

World Children's Day and the Continues Suffering of Afghan Children



November 20 is World Children's Day, on that day, the UN General Assembly ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child 60 years ago and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, 30 years after Afghanistan signed this human rights document in 1994. Afghan children lack adequate physical, mental health despite efforts by human rights organizations, Psychologists now believe that Afghan children are in extreme vulnerability and that sexual harassment, class differences, poor living conditions and wars are damaging to the psyche of these children. Meanwhile, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has announced that four million children in Afghanistan are in need of assistance and 800,000 of them are in need of urgent help. According to UNICEF, these children are facing serious problems because of the continuing war, insecurity, economic problems and drought in Afghanistan. The ongoing war, the dire political and economic situation in Afghanistan has made the situation of the children of this country sad. Child sacrifices in the war, deprivation of education, social threats and all kinds of violence against them have made life difficult for Afghan children. This analysis deals with the same unfortunate situation of Afghan children.

UNICEF Annual Report and Afghanistan

Report child support United Nations shows that Afghanistan still ranks 18 countries in the world is worse for children's development; UNICEF in Afghanistan has said that Afghanistan is at the top of the list in terms of child deprivation in terms of child deprivation. The United Nations Office for the Protection of Children in Afghanistan said in a new report that the situation has deteriorated for the country's children after significant progress over the past 18 years. According to the report, although efforts have been made to improve the situation of children over the past 18 years, these efforts have failed to improve the situation of children in Afghanistan. The report shows that more than seven percent of children die before the age of five, 40 percent suffer from rapid growth, more than 4 million children drop out of school, and nearly a third work, "Now more than ever, the world needs to invest in Afghanistan so that children can no longer be an anonymous generation," UNICEF officials said in the report. "Childhood should be a safe and happy period, but that is not the case for millions of Afghan children. Most of them have to sacrifice their childhoods for the sake of violence, poverty and unfortunate consequences." UNICEF in Afghanistan urges international community to provide more humanitarian aid to address child welfare situation, The United Nations has requested about \$ 500 million in humanitarian aid to Afghanistan in 2019, with only about 40% of it funded so far, the report said. Children in the country have lost the right to education, protection and health during the period of national unity, the report says, a report by the United Nations Office for the Protection of Children in Afghanistan cited armed conflict as another major challenge and said key parts of the country were increasingly at war.

Main problems faced by children in Afghanistan

Vulnerability of children in Afghanistan has many political, securities, economic, and social factors, the most important of which are:

Violence and exploitation: Violence is one of the issues that threaten most children in the country. This is common not only in the family but also in the community. Children are not only exposed to direct physical violence, but also suffer from a variety of psychological violence. Child rights, poverty and illiteracy are believed to

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be major causes of violence against children. Poverty and illiteracy in today's Afghan society have caused many children to experience domestic violence.

Deprivation from education: Education is a basic pillar of sustainable development, which needs to be taken care of. According to national laws and international rules and regulations, the Afghan government is obliged to provide equal educational opportunities for the public. Improvement in education has been the slogan of the Afghan government and International Community for the last 18 years, yet after a long period of time and spending millions of dollars, the education system faces many threats as millions of Afghan children are deprived from going to school. According to the Ministry of Education, 4 million Afghan children are deprived of educational facilities. A joint research of the Ministry of Education and UNICEF released in the second quarter of 2019 shows that 47% of the Afghan children do not have access to schools. This report links s conflict, absence of important facilities in schools, migration, and child marriage to the current situation of children in Afghanistan. Overall, the deprivation of education is one of the most important concerns about the Afghan children. Millions of children are deprived of education due to insecurity, migration, and poverty. Afghan children live in a critical condition and are deprived of education while President Ghani has named 2018 as the “year of education”.

