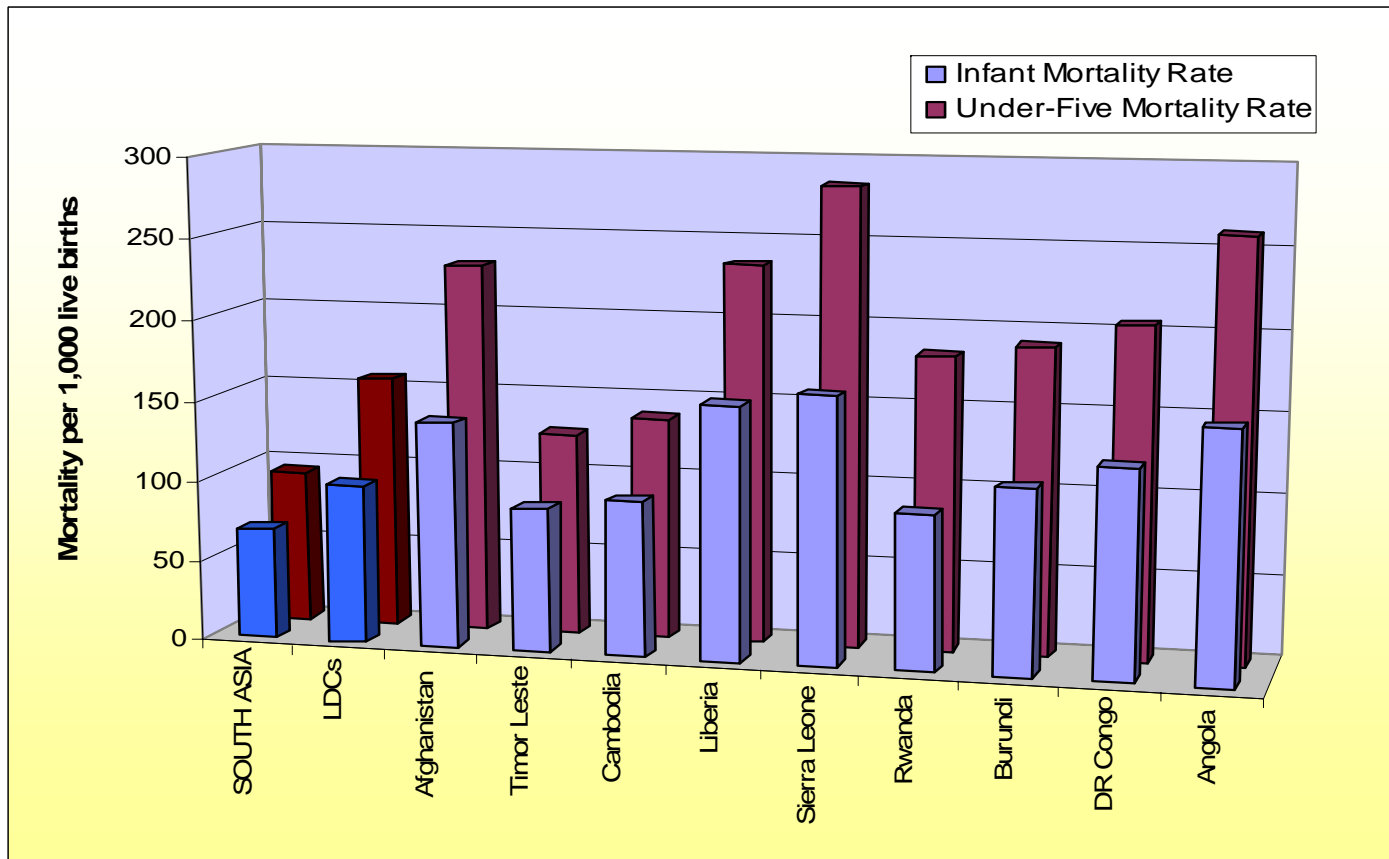


REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY (Goal 4)

**One out of every five Afghan children die before their fifth birthday.
In only three other countries in the world are the chances of survival of under-five children worse than in Afghanistan**



REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY ...

- Most deaths among children under five years of age in Afghanistan result from vaccine preventable diseases, diarrhoea, and acute respiratory infections - accounting for nearly 60% of deaths.
- Neonatal deaths account for over one third of all deaths in children under the age of five years. Afghanistan is among the ten countries with the highest neonatal mortality rate.

