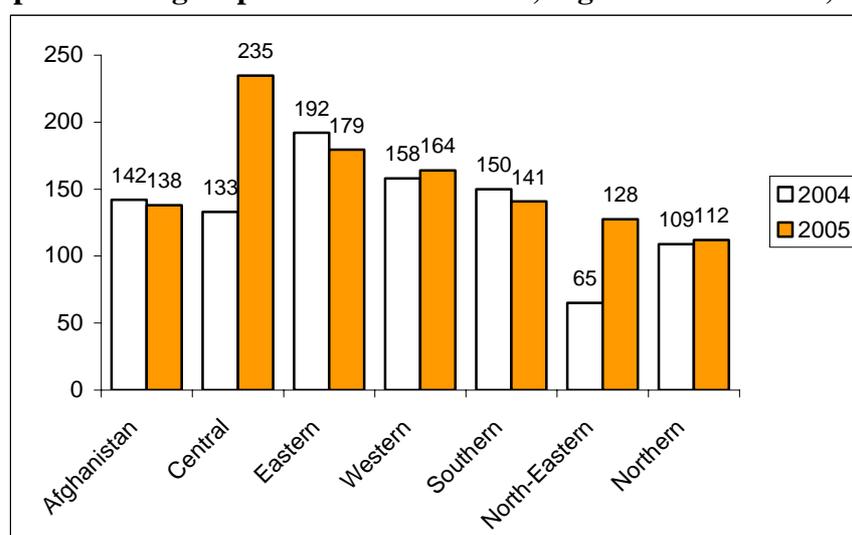
The average price for fresh opium at the time of harvest, weighted by regional opium production, amounted to US\$ 102 per kilogram, which was higher than a year earlier and still two to three times higher than in the second half of the 1990s, though significantly lower than over the 2001-2003 period (around US\$300).

