

FORUM	ECOSOC
QUESTION OF	Evaluating the progress reaching the Millennium Development Goals
SUBMITTED BY	Afghanistan
CO-SUBMITTERS	Iran, Uganda, USA, France, UK, China, Ethiopia, Colombia, India

(At first keep in mind, Afghanistan is one of the poorest countries in the world. In every point of the Millennium Development Goals it notes heavy decreases but also some targets for the future.

Probably the biggest problem is the poverty, about 20% of rural households are chronically food insecure and another 18% face seasonal food shortages (poverty rates in areas without irrigation are likely to be higher, with 65% households being food insecure).

Of course in connection with that, malnutrition is another serious aspect. Nearly 40% of the children under an age of three are moderately or severely underweight, and more than 50% stunted.

Despite the success of the return to school campaign between 2002 and 2005, the growth in the school population for boys has been slightly faster than it was for girls.

The increase in net enrolment between 1997 and 2003 is 50% higher in the urban areas than in the rural areas.

The overall primary rate is estimated as 45%. For boys it is 56% and for girls 30%. Just a little percentage of 15 to 24-year old Afghans is able to read or write (50% of men and only 18% of women).

The infant and under-five mortality rates are among the highest in the world. Despite the decline in U5MR, overall infant mortality remains high because of the high level of neonatal deaths. Most of the result from infection causes (nearly 60%).

Also the maternal mortality rate is very high. It is equal only to the poorest, conflict affected countries in the world.

Even though current levels are low, Afghanistan is a potentially high risk country for the spread of HIV/AIDS and other diseases.

The forests and woodlands of Afghanistan supply important sources of firewood and construction material critical for cooking, shelter and overall survival. But with an increasing population the loss of forest grows and the land productivity is declining.

Afghanistan wants to become a financially self-sustaining state with the capacity to meet basic social needs and embark on the process of poverty eradication.

Security is critical for Afghanistan's reconstruction. Without a compatible level of security the country will fail the Millennium Development Goals.)

1. Decrease the part of people whose income is less than US \$1 a day by 3% per annum until the year of 2020 worldwide,
2. Reduce the part of people who suffer from hunger decreases by 5% per annum until the year 2020 worldwide,
3. Ensure that every child will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling worldwide,
4. Eliminating gender disparity in all levels of education and economic areas worldwide,
5. Increase female participation in elected bodies at all levels of governance to 30% worldwide,
6. Reduce by 50%, between 2003 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate, and further reduce it to one third of the 2003 level by 2020 worldwide,
7. Reduce the maternal mortality rate by 50% between 2002 and 2015 and further reduce it to 25% of the 2002 level by 2020 worldwide,
8. Begin to reserve the spread of HIV/AIDS and other major diseases worldwide,
 - a) Help by educate the people how to prevent AIDS
 - b) Help by sending vaccine
 - c) Help by sending doctors
9. Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reserve the loss of environmental resources worldwide,
10. Offer the access to safe drinking water and sanitation to people worldwide,
11. Develop an open, rule-based predictable, non-discriminatory, trading and financial system including a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction worldwide,
12. Reduce the misuse of weapons and the proportion of illegally-held weapons worldwide,
13. There should be obligatory funds raised by industrialized nations proportional to their BIP per person worldwide, otherwise there shall be penalties,
 - a) Countries with a low BIP (developing countries) should not have to pay in the fund, but they can if they want to
14. Requires better assistance to build more well-appointed hospitals which are near by the villages of the inhabitants and the education of more doctors, hospital nurses and midwives,