Meeting the targets

- Implementing the basic package of health services (BPHS) is critical for achieving the MDG on reducing child mortality.
- Reducing neonatal deaths will help reduce both the infant and the under-five mortality rates significantly.

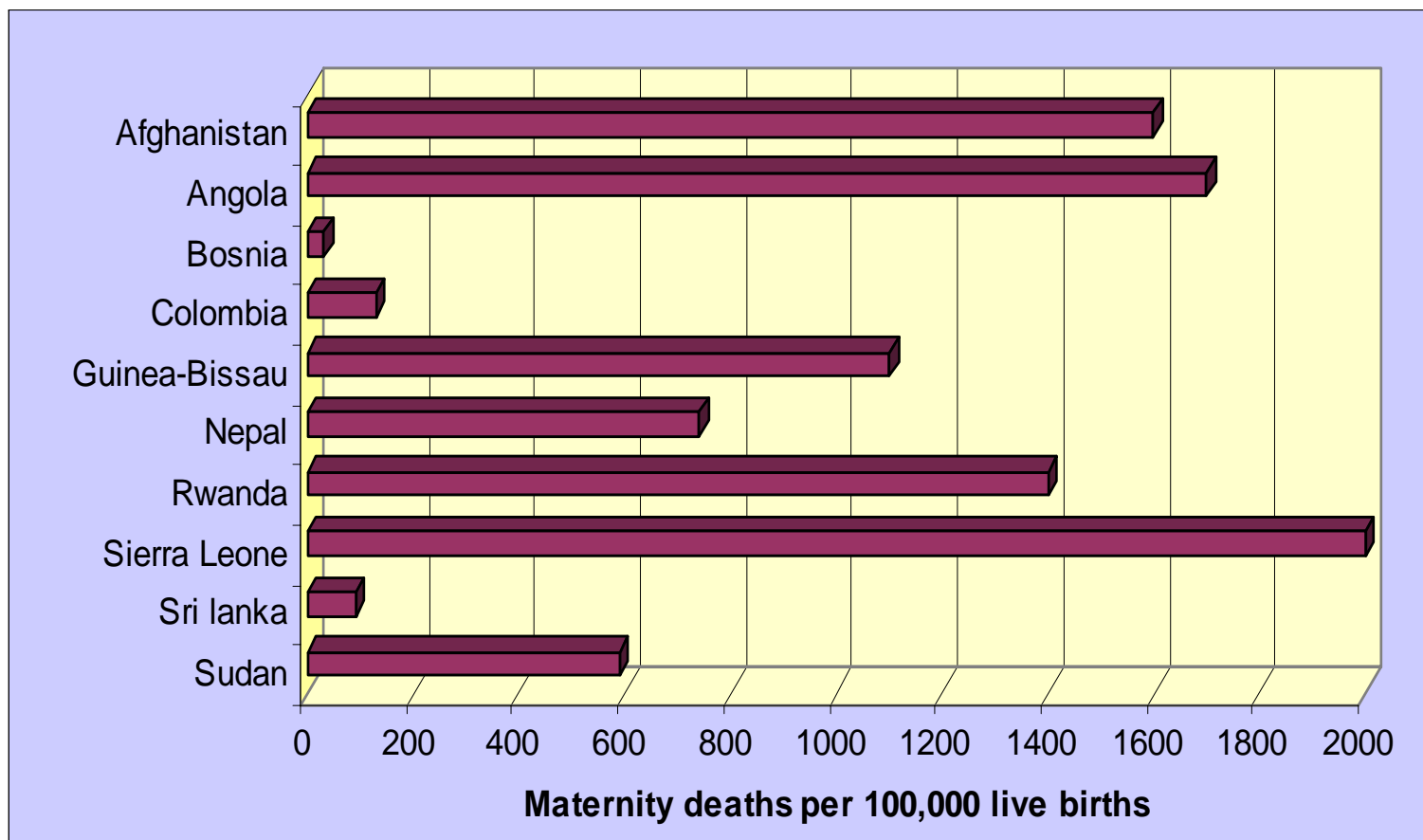
REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY (Goal 4)

