

# E-BULLETIN

Digital Diplomacy and Inclusive Peace Studies Platform for Youth

**Kosovo-Serbia conflict**



**Afghanistan-Taliban**

**Political crisis in Iraq**



**Famine in Somalia**



# FLOOD IN PAKISTAN

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# WORLDWIDE NEWS



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## FLOOD IN PAKISTAN



Pakistan continues to be affected by the severe monsoon climate since June 2022. As of August 27, precipitation in the country is 2.9 times the 30-year national average. These rainfalls caused widespread flooding and landslides that had serious repercussions for human life, property and infrastructure.

To date, 72 districts across Pakistan have been declared "disaster" by the Pakistani Government. These numbers remain dynamic given the ongoing rainfall and the number of districts declared disasters is expected to increase.

Southern and central Pakistan are among the areas most affected by the flooding, especially the cities of Balochistan and Sindh. Balochistan received 5.1 times its 30-year average rainfall on August 27, while Sindh received 5.7 times its 30-year average rainfall.

Flooding occurred in Balochistan, Sindh and Southern Punjab, while most parts of Sindh were flooded and it is unlikely that this water will recede any time soon. According to the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), the increased precipitation in Balochistan represents a change in the monsoon climate pattern because the province was generally not affected by the monsoon climate.

According to Pakistani Government estimates, approximately 33 million people across the country have been affected by rain, floods and resulting disasters such as landslides. More than 421,000 refugees living in disaster-declared areas are also affected by these disasters or continue their lives at risk. According to research reports, it is estimated that as of August 27, approximately 6.4 million people are in need of humanitarian aid. According to the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), at least 1,033 people were killed and 1,527 injured between June 14 and August 27, with these numbers continuing to rise with the continuation of the rains.



More than 287,000 homes were damaged and more than 662,000 were partially damaged. People's livelihoods were also greatly affected by the flood disaster. More than 719,000 animals have died, a critical source of livelihood for many families, with around 69% of these animals in Balochistan and 28% in Punjab. To date, approximately 2 million acres of crops and orchards, 304,475 decares in Balochistan, 178,186 decares in Punjab, and 1.54 million decares in Sindh, have also been adversely affected by disasters caused by precipitation.

With flooding caused by heavy rains in Pakistan, the humanitarian situation is exacerbated by severe effects on infrastructure. The damage to approximately 3500 km of roads and 149 bridges has not only hindered people's efforts to flee to safer areas but also put them in danger by making it difficult to deliver aid to those in need. The Pakistan Telecommunications Authority reported widespread internet outages in central and northern Pakistan on August 19, linking it to technical networks in the fiberoptic network caused by heavy rains and floods.

The humanitarian situation could worsen as heavy rains continue in areas inundated by storms and flooding that lasted for more than two months. Flash floods and rain-induced landslides are exacerbated by the inability of existing infrastructure to cope with the extraordinary amount of water. Many rivers, including the Indus River, which crosses Pakistan's length, are now at high flood warning levels. Large dam reservoirs are rapidly filling or overflowing, posing a huge risk to people in the vicinity and downstream. According to the Global Climate Risk Index 2021 and Climate Observation, Pakistan is among the 10 countries most affected by extreme weather events despite its very low carbon footprint. As national efforts continue to support people affected by the ongoing rain and floods, international solidarity is crucial to adequately addressing the impacts.



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## FAMINE IN SOMALIA

Most affected by the world supply and food problems that have changed with the pandemic, Somalia cannot meet its increasing needs, loses its arable lands to various terror and war networks, and exacerbates its immoral corruptions such as corruption and bribery, causing inadequate aid.

The new famine announced in various statements that it is approaching, as a result of the processes from the past to the present, shows us that the people who are exploited, whose rights have been usurped, worn out, marginalized, agricultural lands and wetlands are plundered, and those who make the society in need of help, and those who say to the world public that people should be helped are the same, they could not go beyond trying to clean themselves in front of society.



## AFGHANİSTAN TALİBAN

The Taliban regime imposes restrictions on internet and television use; it has brought many social reforms, such as banning photography and displaying portraits. Women suffered the most from the strict social practices adopted by the Taliban. There have been barriers to accessing many basic human rights such as education, work, travel, and health. It became obligatory for them to wear burqas, and a male relative was required to accompany them when they were out of the house. Likewise, it brought some obligations, such as prohibiting men from trimming their beards. Physical punishments were imposed on those who broke the rules.

The Taliban need to regulate its economic and social infrastructure in order to stabilize Afghanistan and remove the psychology of insecurity in the people. If Afghanistan cannot acquire the basic formations of a state such as democracy, justice, and equality, prolonged instability and internal turmoil await Afghanistan.



## **POLITICAL CRISIS IN IRAQ**

A new government has not been formed in Iraq for 9 months. Political instability leads to the disruption of public services, which are already in poor condition in the country. Although oil revenues have reached the record level of the last period, the country does not even have a budget for 2022. In addition, Iraqi citizens are faced with serious problems of electricity and water cuts. Rising tensions are worrying, UNAMI stated.

Iran, which we know to have been involved in Iraq in the internal turmoil before, has not yet made an important comment regarding the violence that started after the last elections, where the number of seats of Iranian deputies fell from 48 to 17.





## 5 **KOSOVA-SERBIA CONFLICT**

Just before the meeting between Kosovo Prime Minister Albin Kurti and Serbian President Aleksandar Vucic in Brussels on August 18, both leaders saw each other as responsible for the crisis in the region and accused each other of aggression. As a matter of fact, as a clear result of this attitude of the leaders, the meetings between NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg and the EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy Josep Borrel separately and together with the two leaders did not yield any results. After the meeting in Brussels, Vucic continued his claim that Kosovo does not recognize its independence and that Kosovo is Serbian territory. The fact that the Kosovo leaders continued their claims in line with their own national interests was an indication that the crisis in the Kosovo-Serbia line would continue.

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