#### Fresh opium farm-gate prices at harvest time, weighted by regional production, US\$/kg

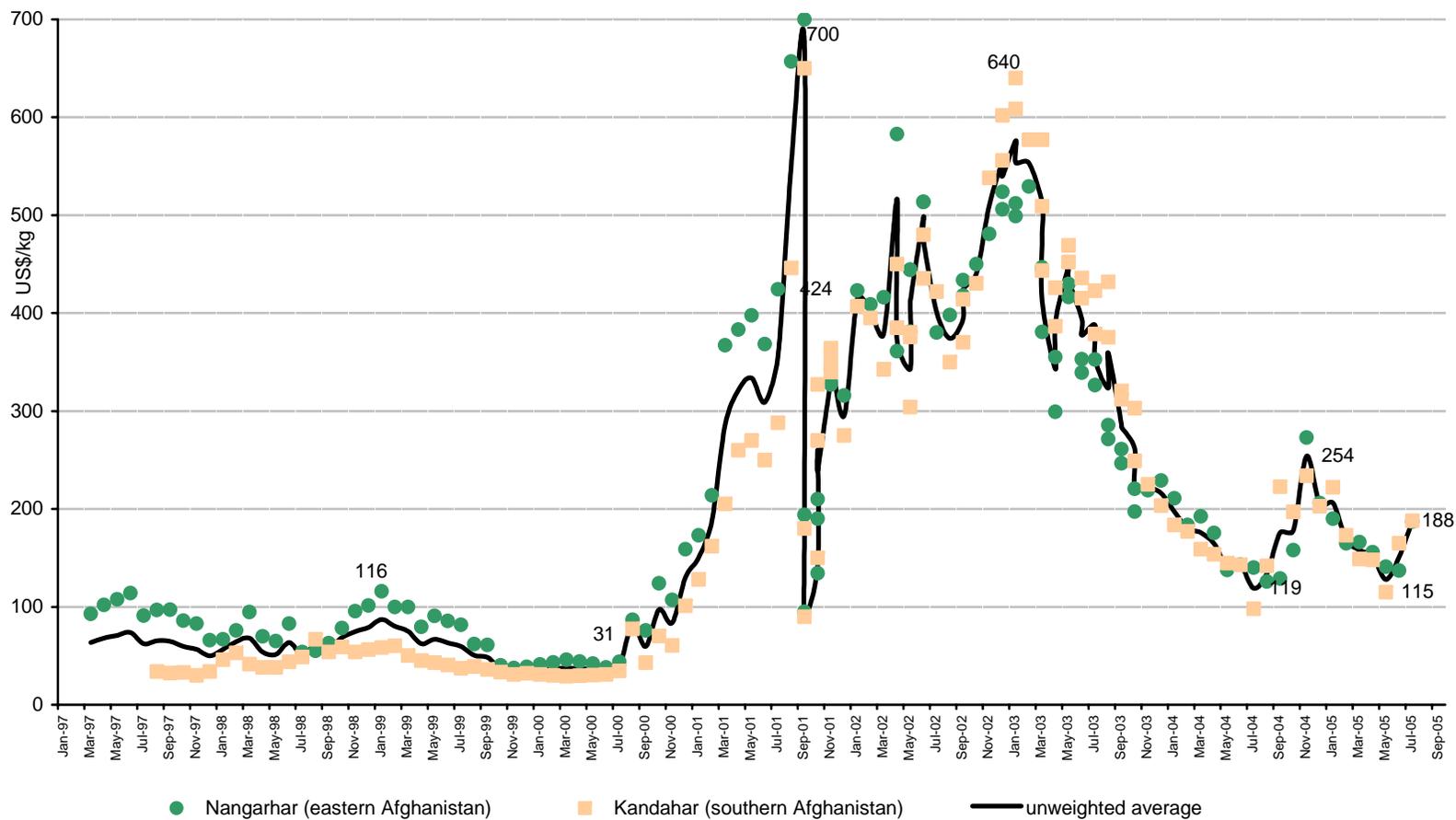


The prices of dry opium remained basically stable (US\$142 in 2004 and US\$ 138 per kilogram in 2005). There continue to be, however, important regional differences, reflecting the fragmentation of the Afghan opium market. The lowest prices were found in Northern Afghanistan (US\$112), reflecting strong increases in production. The highest prices were encountered in Central Afghanistan (US\$235), where production basically ceased in 2005. Above average prices were also reported from Eastern Afghanistan, due to law enforcement activities, and from Western Afghanistan (US\$164), reflecting high opium prices in neighbouring Iran.

#### Dry opium farm-gate prices at harvest time, regional breakdown, US\$/kg



Afghanistan, prices of dry opium in Nangarhar and Kandahar, collected from traders, US\$/kg, March 1997 - July 2005

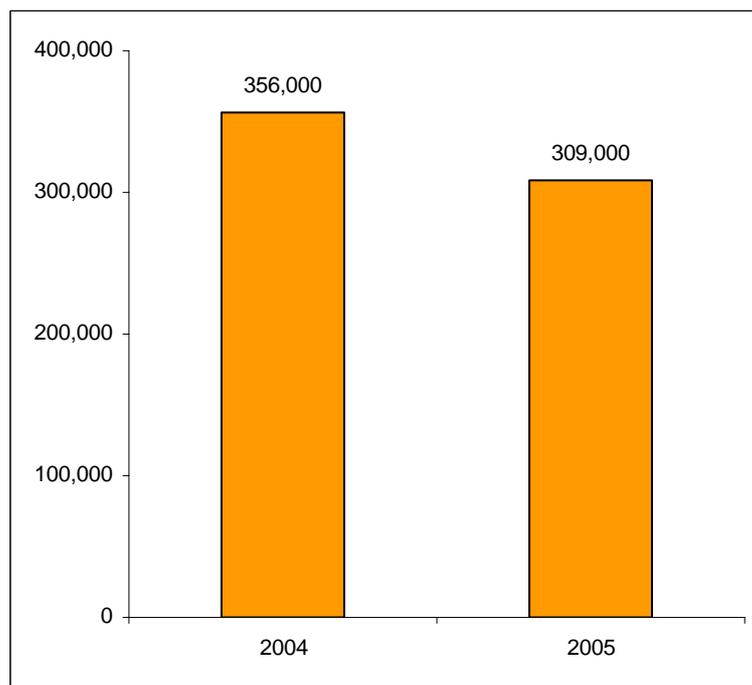


### **Families involved: 309,000**

The number of families involved in opium poppy cultivation decreased by 13% and was estimated at 309,000 families in 2005 (356,000 in 2004). This number represented about 2 million persons, 8.7% of the total population in Afghanistan (down from 10% in 2004) or 11.2% of the rural population in 2005.

This number does not include the itinerant workers who work on poppy fields. Opium poppy cultivation requires as much as 350 working days per hectare, as compared to 51 days for wheat, and is thus rather labour intensive. In 2004, for instance, research for the province of Nangarhar suggested that 35% of total labour requirements for opium poppy cultivation and harvesting was provided for by itinerant workers. Given the 96% decline in poppy cultivation in Nangarhar this year, the labour requirements for poppy cultivation/harvesting in this province have disappeared, without many other labour opportunities emerging. In other provinces, however, itinerant workers continue playing a role in poppy harvesting.

