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The war and insecurity continue in Afghanistan, civilans suffer the most, particularly the women among them, like women around the world. Children are underminded by both the in

and their lives must be protected and safeguarded the most. The parties to the conflict ensure that they take care of the taxes of children and take necessary measures to avoid any child casualty. However, for the case of children in Afghanistan and many children lose their lives every year.

According to a recent report by United Nations Assistance Mission to Afghanistan (UNAMA), from the first nine months of this year, 2,411 child casualties (639 deaths and 1,772 injured) were documented, which shows a 15 percent increase as compared to the same pe

in 2013, though the overall security situation in the first three quarters of 2016 show a one percent decrease as compared to the same period in 2015.

This is more than half of all child casualties in 2016 were caused by garden engagements. It also showed that the intensification of violence has caused nor-

UNAMA documented 310 civilian casualties (166 killed and 144 wounded) per quarter since the onset of violence in 2013. According to a statement by Daudzai Bell, UNAMA Human Rights Direc-

Eighty percent of victims from unexplained violence were children. All parties must systematically track, mark and clean unex-

cluded in order to protect current and future generations of children from harm.

Meanwhile, Giorgia Novello, medical coordinator for the Kabul Emergency Hospital said in a statement on Thursday that the num

ber of wounded being admitted to the hospital has increased in a year and that 30 percent of them are children.

The recent rise in insecurity in Afghanistan clearly depicts that it would be very difficult to protect the innocent children from the harm of war and destruction. Though as Nicholas Haysom, the head of UNAMA had once said. Even if a conflict intensifies, it does not have to be matched by corresponding civilian suffering provided parties take their international humanitarian law ha

and human rights obligations seriously. Failure to respect humanitarian ob-

ligations will result in mass suffering, and it is not enough. However, the ongoing conflicts are mostly insensitive to civilians.

It is also important to mention that mostly Taliban insurgents are responsible for this. This is because they have been many incidents of suicide attacks in different parts of the country. In January, the Taliban attack a recruitment centre of child

Recruitment of the children by militants ultimately results in vio-

lence. Another type of violence includes the killing and maiming of the children that are connected to the conflict-related violence. This also includes

accidental killings or injuries by the national and international secu-

rities forces, which, though relatively much less than the ones committed by the terrorists. Unfortunately, most of the deaths or in-

juries in those instances are the result of the violent attacks on the terrorists and schools.

Significant numbers of violence have increased but tend to inflict four among parents and children regarding attending schools. The security of the children against all sort of violence and their proper nutrition are the most important considerations to come-

template on, if the government is really serious to safeguard the rights of these children, same things are going to be, to the children of fu-

tures; their proper care should be ascertained through every possible means and ways. A large number of government officials of the soc

ity can also play a role in reducing violence in children by safeguarding their children from the terrorists and their evil intentions.

particularly, they can rescue their children from extremest and terrorist violence. Children are underminded by both the insecure and violen

ction days” and “negotiated “days of tranquility” in conflict zones, when civilians can act as their own security forces, mujeres, and for surveillanc

and laboratory, and operations. Doing so would not only impact the security of children but also stabilizes the economy and curbs corruption.

It would also help reach the United Nations Sustainable Devel-

opment Goals for improved health, education and peace, and the national and global goals will be achieved.

A complex array of political motives, revotes, and aspirations determines which losses we take from history, and which global-health targets we set for ourselves. World Polio Day is an occa-

sion to urge politicians to recommit to end polio eradication and to apply less forces from the GPEI to improve health everywhere.

Vaccination rates in Afghanistan are low, in part because the polio virus has not been eradicated in the country. In 2016, the polio virus was still a problem in Afghanistan, where more than 80 cases have been reported so far this year.

By Ilona Kickbusch, Stephen Mathis, and Michaela Told

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October 24, 2016, should be a unique day in the history of Polio. If all goes according to plan, it will be the last an-

October 26, 2016 should be a unique day in the history of Polio. If all goes according to plan, it will be the last an-

and the world must ensure that the children are vaccinated at the same rate as in the past.

By Farzana Rashid Rahimi

Alarming Rise in Child Casualties

Prospects of Poverty and Income Inequality in Afghanistan

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