Security Threats: Children in Afghanistan face various risks. Addiction, abduction, and war and natural disasters threaten children. UNICEF officials in Afghanistan (UNAMA) say that during 2019, 2461 children were killed or injured as a result of the ongoing genocide in the country. Ms Shoessen, head of the Mine Action Committee in Afghanistan, says that about 20 children are killed or injured by landmines every month in Afghanistan. The presence of children in the ranks of the warring parties in Afghanistan, their use for war purposes and even the sexual exploitation of children is another concern for the lives of Afghan children. Although human rights bodies have repeatedly expressed concern in this regard and in their reports that young people in Afghanistan are being used in the ranks of the war, they are being recruited both in the ranks of the armed opposition and in the local police. As a whole, despite the introduction of the new system in 2001, various national and international organizations have been active in the field of human rights



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and child protection in Afghanistan and have spent millions of dollars in this area, but Afghan children still somehow They are all victims of war and insecurity.

Social threats: Such as moral problems, running away from home, drug addiction and so on

Financial problems: The high number of children and the poverty of families have made parents unable to provide adequate support for their children, providing for their educational needs and meeting their daily needs. This has deprived many children of the benefits of education and, after the age of five and six, started working in the field.

Suggestion

According to this analysis, the following should be considered to improve the condition of children;

- Amending Afghan laws on child crime and child protection for rapists;
- Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other international obligations regarding children's rights by the Government of Afghanistan;
- Campaign and awareness raising for children and parents, across the country, through the media and the launch of educational and awareness workshops;
- Establish penalties for child abusers and their interrogation and law enforcement;
- Establishment and strengthening of special institutions for the protection of children whose rights have been violated or who have lost their supervisor;
- Treatment and attention of addicted children and prevention of the spread of addiction among children;
- Creating employment and poverty alleviation by rescuing children from jobs on the road or in places such as factories and brick kilns;
- Establishment and development of educational facilities for children who do not have access to education and in places such as public kindergartens, amusement parks;



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- Create a safe environment for children to prevent discrimination and offenses against human dignity with children;

Afghanistan; poverty rate and the gloomy future



The International Food Security Assessment Has wrote a recent report that the general public in Afghanistan is facing severe food security threats. This week's analysis; investigates a number of solutions, including current and future threats to poverty levels in Afghanistan, and in particular food security, and the upcoming programs of the Afghan government and international donors.

Poverty in Afghanistan

Afghanistan's economy has suffered major setbacks after decades of continuous wars in Afghanistan, Poverty is a global phenomenon, and millions of people all over the world suffer from it. Most of the world's poor population lives in the African and South Asian countries. Afghanistan also suffers from poverty and is one of the countries where the income rate of their people is lower and, therefore, the poverty rate is higher in Afghanistan.

There is no exact statistics at hand about poverty in Afghanistan, but after the Soviet invasion, the poverty rate in the country has begun to rise. At that time many Afghans took refuge in neighboring countries and lost their business and assets.



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But on the other hand, when the Islamic Emirate of Taliban came from all over the country and instead of the US, a number of US-led international community forces and agencies came to Afghanistan, and the most common Afghans were seen in various fields with foreign institutions. Things got busier, and so did the unemployment rate. After 2000, According to the Ministry of Economy, 55 percent of Afghans live below the poverty line, with the presence of international force in Afghanistan, millions of dollars were injected in the country, and as a result some sectors in the country began to develop. But according to the statistics of the World Bank, compared to the world poverty rate, the poverty rate in Afghanistan is remained stable and has not declined.

In the joint report of the World Bank and the Afghan government, decreased international aids to the country, unemployment crisis, internal crisis and the expansion of the war in the country are listed to be the factor behind the poverty in Afghanistan. It is at a time that after 2014, the war in various regions in the country is intensified; the number of internally displaced people is unprecedentedly increased, hundred thousands of Afghan refugees have returned from other countries especially from Pakistan and Iran and, due to high rates of unemployment, tens of thousands of Afghan youth are forced to leave their country. Therefore, it seems that since 2014, poverty has increased in the country.

