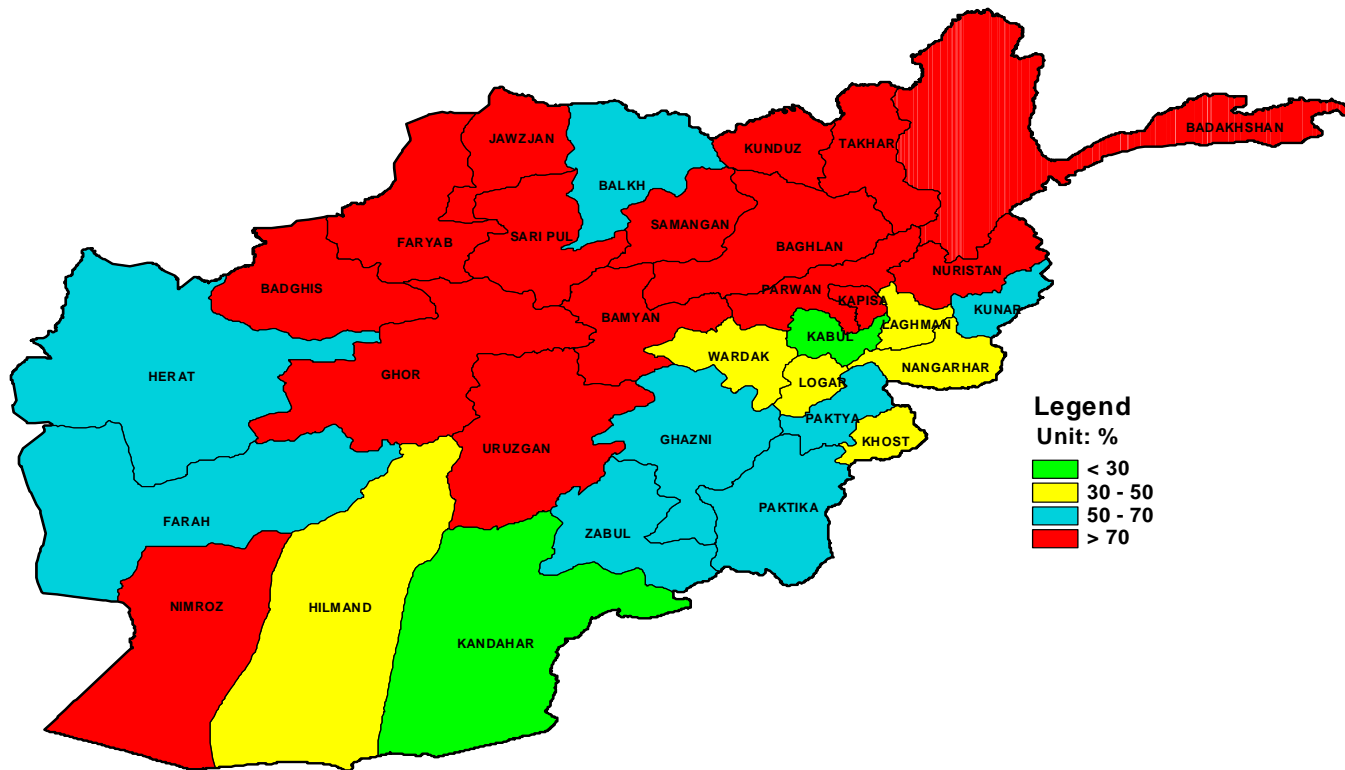


ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY (GOAL 7)

- Afghanistan has experienced significant environmental degradation over the last twenty-five years. Its forest cover is fast declining. Between 1978 and 2002, conifer forests in the provinces of Nangarhar, Kunar and Nuristan have been reduced by an average of 50%.
- More than half of all Afghans living in urban centres have no access to drinking water from improved water sources. In rural areas, it is estimated that 4 out of every 5 Afghans may be drinking contaminated water.

A large proportion of households do not have access to an improved drinking water source



ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY ...

