

Hvorfor Er Verden Blevet Et Mere Farligt Sted For Børn

hindustantimes hindustantimes.com
New Delhi/METRO 11th XCV No. 43 MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 2018

RAW DEAL



• Hadi Talib holds his three-year-old neighbour Eslam Ahmad, who suffered serious injuries after an IED detonated near him in Mosul, April 17, 2017. GETTY IMAGES

The world is now more dangerous for children

Children are being targeted and exposed to attacks and brutal violence in their homes, schools and playgrounds



ADNAN OKTAR

Children's suffering across the world appears to be on the rise. If one looks at the last year, for instance, it was another conflict-driven period and children paid the highest price. Even worse, their suffering wasn't limited to predictable conflict regions such as Syria or Yemen. Dozens of countries became brutal arenas of child abuse. Do you remember the Central African Republic? Ukraine? South Sudan? These and other regions saw increasing numbers of children being placed in the frontline of conflicts.

According to UNICEF's Director of Emergency, Manuel Fontaine, "... children are being targeted and exposed to attacks and brutal violence in their homes, schools and playgrounds. As these attacks continue..., we cannot become numb. Such brutality cannot be the new normal."

Sadly, such horror has become ordinary for many around the world. In the 1,000 days of fighting in Yemen, at least 5,000 children lost their lives or were injured. At present, 11 million children need humanitarian assistance and 385,000 are severely malnourished to the extent of facing death unless treated immediately. The situation is worsened by what's been described as history's worst cholera epidemic.

According to Unicef, the disease infects one child every 35 seconds on an average. Another report by the same organisation revealed that two million Yemeni children are out of school, and more than three million children were born into the war.

In Syria, after years of violence, three million children had to flee to other countries, thousands perished on the way and thousands of others have fallen prey to human trafficking schemes in Europe and elsewhere.

As to the situation in Syria, close to six million children require humanitarian assistance — and that's when they are not being used as human shields or specifically targeted by snipers.

In the 21st century, one would expect the world to be a safer place for our children and not increasingly resemble the horrible days of the 20th century's two world wars. It is almost unbelievable to hear that children are being specifically targeted by snipers in Syria, or hacked to death in the Central African Republic or burned alive in Myanmar. However, the unacceptable and unthinkable is happening and the most innocent, the most vulnerable, the most precious members of our societies are being hurt. Clearly, our leaders need to take urgent action and stop these atrocities. We should not forget, every second we delay in taking action, a child might be getting hurt or killed somewhere in the world.

Adnan Oktar is an author from Turkey who has published more than 300 books on politics, Islam and science. His work has been translated into 75 languages. The views expressed are personal.

Lidelser hos børn synes at være stigende i hele verden. Hvis man ser på det seneste par år, for eksempel det forrige år var konflikt-drevet, hvor børn betalte den højeste pris. Endnu værre blev deres lidelser, der ikke var begrænset med forudsigelige konfliktområder som Syrien og Yemen. Snesevis af lande blev brutale arenaer for børnemishandling. Kan du huske den Centralafrikanske Republik? Ukraine? Sydlige Sudan? I disse og mange andre regioner så man stigende antal børn, der blev placeret i frontlinjen i konflikterne.

Ifølge UNICEFS direktør af nødsituation, Manuel Fontaine, "... børn bliver målrettet udsat for overgreb og brutal vold i deres hjem, skoler og legepladser. Som disse angreb fortsætter., kan vi ikke blive følelsesløs og se bort fra. Sådanne brutaliteter må ikke være en ny normal."

Desværre er sådan en gys blevet almindeligt for mange rundt om i verden. På 1.000 dage i kampe i Yemen, mistede mindst 5.000 børn livet eller blev såret. I øjeblikket har 11 millioner børn behov for humanitær bistand og 385.000 er alvorligt

underernærede i den omfang, at de står til at miste livet, hvis hjælpen ikke når dem straks. Situationen er forværret og bliver beskrevet som historiens værste koleraepidemi. Ifølge Unicef inficerer sygdommen hver 35. sekund et barn i gennemsnittet. En anden betænkning fra den samme organisation afslører, at to millioner yemenitiske børn gået ud af skolen, og mere end tre millioner børn blev født ind i krigen.

