

Unequal distribution of humanitarian aid

According to a report by the Paik Aftab news agency, during the Taliban administration, Western help to the Afghan people was unfair and discriminating. According to the Taliban's Ministry of Refugees and Repatriations, more than 68,000 Afghan families have received monetary and non-cash help from the international community since the Islamic Emirate's inception through the end of 2021.

According to estimates from the Paik Aftab news agency, Nangarhar, Helmand, and Kabul provinces have received the most help since the Taliban took power on August 15, 2001, to the end of 2021. However, the provinces of Ghazni, Kandahar, Logar, Herat, and Paktia have yet to get any help. During this time, heavily populated provinces such as Bamyan, where the bulk of the population is similarly impoverished, have gotten the least assistance.

According to the Taliban Ministry of Refugees and Repatriations, a total of 26,834 households got financial support while 41,715 families received non-monetary help across Afghanistan. There were also more than 101 million Afghans and \$ 6 million in cash gifts. While Nangarhar province received 18.73 percent of cash aid and over 14 percent of non-cash aid, Bamyan province received only 0.32 percent of cash aid and 1.22 percent of non-cash aid. Kabul got 11.53 percent of cash help and 28.26 percent of non-cash aid after Nangarhar province. Helmand receives almost 21% of all cash aid and 0.33 percent of all non-cash help.

As a result, Kabul received the biggest amount of non-cash aid, while Jawzjan and Nuristan provinces received none. Helmand, with over 21%, and Nangarhar, with over 18%, are the two provinces that got the highest monetary help, whereas Panjshir and Kunar did not get any.

On the other side, Nangarhar province received 39 rounds of help, which is more than the entire number of rounds supplied in 14 provinces combined. Kabul, with 29 rounds, has the most assistance distribution periods behind Nangarhar. Badakhshan, Faryab, and Helmand are also among the provinces that have received the greatest monetary and non-monetary aid.

According to statistics on aid distribution under the auspices of the Islamic Emirate, some ethnic and religious minorities are ignored, and help is mostly provided to regions of a specific race or religion, with little or no support.

A number of residents have expressed their dissatisfaction with the uneven distribution of help, claiming that some parties inside the Islamic Emirate, as well as overseas aid distributors, are obstructing the equitable distribution of aid on purpose.

Maulavi Mehdi Mujahid, the Taliban's commander of intelligence in Bamyan, has previously criticized the aid distribution mechanism, urging relief groups to deliver supplies to people without discriminating. She emphasized that individuals in the country's center areas are among the poorest, but they receive less assistance.

Before the snowfall, Maulavi Mehdi also appealed to businesspeople and countrymen residing abroad to assist the underprivileged people of the central regions. According to national and international research, residents in the central areas are poorer than the rest of the population.

Earlier, in a Boston Herald piece, American author Douglas Grindel claimed that the Taliban were purposely starving ethnic competitors such as the Hazaras and not allowing them to shop in Bamyan province's marketplaces.

Since the commencement of their control in Afghanistan, the Taliban have been accused of pushing Hazaras and Uzbeks to evacuate their homes.

Of course, the numbers in this report are limited to those collected under the control of the Islamic Emirate. Outside of the Taliban, no help is mentioned in the report.

Winter clothes, culinary utensils, and supplies are all examples of non-cash contributions.