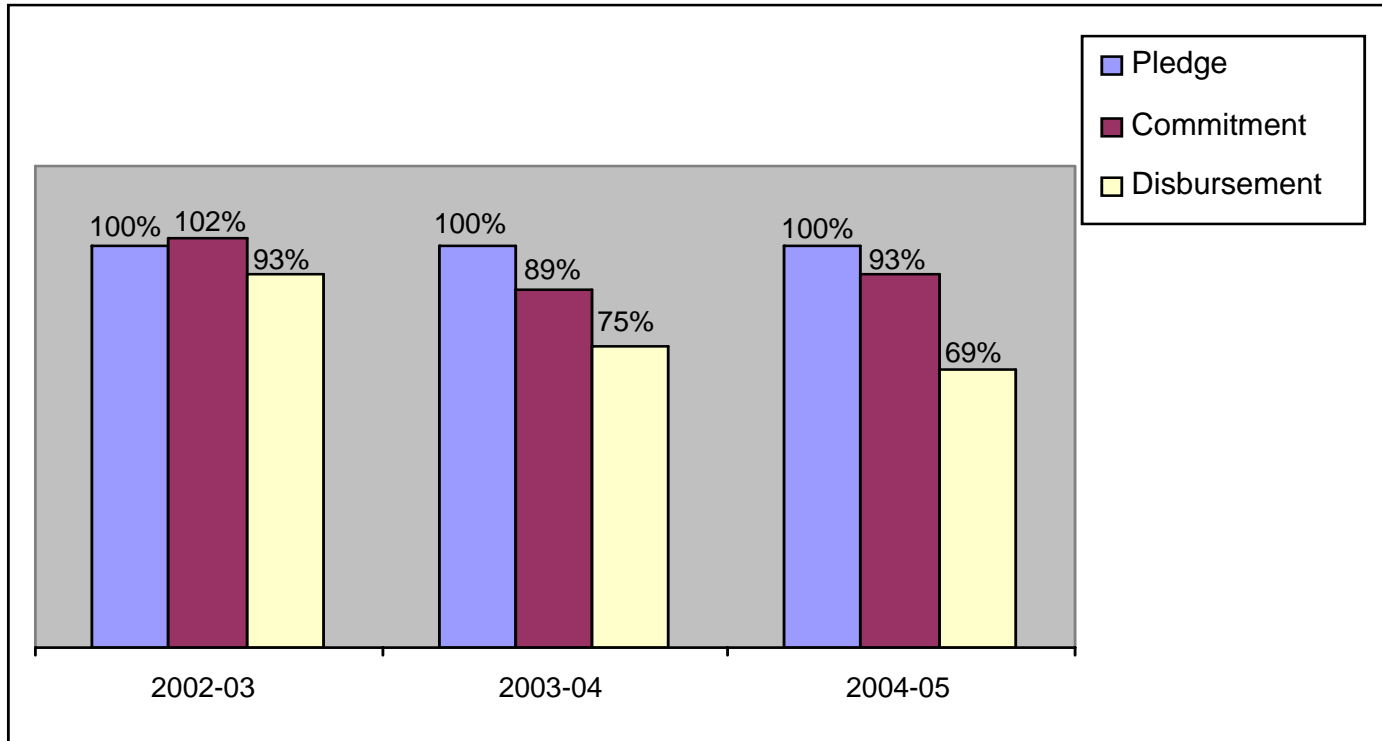
- With a large increase in the number of vehicles and generators and the return of a large number of refugees, there has been a drastic increase in air pollution in the major cities.
- Only 1 in 3 Afghans in urban areas has access to improved sanitation. In rural areas, the situation is much worse with only 1 out of 10 Afghans with access to improved sanitation.
- Nearly three-fourths of the urban population is estimated to live in slums.

ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY (GOAL 7)

