



29,715
CASES (in all 34 provinces)

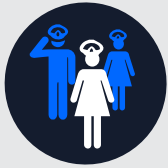


639
DEATHS



67,451
TESTED

Emergency Measures, Protection & Food Insecurity Summary



Medical & Testing

- Test-positivity-rate (positive tests as a percentage of total tests) remains steady at 44%.
- No increase in testing capacity reported since last update (remains at approx. 2,000/day).
- Nearly 5% of total confirmed COVID-19 cases and 3% of fatalities are among healthcare staff.
- The 2,000 beds available for isolation and intensive care are currently being used at full capacity.
- Humanitarian actors are currently experiencing a limited financial capacity to absorb the additional cost of required PPE.
- A PPE sub-working group is planned in the coming weeks to discuss and systematically approach PPE and other medical supply shortages/sources.



Travel Restrictions & Border Closures

- Humanitarian food aid continues to be delayed due to ongoing regional-level logistical bottlenecks, including reduced operations at Karachi port.
- The Logistics Working Group (LWG) has started working to address logistics issues during the COVID-19 response, including a customs sub-working group tasked to identify practical solutions to customs delays and challenges.



Protection

- COVID-19 has created an additional layer of risk for vulnerable groups and individuals already exposed to poor humanitarian conditions and natural disasters, and will further complicate partners' response capacity incl. the depletion of in-country supplies.
- Several assessments show that displaced persons with COVID-19 symptoms are unable to self-isolate due to overcrowded conditions.
- Since the beginning of 2020, a total of 6,407 families have been affected by various other natural disasters in Afghanistan across 33 of the 34 provinces.
- Most recently, on 23 June, heavy rain triggered localized flash floods resulting in casualties and damage in eastern Afghanistan provinces of Kunar, Laghman and Nangarhar. These provinces are already seeing significant rural COVID-19 spread and more than 60 fatalities from the virus.



Food Insecurity

- Prices for staple foodstuffs continue to increase: 17% for wheat flour, 32% for pulses, 21% for sugar, 40% for cooking oil, and 20% for rice (time period 14 March to 24 June).
- Wheat flour production and harvesting are occurring, there has been a reduction in support/technical services, overall impact on productivity and access to markets remains unclear.
- Long-term impacts of COVID-19 on vulnerable households engaged in insecure or informal employment is still developing.
- Economic impact on the livelihoods of daily wage laborers will likely continue, causing an increase in negative coping strategies such as the sale of productive assets, depletion of savings and/or dependence on child labor.