Target	Will the target be met?	State of policy environment
Reduce by 50%, between 2003 and 2015, the under-5 mortality rate, and further reduce it to 1/3 of the 2003 level by 2010	Potentially	Fair
<i>Assessment scale</i>	<i>Probably Potentially Unlikely Lack of data</i>	<i>Strong Fair Weak but improving Weak</i>

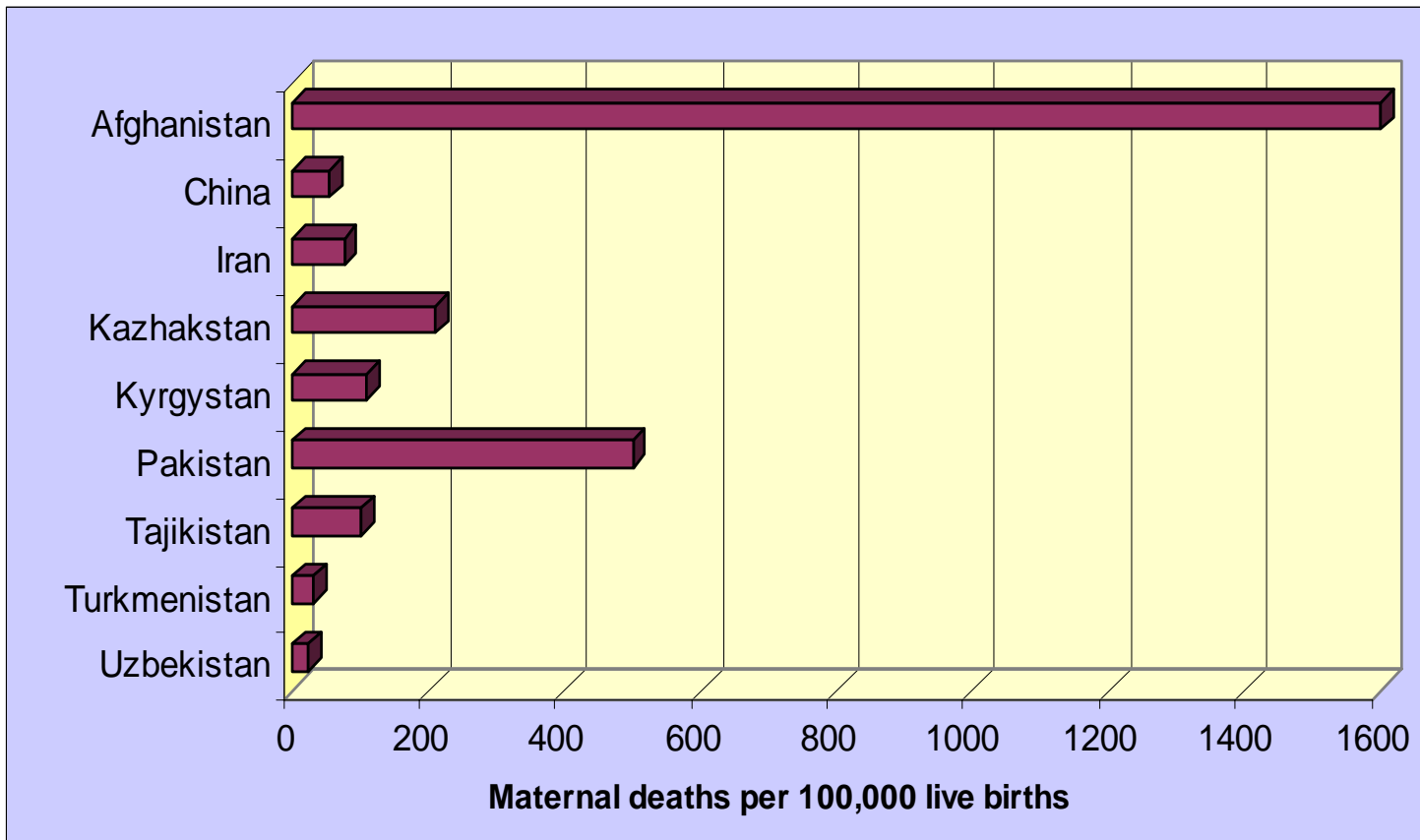
IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH (Goal 5)

- Afghanistan has one of the world's highest maternal mortality ratios, next only to Sierra Leone and Angola.
- In Ragh district of Badakhshan province, it is the highest in the world with an estimated 7 women dying of pregnancy related causes per 100 live births.