Efter flere års vold i Syrien, måtte tre millioner børn flygte til andre lande, hvor tusinder omkom undervejs og tusindvis andre er faldet i hænderne som bytte for menneskehandels ordninger i Europa og andre steder. I hensyn til situationen i Syrien, kræver tæt på seks millioner børn humanitær bistand — og det er hvis de ikke bliver brugt som menneskelige skjolde eller målrettet specifikt af snigskytter. Børn fra mange andre lande gik gennem lignende oplevelser, herunder Afghanistan, det østlige Ukraine, Den Centralafrikanske Republik (CAR), den Demokratiske Republik Congo, syd Sudan, Somalia og Myanmar.

I det enogtyvende århundrede ville man forvente, at verden var et mere sikkert sted for vores børn og ikke i stigende grad lignede de forfærdelige dage i 1900-tallet som det to verdenskrige befandt. Det er næsten utroligt at høre, at børn bliver specifikt målrettet af snigskytter i Syrien, eller skudt i døden i biler eller brændt levende i Myanmar. Når det uacceptable og uhyggelige sker, går det mest over de uskyldige, de svageste, og de mest dyrebare arv fra vores verden bliver såret. Helt klart bliver lederne nødt til at handle hurtigt for at stoppe disse uhyrligheder. Vi må ikke glemme; for hvert sekund vi venter med at træffe nødvendige foranstaltninger, kan det være, at et barn bliver såret eller dræbt på et eller andet sted i verden.

Hindustan Times & Afghanistan Times & MENA FN:

<https://www.hindustantimes.com/analysis/why-the-world-has-become-a-more-dangerous-place-for-children/story-BzTqseq5b1xcDLJ0XRuXIN.html>

<http://afghanistantimes.af/atrocities-committed-children/>

<http://menafn.com/1096696951/Atrocities-committed-against-children?src=RSS>

AFGHANISTANTIMES

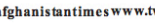
THURSDAY • APRIL 05 • 2018 - Hamal 16, 1397 HS



www.afghanistantimes.af



www.facebook.com/afghanistantimes



www.twitter.com/afghanistantimes

06

opinion

THURSDAY • APRIL 05, 2018

AFGHANISTANTIMES

We are a national institution and not the voice of a govt or a private organization

AFGHANISTANTIMES

Editor: Mansoor Ahmad Faizy
 Phone No: +93-797070563
 E-mail: mansoorfaizy01@gmail.com

Email: afgtimes@yahoo.com

www.afghanistantimes.af

Photojournalist: M. Sadiq Yusufi

Advisory editorial board

Dr. Sharif Fayezi, Dr. Sultana Parvanta, Dr. Sharifa Sharif, Dr. Omar Zakhilwal, Setara Delawari, Ahmad Takal, Saboor Sarir

Graphic-Designers:

Bilal Yusufi and Basir Qazizada

Marketing & Advertising:

Mohammad Parwiz Arian, 0782344728, 0778894038

Mailing address: P.O. Box: 371, Kabul, Afghanistan

Our Bank Accounts: Azizi Bank: 000101100258091 / 000101200895656

Printed at Afghanistan Times Printing Press

The constitution says

Article 09:

Mines and other subterranean resources as well as historical relics shall be the property of the state. Protection, management and proper utilization of public properties as well as natural resources shall be regulated by law.

Atrocities committed against children

By *Harun Yahya*

We have seen countless reports and summaries of the news developments of 2017. The media extensively covered all the highlights in politics, the arts, entertainment and technology among other things. But how did 2017 fare for children of the world? Not so many people seem to be asking that question.