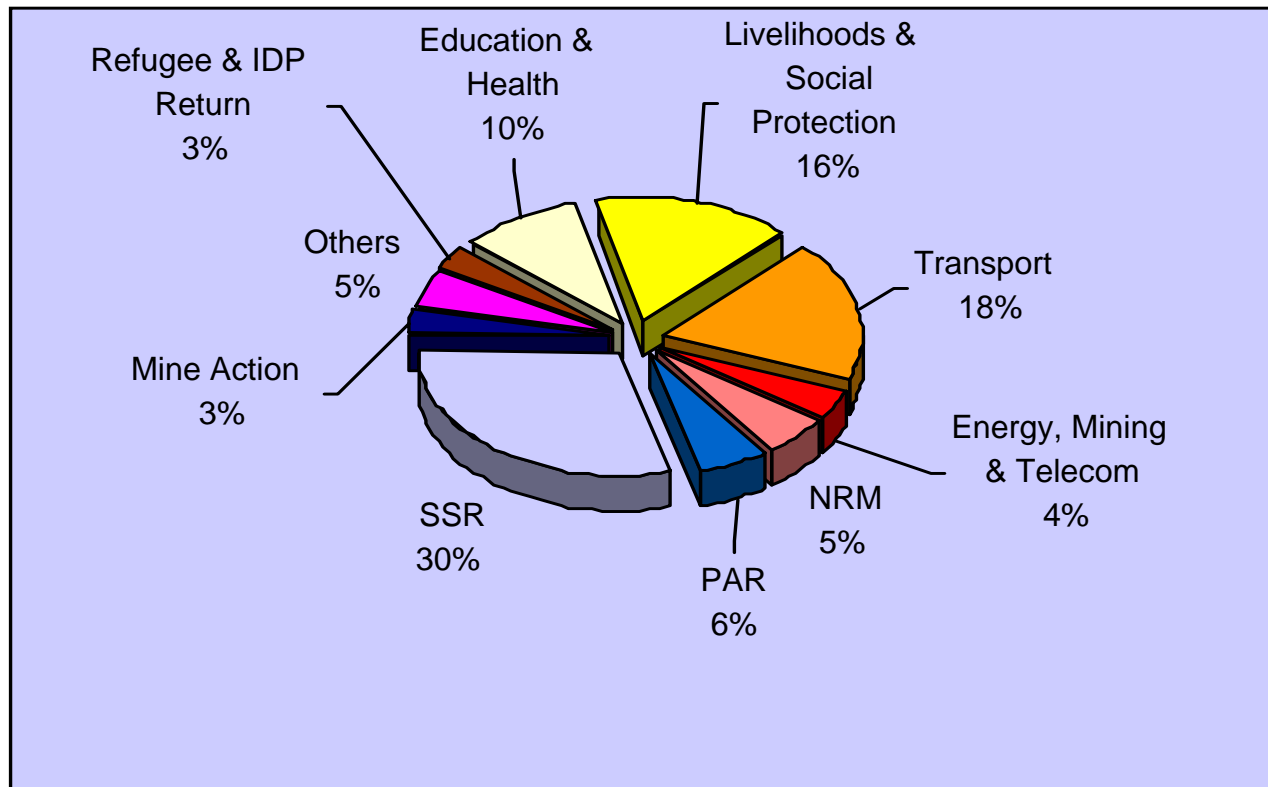
Target	Will the target be met?	State of policy environment
Integrate the principles of sustainable devt. into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of env resources	Unlikely	Weak but improving
Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation	Potentially	Weak but improving
By 2020 achieve a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	Potentially	Weak but improving
<i>Assessment scale</i>	<i>Probably</i> <i>Potentially</i> <i>Unlikely</i> <i>Lack of data</i>	<i>Strong</i> <i>Fair</i> <i>Weak but improving</i> <i>Weak</i>

DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT (Goal 8)