### **Number of families involved in opium production**

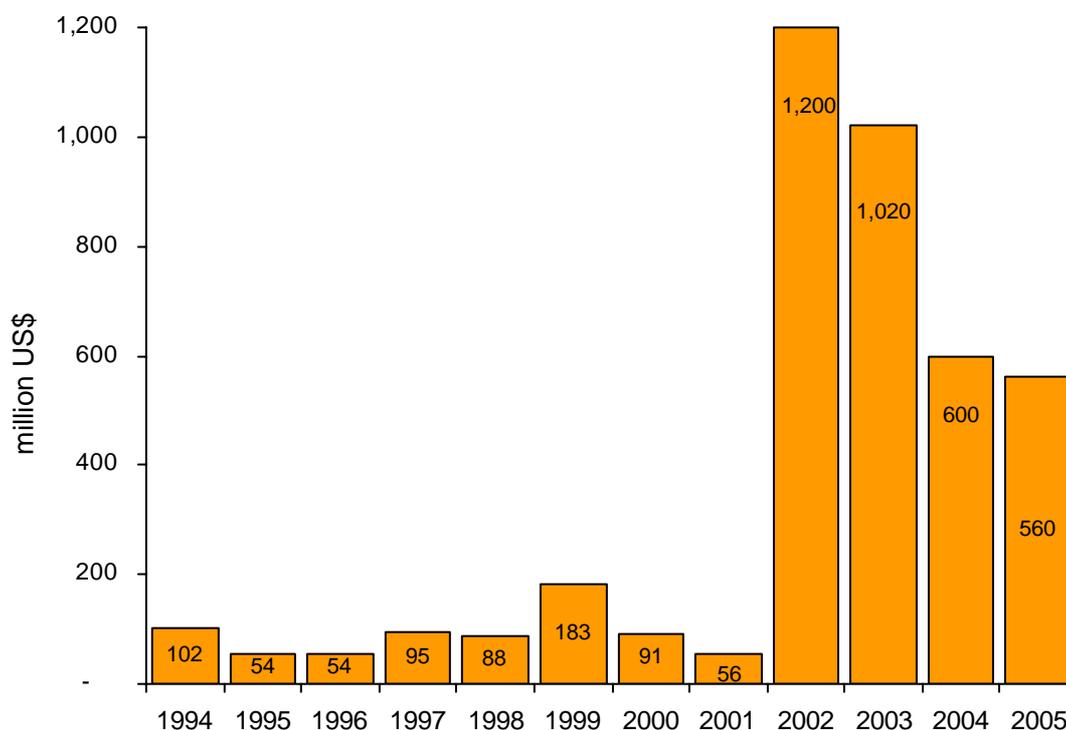


The decline in number of farmers concerned primarily those who had not been deeply involved in opium production in 2004. The farmers who stopped growing opium had on average received 13% of their total income from opium in 2004. In contrast, farmers who continued growing opium poppy in 2005 had obtained 28% of their total income from opium in 2004.

### Total farm-gate value of opium: US\$ 560 million

Based on opium production and reported opium prices, the farm-gate value of the opium harvest was estimated at around US\$ 560 million in 2005. The overall farm-gate value of opium production was 6.6% lower than in 2004, due to slightly less production (-2.4%) and lower prices (-3%), and 45% lower than in 2003, though still some six times higher than in the 1990s. The farm-gate value was equivalent to 11% of GDP (2004/05), down from 13% a year earlier.