Regrettably, 2017 has been another conflict-driven year and once again children have paid the highest price. Even worse, their suffering was not limited to predictable conflict regions like Syria or Yemen. Dozens of countries, now almost forgotten after receiving a small amount of international attention, became brutal scenes of renewed child abuse. Do you remember the Central Republic of Africa? Ukraine? South Sudan? These and many other regions saw increasing numbers of children being placed in the frontline of conflicts.

According to UNICEF's Director of Emergency, Manuel Fontaine, "...children are being targeted and exposed to attacks and brutal violence in their homes, schools and playgrounds. As these attacks continue year after year, we cannot become numb. Such brutality cannot be the new normal."

Sadly, such horror has become

ordinary for many around the world. Let's start with Yemen, which experiences the worst of circumstances. Predictably, the response of the world doesn't match the urgency of the situation. In the 1000 days of fighting, at least 5,000 children lost their lives or were injured. At the moment, 11 million children are in need of humanitarian assistance and 385,000 are severely malnourished to the extent of facing death unless treated immediately. The situation is worsened by what's been described as history's worst cholera epidemic. According to UNICEF, the disease infects one child every 35 seconds on average. Another report by the same organization revealed that 2 million Yemeni children are out of school, and more than 3 million children were born into the war. Inevitably these children had been "scarred by years of violence, displacement, disease, poverty, under-nutrition and a lack of access to basic services". Additionally, as stated by UNICEF, since March 2015, violence cost the life of "an average of five children every day".

UNICEF representative in Yemen, Merixell Relano said "an entire generation of children in Yemen is growing up knowing nothing but violence." In Syria, after years of violence, three million children had to flee to other countries, thousands perished on the way and thousands

more fell prey to human trafficking schemes in Europe and elsewhere. As to the situation back in Syria, close to six million Syrian children require humanitarian assistance - and that's when they are not being used as human shields or targeted specifically by snipers. The ongoing aerial bombardment in Iraq and the earlier fighting between ISIS and the Iraqi army has deprived five million children from access to clean water and health care services among other necessities. As we explained before, children of many other countries went through similar ordeals in different parts of the world in 2017. For example:

Afghanistan: 700 children were killed.

Central African Republic: The fighting has escalated, leading to the killing, raping and abduction of countless children.

Democratic Republic of the Congo: 850,000 children were driven from their homes due to violence. According to estimates, 350,000 children are currently malnourished in the country.

Northeast Nigeria and Cameroon: Boko Haram used 135 children as suicide bombers. This is five times more than the numbers of 2016. Myanmar: Rohingya children suffered shocking violence and were driven from their homes in Rakhine state. South Sudan: More than

19,000 children are used as child soldiers. Somalia: Children are increasingly being recruited by armed groups. Eastern Ukraine: 200,000 children have to live under the constant threat of mines. In the 21st century, one would expect the world to be a safer place for our children and not increasingly resemble the horrible days of the 20th century's two world wars. It is almost unbelievable to hear that children are being specifically targeted by snipers in Syria, or hacked to death in the CAR or burned alive in Rohingya. However, the unacceptable and unthinkable is happening and the most innocent, the most vulnerable, the most precious members of our societies are being hurt. According to UNICEF, parties are "blatantly disregarding" the international laws created to protect children and the world seems content to stand by and watch. Clearly, our leaders need to take urgent action without any hesitation and stop these atrocities. If they act decisively and take steps to prevent further harm by utilizing all their resources, there is no doubt that their people will rally behind them and support their consciences and humane efforts. We should not forget; every second we delay in taking action, a child might be getting hurt or killed somewhere in the world and it is assuredly in our power to stop it.