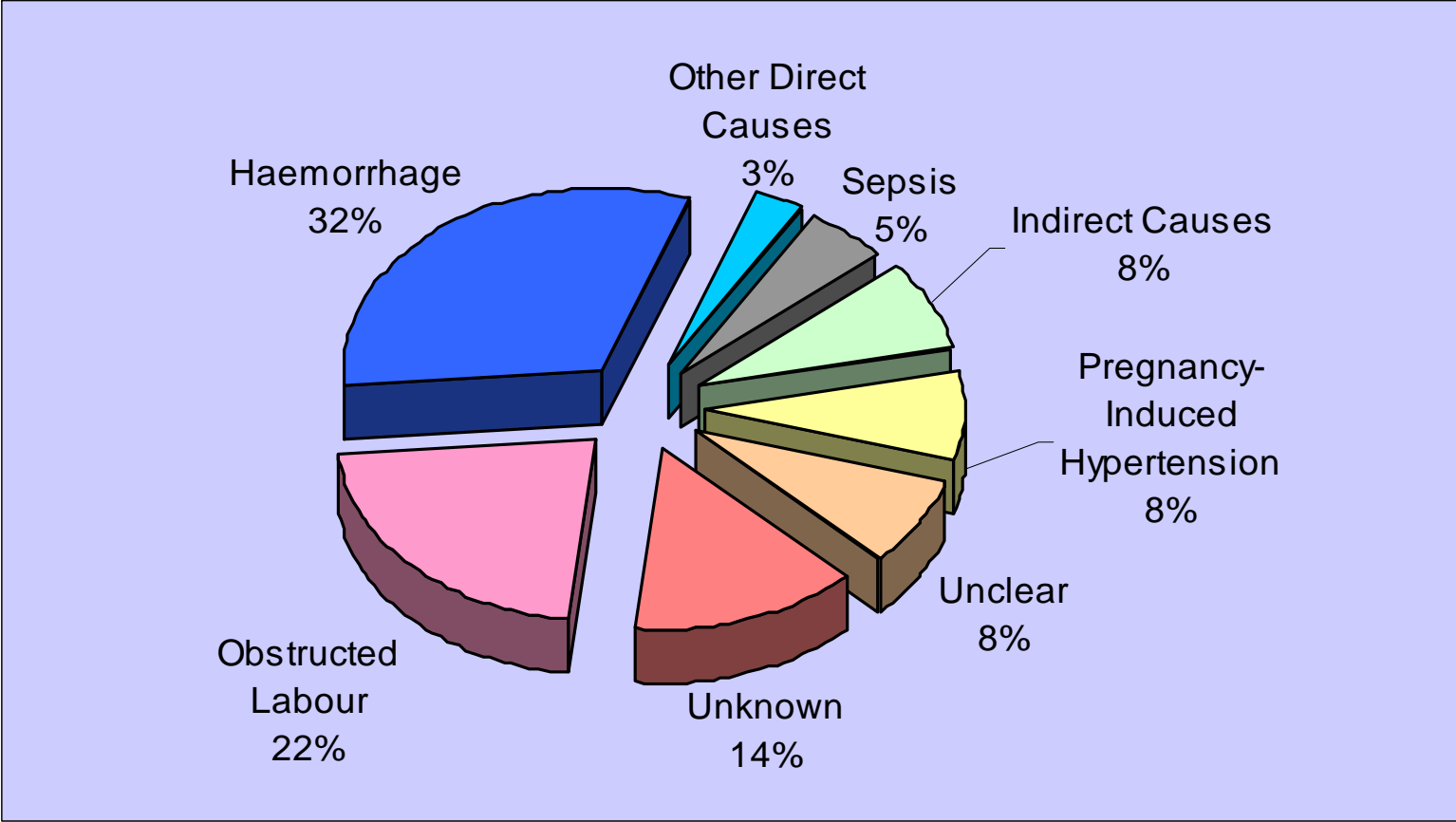
Maternal Mortality Ratio in conflict-affected countries



