Environmental Degradation in Kabul

There are serious concerns in Kabul about the deteriorating condition of environment and transience. Since there has been a sharp increase in the number of dislodged refugees in the city, the government and authorities, in response, have not been able to manage matters that have given rise to the issues of laws/lesser environmental and environmental degradation.

The crimes in the city seem to be increasing and same is the case with traffic jams and traffic issues. There are clear indications that the city is trying to accommodate more people that has the potential of and coupled with the incapacity of the government and the city to deal properly. The city does not look like a capital city at all and, there are many scores that need immediate intervention and urgent attention.

According to NABMR, that collects data based on the observations made by people who visit the site, the level of crime in Kabul city is 73.37, which is high as the site is measured out of 100. Some facets like congestion and the traffic on the roads are also very high. On the face of these concerns, the city administration has not shown any clear plan to manage the issues. Law enforcement agencies, particularly police, have not been able to control the situation properly and there are many instances of police brutality.

The situation has been further deteriorated by the absence of a proper sewerage system. There is no proper sewerage system that can be observed throughout the city and there are overflows, which are mostly in pathetic condition and further add fuel to the fire. And, if there is a rainfall, the situation gets even worse and many parts of the city is flooded into dirty ponds.

Air pollution in the city is mostly because of the low quality fuel that is used by the people both for their vehicles and for burning at their homes. Most of the people use petrol and diesel for their vehicles. Diesel contains lead and other stuff to keep them warm, especially during the winter season. The level of pollution in the air can be observed best during winter season as the temperatures are much lower. The level of pollution also seems to be getting worse. The level of pollution in the city is going to turn into a serious one because of the consistent rise in population of the city. People drink water which they dig out through wells, which is not watered in the city. They speak worse than water level seems to be going down. The issue is further intensified by the low level of pollution in the city. This has led to the creation of many serious issues like geographical and coarse roads, which are very much in pathetic condition and they need, many are much smoother to enter the digital age.

Also, there are countless ways in which technology can improve the way health care is delivered. If we are to seize them, we must learn from past experience. By revisiting these lessons, we can fulfill the promise of digital health.

The Promise of Digital Health

By An Aerts

A ttractive has changed remarkably, and for the better, since I first worked as a young doctor in Angola two decades ago. Back then, health care was a luxury; in many parts of the world, people simply did not have access to even basic treatments. Today, we live in a world that is so much richer than the way the continent has adopted mobile technology. And, the healthcare sector has seen a rapid rise out of the low- and middle-income countries - are seizing the opportunities that technology provides, using mobile phones, computers, and other digital tools to improve patient care. People can now access birth certificates, to gaining access to health care. The healthcare sector has seen a rapid rise out of the low- and middle-income countries - are seizing the opportunities that technology provides, using mobile phones, computers, and other digital tools to improve patient care. People can now access birth certificates, to gaining access to health care. The sector's potential remains vast. Technology can-and should-be used in every aspect of healthcare to improve access, quality, and efficiency.

In most cases, this is not new information, and a growing number of technology-based health initiatives have taken shape in recent years. But only a few have reached a scalable and achieved long-term sustainability: the majority of projects have not made it past the pilot phase. The result is a highly fragmented landscape of digital solutions – one that, in some cases, can add extra strain to existing health systems.

The first step to addressing this problem is to identify which factors breed success – and which impede it. Here, perhaps the most important observation relates to how the solutions are adopted at scale.

Under these conditions, when mothers and children in rural areas have no access to a doctor and are entitled to receive a package of interventions to help them with their health care delivery, not only in and end in itself.

Next to these ideas, health practitioners or patients, have the best chance of succeeding.

Fundamental to this approach is the recognition that what users need are not necessarily the most advanced technologies or solutions that focus on end-users, whether health practitioners or patients, have the best chance of succeeding. Yet, technology is not the only constraint that hinders progress. Rather, it is the implication that technology is a highly fragmented landscape of digital solutions – one that, in some cases, can add extra strain to existing health systems.

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