

COVID-19

GNWP Mitigation and Adaptation Strategy and Appeal

June 2020

Country Update

Afghanistan

Context and government response:

As of May 28, 2020, Afghanistan has registered 13,036 cases of COVID-19, including 235 deaths. The actual figures are expected to be much higher, due to lack of testing facilities and tools, lack of reliable data, further hindered by the ongoing conflict. The COVID-19 cases have begun to surge in the country, with Kabul, Herat and Balkh being the epicenter, as they account for over 50% COVID-19 cases. Initially, the government had announced a complete lockdown starting last month but the deteriorating economic conditions sparked outrage and forced the government to ease lockdown measures by scheduling rotating shifts in various industries and businesses. However, all public offices remain closed.

The government started taking strict measures by announcing a nation-wide lockdown at the end of March, but the lack of adequate health care infrastructure, ongoing conflict, widespread poverty, the return of 300,000 migrants and the recent \$1 billion fund cut have curtailed the ability of the country to manage the outbreak of the COVID-19. Today, only 1 in 4 individuals have access to quality health care services in Afghanistan and COVID-19 has made the situation more dire.

The return of 300,000 migrants from Iran and Pakistan since February has further exacerbated the situation. Herat province has been hit the hardest because it borders Iran. The border of Iran remains open to the return of the refugees while Pakistan has closed its borders. Several humanitarian organizations have advised against the closing of the border as hundreds of thousands of refugees rush to cross the border and are forced to stay in mosques, locals shops and railway tunnels because the borders open sporadically.

On February 29th, 2020, the United States and the Taliban agreed on a peace deal that required the withdrawal of troops from Afghanistan. Another peace agreement was due to be signed by the Afghan government and the Taliban, however the peace process has been delayed and the Taliban has denied observing a ceasefire. The group continued to carry out strikes against Afghan government forces across the country. According to National Security Council spokesman Javid Faisal, 30 non-combatants have lost their lives earlier in April. Furthermore, the delayed negotiation between two opposing parties over the results of the 2019 election saw the U.S. cut its \$1 billion in assistance in 2020. Considering Afghanistan's heavy reliance on international assistance, there have been severe consequences for the government's ability to pursue its fiscal policy and to contain the spread of COVID-19. The Taliban and other terrorist groups have capitalized on existing political instability and continue their brutal attacks inside the country with the majority of districts under their control.

COVID-19 has significantly impacted women and girls in Afghanistan. The pandemic has impacted young women and girls' access to schooling, and as the economic pressures exacerbated by COVID-19 increase, families are prioritizing sending boys to school rather than girls. The pandemic has also increased the number of domestic violence cases in Afghanistan. Income loss due to lockdown and economic hardships have led to disputes and violence in the families and women, and women are often the target of this violence. Moreover, there has been an increase in families are marrying off their young daughters in order to receive dowries to support the rest of the family members. The lockdown has also impacted women's economic and social independence, particularly in rural communities and in the informal sector.

Responses led by women peacebuilders:

Several women-led civil society organizations have called on the government of Afghanistan and international actors to continue their project implementation in the country, especially on women's economic empowerment. They noted that a total halt of project implementation can erode achievements for women's empowerment accomplished in the last 18 years. Some of these grassroots organizations have started awareness campaigns about COVID-19. GNWP's local partner, the Afghan Women Welfare and Development Association (AWWDA), is distributing masks and basic sanitation kits to women. They have also arranged online weekly discussions engaging young peacebuilders, government authorities and members of international organizations to talk about the women's inclusion in the current peace process and the role of women at the centre of the response to the COVID-19 pandemic.