Food security in Afghanistan

According to the latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) report conducted between August and October 2019, food security accounts for 30 percent of Afghanistan's entire population. Highly threatened and in need of humanitarian assistance, rising unemployment levels, rising public goods prices, wars, floods and droughts have been identified as the main obstacles to food security for the general public. Public Safety If the definition of food security is seen by the 1996 World Food Summit, "access to public access to safe, physically, socially and economically sound and safe foods at all times is called food security" By this definition, truth also poses severe food threats. This organization, which has been operating in Afghanistan since 2011, reported this year's report to be somewhat more comprehensive than previous years and the countrywide, which includes rural and urban areas. According to the report, there have been some good developments in

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food security this year, but along with a number of other problems, population growth and war are still being cited as factors that may contribute to future food shortages. In the face of security, ordinary Afghans face other serious challenges and threats. According to a recent report by the agency, six out of every ten families mentioned the challenges and problems in terms of food security. Residents of Wardak, Nuristan, Bamyan, Farah, Helmand, Faryab and Ghur provinces have again faced some of the most pressing problems and challenges in food security in the country - more than 80 percent of the population was affected by food security in these provinces. In overall 29 percent of the general population lost their workload and daily income dropped to 25 percent, with the two problems affecting most of the people in these provinces economically. Nearly half (47 percent) of households that helped report makers share information said their household income dropped significantly compared to the previous year, and those households reported lower household incomes by 60 percent. Unemployment and 25 percent of the war played a role. In Afghanistan, 11.8 percent of the population is paid for formal employment, 2 percent of the money that family members send to their families after working in foreign countries, and the remaining seventy percent of the people in agriculture and livestock. The section meets the daily needs of the busy.

Poverty rates and the future

IPC estimates that 11.29 million people, who make up 37 percent of the country's population from November to March 2020, may face severe food security challenges. Although the country is experiencing a recession from the drought of 2018, the security problems in the country are what are causing the general public to migrate from their areas to other areas. About 355,000 people have been displaced this year due to security problems alone, thus, people in areas where IDPs have migrated have been exposed to even greater unemployment levels and, consequently, avoid food security problems. According to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network, rainfall levels may average on average in the country from November to March 2020, which can result in different levels of rainfall across the country. Have effects on. For example, in areas where there may be good Afghans gaining access to agriculture and there is a large amount of agricultural land available, residents of those areas may and may not leave their areas for fear of war. There are agricultural activities that will not only affect the agricultural sector of the



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country, but also contribute to the unemployment of the people in those areas. Due to lack of public access to food market and snowfall in winter season and highway closure, residents of many areas of Ghur and Badakhshan provinces are facing not only food shortages. Rather, the temperature rise and fall after the end of the winter season is said to result in flooding of the agricultural lands of the country which could be effective in providing food for the general public. On the other hand, Kazakhstan, which plays a major role in the wheat market of Afghanistan, regions of the country where wheat is grown may also be able to reduce wheat production due to reduced rainfall, which can eventually lead to Afghanistan being remembered. Increase the cost of wheat imports, and it can also contribute to increasing the poverty level of ordinary Afghans, which the Afghan government must take the necessary steps on, which has yet to be seen.

Conclusion

The Afghan government, which has now shifted its focus to the recent meetings and talks between the US and the Taliban on the war with the opposition, the results of the elections and Afghan peace, has increased unemployment levels at the country level and The challenges that common Afghans face in the future can be far more dramatic, with no particular attention being paid to the future. Afghan authorities are required to pay special attention to the unemployment rate reduction and to assist international donors who have already assisted Afghanistan in various fields of humanitarian assistance, especially in agriculture. Attract effective and effective support, and on the other hand, some countries, especially Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, can make a number of agreements to make formal proposals and recruit Afghan manpower with them, in the short term, from one side to the other. Unemployment levels graphically and effectively reduce, and on the other hand, save the lives of many Afghan youth who want to go through smuggling routes to foreign countries. And in the long run, the government and the concerned agencies should give serious attention to the agriculture sector, because the country has a rich land on the one hand and a great water blessing on the other, to strengthen the agriculture sector. After the bilateral peace, export of wheat and other agricultural commodities such as rice from foreign countries to the country can be exported, which can lead to the country's economic development?



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