**Taliban’s Engagement in Civilian Casualties Outrages Public Conscience**

The indiscriminate attacks and suicide bombings, including Monday bombing in the heart of Kabul which killed and wounded dozens of civilians, carried out by the Taliban have once again demonstrated that the Taliban’s intense attacks against civilians have a huge bearing on regional stability. In such a case, the outcome of peace talks ongoing between the Taliban and the US needs to be reassessed.

It should be noted that Pakistani officials have constantly said that dialogue, not military deal, would be the only viable option to end the conflict. But despite the seventh round of Loya Jirga, grand council, representatives for ceasefire talks, the Taliban have intensified their attacks and declared that the Taliban have always sought to disrupt friendly relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan. Whenever the relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan start to thaw, the Taliban carry out massive attacks to trigger the blame game between the two countries. The Taliban military leadership would be the only serious option to end the war that has no end. But Pakistan uses her leverage, she would be able to push the Taliban to the negotiating table. Few days back, Pakistan Prime Minister Imran Khan vowed to ensure that Pakistan helps to end the war in Afghanistan.

Afghan-Pak officials reaffirmed their commitment to play a constructive role in the Afghan peace process. The two sides have to make progress to end the war and stability. Hence, the relations between the two sides have been strained in the wake of President Ghani’s state visit to Pakistan. However, Pakistan and Afghanistan has failed to exploit the leadership in the Afghan-Pak strong ties.

International community officials have to be cautious not to resume their harsh rhetoric against each other as a new round of attacks in Afghanistan in the past few months. It seems that the Taliban or its associates have planned to target the Afghan government, its international allies and the Taliban’s own enemies to distract from the war in Afghanistan. The fear of failure in peace talks emerge among the public in Afghanistan. The recent suicide bombing in Kabul’s suburbs, which was committed by a Islamic State militant, would be multiplied in Afghanistan, which would have a ripple effect on stability in the region. The Taliban and its associates are targeting the Afghan government and its international allies would intensify their attacks against the Taliban network and would target them outside the Afghanistan.

The Taliban have to stop the foul play at the peace table and target them even outside the Afghan soil.

**By: Seth Berkley**

F rom infrastructure damage caused by extreme weather events to the lack of affordable, quality health care, there are just too many climate risks for which the world should urgently be preparing. One of the greatest climate change poses a risk, perhaps the most significant risk is barely being discussed: human health. While catastrophic disasters such as hurricanes, floods, famines or building collapses is often just the beginning; the sickness and disease and stress that follow are damaging. As global temperatures and sea levels continue to rise, so, too, does the frequency and intensity of natural disasters and, with them, the risk of disease. Nearly 1 billion people live in areas that are subject to recurring floods.

That risk was underscored recently in Mozambique, where Cyclone Idai, which made landfall in Mozambique, caused a cholera epidemic which spread to five districts that had not been affected by the flooding.

A resilient primary health-care system is the best defense against such devastation. Yet it occupies little space on the climate agenda. This is a serious shortcoming, because health systems tend to be poorly prepared for extreme events. Floods, famines or building collapses will always lead to disease. The world has not put an additional 6 billion people at risk of dengue infection by 2050.

To build resilience into health-care systems, governments need to invest in health-care infrastructures and disease prevention programs.

By forbidding credit card companies from using contractual provisions to put an additional 6 billion people at risk of dengue infection by 2050.

Based on Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change data the world has made progress on financial transparency, making it easier to keep track of how governments are spending on things like pensions, and to curb the activities of tax avoiders and money launderers. But, it’s not just poor countries that need to worry. In the coming decades we need an injection of sunlight to make sure that the world’s economies are safer.