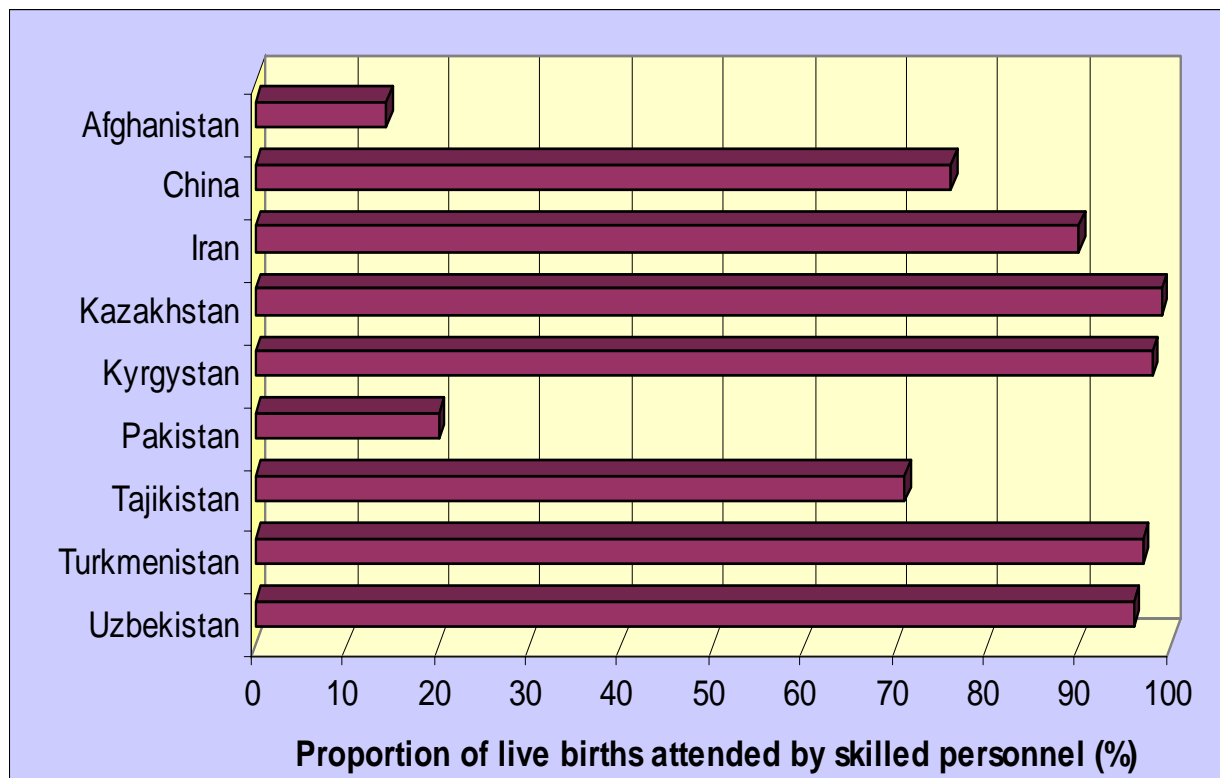
Maternal Mortality Ratio in Central Asia



Causes of maternal mortality in Afghanistan



Proportion of last, live births attended by skilled health personnel in Central Asia



IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH ...

- Nearly 80% of maternal deaths can be prevented by increasing the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel, and implementing the Safe Motherhood Package nationally.
- Afghan women need universal access to reproductive health care, including family planning.
- An estimated 1 in 7 Afghan girls is married under the age of 15 years and almost 1 in 2 Afghan girls under the age of 18. In some provinces more than half of all parents marry their daughters off at an early age for economic reasons or debt repayment.
- Reducing maternal mortality will require education, communication and changes in cultural practices.

