**Position Paper**

For many years, there have been colonial activities in Afghanistan. Afghanistan’s population is facing a growing array of environmental problems including unrelenting deforestation and land degradation, uncontrolled urbanization and solid waste disposal, worsening air and water pollution,limited renewable energy alternatives and more frequent and severe floods, droughts, and landslides. Insecurity in large parts of the country, poor infrastructure, and the accelerating impacts of climate change are seriously limiting efforts to get a better grip of the deteriorating situation and its effects on human well-being.

Rural Afghanistan is blessed with renewable energy resources, including hydro, solar, wind and biomass. However, a lack of modern forms of energy generation means these resources are wasted. This restricts local enterprises, limits delivery of public services and forces people to use harmful fuels for heating and cooking at home.

There is no source and ability on nuclear energy in Afghanistan.Afghanistan uses limited natural resources.Most of them are based on Man power.

In Afghanistan, frequent and intense confrontations between governmental forces and armed groups have been ongoing for decades.In 2017, smaller attacks were carried out almost daily, including in the capital Kabul.

Armed forces damages on forests by firing and placing their used immunations.Mines are the worst for environment.They causes biggest damages during and after war.