

👣 position 11 of 30 countries

Country factsheet



Afghanistan*





	47/ 100	DEVELOPMENT
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 $median from \, the \, 30 \, countries$

ABSENCE OF EXTREME SENTENCING AND RESPONSES

Death penalty	100	
Extrajudicial killings	50	
Militarised policing	25	
Life sentencing	100	
Non-consensual confinement	25	
PROPORTIONALITY OF THE ORIMINAL INSTITUTE PERSONS		

PROPORTIONALITY OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESPONSE

Human rights violations	18	
Equity of impact of criminal justice response	66	
Mandatory minimum sentencing and pre-trial detention	37	
Alternatives to arrest, prosecution, conviction and punishment	59	:
Extent of imprisonment of individuals involved in non-violent drug-related offences	25	
Decriminalisation	0	

HEALTH AND HARM REDUCTION

Extent to which state policy prioritises harm reduction for people who use drugs	100	:
Extent to which otate perio, phonesco harm rougestion for people who doe andge		
Harm reduction funding	0	
Harm reduction intervention availability and coverage	52	
Equity of access to harm reduction services	49	

AVAILABILITY OF AND ACCESS TO INTERNATIONALLY CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES FOR PAIN RELIEF

of pain and suffering
De facto availability and accessibility of controlled medicines for the relief of pain and suffering
Equity of Access to controlled medicines for the relief of pain and suffering



DEVELOPMENT

Alternative development policy design	29	
Management of crop eradication	48	
Efficacy of alternative development policy for key beneficiaries	57	

Because I'm a drug user, I know what's "wrong" with drug users. They are always insulted and humiliated. Every time, [authorities] come [and capture] drug users, they beat them. Criminalisation does not allow us to help our community'

-Abdur Raheem Rejaey, Head of Bridge Hope Health Organization, a community-led organisation providing peer support

^{*}Please note that data collection via the expert civil society survey was conducted as the military offensive by the Taliban was unfolding in Afghanistan in August 2021. Inevitably, this major crisis caused considerable difficulties for local civil society experts to be able to respond to the survey, resulting in many responses coming from experts living outside of Afghanistan. This might explain the fact that perceptions on certain drug policy issues covered by the Index for the period 2020 might seem to be overly positive compared to how similar issues were perceived and scored by local civil society in other countries