### Estimated value of opium production at farm-gate level, 1994-2005

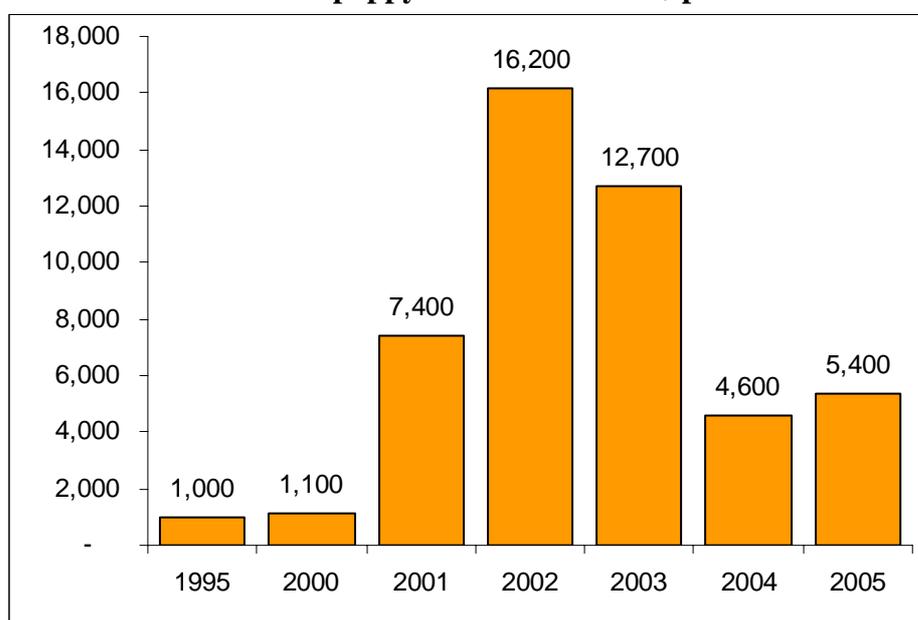


### Average farmers' gross income from opium poppy

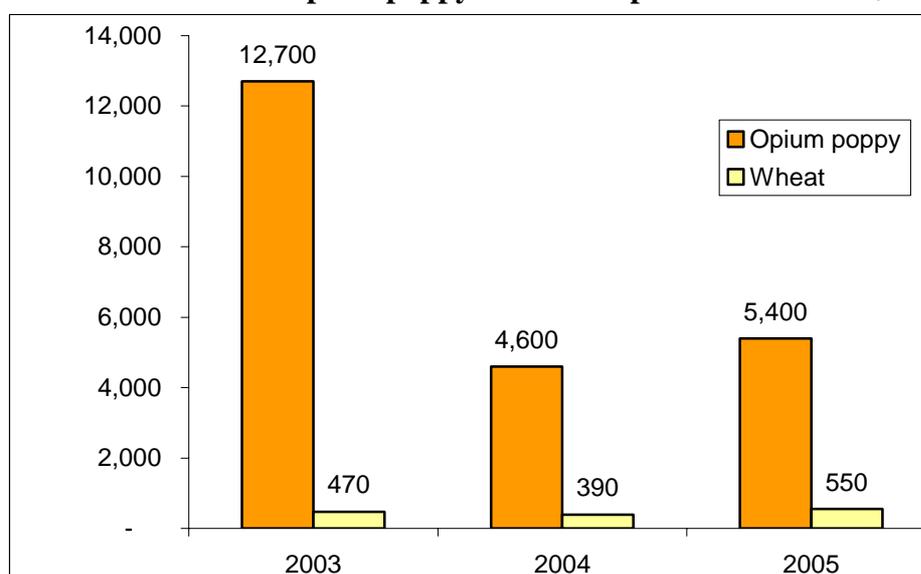
For the 309,000 families involved in opium poppy cultivation in 2005, the gross income per family increased by 6% to US\$1,800 in 2005. The increase was entirely due to higher yields, which rose by 22% in 2005. A family cultivated, on average, 0.33 hectares of opium poppy.

The gross income from poppy cultivation per hectare amounted to US\$5,400. This is still almost 10 times higher than the gross income a farmer could expect from one hectare of wheat (US\$550 per hectare on irrigated land). However, this poppy to wheat income ratio (10:1) is now smaller than in 2004 (12:1) or 2003 (27:1).

**Gross income of poppy cultivation in US\$ per hectare**



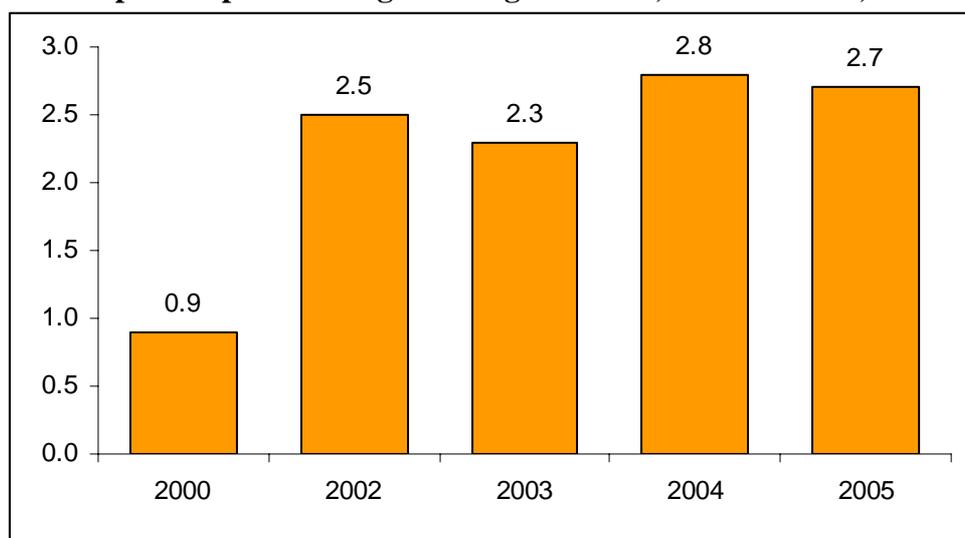
**Gross income of opium poppy and wheat per hectare in US\$**



