Afganistan is one of the three polio endemic countries in the world, alongside Pakistan and Nigeria. The disease mainly affects children under the age of 5, who can become infected by ingesting the polio virus. Prevention is critical to stop the spread of the disease and to protect children from its devastating effects.

In 2018, the Amin Safi asks for the increase of the number of vaccination in Afghanistan. However, 96% of the country is polio free, and the virus is only found in Afghanistan and Pakistan. To achieve these results, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) have launched the polio eradication initiative. The goal is to reach all children with polio vaccination as part of routine immunization and to cover hard-to-reach areas, including rural and urban areas, where children are most at risk.

The success of the polio eradication program is a testament to the commitment of health workers, governments, and international organizations. It shows that with the right strategy, political will, and community engagement, even the most challenging health issues can be overcome. However, the fight against polio is far from over, and the international community must remain vigilant to ensure that the hard-won gains are not reversed.