INTERNATIONAL

EXPULSION OF AFGHANS Islamabad blames Kabul

AFP, Islamabad

Afghanistan's failure to stop Pakistani militants operating from its soil was to blame for Islamabad expelling hundreds of thousands of migrants, Prime Minister Anwaar-ul-Haq Kakar said yesterday.

Afghans were also deeply involved in suicide attacks and other clashes with Pakistan forces, Kakar told a news conference, adding there had been a huge rise in security incidents since the Taliban's return to power in Kabul in 2021.

More than 250,000 people have crossed from Pakistan to Afghanistan an ultimatum given to the 1.7 million Afghans Islamabad said were living illegally in the country.

Pakistan says most have left voluntarily, but Kabul insists the majority have been forcibly repatriated since the November deadline.

Destruction of Gaza infrastructure war crime

Says UN expert

AFP, Geneva

Israel's widespread and systematic bombardment of housing and civilian infrastructure in Gaza is a war crime, as are the indiscriminate Hamas rocket attacks that hit dwellings, Israeli independent UN expert said yesterday.

A month of Israeli strikes on targets within the Gaza Strip have destroyed or damaged 45 percent of all housing units in the Palestinian territory, Balakrishnan territory, Rajagopal said, warning destruction comes at a "tremendous cost to human life".

The UN special rapporteur on the right o adequate housing stressed that systematic or widespread bombardment of housing, civilian objects and infrastructure are strictly prohibited under

international law. "Carrying out hostilities with the knowledge that they will systematically destroy and damage civilian housing and infrastructure, rendering an entire city -- such as Gaza City -- uninhabitable for civilians is a war crime," he said.



"There is no one left," says Palestinian Mohammed Hamdan, who lost 35 family members of three generations in an Israeli air strike. In the picture he stands on the rubble of his family home that was destroyed in the strike, in Khan Younis in the southern Gaza Strip on Tuesday.

Gaza health crisis deepens

REUTERS

Tahreer Azzam, a nurse at Makassed Hospital in east Jerusalem, has been caring for young, desperatelyill Palestinian patients for 16 years. Since the Israel-Hamas war erupted last month, she now struggles to

Usually, around 100 patients from Gaza receive care each day for complex health needs such as treatment for rare cancers and open heart surgery, at hospitals like Azzam's, as well as in the occupied West Bank, Israel and other countries, according to the World Health Organization (WHO).

Azzam and her colleagues have been trying to reach their patients ever since, including checking Facebook to see whether they are

"We saw a post announcing that one of our child patients had been killed in the strikes. He had been at the department only a week told Reuters in an interview. "I can't forget his image."

The WHO is pushing for the most vulnerable among the chronically ill to be allowed out for treatment. Other countries have offered to take in patients, including Egypt, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates.

Before the war, around 20,000 patients per year sought permits from Israel to leave the Gaza Strip for healthcare, many of them requiring repeat trips across the border. Almost a third are children. Israel approved around 63 percent

in 2022, according to the WHO. Gaza's own healthcare facilities have been stretched under a 16-year Israeli-led blockade and repeated rounds of fighting.

"In previous wars, the crossing would close for a day or two, but then the patients were able to return. This is the first time there is such a comprehensive ban on movement and Gaza patients can't make it out," said Osama Qadoumi, the supervisor at Makassed Hospital.



"The longer we wait, the worse some patients will get. Many people will die merely because they have no access to treatment."

The concern is not just about the most complex cases. There are 350,000 patients with chronic $conditions in {\it Gaza,} including cancer$ and diabetes, as well as 50,000 pregnant women, according to data from United Nations organisations.

Previously, the majority could get medical care in Gaza, but now the UN says the territory's fragile health system is close to collapse,

of these medical exit applications battered by airstrikes, a surge in the number of trauma patients, and rapidly diminishing supplies of medicines and fuel. A trickle of aid has been allowed in, while about 80 patients were allowed out.

'We always talk about trauma and rightly so," said Dr Richard Peeperkorn, WHO representative for Gaza and the West Bank, in a press conference last month. "But we have to think about the 350,000 patients.'

Some needs are particularly acute. About 1,000 patients in Gaza need kidney dialysis to stay alive, but 80 percent of the machines are in local hospitals under evacuation orders, the WHO said. Gaza's only cancer hospital is no longer functioning. Israel's military has told civilians to evacuate northern Gaza, where some of the hospitals are located, as it pursues a campaign to dismantle Hamas. The army says Hamas hides its command centres under hospitals. Hamas denies this.

while the lighting rages, some 400 patients and their companions who left Gaza for treatment before the war have been stranded in east Jerusalem and the West Bank, the WHO said. Many struggle to contact their relatives, with scant cellular service and electricity in Gaza.

"I haven't been able to tell them how the surgery went," said Um Taha al-Farrah, who brought her 6-year-old granddaughter Hala to Makassed Hospital on October 5 for her third spinal surgery at the unit. Hala's mother was denied a permit to accompany her to hospital.