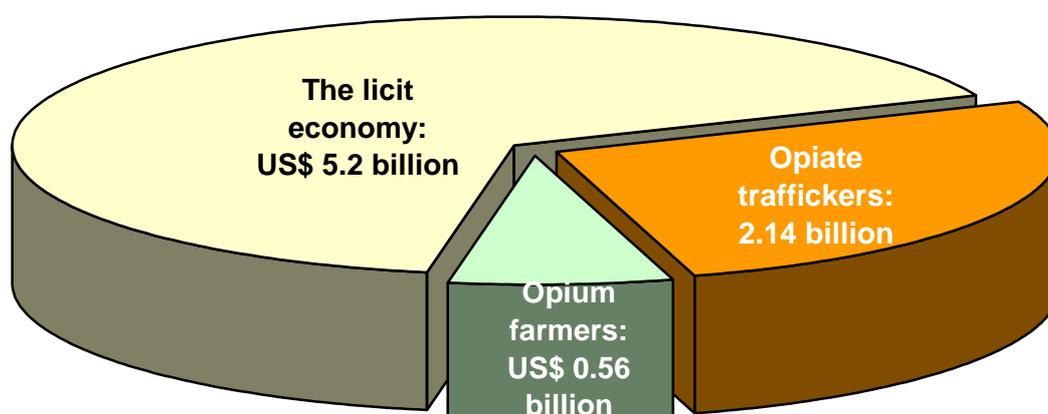
### Value of opiate exports to neighbouring countries: US\$ 2.7 billion

The value of 2005 opium production, exported by Afghan traffickers to neighbouring countries in the form of opium, morphine and heroin, was estimated at US\$2.7 billion, slightly less than in 2004 (US\$2.8 billion). Gross profits of Afghan traffickers decreased from around US\$2.2 billion in 2004 to US\$2.14 billion in 2005. The value of opiates exports to neighbouring countries in 2005 is equivalent to around 52% of the 2004/05 licit GDP of Afghanistan, down from 61% a year earlier.

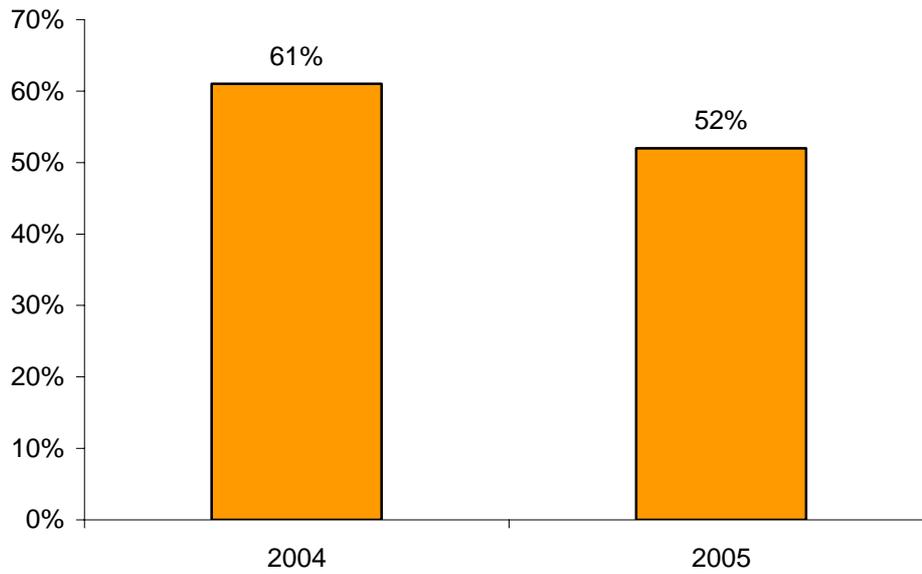
### Value of opiate exports to neighbouring countries, in billion US\$, 2000-2005



