The topics before the General Assembly First are: Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction; United Action Towards the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons; and Ensuring the Safety of Civilians in Conflict Zones. Afghanistan is personally effected by these subjects due to the civil unrest that has occurred in the country for over forty years and strives to help with any solutions that will make our country- as well as others- completely safe.

I. Implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction

The prohibition of the use, production, and transferring anti-personnel mines is an issue that Afghanistan is tragically too knowledgeable of. Since the former Soviet Union’s occupation as well as the Taliban’s height of power that has been an overwhelming amount of land mines impregnated into the land. The delegation of Afghanistan continues to support the prohibition of all anti-personnel land mines that was implemented in 2009 as we have demonstrated by our work in trying to eradicate all mines from our country. With the many combined efforts of non-governmental organizations continuous aid to our country we are within reach of our goal of being mine free. Additional participation from non-signatory countries would not only speed up the efforts already in place in our country but in the other countries that are inflicted with the same difficult task of demining their land. The demining process is tedious and costly- with the UN giving Mine Action Programme of Afghanistan (MAPA) 33.98 million dollars in 2014, His Excellency President Ashraf Ghani has confirmed that Afghanistan has cleared 60% of the land but could not achieve our complete goal due to insufficient funding. We would also like to emphasize that in the Antipersonnel Mine Ban Treaty under Article Six state that "Each State Party in a position to do so shall provide assistance for the care and rehabilitation, and social and economic reintegration, of mine victims and for mine awareness programs." The delegation of Afghanistan would implore the international community to consider the benefits of helping achieve demining countries like ours, including the main benefit of sparing thousands of innocent civilians of any casualties these dangerous weapons cause and ultimately making these nations a safer place.

II. United Action Towards the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons

The issue of the eradication of nuclear weaponry is a topic that is still be debated after many years of proposed treaties and discussions. The delegation of Afghanistan believes that the threat that looms over us all should not be a choice left to those few nations who currently possess nuclear weaponry. The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and its three major points aimed at those nations possessing the weaponry is still a relevant and diplomatic answer to this problem. To summarize the points, it states that non-proliferation, disarmament, and peaceful use of nuclear energy. The process of total nuclear elimination differs for those states that currently have the weapons because of the time and effort they will have to put in to disassembling these weapons. The destruction of these weapons should be supervised and delegated by those organizations whose purpose is to disarm all weaponry that can cause the highest caliber of devastation, but those civil societies willing to aid in the efforts of eradication should be allowed to under the supervision of the larger organizations. Likewise, civilized nations should understand the consequences that would occur should they ever deploy any nuclear weaponry. Even in times of war, there is never a reason to use weapons of mass destruction because the ones who will suffer are not the leaders of the enemy nations but the innocent civilian population. The delegation of Afghanistan will continue to endorse all treaties that prohibit any actions for nuclear weaponry and will implore other nations to use diplomatic relations should there ever be another grand international conflict within our time.
III. Ensuring the Safety of Civilians in Conflict Zones

The safety of civilians in conflict areas has increasingly become an international crisis due to the spread of conflict within the Middle East and Africa that has effected millions of people over the past year. Original non-member states who chose not to assist in conflict zones are increasingly becoming involved due to the exodus of refugees leaving war-ravaged areas. The realities of these vulnerable civilians will hopefully encourage any non-member states to aid in the efforts in protecting these civilians in any way possible. It is also imperative that the UN forces protect those brave persons who volunteer in these conflict zones to offer any humanitarian relief. The UN peacekeeping forces should make it a primary goal to protect these workers as a way of preserving innocent lives as well as staying neutral in an international conflict that might be occurring. The statistics for Afghanistan alone show that a documented 4,921 civilian casualties have already occurred in 2015 - with 1,592 of them being death. Compared to 2014, this is already a 1% increase in casualties - which is an alarming prediction considering 2014 broke the record on civilian casualties when the numbers peaked just over 10,000. A March 2015 report released by the UNAMA has recorded 294 instances occurred that hindered the humanitarian efforts - including attacks of personnel and facilities and violations in health facilities. In 2014, 57 aid workers were killed, 47 were injured and 182 were abducted. In the past four years, a documented 73 de-miners have been killed in their efforts to clear Afghani land. The delegation of Afghanistan would ask the other member states to assist in all humanitarian efforts and to abstain from any attacks that might severely hurt civilian areas and create more casualties. We would also like to endorse the education of weaponry to these humanitarian workers so they are more aware and prepared for any dangers they might encounter and how to properly respond to the situation. The issue of women being brutally abused is one of the most prominent issues currently being faced in the Middle East. Sexually based crimes are especially heinous in nature and victims feel too ashamed to speak out. The First Committee should discuss the idea of more clinics in heavily conflicted hours to aid in medical efforts as well as counseling and aid for those women who have fallen victim to war. We support the Women, Disarmament, Non-Proliferation and Arms Control (69/61) that proposes and urges the inclusion of women in discussions on disarmament in every level of government. The preservation of human life is not the responsibility of one nation but rather a global effort and must therefore be treated as until the day comes that we can achieve the goal conflict-free.