G7 statement on Ukraine war issued yesterday

2023 set to be warmest in 125,000 years

EU scientists say

REUTERS, Brussels

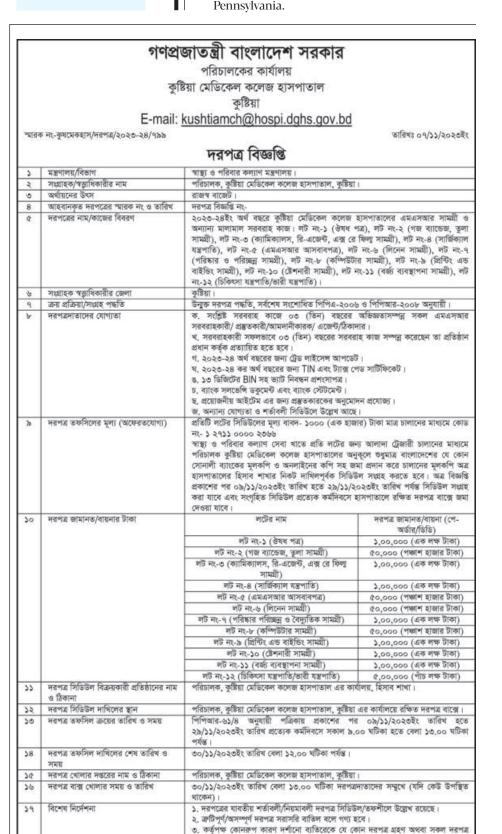
This year is set to be the world's warmest in 125,000 years, European Union scientists said vesterday, after data showed last month was the hottest October on record by a massive margin. Last month exceeded the previous highest October average temperature, from 2019, by 0.4 degrees Celsius, the EU's Copernicus Climate Change Service (C3S) Deputy Director Samantha Burgess said, describing the temperature anomaly as "very extreme". That has made 2023 as a whole "virtually certain" to be the warmest year recorded, C3S said in a statement. The heat is a result of continued greenhouse gas emissions from the burning of fossil fuels, combined with the emergence this year of the naturally occurring El Nino climate pattern, which warms the surface waters in the eastern Pacific Ocean. The current hottest year on record is 2016 — another El Nino year — although 2023 is on course to overtake that. Copernicus' dataset goes back to 1940. "When we combine our data with the IPCC, then we can say that this is the warmest year for the last 125,000 years," Burgess said. The longer-term data from UN climate science panel IPCC includes readings from sources such as ice cores, tree rings and coral deposits. Climate change is fuelling increasingly destructive extremes. In 2023, that includes floods that killed thousands of people in Libya, severe heatwaves in South America, and Canada's worst wildfire season on record. Globally, the average surface air temperature in October of 15.3 Celsius (59.5 degrees Fahrenheit), was 1.7 degrees Celsius warmer than the average for October in 1850-1900, which Copernicus defines as the pre-industrial period. The only other month to breach the temperature record by such a large margin was September 2023. "September really, really surprised us," Burgess said. "So after last month, it's hard to determine whether we're in a new climate state. But now records keep tumbling and they're surprising me less than they did a month ago." The combination of human-caused climate change and the naturally occurring El Nino is stoking concerns of more heat-fuelled destruction to come - including in Australia, which is bracing for a severe bushfire season amid hot and dry conditions. The ongoing El Nino weather pattern is set to last until at least April 2024, the World Meteorological Organization said on Wednesday.

"Most El Nino years are now record-breakers

because the extra global warmth of El Nino adds to

the steady ramp of human-caused warming," said

Michael Mann, a climate scientist at University of



বাতিল করার ক্ষমতা সংরক্ষণ করেন।

পরবর্তী কার্যদিবস প্রয়োজ্য হবে।

স্বাস্থ্য মন্ত্রণালয়ের SRO অনুযায়ী অনুসরণ করা হবে।

৪. সর্বশেষ সংশোধিত "দি পাবলিক প্রকিউরমেন্ট এ্যাষ্ট-২০০৬, পিপিআর-২০০৮"

৫. যদি কোন অনিবার্য পরিস্থিতিতে দরপত্র বিক্রি, গ্রহণ ও খোলার তারিখ বাধাগ্রস্ত হয় তাহলে

 ৮রপত্রের সময়সূচী বা কোনো আইটেম/নির্দিষ্টকরণ দরদাতা দ্বারা পরিবর্তন করা যাবে না। ৭, দরপত্রদাতাকে প্রকিউরমেন্ট কর্তৃপক্ষের অগ্রাধিকার এবং প্রয়োজনের ভিত্তিতে প্রয়োজনীয

> ডাঃ এ এস এম মারুফ হাসান পরিচালক কৃষ্টিয়া মেডিকেল কলেজ হাসপাতাল

টেলিফোনঃ ০২৪৭৭৭৯৬৮৫৫

 ৮. চেম্বার অব কমার্স এর তালিকাভুক্তের সার্টিকিকেট দাখিল করতে হবে। বিশেষ দুষ্টব্যঃ বাজেট বরান্ধ সাপেকে কার্যাদেশ প্রদান করা হবে।



Rescuers work to put out fire outside a damaged residential building hit by recent shelling in the course of Russia-Ukraine conflict in Donetsk, Russian-controlled Ukraine on Tuesday.