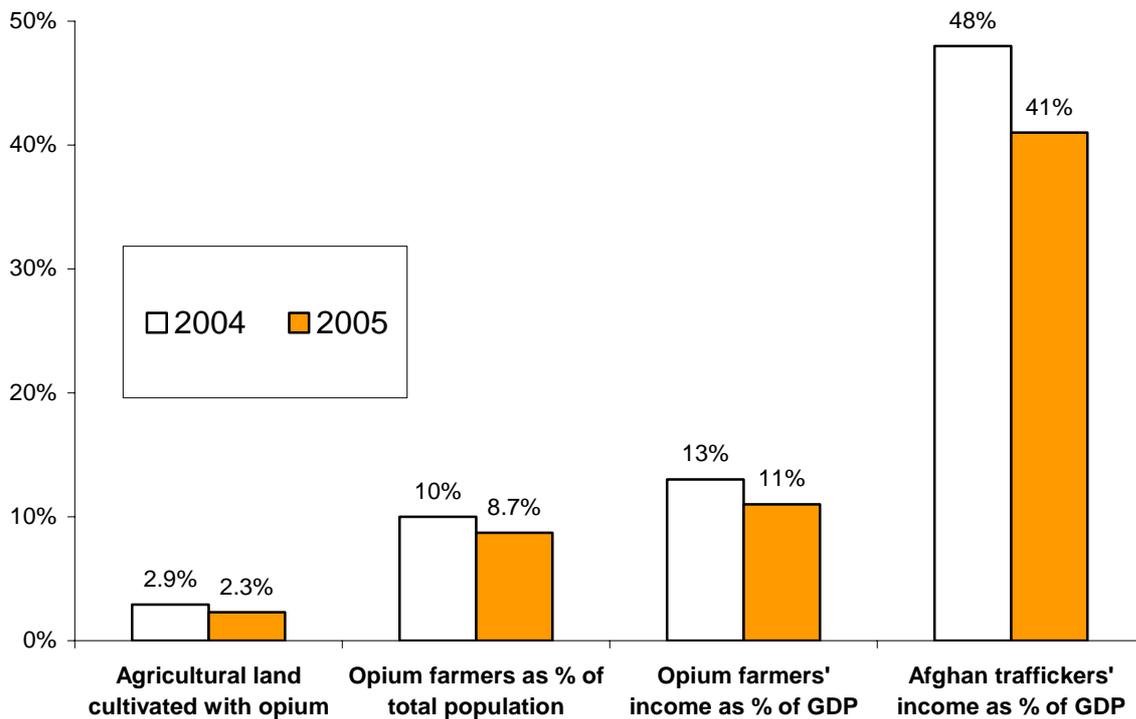
### Size of the licit economy and the opiate industry in Afghanistan in 2005



### The Afghan opiate industry as a percentage of licit GDP, 2004 and 2005



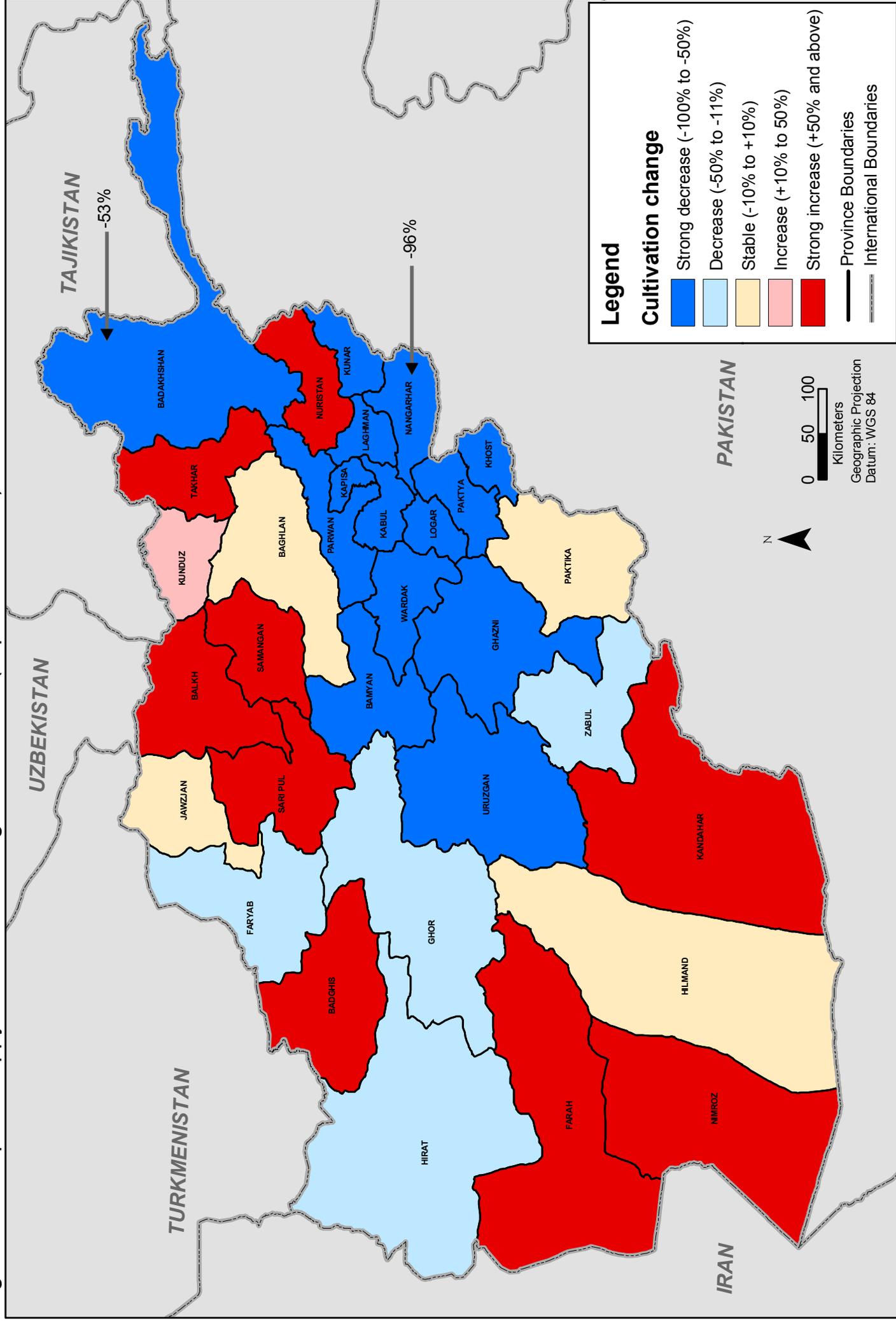
### Importance of the Afghan opiate industry in 2004 and 2005