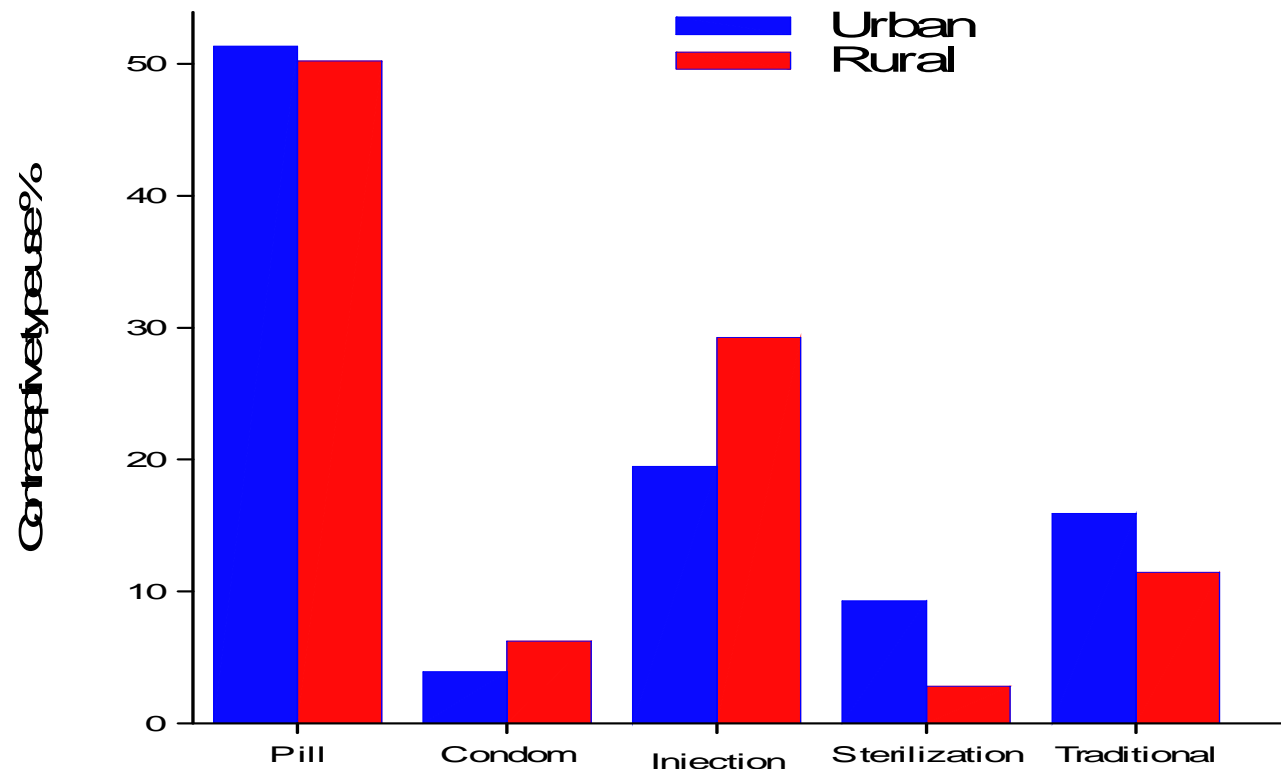
IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH (Goal 5)

Target	Will the target be met?	State of policy environment
Reduce by 50% between 2002 and 2015 the maternal mortality ratio, and further reduce the MMR to 25% of the 2002 MMR by 2020	Unlikely	Fair
<i>Assessment scale</i>	<i>Probably Potentially Unlikely Lack of data</i>	<i>Strong Fair Weak but improving Weak</i>

COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA, TB AND OTHER DISEASES (Goal 6)

- Even though current levels are low, Afghanistan is a potentially high risk country for the spread of HIV/AIDS
- Drug abuse is prevalent, most users inject drugs through shared needles but are unaware of the dangers
- There is no systematic testing for HIV before blood transfusion and less than 30% of transfused blood is screened
- Nearly three-fourth of married women under-50 years of age have never heard of any contraceptive methods

Condom use rate as contraceptive prevalence rate



COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA, TB AND OTHER DISEASES ...

- Malaria is prevalent in more than 60% of the country putting over 13 million people at risk. In 2004, the annual incidence was estimated to be 2-3 million and the incidence is on the increase
- Afghanistan is one of the 22 highest tuberculosis-burdened countries in the world
- Control of HIV/AIDS hampered by the lack of reliable data on prevalence, incidence and ways of transmission. Surveys to fill the data gaps needed on a priority basis.
- Large incidence of malaria and TB can be reduced through availability of and people's access to quality health services, complemented with large-scale distribution of insecticide-treated bed nets as well as periodic re-treatment.
- The severity of disease and mortality of both malaria and TB is higher among malnourished people with little physical resistance capacity. It is critical to focus on the poor in any strategy to halt and reverse the spread of these two diseases.

COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA, TB AND OTHER DISEASES (Goal 6)

Target	Will the target be met?	State of policy environment
Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	Potentially	Fair
Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	Potentially	Fair
<i>Assessment scale</i>	<i>Probably Potentially Unlikely Lack of data</i>	<i>Strong Fair Weak but improving Weak</i>