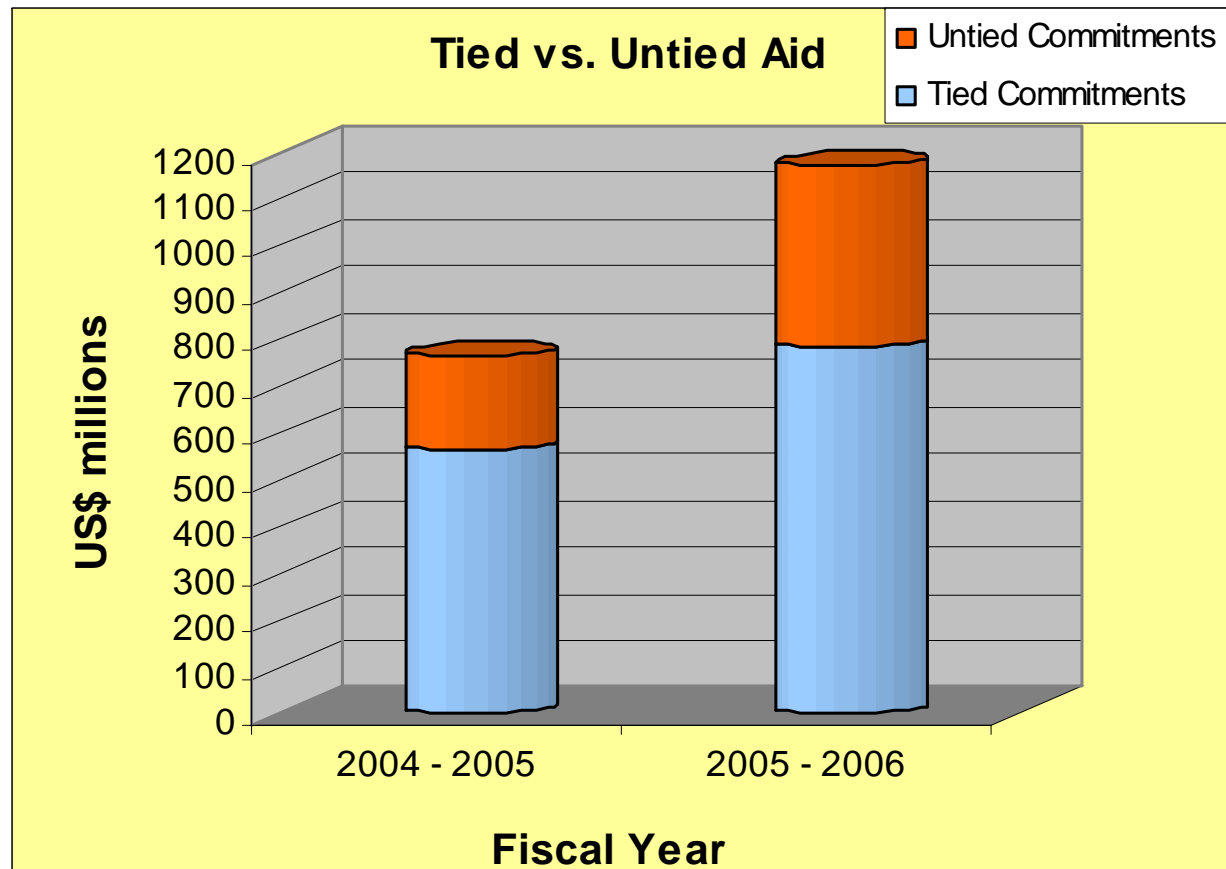
- Disbursements continually fall short of pledges and there is no means of predicting future revenues over several years.



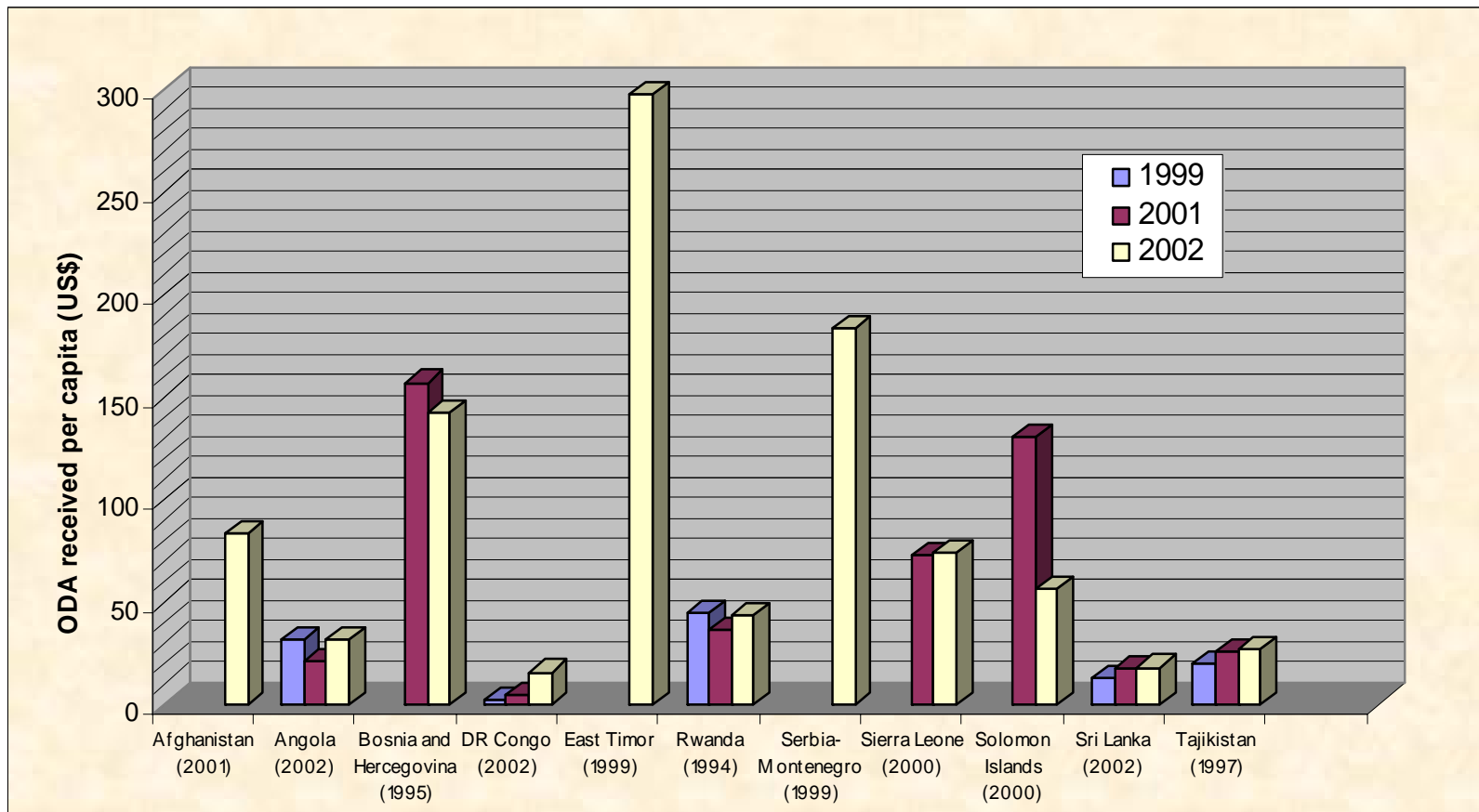
Education and Health sectors got only 10% of the national budget between January 2002 and March 2004