# Afghanistan: Opium Poppy Cultivation Change 2004-2005 (at province level)

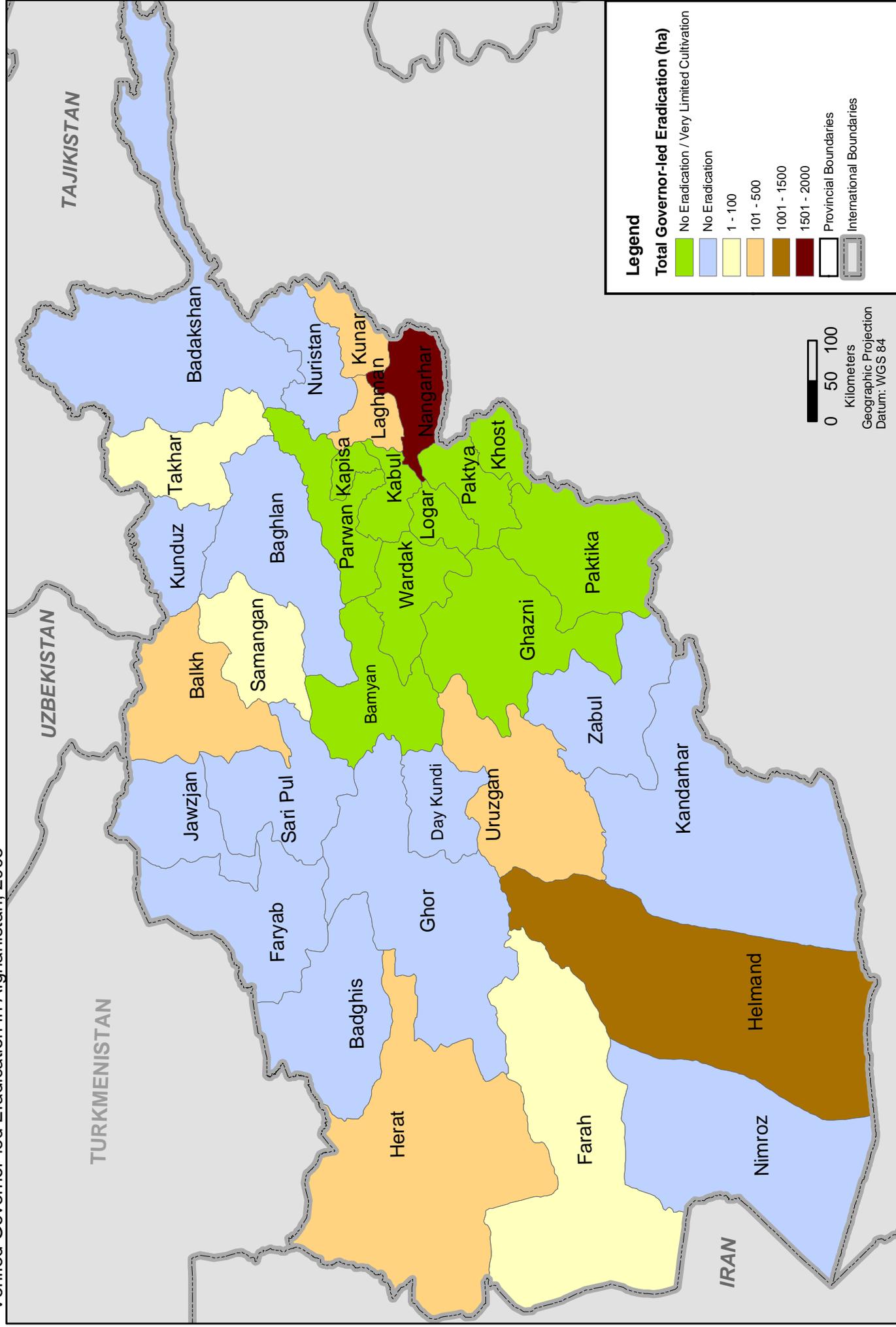


Source: MCN - UNODC Afghanistan Opium Survey 2005

([http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crop\\_monitoring.html](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.