Atrocities committed against children

(MENAFN - Afghanistan Times) By [Harun Yahya](#)-We have seen countless reports and summaries of the news developments of 2017. The media extensively covered all the highlights in politics, the arts, entertainment and technology among other things. But how did 2017 fare for children of the world? Not so many people seem to be asking that question. Regrettably, 2017 has been another conflict-driven year and once again children have paid the highest price. Even worse, their suffering was not limited to predictable conflict regions like Syria or Yemen. Dozens of countries, now almost forgotten after receiving a small amount of international attention, became brutal scenes of renewed child abuse. Do you remember the Central Republic of Africa? Ukraine? South Sudan? These and many other regions saw increasing numbers of children being placed in the frontline of conflicts. According to UNICEF's Director of Emergency, Manuel Fontaine, "children are being targeted and exposed to attacks and brutal violence in their homes, schools and playgrounds. As these attacks continue year after year, we cannot become numb. Such brutality cannot be the new normal." Sadly, such horror has become ordinary for many around the world. Let's start with Yemen, which experiences the worst of circumstances. Predictably, the response of the world doesn't match the urgency of the situation. In the 1000 days of fighting, at least 5,000 children lost their lives or were injured. At the moment, 11 million children are in need of humanitarian assistance and 385,000 are severely malnourished to the extent of facing death unless treated immediately. The situation is worsened by what's been described as history's worst cholera epidemic. According to UNICEF, the disease infects one child every 35 seconds on average. Another report by the same organization revealed that 2 million Yemeni children are out of school, and more than 3 million children were born into the war. Inevitably these children had been scarred by years of violence, displacement, disease, poverty, undernutrition and a lack of access to basic services. Additionally, as stated by UNICEF, since March 2015, violence cost the life of an average of five children every day. UNICEF representative in Yemen, Meritxell Relano said "an entire generation of children in Yemen is growing up knowing nothing but violence." In Syria, after years of violence, three million children had to flee to other countries, thousands perished on the way and thousands more fell prey to human trafficking schemes in Europe and elsewhere. As to the situation back in Syria, close to six million Syrian children require humanitarian assistance - and that's when they are not being used as human shields or targeted specifically by snipers. The ongoing aerial bombardment in Iraq and the earlier fighting between ISIS and the Iraqi army has deprived five million children from access to clean water and health care services among other necessities. As we explained before, children of many other countries went through similar ordeals in different parts of the world in 2017. For example: - [Afghanistan](#): 700 children were killed. [Central African Republic](#): The fighting has escalated, leading to the killing, raping and abduction of countless children. [Democratic Republic of the Congo](#): 850,000 children were driven from their homes due to violence. According to estimates, 350,000 children are currently malnourished in the

Why the world has become a more dangerous place for children

Not just conflict zones, many other regions are seeing increasing numbers of children being placed in the frontline of conflicts

ANALYSIS Updated: Feb 19, 2018 11:00 IST

ht Adnan Oktar



At the moment, 11 million children are in need of humanitarian assistance and 385,000 are severely malnourished to the extent of facing death unless treated immediately. (Getty Images)

Children's suffering across the world appears to be on the rise. If one looks at the last year, for instance, it was another conflict-driven year and children paid the highest price. Even worse, their suffering wasn't limited to predictable conflict regions such as Syria or Yemen. Dozens of countries became brutal arenas of child abuse. Do you remember the Central African Republic? Ukraine? South Sudan? These and many other regions saw increasing numbers of children being placed in the frontline of conflicts.

According to UNICEF's Director of Emergency, Manuel Fontaine, "...children are being targeted and exposed to attacks and brutal violence in their homes, schools and playgrounds. As these attacks continue..., we cannot become numb. Such brutality cannot be the new normal."

Sadly, such horror has become ordinary for many around the world. In the 1,000 days of fighting in Yemen, at least 5,000 children lost their lives or were injured. At the moment, 11 million children are in need of humanitarian assistance and 385,000 are severely malnourished to the extent of facing death unless treated immediately. The situation is worsened by what's been described as history's worst cholera epidemic. According to Unicef, the disease infects one child every 35 seconds on an average. Another report by the same organisation revealed that two million Yemeni children are out of school, and more than three million children were born into the war.

<https://www.harunyahya.info/da/artikler/hvorfor-er-verden-blevet-et-mere-farligt-sted-for-born>