Most of the external funding is as tied aid



Afghanistan's ODA per capita is much less than that of other post-conflict countries



DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT ...

- Afghanistan and its neighbours need to transform their relationship from one based on fears of destabilisation to one based on a common interest in cooperation.
- Key to this change is the transformation of Afghanistan to a land bridge through investment in regional transport infrastructure, simplification and harmonisation of border procedures, management of water resources, and management of population movements, including for labour migration purposes.

DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT (Goal 8)

Target	Will the target be met?	State of policy environment
Deal comprehensively with the issue of foreign aid through app. measures to enable Afghanistan dev. sustainably in the long term	Not applicable	Not applicable
Develop an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction	Potentially	Fair
Develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth	Potentially	Weak but improving
In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries	Potentially	Weak but improving
In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	Probably	Weak but improving

ENHANCE SECURITY (Goal 9)

- Enhancing security is essential for Afghanistan to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. Without security there is a real danger of reversal of the gains made in the last four years as seen from the evidence of other conflict-affected countries.
- Significant progress has been made in disarmament and demobilization of the Afghan Military Forces but there remains a major challenge of disarming the illegal armed groups.
- The Afghan National Army (ANA) and the Afghan National Police (ANP) are costly to maintain and will pose a significant challenge of fiscal sustainability. Although over time the amount allocated to the ANA from the national budget can be expected to decline, donor assistance will continue to be needed for some years yet.

ENHANCE SECURITY ...

- Many Afghans still face risks from landmines and unexploded ordnances, though there has been a decline in the number incidents since 1979. Over 50% of all recent victims are children under the age of 18 years.
- About 2 million people rely on poppy production for their livelihoods. Eliminating poppy production will require effective strategies to provide farmers with alternative livelihoods and income generating opportunities. Failure to adopt a pro-poor approach risks increasing poverty in the short-term.
- Security sector reform must be accompanied with the rule of law if people are to feel more secure and for widespread development. Reforms in both the security and justice sectors must be sequenced and synchronized.
- Securing Afghanistan requires promoting economic growth with employment opportunities and investment in effective security sector reforms.

ENHANCE SECURITY (Goal 9)

Target	Will the target be met?	State of policy environment
Reform and professionalise the ANA	Potentially	Weak but improving
Reform, restructure and professionalise the ANP	Potentially	Weak but improving
Reduce misuse of weapons, and reduce the proportion of illegally held weapons	Unlikely	Weak but improving
All emplaced antipersonnel mines destroyed by 2013. All explosive contaminants destroyed by 2015	Probably	Fair
All stockpiled antipersonnel mines destroyed by 2007. All other abandoned or unwanted explosive stocks destroyed by 2020	Potentially	Fair
Implement an effective national counter-narcotics strategy by end 2006	Unlikely	Weak
		13