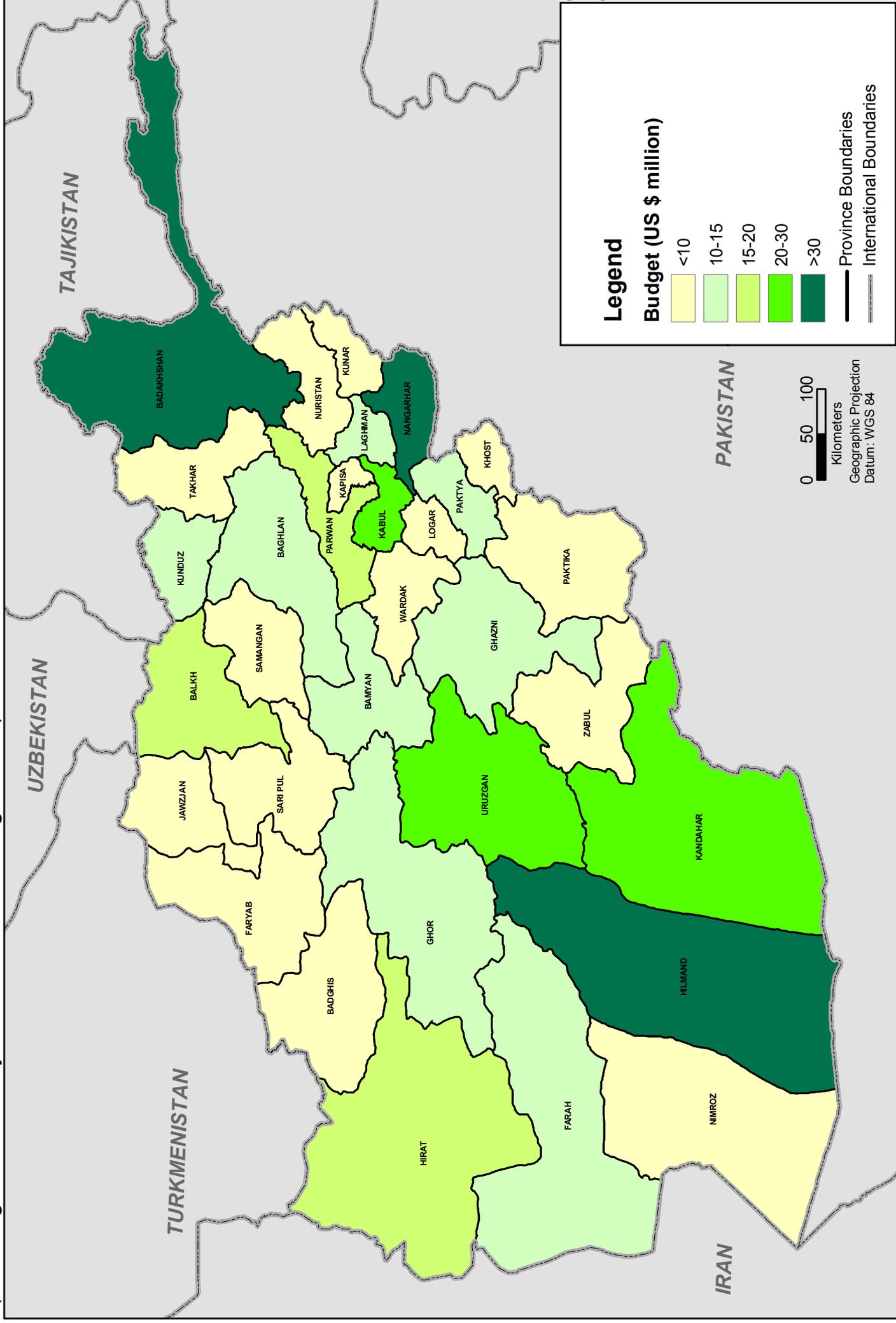
# Verified Governor-led Eradication in Afghanistan, 2005



Source MCN-Mol-UNODC Support to the Verification Process of Opium Poppy Eradication Survey 2005

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

Total committed Alternative Livelihoods funds in 2005/06  
(including Bilateral Projects and National Programmes)



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